

**HALTON DISTRICT
SCHOOL BOARD
AND
HALTON CATHOLIC
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD**

**EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
CHARGE BACKGROUND STUDY**

APRIL 3, 2018



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 **Planning for growth**

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FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Section 257.61(1) of the *Education Act* states that, “Before passing an education development charge by-law, the board shall complete an education development charge background study.” Section 257.61(2) of the Act as well as section 9 of Ontario Regulation 20/98, as amended, provide the information that must be contained in the background study. This report contains background studies for the Halton District School Board (HDSB) and the Halton Catholic District School Board (HCDSB).

The consultant would like to acknowledge and thank the staff at the HDSB and HCDSB for their work, time and effort over the past several months. Staff from both Boards provided invaluable input and assistance throughout the EDC process.

The consultant would also like to thank Mr. Brad Teichman of the firm Overland LLP, legal counsel for both School Boards and Mr. Chris Vardon and Mr. Andrew Browning of Cushman & Wakefield, the appraisal firm responsible for the site valuations and escalation rates. The consultant also appreciates the time and advice from staff at the local municipalities and the region.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Halton District School Board (HDSB) and the Halton Catholic District School Board (HCDSB) have Education Development Charge by-laws in force in the Region of Halton which will expire in June of 2018. Education Development Charges (EDCs) are a revenue source, for school boards that qualify, to purchase and develop land for new schools. EDCs are meant as a funding mechanism for Boards that are experiencing a growth-related accommodation need in their jurisdiction. In order to renew their by-laws each Board must follow certain processes and guidelines as required by Provincial legislation. This Background Study fulfills certain requirements while providing the background necessary to understand and determine the Education Development Charge.

The general authority for school boards to impose EDCs is provided by Division E of Part IX for the *Education Act*. Ontario Regulation 20/98, as amended, provides the requirements necessary to determine an EDC. In addition the Ministry has published a set of EDC Guidelines to assist boards with the EDC process.

Before an EDC by-law can be passed, school boards must ensure that they:

- Demonstrate that their elementary or secondary enrolment on a jurisdiction wide basis is greater than the elementary or secondary OTG approved capacity or that their EDC reserve fund is in a deficit position.
- Prepare a background study meeting the requirements of the legislation.
- Hold required legislated public meetings.
- Receive written Ministry approval.

Both the HDSB and HCDSB are able to renew their existing by-laws on the basis of:

1. Reserve Fund Qualification – both Boards have a deficit in the EDC reserve fund and outstanding financial obligations; and
2. Capacity Trigger – both Boards have an average projected enrolment exceeding the approved OTG capacity. HDSB and HCDSB exceed capacity on both the elementary and secondary panels.

The School Boards intend to hold individual public meetings for both the EDC policy review as well as the new proposed EDC by-law. HCDSB will hold their public meetings on Tuesday, April 17th, 2018 and HDSB will hold their public meetings on Wednesday, April 18th. Both of the Boards will hold these public meetings at their respective Board offices in Burlington. Notice and details of each meeting will be provided consistent with legislative requirements. The HCDSB plans to consider passage of the new EDC by-law on May 15th, 2018 and the HDSB plans to consider passage of its by-law on May 16th, 2018 at their respective Board offices.

The EDC analysis in this Background Study has been completed for both the HDSB and the HCDSB. The Boards' jurisdictions are made up of the Region of Halton, including the city of Burlington, and the towns of Oakville, Halton Hills and Milton. This EDC study contemplates jurisdiction wide by-laws which includes all of the Region of Halton for each respective Board.

Demographic projections form an important component of the EDC analysis. The residential dwelling unit forecast is used both to project pupils from new development as well as determining the final quantum of the residential charge. The residential forecasts used in this analysis are consistent with the most recent municipal forecasts that were available at the time of study preparation. The total number of net new units projected in The Region of Halton for the 15 years in the EDC analysis total **85,711**.

The number of growth-related pupils is based on the aforementioned residential forecast and pupil yields have been derived from Statistics Canada custom tabulated data and historical board enrolment information. Pupil yields are mathematical representations of the number of school aged children that will be generated by particular dwellings. The total growth-related pupils must be offset by any available pupil places that are not required by existing pupils of the Boards. These calculations were done for both Boards on a review area basis to determine the total net growth-related pupil places.

The analysis projects a total of **17,170** elementary net growth-related pupils and **4,900** secondary net growth-related pupils for the HDSB. For the HCDSB, a total of **9,677** elementary net growth-related pupils were projected while the secondary panel projected a total of **3,785** net growth-related pupil places.

Once the net growth-related pupil place requirements have been determined, it is necessary for boards to decide the number of new schools that will be built to accommodate that need. The EDC legislation provides a table which relates pupil place requirements to school site sizes. The table as well as a description and methodology are provided in the Background Study. The Study also provides information on the approximate timing, size and location of the proposed new schools/sites.

The EDC analysis for The Region of Halton predicts that the HDSB will require approximately **22** new elementary sites, 3 of which have already been purchased by the Board (5 sites in Oakville, 13 sites in Milton, 4 sites in Halton Hills) and **5** new secondary sites (1 site in Oakville, 1 site in Halton Hills, 3 sites in Milton) in the 15 year EDC time frame.

The HCDSB's EDC analysis projects a need for **16** new elementary sites, 1 of which is already owned by the Board (3 sites in Oakville, 9 sites in Milton, 4 sites in Halton Hills) and **4** new secondary sites (1 site in Oakville, 2 sites in Milton, 1 site in Halton Hills).

One of the final steps of the EDC process involves translating the land requirements to actual land costs. Site acquisition costs are based on appraisals completed by the firm of Cushman & Wakefield. The per acre acquisition values ranged from **\$1,590,000** to **\$2,370,000** for elementary sites and **\$1,259,511** to **\$2,370,000** for secondary sites. The acquisition costs have been escalated for a period of 5 years (the by-law term) at a rate of **4%** for each consecutive year until the end of the by-law term.

The costs to prepare and develop the school site for school construction are also EDC eligible costs. The assumed site preparation costs are based on historical data provided by the School Boards. A site preparation cost of **\$75,056** per acre has been assumed for both the HDSB and HCDSB in this study. Site preparation costs are escalated to the time of site purchase at a rate of **1.6%** per year.

The total land costs (acquisition and servicing costs) as well as study costs must be added to any outstanding financial obligations incurred by the board under a previous EDC by-law to determine the final net education land costs. A deficit balance in the existing EDC reserve fund is considered to be an outstanding obligation and must be added to the existing land costs. If a board has a surplus balance in the EDC reserve fund this amount must be subtracted from the land costs and used to defray the net education land costs.

The HDSB's total net education land costs are estimated to be **\$486,884,332** which includes a deficit balance of **\$20,312,206** in the existing EDC reserve fund that was added to the total costs. The HCDSB's total net education land costs are estimated to be **\$363,108,691** which includes an existing EDC reserve fund deficit of **\$32,134,899** that was added to the total costs.

On the basis of the aforementioned net education land costs and net new unit forecasts, the analysis resulted in a proposed EDC rate of **\$4,892 per dwelling unit** for the HDSB's residential charge and **\$1.11 per square foot** for the non-residential charge. The new proposed EDC rate for the HCDSB is **\$3,648 per dwelling unit** for the residential component and **\$0.83 per square foot** for the non-residential component. The charges contained herein are based on a uniform rate for all types of development, with a division of 85%-15% residential to non-residential allocation and applicable jurisdiction-wide to the Region of Halton.

1. INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Background

Education Development Charges (EDCs) are a revenue source, for school boards that qualify, to purchase and develop land for new schools. EDCs are meant as a funding mechanism for boards that are experiencing a growth-related accommodation need in their jurisdiction. In order to qualify for Education Development Charges, it is necessary for school boards to meet certain “triggers”.

School boards no longer have the ability to implement property taxes to fund education costs and now rely on a system of per pupil grants established by the Ministry of Education. The grants are set out to cover expenses such as teacher salaries, text books, heating of schools, renewing schools, building schools etc. Education Development Charges are meant to fund the acquisition and development of growth-related school sites outside this grant envelope. Education Development Charges are based on a formulaic approach which looks at three main areas – enrolment projections to determine need, the number of school sites necessary to meet need and the costs related to the purchase and development of those school sites.

The EDC may be levied by a school board on both residential and non-residential developments, subject to certain exemptions which are outlined in the legislation. Division E of Part IX of the *Education Act* is the legislation responsible for governing the EDC. Ontario Regulation 20/98, as amended, provides guidelines and requirements on the qualification process for a school board as well as the specifics on calculating the charge. The charges are collected at building permit issuance on behalf of the school board by the local area municipality in the by-law’s area.

As mentioned earlier, not all school boards are eligible to implement EDCs due to qualification triggers that must be met. To qualify there are two triggers that can be met - the Board’s total projected enrolment for the five year period following expected by-law passage must exceed the Board’s Ministry rated On-The-Ground capacity on *either* the elementary or secondary panel.

The other qualification trigger deals with unmet financial obligations with regard to the purchase and development of growth-related school sites. If the school board has an existing EDC by-law in place and they can demonstrate that there are existing outstanding financial obligations, the school board will automatically qualify for a subsequent by-law. The *Education Act*, specifically Section 257.54, gives school boards the ability to “pass by-laws for the imposition of education development charges” if there is residential land in the jurisdiction of a board that would increase education land costs.

School Boards are responsible for providing school sites and can do so through such limited revenue sources such as, selling surplus school sites, revenue from leasing sites, entering into

joint use agreements with other school boards or public/private partnerships and the imposition of Education Development Charges - thus making EDCs an important revenue source.

1.2 Existing By-laws

This EDC Background Study has been prepared on behalf of the Halton District School Board and the Halton Catholic District School Board in consideration of renewing their EDC by-laws in The Region of Halton. Each Board's current in-force by-laws came into effect in June of 2013 and are based on 85% recovery of costs from residential development and 15% from non-residential development. Amendments in the Boards' EDC by-laws occurred in 2014, 2015 and 2017. The most recent amendment in 2017 has resulted in a new residential rate of \$4,364 for Halton District School Board and \$2,269 for Halton Catholic District School Board.

CURRENT IN-FORCE EDC BY-LAWS FOR THE HDSB AND THE HCDSB:

SCHOOL BOARD	INFORCE DATE	% RESIDENTIAL/NON-RESIDENTIAL	AREA OF BY-LAW	CHARGE (\$/Dwelling Unit)
HDSB	June, 2013	85%(Res) -15%(Non-res)	Region of Halton	\$2,639
HCDSB	June, 2013	85%(Res) -15%(Non-res)	Region of Halton	\$1,484
<i>Recent Amendment to the By-Laws</i>				
HDSB	June, 2017	85%(Res) -15%(Non-res)	Region of Halton	\$4,364
HCDSB	June, 2017	85%(Res) -15%(Non-res)	Region of Halton	\$2,269

EDC Policy Review

It should be noted that all school boards with an existing EDC by-law in place must conduct a review of the policies contained in their existing by-laws before passing a new by-law. This process includes a policy review report as well as a public meeting to review the policies in a public forum.

Section 257.60 sub-section (1) of the *Education Act* states that:

“Before passing an education development charge by-law, the board shall conduct a review of the education development charge policies of the board.”

Sub-section (2) goes on to state that:

“In conducting a review under subsection (1), the board shall ensure that adequate information is made available to the public, and for this purpose shall hold at least one public meeting, notice of which shall be given in at least one newspaper having general circulation in the area of jurisdiction of the board.”

1.3 Area in Which By-law May Apply

The legislation states that an education development charge by-law may apply to the entire area of the jurisdiction of a board or only part of it. In addition, an education development charge by-law of the board shall not apply with respect to land in more than one “region” if the regulations divide the area of the jurisdiction of the board into prescribed regions.

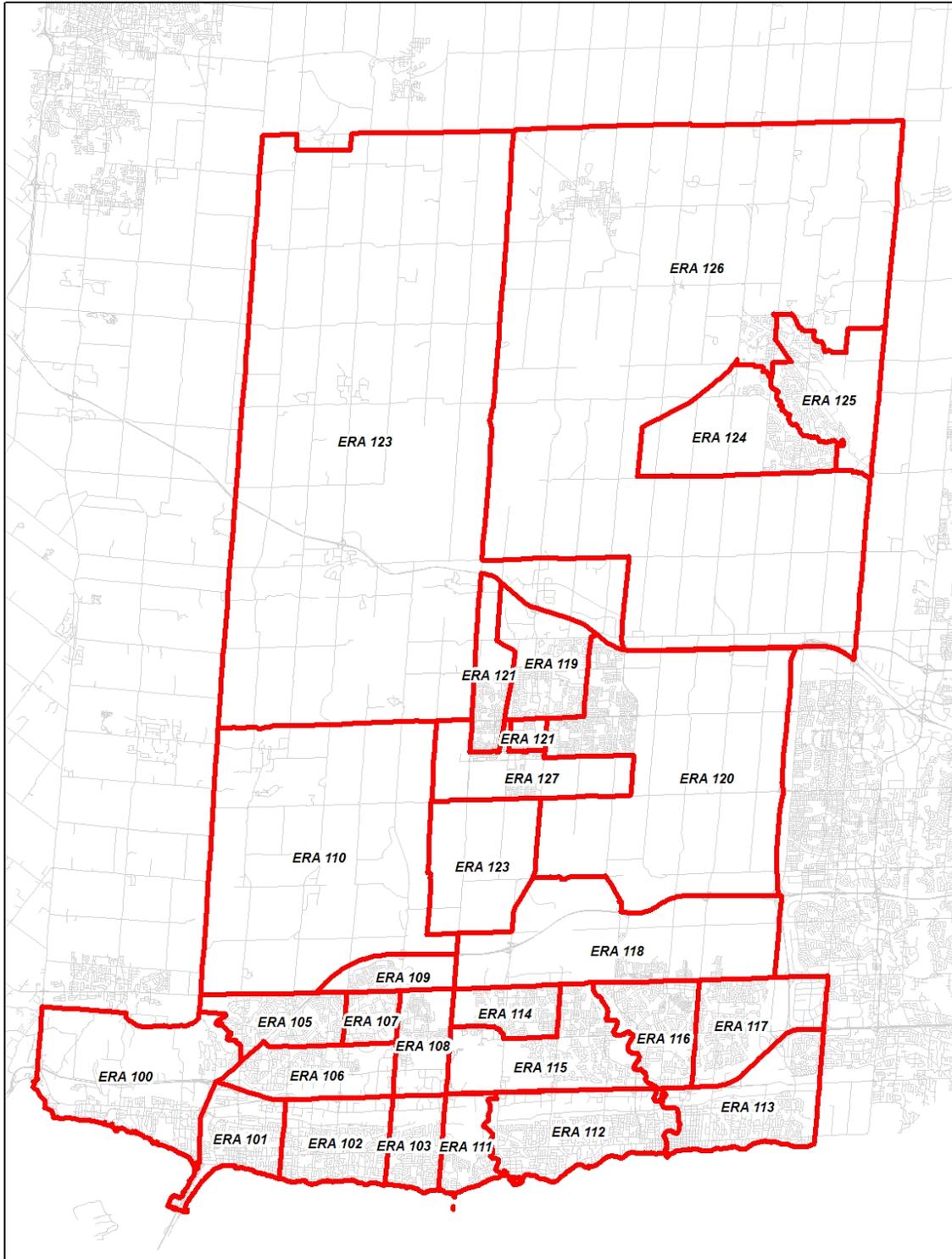
Finally, “education development charges collected under an education development charge by-law that applies to land in a region shall not, except with the prior written approval of the Minister, be used in relation to land that is outside that region” and “money from an EDC reserve fund established under section 16(1) of O.Reg 20/98 may be used only for growth-related net education land costs attributed to or resulting from development in the area to which the EDC by-law applies.”

EDC background studies should clearly outline the areas that will be covered by EDC by-laws. Four maps have been included on the following pages outlining The Region of Halton, the area to which the EDC by-laws will apply and the respective review areas for each Board and panel respectively.

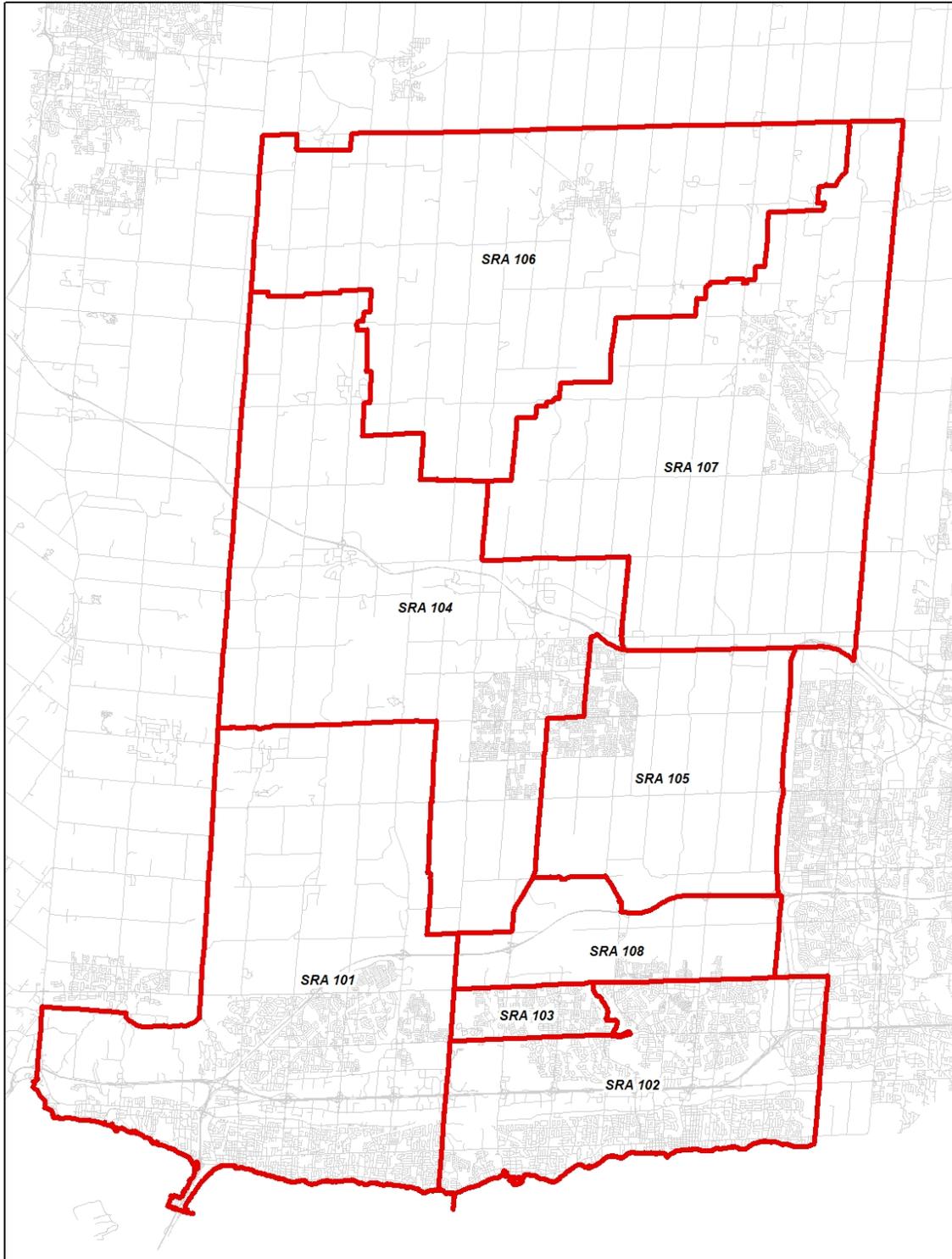
1.4 EDC Review Areas

The EDC methodology allows school boards to examine growth-related needs on a jurisdiction wide basis – that is treat the whole EDC area as one review area - or to examine them on a sub area basis or review areas. Review areas are artificial constructs intended to divide the board’s jurisdiction into sub-areas in order to more accurately determine the location of new school sites. Board review areas are likely to reflect attendance boundaries for families of schools, natural dividers such as rivers, creeks etc. or man-made barriers such as major thoroughfares. The Ministry of Education’s EDC Guidelines recommend that review areas are consistent with Board review areas used for capital planning purposes and that they also maintain consistency with review areas of subsequent EDC by-laws.

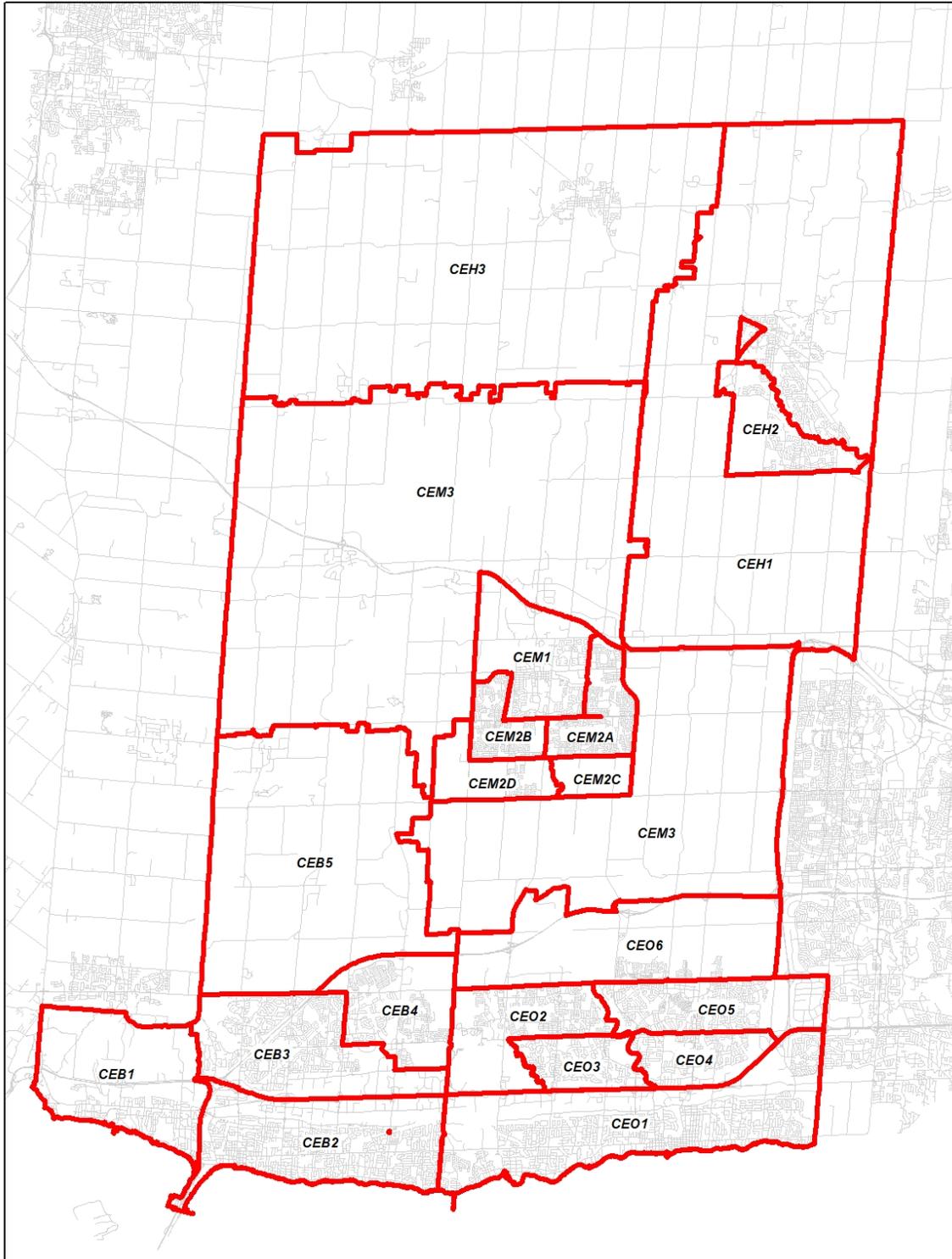
Halton District School Board Elementary EDC Review Areas 2018:



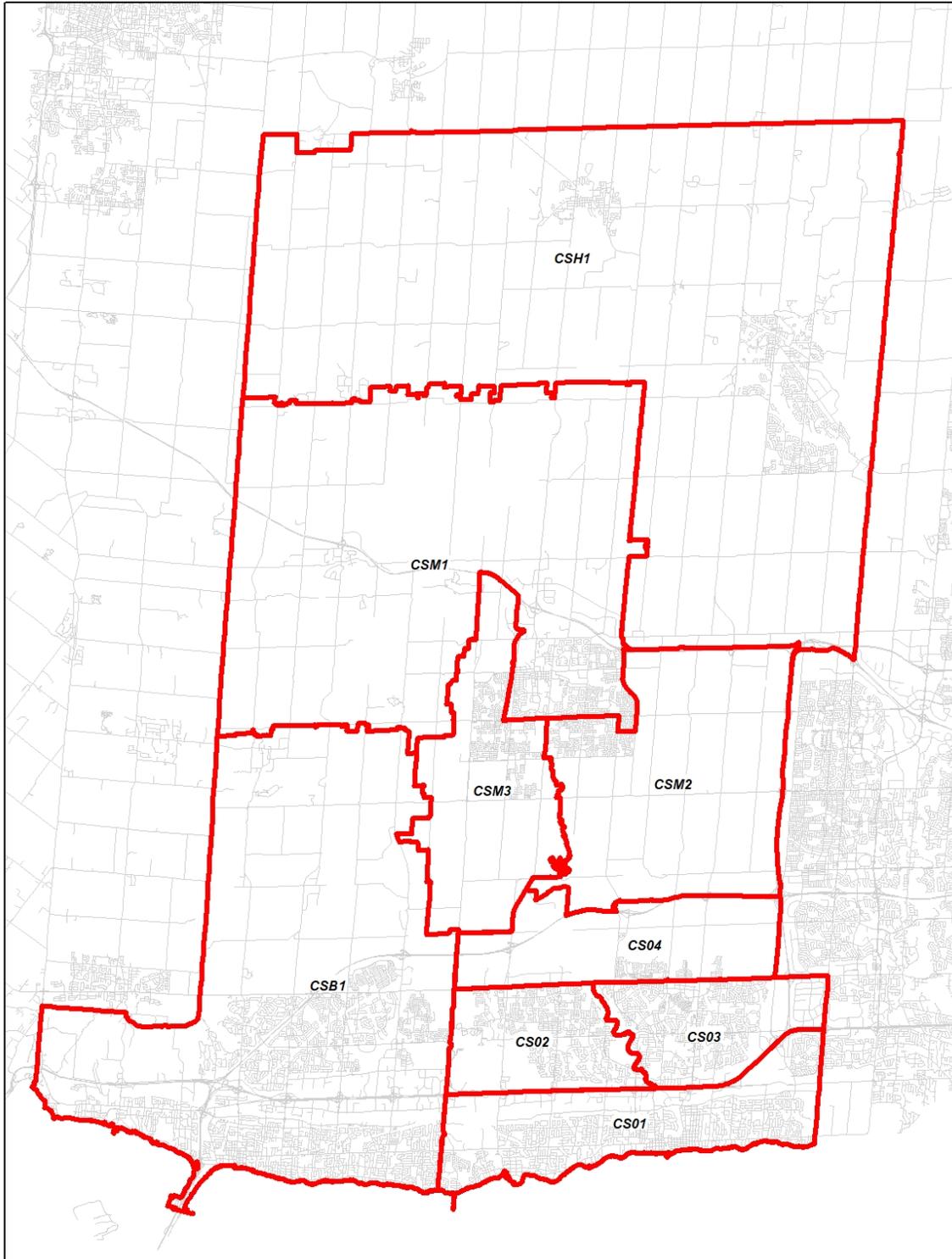
Halton District School Board Secondary EDC Review Areas 2018:



Halton Catholic District School Board Elementary EDC Review Areas 2018:



Halton Catholic District School Board Secondary EDC Review Areas 2018:



Both the HDSB's and the HCDSB's review areas used in this background study are largely consistent with the Board's review areas used for accommodation planning and the review areas used in previous EDC studies. Minor changes have been made to account for changes in school boundaries or openings/consolidations. For the purposes of calculating EDCs the HDSB has used **26** elementary review areas and **8** secondary review areas and the HCDSB has used **20** elementary review areas and **9** secondary review areas.

HDSB REVIEW AREAS – REGION OF HALTON:

Elementary Review Areas:

ERA 100	Aldershot & Parkway Belt
ERA 101	Downtown Burlington
ERA 102	South QEW Between Guelph & Appleby
ERA 103	South QEW between Appleby & Burloak
ERA 105	Brant Hills, Headon Forest & Tyandaga
ERA 106	Mountainside & Palmer
ERA 107	North Milcroft
ERA 108	Orchard
ERA 109	Alton
ERA 110	Rural Burlington
ERA 111	South QEW between Burloak & Bronte Creek
ERA 112	South QEW between Bronte Creek & 16 Mile Creek
ERA 113	Southeast Oakville & Clearview
ERA 114	Northwest Oak Trails & Palermo
ERA 115	South Oak Trails, South Dundas & East Third Line
ERA 116	Ward 5 South Dundas
ERA 117	Ward 6 Dundas
ERA 118	North Oakville
ERA 119	Old Milton
ERA 120	Bristol Survey & Rural Milton East
ERA 121	Sherwood Survey Phase II
ERA 123	Rural Milton West
ERA 124	Silver Creek West
ERA 125	Silver Creek East
ERA 126	Rural Halton Hills & Acton
ERA 127	Boyne

Secondary Review Areas:

SRA 101	Northwest, South, Rural Burlington
SRA 102	Northeast, South Oakville
SRA 103	Northwest Oak Trails & Palermo
SRA 104	Rural Milton West
SRA 105	Rural Milton East
SRA 106	Halton Hills & Acton
SRA 107	Halton Hills
SRA 108	Northwest, North Oakville

HCDSB REVIEW AREAS – REGION OF HALTON:

Elementary Review Areas:

CEB1	Aldershot
CEB2	South of the QEW
CEB3	Tyandaga, Mountainside, Palmer & Headon
CEB4	Millcroft, Orchard, Tansley, Uptown & Alton
CEB5	Rural Burlington
CE01	Oakville South of the QEW
CE02	Northwest Oakville North of QEW
CE03	Northwest Oakville North of QEW to Upper Middle
CE04	Southeast Oakville North of QEW
CE05	Northeast Oakville North of QEW
CE06	North Oakville North of Dundas
CEM1	Existing Urban Centre
CEM2A	Bristol
CEM2B	Sherwood
CEM2C	East Boyne
CEM2D	West Boyne
CEM3	Milton Expansion
CEH1	East Halton Hills & Georgetown
CEH2	South Georgetown
CEH3	West Halton Hills & Acton

Secondary Review Areas:

CSB1	Burlington
CS01	South Oakville
CS02	Northwest Oakville
CS03	Northeast Oakville
CS04	Oakville North of Dundas
CSM1	West Milton
CSM2	Milton Expansion
CSM3	Urban Milton
CSH1	Halton Hills

The EDC calculation on a review area basis assumes that the total OTG capacity of all existing permanent accommodation within review area is considered to be the total available capacity for instructional purposes and required to meet the needs of the existing community. Determining board needs on a review area basis is premised on:

- Available space is determined by subtracting the year 15 existing community enrolment number from the current OTG capacity figure. For the purposes of this analysis, the OTG capacity was adjusted to account for changes to classroom loading figures to incorporate loading for full day kindergarten.

- Pupils that are generated from new development must fill any available surplus OTG capacity first.
- Pupils generated from new development above and beyond those that fill any available surplus space within the review area, are net growth-related pupil place requirements and can potentially be funded through education development charges.

The review area approach to calculating EDCs has been undertaken by both Boards as it is consistent with the way in which future capital construction needs will be assessed over the long term.

2. THE EDC BY-LAW

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2.1 Imposition of an EDC

The passage of an Education Development Charge by-law gives school boards the authority to impose and collect EDCs for the purpose of acquiring and developing growth-related school sites. Each by-law has a maximum term of 5 years and must be passed within one year of EDC background study completion. Before a school board can proceed with an EDC by-law it must receive confirmation in writing from the Ministry of Education acknowledging receipt of the background study and approving estimates of enrolment projections and future site needs contained in the background study.

Section 10 of Ontario Regulation 20/98, sets out the conditions that must be satisfied in order for a board to pass an education development charge by-law:

- The Minister has approved the Board's estimates of the total number of elementary and secondary pupils over each of the fifteen years of the forecast period.
- The Minister has approved the Board's estimates of the number of elementary and secondary school sites used by the Board to determine the net education land costs.
- The Board has prepared a background study and given a copy of the education development charge background study relating to the by-law to the Minister and each Board having jurisdiction within the area to which the by-law would apply.
- The Board has demonstrated that the average elementary or secondary enrolment within its jurisdiction exceeds the board's elementary or secondary capacity; or the Board's current EDC financial obligations exceed revenues reported in the EDC reserve fund.
- Hold at least one public meeting.

2.2 The Background Study

An Education Development Charge background study must be completed by a school board that wishes to pass an EDC by-law. The intention of the background study is to provide information on the process and methodology of calculating an EDC, as well as the background and assumptions that make up the estimates of the enrolment projections and site needs. Section 257.61 of the legislation requires that "before passing an education development charge by-law, the board shall complete an education development charge background study."

O.Reg 20/98, section 9 (1) sets out the following information that must be included in an EDC background study:

- Estimates of the number of new dwelling units for each year of the fifteen-year forecast period in the area in which the charge is to be imposed.

- The number of projected new pupil places as a result of new growth and the number of new school sites needed to provide accommodation for those students.
- The number of existing pupil places by school and the number of available spaces to accommodate the projected number of new pupil places.
- For every existing elementary and secondary pupil place in the board's jurisdiction that the board does not intend to use to accommodate pupils from new growth, an explanation as to why the board does not intend to do so.
- For each elementary and secondary school site, estimates of the net education land cost, the location of the site, the area of the site (including the area that exceeds the maximum set out in section 2 of O.Reg 20/98, and an explanation of whether the costs of the excess land are education land costs and if so, why).
- The number of pupil places the board estimates will be provided by the school to be built on the site and the number of those pupil places that the board estimates will be used to accommodate new pupil places.
- A statement of the board's policy concerning possible arrangements with municipalities, school boards or other persons or bodies in the public or private sector, including arrangements of a long-term or co-operative nature, which would provide accommodation for the new pupils without imposing EDCs, or with a reduction in such charges.
- A statement from the board stating that it has reviewed its operating budget for savings that could be applied to reduce growth-related net education land costs, and the amount of any savings which it proposes to apply, if any.

School Boards are required to provide the Ministry with a copy of the final background study at least 40 days prior to the anticipated by-law passage date. In addition, the background study must be made available to the public at least two weeks prior to the legislated public meeting.

2.3 Public Meetings

Before a school board can pass an EDC by-law, the legislation requires that the Board hold at least one public meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to advise any interested stakeholders and the public at large of the Board's intentions and address the new proposed EDC by-law. The public meeting also gives the community and stakeholders the opportunity to voice any issues or concerns they have with regard to the proposed by-law.

The Board is required to provide at least 20 days notice of the meeting and must make the background study as well as the new proposed by-law available to the public at least two weeks in advance of said meeting. O.Reg 20/98 states that notice of a public meeting can be given in two ways:

-
- To every owner of land in the area to which the proposed by-law would apply by personal service, fax or mail.
 - By publication in a newspaper that is, in the Secretary of the Board's opinion, of sufficiently general circulation in the area to which the proposed by-law would apply to give the public reasonable notice of the meeting.

If a school board already has an existing in-force EDC by-law in place, the board must hold an additional meeting to review the existing policies of the current EDC by-law. This part of the process is necessary in order to fulfil the necessary requirements of the policy review process. It should be noted that this policy review meeting can be addressed by the board during its EDC public meeting.

The School Boards intend to hold individual public meetings for both the EDC policy review as well as the new proposed EDC by-law. HCDSB will hold their public meeting on Tuesday, April 17th, 2018 and HDSB will hold their public meeting on Wednesday, April 18th, 2018. Both of the Boards will hold these public meetings at their respective Board offices in Burlington.

Stakeholder Participation

In addition to the legislated public meetings, the Ministry encourages school boards to include relevant stakeholders in the EDC process and discussions. Local developers or development associations, as well as Municipalities should be contacted in advance of the public meetings to ensure they are aware of the proposed EDC and to make light of any potential issues etc. It is essential that stakeholders are part of the process and that the discussions remain transparent at all times to help ensure a smooth passage of the EDC by-law.

The HDSB and HCDSB have worked together closely on the preparation of the EDC background study and by-laws to ensure consistency in the included data and assumptions used in the calculation of the charges. Growth forecasts used for the EDC analysis are consistent with the most recent and available municipal forecasts. The School Boards will hold a joint information session on March 23, 2018 in advance of their legislated public meetings, to discuss the proposed EDCs with community partners, stakeholders and municipal officials.

2.4 Exemptions, Expiration, Collection

Exemptions

The EDC by-law is subject to certain statutory exemptions for both residential and non-residential collection. The exemptions for residential development deal with residential intensification and replacement of units. If a new unit is added to an existing dwelling unit, for example, a single detached unit is converted to a duplex; the additional unit is exempt from EDCs. Section 3 of O.Reg 20/98 sets out the classes of residential buildings and the maximum number of dwelling units that can be added under the exemption.

The legislation also allows for exemptions dealing with the replacement of residential units when the unit has been destroyed by fire, demolition or otherwise or has been rendered uninhabitable, subject to certain conditions prescribed under section 4 of O.Reg 20/98.

Non-residential statutory exemptions deal similarly with additions/enlargements of space and replacement of existing non-residential space which has been destroyed. A non-residential development that includes the enlargement of existing industrial space, up to 50% of the gross floor area of the existing development, is exempt from EDCs as per section 257.55 of Division E of the *Education Act*. Replacement of non-residential building space is exempt from EDCs if the existing space was destroyed by fire, demolition or otherwise or has been rendered uninhabitable, subject to certain conditions in section 5 of O.Reg 20/98.

In addition to the exemptions mentioned, the legislation allows for a limited non-residential exemption for certain institutional developments. S. 257.54 (5) of the Education Act stipulates that; “No land, except land owned by and used for the purposes of a board or municipality, is exempt from an EDC under a by-law passed under subsection (1) by reason only that it is exempt from taxation under section 3 of the Assessment Act.

School boards may also decide to impose their own non-statutory exemptions to certain developments, both residentially and non-residentially. These types of exemptions may be for developments like senior’s housing, social housing or recreational developments. Non-statutory exemptions are entirely at the discretion of the board and any EDC revenues lost as a result cannot be recovered.

Expiration

A school board can specify any date as the expiration date of the EDC by-law as long as the term of the by-law does not exceed 5 years. The exception to this rule is that the EDC by-law of one school board automatically expires on the same date as an existing by-law of a coterminous

school board if they are in force in any part of the same area. Section 17 of O.Reg 20/98 prescribes the conditions dealing with this special rule of expiry of by-laws.

Collection

The EDC is collected by local municipalities on behalf of the school boards at the time a building permit is issued. The funds are deposited into an EDC reserve fund. The Municipality, under the legislation, cannot issue a building permit if the education development charge has not been paid. In addition to collecting the charge and transferring the monies to the school boards, municipalities are also required to provide the boards with detailed reports respecting all EDC transactions (Section 20 of O.Reg 20/98). At a minimum each report should cover the total EDCs that have been collected, the number of building permits issued (or GFA for non-residential), any exemptions granted and any permits that were issued without an EDC being paid.

The municipalities do not receive any remuneration for collecting EDCs on behalf of the school boards. However, municipalities are allowed to retain any interest earned on the monthly EDC balances.

2.5 Appeals and Amendments

Appeals

The Education Development Charge by-law can be appealed by any individual or organization in accordance with the provisions in the *Education Act*. Sections 257.64 to 257.69 of the *Act* outline the legislation dealing with the appeal of the EDC by-law. The by-law is subject to appeal for a maximum of 40 days after the by-law has been passed. The school boards must provide a written notice that an EDC by-law has been passed (within 20 days of passage) and this notice must include information on how to file an appeal.

An appeal of the EDC by-law goes to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) to be decided. All appeals must be filed in writing with the secretary of the school board within the allotted time allowed. The reasons for the appeal must be included in the notice. It is the responsibility of the secretary of the board to forward a copy of the Notice of Appeal to the OMB within 30 days after the last day of the appeal period. In addition to the Notice, the secretary must provide:

- A copy of the by-law certified by the secretary.
- A copy of the background study.
- An affidavit or declaration certifying that notice of the passing of the by-law was provided in accordance with the *Education Act*.
- The original or true copy of all written submissions and material relevant to the by-law.

After hearing an appeal the OMB may decide to:

- Dismiss the appeal in whole or in part.
- Order the board to repeal or amend the by-law.
- Repeal or amend the by-law itself.

If the by-law is repealed, the EDCs that have already been paid must be refunded. If the by-law is amended and the amended charge is lower than the original charge, the difference must be refunded. All refunds are due within 30 days of the by-law being repealed or amended. While the OMB does have the power to repeal or amend the by-law, they are not able to increase the quantum of the charge, remove or reduce the scope of discretionary exemptions or change the expiration date of the by-law.

Amendments

The EDC legislation gives school boards the authority to amend their by-laws. Section 257.70 (1) of the *Act* states; “Subject to subsection (2), a board may pass a by-law amending an education development charge by-law.” There are certain limitations to an EDC amendment, specifically laid out in S257.70 (2) of the *Act*, “A board may not amend an education development charge by-law so as to any one of the following more than once in the one year period immediately following the coming into force of the by-law or in any succeeding one year period:

- Increase the amount of an EDC.
- Remove or reduce the scope of an exemption.
- Extend the term of the by-law.

There are a variety of reasons why school boards may feel the need to amend their by-law. School boards may be paying more for school sites than what was estimated in the EDC and may need to increase their land cost assumptions or they may need to change a discretionary exemption. The board does not need Ministry approval to pass an amending by-law, however boards are required to provide proper notice proposing an amendment and of the amendment itself. Boards are also required to ensure that the original EDC background study is available, as well as any additional information that would explain the reason for the amendment. A public meeting is not required to pass an amending by-law, but it is recommended.

3. THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY OF CALCULATING AN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGE

3. THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY OF CALCULATING AN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGE

The following chapter will outline the procedures and methodologies utilized to calculate the EDC. As mentioned earlier in this report, the EDC calculation is formulaic and technical in nature and encompasses three main components – demographic projections, determination of need (new school sites) and the associated costs.

3.1 Eligibility

School Boards must first qualify by meeting certain criteria in order to be eligible to impose EDCs. The first criteria deal with the board's average projected enrolment compared to its OTG capacity. The second set of criteria, available only to school boards who have an existing in-force by-law, deal with outstanding EDC financial obligations.

Capacity Trigger

If a school board's average elementary or secondary enrolment on a jurisdiction wide basis over the five years following proposed by-law passage is greater than the board's elementary or secondary OTG capacity then it is eligible to impose an EDC. Qualification on either panel allows the Board to impose EDCs throughout its jurisdiction for both elementary and secondary new school sites. Form A of the EDC submission sets out the Board's projected enrolment over the proposed 5-year term of the EDC by-law (2018 – 2023), as compared to the Board's OTG capacity on both the elementary and secondary panels.

The Board's OTG capacity for the EDC is typically based on the Ministry approved permanent capacity according to the School Facilities Inventory System on the proposed date the new by-law is to come into force. Additional adjustments may be made to the capacity figure used in the study, in consultation with Ministry staff and for circumstances such as:

- OTG capacity of schools that are transferred from one panel to the other within 12 months of by-law passage may be attributed to the panel the school will be used for after the transfer is complete. Boards' must have a passed resolution for this to take effect.
- The capacity of all schools or additions under construction and that are planned for opening within 12 months of the by-law coming into force are to be included in the capacity determination.
- Purpose built space that cannot be reasonably used to accommodate pupils from new growth may be excluded from the permanent capacity determination.
- The capacity of a leased school must be included if the school has a "New Pupil Place" capacity attributed to it. The "New Pupil Place" capacity is the capacity used in the determination of Ministry grants.

- Any schools that have been closed (in accordance with board's school closure policy) may be excluded from the permanent capacity. In addition, if a school is scheduled to close during the tenure of the by-law (with Board passed resolution) then the capacity may also be excluded.

The permanent capacity used for the HDSB is **45,273** spaces on the elementary panel and **19,728** on the secondary panel. The HCDSB has determined a permanent capacity of **23,474** on the elementary panel and **10,890** on the secondary panel.

Both HDSB and HCDSB meet the capacity trigger on both the elementary and secondary panels. The HDSB average projected enrolment from 2018 to 2023 is **46,407** on the elementary panel compared with a permanent capacity of **45,273**, falling 1,134 spaces short. On the secondary panel the Board's average projected enrolment from 2018 to 2023 is **20,005** which is more than the current secondary capacity of **19,728** – resulting in a deficit of 277 spaces.

For HCDSB elementary panel, the five year projected enrolment averages **24,210** compared with a capacity of **23,474**, leaving it short by 736 spaces. On the secondary panel, the average projected enrolment from 2018 to 2023 is **12,643** which is more than the permanent secondary capacity of **10,890** – resulting in a deficit of 1,753 spaces.

Form A from the EDC Ministry Submission for both Boards can be found on the following pages.

**Halton District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form A - Eligibility to Impose an EDC**

A.1.1: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - ELEMENTARY PANEL

Elementary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Elementary Panel Enrolment						Elementary Average Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	
45,273.0	45,714	46,122	46,458	46,612	47,128	46,407	1,134

A.1.2: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - SECONDARY PANEL

Secondary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Secondary Panel Enrolment						Secondary Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	
19,728.0	19,023	19,514	20,036	20,646	20,806	20,005	277

**Halton Catholic District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form A - Eligibility to Impose an EDC**

A.1.1: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - ELEMENTARY PANEL

Elementary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Elementary Panel Enrolment						Elementary Average Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	
23,474.0	23,164	23,580	24,309	24,784	25,214	24,210	736

A.1.2: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - SECONDARY PANEL

Secondary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Secondary Panel Enrolment						Secondary Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	
10,890.0	12,058	12,343	12,690	12,882	13,241	12,643	1,753

Financial Obligations

A school board that has an existing EDC by-law in place and has outstanding financial obligations related to its existing by-law that exceed the balance of the EDC reserve fund, is eligible to impose EDCs. It is possible for a board to have sufficient capacity to accommodate projected enrolment, yet still be obligated to pay for sites that have been purchased as a result of a growth-related need. Outstanding financial obligations can result from a board not having collected enough revenue because of growth shortfalls or an increase in land prices or if a board has purchased school sites earlier than what was projected in the background study.

This financial obligation eligibility trigger was added to the original capacity trigger criteria with an amendment to O.Reg 20/98 and came into force on March 12th, 2002.

For school boards to qualify under this trigger, an EDC Financial Obligation must be demonstrated in the background study including the following required information:

- Have a previous by-law in effect after September 1, 1999.
- Funds borrowed from the EDC reserve fund must be reconciled back.
- Copies of Appendix D1 and D2 must be provided.
- A transaction history of EDC financial activity must be provided from the last Appendix D1 and D2 statements to proposed by-law implementation.
- A repayment schedule outlining the elimination of the EDC Financial Obligation.

An outstanding EDC Financial Obligation exists if the adjusted outstanding principal as per Appendix D of the Board's financial statements (plus any adjustments made), is greater than the adjusted EDC reserve fund balance from Appendix D (including adjustments).

The HDSB's EDC reserve fund has an existing EDC Financial Obligation of \$20,312,206 which means that the reserve fund is currently in a deficit position and qualifies the Board to pursue an additional by-law in the Region of Halton.

The HCDSB's EDC reserve fund has an existing EDC Financial Obligation of \$32,134,899 which means that the reserve fund is currently in a deficit position and qualifies the Board to pursue an additional by-law in the Region of Halton as well.

Form A, part A.2 of the Ministry EDC forms outlines the Board's existing principal commitments, reserve fund balance and total outstanding EDC Financial Obligations. Part A.2 of Form A for each Board's EDC reserve fund can be found below.

**Halton District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form A - Eligibility to Impose an EDC**

A.2: EDC FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS (Estimated to May 15, 2018)

Total EDC Financial Obligations:	\$ 20,312,206
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**Halton Catholic District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form A - Eligibility to Impose an EDC**

A.2: EDC FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS (Estimated to May 14, 2018)

Total EDC Financial Obligations:	\$ 32,134,899
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3.2 Demographic Projections

The demographic projections respecting school enrolment and housing and population growth form an important basis for the entire EDC analysis. These projections ultimately determine eligibility, need and the final quantum of the charge. The housing unit forecasts contained in this study are consistent with the most recent municipal forecasts that were available at the time of study. Background, methodologies and overviews of both the enrolment and housing forecasts can be found in chapter 4 of this report.

The demographic projection requirements of the EDC consist of three distinct components; projecting the number of annual building permits that will be issued for new dwelling units and new non-residential space, projecting enrolment of the existing community and projecting enrolment from new housing growth.

New Dwelling Units/Non-residential Space

The number of new dwelling units in the area of the EDC by-law must be estimated for each of the next fifteen years. The forecast is set out by three types of development, low density (single and semi detached homes), medium density (townhouses) and high density (apartments), and is broken down by the School Board review areas that were outlined earlier in this report.

The forecast is set out by varying types of development for two reasons. The first is that different types of development produce school aged children in different ways. Lower density

developments typically produce greater numbers of school aged children than do apartments. Defining various types of developments allows for greater accuracy when projecting the number of new pupils arising from new developments. The second reason is to be able to calculate a differentiated charge should the Boards choose to do so. Each board has the ability to charge a uniform EDC rate across all types of development – meaning that the EDC is one rate for a single family home or an apartment – or can choose to charge separate rates depending on the type of development.

There are certain situations, as defined by the legislation, where certain developments are exempt from EDCs, such as housing intensification. Forecast of *net new dwelling units* should ensure that these exempt units are factored into any forecast and excluded.

In addition to a housing forecast, projections of new non-residential space must also be provided in the EDC study to allow for the calculation of the non-residential component of the charge.

A forecast of new non-residential space estimated to be built in the by-law area must be provided for each of the fifteen years following by-law inception. The non-residential forecast can be estimated in two ways; by gross floor area of non-residential space or by the estimated declared value of future non-residential construction. As with the residential component, there are certain statutory exemptions which must be factored into the non-residential forecast to ensure that exempt space is excluded. These exemptions are discussed earlier in the report.

Existing Community Projections and Projections of New Pupils

The enrolment projections required in order to calculate EDCs must be made up of two distinct projections, one for the existing community and one for pupils from new housing growth. This is done because ultimately the number of total growth-related pupils must be offset by any available pupil places that are not required by pupils of the existing community in year 15 of the forecast. The existing community projection must estimate by school, the number of students for fifteen years based on the number of existing students today and assuming no additional new housing growth. The Board's total OTG capacity of the review area (as of by-law inception) less the projected number of existing community pupils in the review area in year 15, is the Board's *total available space*.

The determination of pupils from new development is based on the aforementioned housing forecast and the use of pupil yield factors. Pupil yields are mathematical representations of the number of school-aged children that will be generated by a particular dwelling over the planning forecast and that will attend a particular school board. Pupil yields used in this analysis are based on Statistics Canada data and Board historical enrolment information. Multiplying the pupil yield factors by the appropriate type of developments in the net new dwelling forecast determines the projected pupils from new development.

To determine the total *net growth-related pupil place requirements*, the available pupil places (total available space referenced above) must be subtracted from the total pupils projected from new development. Enrolment projections and the determination of net growth-related pupil places can be done on a jurisdiction wide basis or on a review area basis. The EDC analysis in this study is based on a review area approach.

3.3 Site Needs

The final “planning” or “forecasting” step in the EDC process is determining the Board’s site needs, specifically the number, location and size of sites for new growth-related schools. The calculation of net growth-related pupil place requirements ultimately determines the number of necessary sites and their size. The regulation governing the EDC provides a table of maximum sizes depending on the number of pupil places that will be constructed. These tables can be found on the following page.

While the tables ultimately determine the amount/size of land that will be necessary for new school sites, the legislation also recognizes that there may be situations in which the necessary site for a new school may exceed the size specified in the table. For example a board may need a larger site to accommodate certain municipal requirements or Ministry initiatives. Should a site exceed the legislative requirements, justification must be included in the EDC background study.

Elementary Schools

Number of Pupils	Maximum Area (acres)
1 to 400	4
401 to 500	5
501 to 600	6
601 to 700	7
701 or more	8

Secondary Schools

Number of Pupils	Maximum Area (acres)
1 to 1,000	12
1,001 to 1,100	13
1,101 to 1,200	14
1,201 to 1,300	15
1,301 to 1,400	16
1,401 to 1,500	17
1,501 or more	18

Form G of the Ministry EDC Forms submission provides specific details on each site the Board is proposing to acquire to construct new schools. On a site by site basis, Form G provides information on the general location of the site (by review area or greater detail, if available), the proposed size of the new school, the approximate timing of site purchase as well as the percentage of the site that is considered EDC eligible. The Ministry also recommends that proposed site purchases for new schools are consistent with the Board's long-term accommodation plans.

3.4 Growth-related Net Education Land Costs

The planning or forecasting component of the EDC analysis is critical to determining the overall EDC eligible needs of the Boards. To finalize the calculation process of the EDC, these accommodation needs must be translated into financial requirements. The analysis in the previous section determined the total growth-related pupil needs as well as the amount of land (in acres) that will be required to accommodate those pupils. EDC eligible expenses are determined by attaching costs to acquire and service the land needed.

Land acquisition costs have been determined by qualified appraisers and a summary of the methodologies used as well as relevant data can be found in chapter 5 of this report. A separate and detailed appraisal report has also been completed by Cushman & Wakefield. Servicing costs are based on historical costs provided by the School Boards with respect to sites that have been recently developed. Once costs for each site have been finalized, the next step is to determine the percentage of each site that is EDC eligible. This is based on the percentage of net growth-related students that make up the total capacity of the proposed new school. For example, if the new proposed school had a capacity of 450 and 400 of the spaces were accounted for by new EDC eligible growth-related pupils then the site would be 88.88% eligible for EDCs ($400/450=88.88\%$).

In addition to site acquisition and servicing costs there are other EDC eligible expenses that can be included in the analysis. Examples of other EDC eligible costs are:

- Interest and borrowing costs related to site acquisition.
- Land escalation costs.
- Costs related to the preparation and distribution of EDC background studies.
- Costs related to studies of land being considered for acquisition (ie. environmental assessments).
- Costs to service/prepare land for construction (grading, service lines etc.)

Outstanding Financial Obligations

In addition to the costs that have been outlined above, any outstanding financial obligations from previous by-laws are also eligible education land costs. A negative balance in the Board's EDC reserve fund, established for the area to which the proposed by-law will apply, is considered as an outstanding financial obligation and can be added to the total net education land costs. It should be noted that if the board has a positive balance in the EDC reserve fund, these funds must be used to defray any EDC eligible expenditures. The total eligible costs are referred to as the *total growth-related net education land costs*.

3.5 Determination of the Charge

Once the total growth-related net education land costs have been determined there are certain prescribed steps that must be followed to determine the actual quantum of the EDC. As discussed in chapter 2, the legislation allows school boards to determine the type of EDC it will impose. Boards can impose EDCs on residential or non-residential developments and can also charge a uniform rate for all types of developments or can differentiate the rate based on dwelling unit types.

Apportionment of Land Costs

The legislation allows school boards to allocate up to 40% of their education land costs to non-residential development. If a school board had a non-residential component to their EDCs then the land costs would be multiplied by whatever percentage the board deemed to be apportioned to non-residential. For example, if the total land costs were estimated to be \$1 million and the non-residential allocation was 10% then the *non-residential growth-related net education land costs* would total \$100,000. The remaining balance would make up the *residential growth-related net education land costs*.

To determine the residential charge (assuming a uniform charge) the total residential growth-related net education land costs are divided over the projected number of net new dwelling units assumed in the EDC forecast over the next fifteen years. The result is the amount of the uniform residential EDC per dwelling unit. If charges are to be imposed on non-residential development there are two ways in which they can be calculated. If the board chooses to use a non-residential forecast of gross floor area, then the total non-residential growth-related net education land costs are divided by the estimated gross floor area of proposed non-residential developments. The board can also choose to use a non-residential forecast of estimated declared values where the non-residential land costs are divided by the projected declared values and multiplied by 100 to get a non-residential charge.

Once the residential charge is determined it can be charged uniformly across all types of development or different rates can be charged depending on the types of units being built. If the EDC is applied in a uniform manner then the total residential land costs are simply divided over the estimated net new dwelling units as described earlier. If the board chooses to impose a differentiated EDC then the charges are apportioned on the basis of different unit types producing different amounts of pupils. Boards may choose to define developments as they wish (i.e. low density, high density, condos, apartments, single family etc.) but are encouraged to stay as consistent as possible with categories used by the Municipalities impacted by the by-law.

A distribution factor is determined by the distribution of growth-related pupils amongst the various unit types defined by the board. For example, if 100 students were from low density

developments, 50 from medium density and 10 from high, the distribution factors would be 62.5% for low (100/160), 31.25% for medium and 6.25% for high. These distribution factors are then multiplied by the total residential land costs to determine the apportioned residential land costs by development type. Each separate amount is then divided by the number of net new units for the particular development type to arrive at the *differentiated residential EDC per unit by development type*.

3.6 Policy Statements

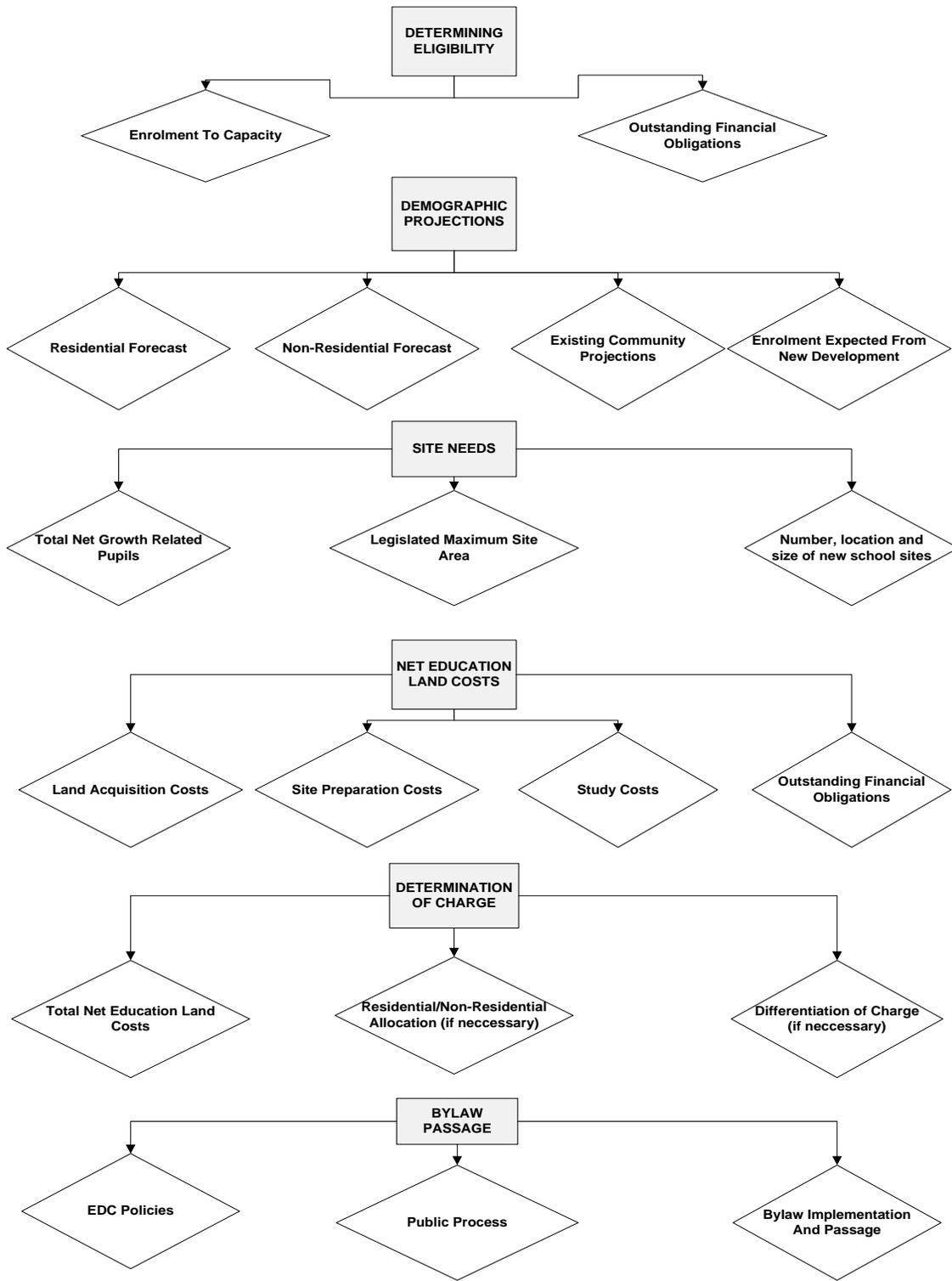
In addition to the demographic forecasting and financial components of the EDC analysis, there is also an important policy component. EDC policies are largely determined by the School Boards and help shape the type of by-law that will be imposed. Examples of some important EDC policies are the apportionment of land costs across residential and non-residential development or an area specific versus a jurisdiction wide by-law. There are two specific policies that the legislation requires the boards to produce policy statements for that must be included in the EDC background study.

The first policy that a statement must be provided for is the alternative accommodation arrangement policy. The statement must include information on the board's policy with regard to how it deals with alternative accommodation arrangements to provide pupil accommodation and how it could reduce or eliminate the need for EDCs. If the board has had a previous by-law then information respecting how alternative accommodation arrangements were implemented (or not implemented) must also be provided.

The second policy statement deals with the policy on operating budget surpluses. The EDC must include a board policy that states if savings are achieved in the operating budget they must be used to defray any eligible EDC expenditures. The statement included in the background study must state that the board has reviewed its current operating budget for potential savings that could be applied to the EDC. The statement must also include the amount of potential savings that would be applied to the EDC, if any.

A flow chart detailing the EDC process can be found on the following page. In addition, the Ministry EDC Forms, which detail the calculations required to determine the EDC can be found in Appendix A at the end of this report.

EDC PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY



4. DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

4. DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

As mentioned earlier in the report, the demographic projections form the backbone of the EDC analysis, in that they are used to determine eligibility, need and ultimately the quantum of the charge itself. The demographic projections for an EDC consist of both forecasts of new housing development as well as projections of school enrolment. Projections of both new housing and enrolment must be provided on an annual basis for a 15-year period following by-law imposition. The following chapter provides the methodology and background to the demographic projections as well as the results of those projections.

4.1 The Residential and Non-residential Growth Forecast

Residential

The residential growth forecast for the EDC is critical to the analysis because of the direct link between new homes and new pupils for the school boards. In addition to determining a board's needs, the number of net new projected units in the forecast is what the total net education land costs get divided by to determine the final quantum of the residential charge. The dwelling unit forecast contained in this study provides a projection of the number of units on an annual basis for the next 15 years by low (single/semis), medium (townhouses) and high (apartments) density allocations. O.Reg 20/98, S.7(2) states that the board must, "*estimate the number of new dwelling units in the area in which charges are to be imposed for each of the 15 years immediately following the day the by-law comes into force.*"

Housing development and occupancy patterns have changed significantly over the last decade. Housing developments are offering more choice in terms of density, like singles, townhomes apartments as well as developments that cater to specific lifestyles or age groups (retirement residences). The new *Places To Grow* initiative by the Provincial government mandates that future developments will have more units on less land, increasing the likelihood of more urban type developments and infilling projects in the future. The combination of new initiatives, societal shifts in housing and the recent downturn in the economy have posed a set of unique challenges for municipalities in the area to develop long term population and housing projections.

The development projections contained in this study are mainly derived from recently completed Municipal Development Charge (DC) Background Studies, that incorporate regional residential targets (i.e. Best Planning Estimates). This ensures consistency with local and upper tier governments and other agencies. The forecast information may be supplanted with other relevant data garnered from historical building permit issuance, small area development plans and prior conversations/meetings with local planning departments.

According to information from Municipal building permit data, The Region of Halton has averaged approximately 3,331 new permits for residential construction in from 2013 to 2017. Residential building activity in The Region of Halton has fluctuated over the last decade with a high of 3,745 permits in 2016. This peak in building activity was preceded by a steady increase in building permits from 2,505 in 2013 – resulting in an increase of more than 46% in building permit activity between 2013 and 2017.

Region of Halton Historical Building Permit Issuance

Year	Area	Total
2013	REGION OF HALTON	2,505
2014	REGION OF HALTON	3,154
2015	REGION OF HALTON	3,591
2016	REGION OF HALTON	3,745
2017	REGION OF HALTON	3,658
Average		3,331

Watson prepared growth forecasts for the entire Region of Halton using Development Charge forecasts that incorporated regional targets (i.e. Best Planning Estimates), in addition to other demographic and economic factors thought to influence how and where growth will occur. The Region of Halton's Best Planning Estimates are working numbers showing when and where development is likely to take place within the Region; providing direction in determining the timing of both hard infrastructure (roads, water and wastewater) and community infrastructure (schools, community recreation etc). In addition to regional forecasts, the consultant reviewed historical forecasts and reports, land availability and market trends.

The growth forecast is premised on some significant changes in terms of how the Region will grow in the future - consistency with initiatives like Places To Grow are likely to result in more compact, intensified and urban growth. The EDC forecast projects fairly sustained growth over the next few decades with an average of approximately **5,714** new dwelling units per year from 2018/19-2032/33 (15 year EDC forecast term). The greatest shift in future development is expected to occur in the type of units being built. According to building permits reported by the Region of Halton, between 2013 and 2017, approximately 35% of all permits were for low density type units (singles/semis), 34% for medium density, and 32% for high density totalling 16,653 permits.

REGION OF HALTON RESIDENTIAL FORECAST		
2018/19 - 2032/33		
	# Of Units	% By Density
Low (Single/Semi)	29,759	35%
Medium (Townhouses)	24,976	29%
High (Apartments)	30,976	36%
Total	85,711	100%

As noted earlier, the final growth forecast for the Halton EDC by-law for both the HDSB and the HCDSB totals **85,711** new units that are forecast to be built over the next 15 years. Of these new units, 35% are estimated to be low density, 29% medium density and 36% high density. While the forecast averages **5,714** units for the 15 year EDC term, it is expected that the first 5 years of the forecast will average 6,132 units per year, between years 5 and 10 the forecast is expected to average 5,769 and between years 10 and 15 the forecast is expected to average 5,240.

In order to account for the “intensification exemption”, an adjustment to the projections was made to derive the “net” new units housing forecast. This adjustment is intended to estimate the number of units in the forecast created as a result of the “intensification exemption”. The overall forecast was reduced by approximately 1.3% to estimate the number of exempt units and resulted in a projection of **84,597** net new units.

Non-residential

The non-residential growth forecast provides a basis for calculating a non-residential EDC, should boards elect to impose such a charge. O.Reg 20/98, s.7(10) states that, “If charges are to be imposed on non-residential development, the Board shall determine the charges and the charges shall be expressed as either: a rate applied to the gross floor area (GFA) of a new development or a rate applied to the declared value of development.” The non-residential forecasts contained in this report are projections of GFA and have been derived from the same sources as the residential forecasts.

The non-residential forecast for the Region of Halton totals **87,489,293** square feet of GFA over the next 15 years. As with the residential forecast, assumptions must be made respecting certain exemptions of GFA. Industrial additions (up to 50% of existing floor area) and certain institutional properties (municipal and school board properties) are exempt under the legislation. Utilizing historical Statistics Canada data on non-residential construction by type, **21,872,323** square feet were exempted from this forecast and the total “net” new non-residential forecast totals **65,616,969** square feet of GFA.

4.2 Enrolment Projections

Enrolment projections for the purposes of the EDC analysis are completed as two separate components – enrolment of the existing community and enrolment expected from new housing growth. The enrolment projections of the existing community are based on a scenario of no new housing growth and examine projected enrolment of the existing population. The projections of enrolment from new housing focus on pupils that are generated from expected new housing developments. EDC eligible growth-related pupils must be offset by any available space in the existing community and thus the necessity to examine enrolment projections utilizing the two separate components.

Enrolment projections have been prepared for each review area in each Board's jurisdiction. The existing community projections have been prepared for each of the Board's schools contained in the EDC analysis. The projections of enrolment from new housing growth are provided on a review area basis.

The enrolment projections also assume that students are accommodated in their home attendance areas. This means that students that are currently in a holding situation at a school outside of their home school boundary are returned to their home boundary. Holding situations typically arise when students in a development area await new school construction and are "held" in nearby schools until the new school is open. Situations where students are permanently accommodated outside of their home areas (i.e. program) are not affected.

Methodology

The prediction of school enrolment involves the consideration of a wide range of factors. There are 3 common methods of enrolment projections; rate of growth, enrolment ratios and grade transition. The rate of growth method assumes that past rates of enrolment growth or decline will carry forward. In today's changing demographic and economic landscape this method of enrolment forecasting is unreliable. The enrolment ratio method looks at historical ratios of school enrolment compared with the overall population and then carries forward these ratios or makes assumptions about new ratios and applies them to a population forecast. The grade transition method examines historical progression rates from grade to grade and makes assumptions about the retention of grades from one year to the next.

Watson & Associates used a combination of the latter two methodologies – enrolment ratio and grade transition – in conjunction with strong demographic background data and historical Board enrolment to produce the enrolment forecast for the EDC. The enrolment projection methodology focuses on the relationships between demographic trends and actual historical enrolment of the Board. The basis of the assumptions for future trends comes from the analysis of these historical relationships.

Demographic Background

A demographic profile is compiled for each review area within the board's jurisdiction using data from the 2001, 2006, 2011 & 2016 Census. Trends in the demographic data are used to highlight changes in population on both a review area and jurisdiction wide basis. Examining these historical trends assist in providing perspective and direction when determining future assumptions for the projections.

The table below depicts the demographic trends for the Region of Halton. The total population in the Board's jurisdiction grew by approximately 17% between 2001 and 2006. In comparison population counts grew 6.6% in Ontario and 5.4% Canada-wide over that same time period. Between 2006 and 2011, the population in the Board's jurisdiction grew by more than 14%, slightly less than the earlier half of the decade and notably higher than the provincial and national rates for this same time period, which were 5.9% and 5.7%, respectively. More recently, the jurisdiction-wide population has continued to increase, growing by more than 9% between 2011 and 2016. This compares with a provincial and national population of approximately 5% during the same period of time.

More importantly, from a school board perspective, was the increase in the elementary school aged (4-13 years) population which grew by almost 10% from 2001 to 2006, by an additional 12.6% between 2006 and 2011 and by more than 13.7% between 2011 and 2016 – an absolute gain of 21,970 between 2001 and 2016. The secondary school aged (14-18) population experienced an increase of 19.4% from 2001 to 2006, and then further increased by 13.4% between 2006 and 2011 and 7.1% between 2011 and 2016 – an absolute gain of approximately 11,500 between 2001 and 2016.

In addition to the increases in the elementary aged population, there were increases in both the pre-school aged population (0-3 years) and the population of females aged 25-44 for both the 2001-06 and 2006-11 time periods. These two groups are important because they are excellent indicators of what is expected to happen in the school aged population in the short to mid-term. The pre-school population is the cohort that will be entering the school system in the next few years. Females between 25 and 44 years of age are the group of women that are said to be in their prime child bearing years and examining this population can provide input to future births/school aged children. In the Board's jurisdiction, the pre-school population grew by 24.3% and the population of females aged 25-44 increased by 12.5% between 2001 and 2006. Between 2006 and 2011, the pre-school population and females aged 25-44 population increased again by 12.5% and 7% respectively. More recently (2011 to 2016), the pre-school population has experience some decline however (approximately 5%), while the female population aged 25-44 continued to increase, by approximately 2% during the same period of time.

Region of Halton Demographic Profile:

Population Data	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 Census	2016 Census
Total Population	375,230	439,260	501,695	548,430
Pre-School Population (0-3)	17,885	22,225	25,000	23,820
Elementary School Population (4-13)	53,885	59,245	66,700	75,855
Secondary School Population (14-18)	25,500	30,445	34,530	37,000
Population Over 18 Years of Age	277,960	327,345	375,465	411,755
<i>Females Aged 25-44</i>	59,235	66,650	71,335	72,715

Population Data	2001 – 2006		2006 – 2011		2011 – 2016	
	Abs. Change	% Change	Abs. Change	% Change	Abs. Change	% Change
Total Population	64,030	17.1%	62,435	14.2%	46,735	9.3%
Pre-School Population (0-3)	4,340	24.3%	2,775	12.5%	-1,180	-4.7%
Elementary School Population (4-13)	5,360	9.9%	7,455	12.6%	9,155	13.7%
Secondary School Population (14-18)	4,945	19.4%	4,085	13.4%	2,470	7.1%
Population Over 18 Years of Age	49,385	17.8%	48,120	14.7%	36,290	9.7%
<i>Females Aged 25-44</i>	7,415	12.5%	4,685	7.0%	1,380	1.9%

A description of the relevant population age cohorts is as follows:

- Pre-school aged (0-3) – used as a lead indicator of potential anticipated enrolment in the short-term.
- Elementary (4-13) – represents the predominant age structure of the students that attend elementary schools.
- Secondary (14-18) – represents the predominant age structure of the students that attend secondary schools.
- Adult (18+) – reflects the segment of the population that does not attend elementary or secondary school.

The Enrolment Projection Process**Determining Entry Year Enrolment**

One of the most important and most difficult components of the enrolment forecast is predicting entry year enrolment or the Junior Kindergarten grade. Much of the overall projection relies on the assumptions made with regard to pupils entering the system. To develop forecasts for the JK grade, a review of historical births, pre-school (0-3 years old) population and historical JK

enrolment is undertaken. The participation rates of the Board's JK grade enrolment of the 4 year old population are examined from one census period to the next to determine future participation ratios.

In addition, a population forecast of the pre-school and school aged population (0-18 years) by single year of age is prepared for the study area. This forecast is based on the population trends of the 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 census periods as well as other relevant demographic trends of the area. Recent fertility and death rates are applied to the 2016 Census population and the population is aged to provide future births and future school aged population.

The challenge in this population forecast is to exclude growth/development in this phase of the forecast. The total enrolment forecast is divided into two separate components – existing enrolment and enrolment from future housing. To account for this, trends are examined for 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 census populations to estimate levels of growth and migration that occurred between the census periods. Assumptions arising from this examination are used to 'strip' growth/migration from the projected population forecast to ensure that growth is not double counted.

Comparing historical JK enrolment to actual population provides ratios that are used to determine future JK enrolment from the projected 4 year old population in the review area. This determines the projected JK pupils for the review area for the forecast period. These overall JK students then need to be allocated to their respective schools in the review area. This allocation is based on historical shares combined with any Board information on recent openings/closures or program changes that may affect future share. Table 4.1 depicts an example of JK/Elementary participation rates between 2006 and 2016.

Table 4.1: An Example Of Junior Kindergarten/Elementary Participation Rates (2006 – 2016)

SINGLE YEAR OF AGE	2006	2011	2016
0	3,185	3,712	3,799
1	3,457	3,883	3,925
2	3,602	3,965	4,078
3	3,664	3,862	4,267
4	3,813	4,110	4,259
5	4,011	3,953	4,474
6	4,157	4,119	4,350
7	4,259	4,079	4,653
8	4,347	4,244	4,520
9	4,253	4,324	4,560
10	4,354	4,506	4,522
11	4,439	4,564	4,760
12	4,184	4,736	4,605
13	4,060	4,762	4,840
JK HEADCOUNT ENROLMENT			
	1,489	1,484	1,730
ELEMENTARY HEADCOUNT ENROLMENT			
	17,950	19,203	19,887
JK PARTICIPATION			
	39%	36%	41%
ELEMENTARY PARTICIPATION			
	43%	44%	46%

At this stage of the projections, each school in a review area will have a projected number of JK's for the forecast period. The next step then involves using the grade transition method to advance each grade from one year to the next. For every school in the system, retention rates from grade to grade are calculated and applied to grade enrolments as they are advanced through each projection year. Each school and community can be unique when it comes to grade retention. For example, the ratio of kindergarten students to junior kindergarten students is often higher in the more rural areas and an indication that more students routinely enter the senior kindergarten grade than would be expected, given the junior kindergarten count from the previous year. Programs, such as French Immersion etc. can also have a significant impact on grade to grade retention. Table 4.2 provides an example of retention rate calculations based on historical enrolment.

Table 4.2: Retention Rate Example

				Historical					
Years			Grade	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017
5	4	2	JK	1484	1562	1539	1559	1605	1730
111%	112%	110%	SK	1720	1611	1745	1750	1696	1797
110%	111%	112%	1	1613	1859	1787	1919	1929	1915
104%	103%	102%	2	1847	1682	1949	1866	1947	1994
104%	104%	104%	3	1982	1911	1765	2016	1934	2047
103%	103%	103%	4	1971	2004	1953	1846	2067	1990
103%	103%	103%	5	2119	2058	2082	2011	1895	2128
102%	102%	103%	6	2151	2145	2093	2123	2051	1953
101%	101%	102%	7	2184	2144	2174	2114	2148	2093
101%	102%	102%	8	2120	2210	2194	2178	2145	2193

Historical enrolment trends, overall participation rates/enrolment share as well as the overall demographics of the area are all examined in conjunction with the ratio of the projected enrolment to the population. This examination looks at the reasonableness of the projections and expected ratios and assumptions in light of recent historical trends.

Secondary Enrolment Projections

The secondary enrolment projections are based largely on the elementary projections and how the elementary students transition into the secondary panel. Each secondary school of the Board is assigned feeder elementary schools which form a “family” of schools based on Board data. As grade 8 students graduate they are assigned to their respective secondary schools. If Grade 8 students can attend more than one secondary school they are then allocated based on recent trends.

The other factor involved in projecting the entry year or grade 9 grade for secondary involves the concept of open access. In Ontario, students are permitted to attend the secondary school of their choice, regardless of Religious requirements, and assuming there is space and program availability. To account for this in the projections, the predicted grade 9 enrolment at a given secondary school based on its feeder schools and historical retention rates is compared to the actual grade 9 enrolment at the school. This ratio provides an approximation of the net students lost or gained due to open access.

The other important variable that is considered in the secondary enrolment projection methodology is the impact of the fifth year of secondary school being eliminated in 2003/04. The elimination of the fifth year of study does not mean that grade 12 students are not allowed to come

back for a fifth year of study. There are still instances where grade 12 students may come back to finish the four year program in five years or to upgrade or retake certain courses. The percentage of students that are coming back for a fifth year varies though-out the Province and even from school to school within a Board. The projections in this analysis typically utilize a 3-year average of grade 12 retention rates (putting greater emphasis on the last year or two) as well as input from the School Boards on their experiences and expected future trends.

The remainder of the secondary projection follows the same methodology used in the elementary projections. Grades are advanced by applying historical grade transition rates for each school in the system. Assumptions are derived using historical ratios of enrolment to population and are used to ensure that projected secondary enrolment relates back to the projected secondary populations.

Examining Historical Enrolment Trends

Historical enrolment provides trends that are used to help form assumptions for projected enrolment and provides an important basis to determine relationships with demographic data. The historical data can provide detail on things like how the change in enrolments compare with the changes in the school aged populations of the same area, how different sized grade cohorts are moving through the system and how enrolment has changed in light of new housing activity.

An important indicator when examining historical enrolment is the ratio of senior elementary enrolment compared to junior elementary enrolment. This ratio provides a quick “snapshot” of the current enrolment structure and can provide a short term outlook of expected enrolment.

The comparison is made between the senior elementary grades (6-8) and the junior elementary grades (JK-1). Assuming full day JK and SK, an equal number of pupils entering JK-1 to those moving through the senior elementary grades would result in a ratio of 1. If the ratio is higher than 1 it indicates that more pupils are leaving the elementary system or school than are entering, and could be an indicator of future enrolment decline, at least in the short term and absent of mitigating factors. A ratio lower than 1 indicates possible enrolment growth (at least in the short term) and is typically found in growing areas where housing attracts young couples or young families with children.

The ratio of senior to junior elementary enrolment for the HDSB’s total jurisdiction based on 2011/12 enrolment was 0.96; in 2006/07 however the GSR was 1.14. More recently, the GSR has increased to approximately 1.24 based on 2016/17 enrolment. Table 4.3 outlines historical enrolment and historical grade ratios for HDSB.

Table 4.3: HDSB TOTAL JURISDICTION

GRADES	2006/ 2007	2011/ 2012	2016/ 2017
JK	2,876	3,762	3,534
SK	3,156	3,931	3,904
1	3,360	4,170	4,149
2	3,336	4,239	4,544
3	3,287	4,200	4,689
4	3,429	4,018	4,949
5	3,496	3,917	4,791
6	3,508	3,815	4,756
7	3,624	3,861	4,884
8	3,602	3,755	4,689
SE	-	-	-
ALT/OTH	-	-	-
TOTAL	33,674	39,668	44,889
RATIO	1.14	0.96	1.24

Table 4.4 depicts the historical GSR for the HCDSB's total jurisdiction. The ratio of senior to junior elementary enrolment for the HCDSB's total jurisdiction based on 2006/07 enrolment was 1.34 and 1.15 based on 2011/12 enrolment. More recently, the GSR has decreased to approximately 1.04 based on 2016/17 enrolment. Table 4.4 outlines historical enrolment and historical grade ratios for HCDSB.

Table 4.4: HCDSB TOTAL JURISDICTION

GRADES	2006/ 2007	2011/ 2012	2016/ 2017
JK	1,484	1,730	2,035
SK	1,720	1,797	2,189
1	1,613	1,915	2,244
2	1,847	1,994	2,302
3	1,982	2,047	2,330
4	1,971	1,990	2,265
5	2,119	2,128	2,212
6	2,151	1,953	2,199
7	2,184	2,093	2,231
8	2,120	2,193	2,299
SE	12	47	-
ALT/OTH	-	-	-
TOTAL	19,203	19,887	22,306
RATIO	1.34	1.15	1.04

The Impact of Enrolment Share

Board enrolment share refers to the share or percentage of total enrolment a board receives between itself and its coterminous English language Board. Changes in enrolment share can have significant impacts on board enrolment. For example, increases in enrolment share can help mitigate declines or even increase enrolment in areas where the total school aged population is in decline.

The table found below measures the historical elementary enrolment of the HDSB and the HCDSB on a total Board basis. Board-wide, the HCDSB has decreased its share of enrolment over the past decade – dropping from 36% in 2006/07 to 33% in 2011/12 and 2016/17. Subsequently the Public Board has increased its share over the past decade increasing from 64% in 2006/07 to 67% in 2011/12 and 2016/17.

ELEMENTARY PANEL			
SCHOOL BOARD	2006/07	2011/12	2016/17
HCDSB TOTAL	19,203	19,887	22,306
HDSB TOTAL	33,674	39,668	44,889
TOTAL OF BOTH BOARDS	52,877	59,555	67,195
HCDSB SHARE	36%	33%	33%
HDSB SHARE	64%	67%	67%

Comparably, on the secondary panel, enrolment share has remained more stable for the both Boards since 2006/07. Board-wide the HCDSB experienced a slight increase in share of approximately 1% from 2006/07 to 2016/17. The Public Board subsequently decreased its enrolment share between 2006/07 and 2016/17 – dropping from 63% in 2006/07 to 62% in 2016/17.

SECONDARY PANEL			
SCHOOL BOARD	2006/07	2011/12	2016/17
HCDSB TOTAL	9,204	10,022	10,960
HDSB TOTAL	15,832	17,411	18,070
TOTAL OF BOTH BOARDS	25,036	27,433	29,030
HCDSB SHARE	37%	37%	38%
HDSB SHARE	63%	63%	62%

Enrolment Expected From New Housing

The second phase of the enrolment projection methodology involves predicting housing growth in the study area and its impact on school enrolment. Earlier in this chapter the residential unit growth forecasts were explained in detail. The residential unit forecast is used as the basis to predict future school enrolment from growth. Historical levels of occupancy by school aged children and by housing type provide us with factors and trends that allow us to make assumptions about how new units might produce children in the future.

From an occupancy point of view, the number of people per housing unit has been declining in practically every part of the Province over the last decade or longer. In addition, the number of school aged children per household has also been in sharp decline. New units today are not producing the same number of people or the same number of children as they have historically.

Each unit in the residential forecast is multiplied by a factor to predict the number of school aged children that will come from the projected number of units. To derive this pupil generation factor, the methodology involves using custom census data prepared specifically for Watson & Associates by Statistics Canada. The census data provides information with respect to the number of pre and school aged children that are currently living in certain types and ages of dwelling units. For example, the data is able to provide the number of children aged between 4-13 years that live in single family homes that are between 1-5 years old for any census tract in the study area.

Pupil yields were derived for both the elementary and secondary panels, for low, medium and high density housing types for each review area in each Board's jurisdiction. The pupil yields and trends can vary significantly from area to area in a Board's jurisdiction. In this way, factors are derived and applied to the appropriate growth forecast to get a forecast of school aged children from new development. This new development forecast must then be adjusted to reflect only the enrolment for the subject Board. Using historical apportionment and population participation rates, the enrolment forecast is revised to capture the appropriate share for the Board.

For the HDSB the total yields for the elementary panel in Halton range between 0.071 in Burlington to 0.269 in Milton, with Oakville and Halton Hills totalling 0.233 and 0.218 respectively (Table 4.5). Comparably, on the secondary panel, Burlington and Halton Hills have the lowest yields ranging from 0.027 in Burlington to 0.062 in Halton Hills; while Milton (0.079) and Oakville (0.085) have the highest secondary yields. The HCDSB's the total yields for the elementary panel range between 0.036 in Burlington to 0.157 in Milton, with Oakville and Halton Hills totalling 0.103 and 0.134 respectively (Table 4.6). On the secondary panel, Burlington and Oakville have the lowest yields ranging from 0.017 in Burlington to 0.040 in Oakville; while Milton (0.061) and Halton Hills (0.052) have the highest secondary yields. **Table 4.7 depicts a flow chart outlining the process of projecting enrolment from new development.**

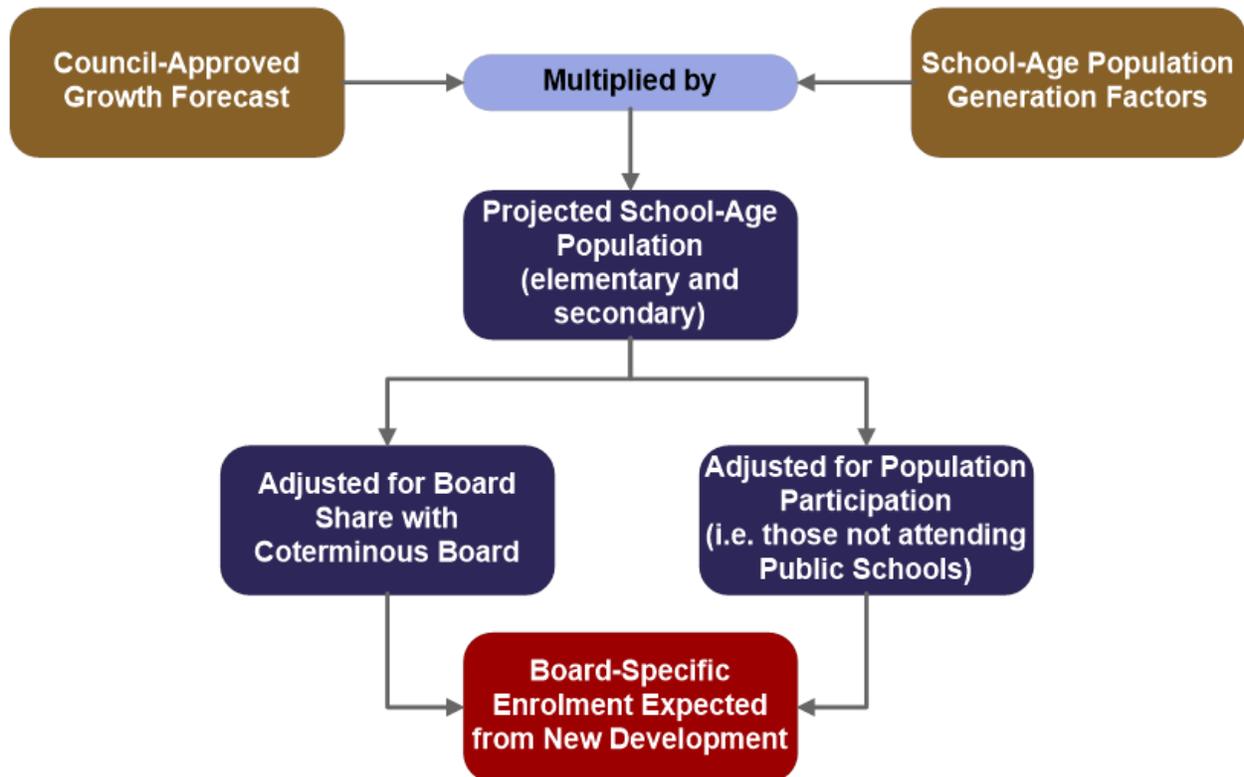
Table 4.5 Halton DSB - Growth Related Pupil Yields:**Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Elementary Panel****Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Secondary Panel**

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Elementary Pupil Yield	Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Secondary Pupil Yield
Burlington	Low Density	0.369	Burlington	Low Density	0.161
	Medium Density	0.199		Medium Density	0.082
	High Density	0.032		High Density	0.009
	Total	0.071		Total	0.027
Oakville	Low Density	0.464	Oakville	Low Density	0.159
	Medium Density	0.210		Medium Density	0.097
	High Density	0.051		High Density	0.017
	Total	0.233		Total	0.085
Halton Hills	Low Density	0.399	Halton Hills	Low Density	0.096
	Medium Density	0.179		Medium Density	0.065
	High Density	0.024		High Density	0.019
	Total	0.218		Total	0.062
Milton	Low Density	0.463	Milton	Low Density	0.118
	Medium Density	0.230		Medium Density	0.074
	High Density	0.029		High Density	0.026
	Total	0.269		Total	0.079

Table 4.6 Halton Catholic DSB - Growth Related Pupil Yields:**Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Elementary Panel****Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Secondary Panel**

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Elementary Pupil Yield	Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Secondary Pupil Yield
Burlington	Low Density	0.199	Burlington	Low Density	0.077
	Medium Density	0.095		Medium Density	0.045
	High Density	0.016		High Density	0.008
	Total	0.036		Total	0.017
Oakville	Low Density	0.218	Oakville	Low Density	0.074
	Medium Density	0.089		Medium Density	0.045
	High Density	0.015		High Density	0.008
	Total	0.103		Total	0.040
Halton Hills	Low Density	0.221	Halton Hills	Low Density	0.083
	Medium Density	0.150		Medium Density	0.057
	High Density	0.022		High Density	0.011
	Total	0.134		Total	0.052
Milton	Low Density	0.268	Milton	Low Density	0.099
	Medium Density	0.136		Medium Density	0.055
	High Density	0.020		High Density	0.011
	Total	0.157		Total	0.061

Table 4.7: Enrolment Expected from New Development

Enrolment Expected from New Development

Is The EDC Forecast Reasonable In Comparison To Other School Aged Forecasts?

The aforementioned methodology describes the process in which enrolment projections are derived, however before the projections can be finalized there is one final step. The projections are compared with an accepted school age forecast for the Board's jurisdiction to determine the reasonableness of the projections. The Board projections are built back up to a total school aged population forecast using assumptions on apportionment and participation rates.

The projections are compared to the most recent available forecasts in the Board's jurisdiction. These can include Ministry of Finance Population projections, Statistics Canada Population projections, Official Plan projections etc. If the enrolment projections and the population forecast have similar long-term trends, further adjustment is unlikely. However, should there be significant differences between the two forecasts adjustments may be made to the enrolment projections to ensure consistency with the population forecast.

4.3 Summary of Projected Enrolment

The total EDC enrolment projections for Halton indicate that by the end of the forecast period (2032/33), the Halton District School Board will have a total elementary enrolment of 61,764. This represents a total increase of more than 35% from 2018/19. On the secondary panel, enrolment is expected to increase by about 12%, with 2018/19 enrolment of 19,023 forecast to increase to approximately 21,341 by the end of the 15 year forecast term.

The Halton Catholic District School Board can expect total elementary enrolment in Halton of 31,431 at the end of the forecast period compared to the 2018/19 enrolment of 23,164 for a total increase of 8,267 pupils or 36%. On the secondary panel, enrolment is expected to increase from 12,058 in 2018/19 to 14,949 at the end of the EDC term for a total increase of 2,891 pupils or approximately 24%.

A summary of the projected enrolment by board, review area and panel can be found on the following pages.

HDSB Elementary Review Areas

Review Area	Year 1 2018/19	Year 5 2022/23	Year 10 2027/28	Year 15 2032/33
ERA100	1,241	1,300	1,381	1,460
ERA101	1,220	1,216	1,231	1,344
ERA102	1,516	1,427	1,355	1,410
ERA103	1,497	1,417	1,403	1,441
ERA105	1,351	1,332	1,319	1,351
ERA106	1,408	1,379	1,446	1,459
ERA107	1,330	1,086	1,021	1,246
ERA108	1,847	1,571	1,444	1,446
ERA109	1,104	1,172	1,252	1,281
ERA110	256	254	233	224
ERA111	0	1	2	4
ERA112	2,486	2,308	2,211	2,257
ERA113	2,075	2,049	1,805	2,096
ERA114	2,238	1,973	1,943	2,401
ERA115	3,340	2,945	2,764	2,893
ERA116	2,607	2,525	2,604	2,871
ERA117	1,586	1,504	1,402	1,366
ERA118	1,357	2,654	4,062	5,022
ERA119	2,433	2,438	2,639	2,851
ERA120	5,233	5,072	6,566	9,865
ERA121	3,054	2,974	3,098	3,435
ERA123	393	337	338	349
ERA124	1,621	1,974	2,792	3,715
ERA125	1,084	1,065	1,137	1,250
ERA126	1,886	1,812	1,993	2,284
ERA127	1,550	3,343	5,368	6,447
TOTAL	45,714	47,128	52,807	61,764

HDSB Secondary Review Areas

Review Area	Year 1 2018/19	Year 5 2022/23	Year 10 2027/28	Year 15 2032/33
SRA101	5,506	5,572	5,137	4,970
SRA102	7,177	7,251	6,757	5,816
SRA103	1,485	1,434	1,263	1,111
SRA104	1,296	1,805	2,103	2,373
SRA105	1,551	2,228	2,670	3,376
SRA106	414	425	352	348
SRA107	1,485	1,577	1,767	2,035
SRA108	109	514	950	1,312
TOTAL	19,023	20,806	20,998	21,341

HCDSB Elementary Review Areas

Review Area	Year 1 2018/19	Year 5 2022/23	Year 10 2027/28	Year 15 2032/33
CEB1	431	446	465	477
CEB2	1,465	1,519	1,539	1,605
CEB3	1,924	1,976	2,019	1,986
CEB4	2,122	2,062	1,889	1,968
CEB5	-	-	-	-
CE01	1,648	1,501	1,358	1,419
CE02	2,150	1,807	1,618	1,688
CE03	1,039	991	986	997
CE04	505	449	445	448
CE05	1,560	1,402	1,303	1,281
CE06	487	1,174	1,893	2,324
CEH1	849	920	1,056	1,176
CEH2	1,603	1,864	2,385	3,006
CEH3	329	289	297	302
CEM1	1,707	1,891	1,895	1,952
CEM2A	3,397	3,110	2,894	2,880
CEM2B	1,584	1,811	1,796	1,754
CEM2C	126	788	1,197	1,256
CEM2D	237	994	1,625	1,807
CEM3	-	218	1,251	3,102
TOTAL	23,164	25,214	27,911	31,431

HCDSB Secondary Review Areas

Review Area	Year 1 2018/19	Year 5 2022/23	Year 10 2027/28	Year 15 2032/33
CSB1	2,989	2,831	2,998	2,910
CSM1	1,743	1,835	1,852	1,661
CSM2	51	349	909	1,594
CSM3	1,713	2,363	2,802	2,658
CS01	1,229	1,229	1,278	1,133
CS02	1,330	1,476	1,361	1,212
CS03	1,212	1,245	1,178	1,115
CS04	50	239	445	593
CSH1	1,739	1,673	1,771	2,074
TOTAL	12,058	13,241	14,594	14,949

5. EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGE CALCULATION

5. EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGE CALCULATION

Once eligibility has been determined, the charge is calculated using the aforementioned forecasts and methodologies. The calculation is dependent on the growth/enrolment forecasts to project need, the valuation of land and services to assign a cost to that need and the residential and non-residential forecast to provide a quotient to determine the final quantum of the charge. O.Reg 20/98, S.7 provides the basis under which the EDC is determined. The following section will explain and highlight the specific calculation components of the EDC.

5.1 The Projections

The residential dwelling unit forecasts as well as the non-residential GFA forecasts that were used in the EDC analysis are explained in detail in chapter 4 and outlined below.

Residential Unit Forecast

REGION OF HALTON	2018/19-2032/33
TOTAL PROJECTED UNITS	85,711
TOTAL NET NEW UNITS	84,597

Non-residential GFA Forecasts

REGION OF HALTON	2018/19-2032/33
TOTAL PROJECTED GFA (Sq.ft.)	87,489,293
TOTAL NET GFA (Sq.ft.)	65,616,969

Net Growth-related Pupil Places

The projected school board enrolments as well as the residential forecasts determine the net growth-related pupil places which in turn determine the number of EDC eligible sites. Form E of the EDC Ministry Submission for each board and each panel is set out below. These forms highlight, by review area, the net number of units, the board pupil yields and the growth-related pupils.

The HDSB's projections forecast a total of 17,170 elementary net growth-related pupils and 4,900 secondary pupils. The HCDSB enrolment projections predict 9,677 net growth-related pupils on the elementary panel and 3,785 on the secondary panel.

Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Elementary Panel

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Elementary Pupil Yield	Elementary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.369	183
	Medium Density	930	0.199	185
	High Density	6,811	0.032	216
	Total	8,238	0.071	584
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.464	3,389
	Medium Density	4,546	0.210	954
	High Density	8,687	0.051	444
	Total	20,545	0.233	4,787
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.399	2,571
	Medium Density	3,078	0.179	552
	High Density	5,378	0.024	131
	Total	14,901	0.218	3,254
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.463	7,182
	Medium Density	15,308	0.230	3,514
	High Density	10,100	0.029	290
	Total	40,914	0.269	10,986
		SUBTOTAL:		19,611
		LESS: Available Pupil Places:		2,441
		NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:		17,170

Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Secondary Panel

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Secondary Pupil Yield	Secondary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.161	80
	Medium Density	930	0.082	76
	High Density	6,811	0.009	64
	Total	8,238	0.027	220
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.159	1,161
	Medium Density	4,546	0.097	440
	High Density	8,687	0.017	149
	Total	20,545	0.085	1,750
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.096	616
	Medium Density	3,078	0.065	201
	High Density	5,378	0.019	102
	Total	14,901	0.062	919
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.118	1,834
	Medium Density	15,308	0.074	1,140
	High Density	10,100	0.026	263
	Total	40,914	0.079	3,237
		SUBTOTAL:		6,126
		LESS: Available Pupil Places:		1,226
		NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:		4,900

Halton Catholic District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Elementary Panel

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Elementary Pupil Yield	Elementary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.199	99
	Medium Density	930	0.095	88
	High Density	6,811	0.016	109
	Total	8,238	0.036	296
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.218	1,592
	Medium Density	4,546	0.089	405
	High Density	8,687	0.015	128
	Total	20,545	0.103	2,125
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.221	1,423
	Medium Density	3,078	0.150	462
	High Density	5,378	0.022	116
	Total	14,901	0.134	2,001
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.268	4,154
	Medium Density	15,308	0.136	2,082
	High Density	10,100	0.020	203
	Total	40,914	0.157	6,439
		SUBTOTAL:		10,861
		LESS: Available Pupil Places:		1,184
		NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:		9,677

Halton Catholic District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Secondary Panel

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Secondary Pupil Yield	Secondary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.077	38
	Medium Density	930	0.045	42
	High Density	6,811	0.008	56
	Total	8,238	0.017	136
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.074	544
	Medium Density	4,546	0.045	203
	High Density	8,687	0.008	71
	Total	20,545	0.040	818
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.083	538
	Medium Density	3,078	0.057	174
	High Density	5,378	0.011	61
	Total	14,901	0.052	773
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.099	1,534
	Medium Density	15,308	0.055	843
	High Density	10,100	0.011	113
	Total	40,914	0.061	2,490
		SUBTOTAL:		4,217
		LESS: Available Pupil Places:		432
		NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:		3,785

5.2 Net Education Land Costs

The enrolment projections and the EDC analysis ultimately determine the number of EDC eligible sites which are needed for new growth-related schools. Form F of the Ministry Submission outlines by review area the 15-year enrolment projections as well as the net growth-related pupil places. Form G of the Ministry Submission outlines the number of new sites that will be needed as well as the number of EDC eligible acres of land that are required for those sites and associated costs.

O.Reg 20/98, S.7, specifically paragraphs 4-7, deals with the steps involved in moving from the site component of the calculation to the financial or costing component of the calculation. A cost must be attached to the value of the land that needs to be purchased as well as the costs to provide services and prepare the land for construction. In addition, the balance of the existing EDC reserve funds must be calculated and incorporated into the analysis. Finally, the total eligible revenues, expenditures and existing deficits or surpluses are cash-flowed over a 15-year period to determine the final charge.

Section 257.53 (2) specifically describes what education land costs are:

1. Costs to acquire land or an interest in land, including a leasehold interest, to be used by the board to provide pupil accommodation.
2. Costs to provide services to the land or otherwise prepare the site so that a building or buildings may be built on the land to provide pupil accommodation.
3. Costs to prepare and distribute education development charge background studies.
4. Interest on money borrowed to pay for costs described in paragraphs 1 and 2.
5. Costs to undertake studies in connection with an acquisition referred to in paragraph 1.
N.B – Only the capital component of costs to lease land or to acquire a leasehold interest is an education land cost.

Site Valuation

Paragraph 4 of Section 7 of O.Reg 20/98 states that, “The board shall estimate the net education land cost for the elementary school sites and secondary school sites required to provide pupil places for the new elementary school pupils and secondary school pupils.”

To determine the costs of land acquisition, both the HDSB and the HCDSB retained the appraisal firm of Cushman & Wakefield. The appraisers were responsible for providing a land value per acre for each EDC eligible site identified in the analysis. In addition, the appraisers were asked to provide an annual land escalation factor (for 5 years) to apply to the current land values. Specific details and background to the appraisals can be found in the firm’s appraisal reports

which were provided to each School Board. The reports are titled “Hypothetical Analysis of Future School Sites To Serve As Input To The Education Development Charges By-law (2018).”

The effective date of the appraisals is June 1, 2018.

The tables on the following page set out the estimated EDC eligible sites that the Boards will require in the 15 year analysis term, their municipal locations and their appraised land values.

Halton District School Board (HDSB) Sites

ELEMENTARY PANEL	
New North Oakville ES (Purchased)	\$0
New North Oakville ES	\$2,370,000
New Milton ES	\$1,810,000
New Halton Hills ES (Purchased)	\$0
New Halton Hills ES	\$1,590,000
New Halton Hills ES	\$1,590,000
New Halton Hills ES	\$1,590,000
New Milton ES (Purchased)	\$0
New Milton ES	\$1,810,000
SECONDARY PANEL	
New North Oakville SS	\$1,900,000
New Halton Hills SS	\$1,590,000
New Milton SS	\$1,810,000
New Milton SS	\$1,810,000
New Milton SS	\$1,259,511

Halton Catholic District School Board (HCDSB) Sites:

ELEMENTARY PANEL	
New North Oakville ES	\$2,370,000
New North Oakville ES	\$2,370,000
New North Oakville ES	\$2,370,000
New Milton ES	\$1,810,000
New Halton Hills ES (Owned)	\$0
New Halton Hills ES	\$1,590,000
New Halton Hills ES	\$1,590,000
New Halton Hills ES	\$1,590,000
SECONDARY PANEL	
New North Oakville SS	\$2,370,000
New Halton Hills SS	\$1,590,000
New Milton SS	\$1,810,000
New Milton SS	\$1,810,000

Land Escalation over the Forecast Period

As previously mentioned, the appraiser's report estimates an annual land escalation rate to be applied to the acreage values in order to sustain the likely site acquisition costs over the next 5 years. In arriving at an escalation factor the appraisers considered the recent historical general economic conditions at both the micro- and macro-economic levels. The purchase of school sites by the Boards takes place on a very local level, with Boards entering into negotiations with developers on a site-specific basis. Having regard for all of the above, the appraisers concluded escalation factors of 4% per annum for the first year through to the final year are reasonable for the purposes of projecting the land values over the five-year by-law period.

Land Development and Servicing Costs

The *Education Act* includes the, "costs to provide services to the land or otherwise prepare the site so that a building or buildings may be built on the land to provide pupil accommodation" as an EDC eligible education cost. These costs typically include services to the lot line of the property, rough grading and compaction of the site and that the site is cleared of debris. Costs related to studies of land being considered for acquisition such as environmental assessments or soil studies are also considered to be EDC eligible.

Discussions with stakeholders and the Ministry of Education in past EDC by-law processes has resulted in a list that includes some of the primary development and servicing costs that are considered to be EDC eligible:

- Agent/commission fees to acquire sites.
- Municipal requirements to maintain sites prior to construction.
- Appraisal studies, legal fees.
- Expropriation Costs.
- Site option agreements.
- Land transfer taxes.

Based on recent historical site preparation costs that were provided by the School Boards a figure of **\$75,056 per acre** for both HDSB and HCDSB was used in the study. Using historical economic data and construction cost indices, an escalation factor of **1.6%** per annum was applied to the assumed per acre site preparation costs. Site preparation costs are escalated to the time of site purchase.

Total Land Costs

The total net education land costs including the site acquisition costs, the escalation of land over the term of the by-law (five years), the site development/servicing costs, as well as associated financing costs and study costs are projected to be over **\$486** million for the HDSB. The HCDSB

is projected to incur total education land costs of more than **\$363** million over the 15-year term of the proposed by-law.

5.3 Reconciliation of the EDC Reserve Fund

Before the final growth-related net education land costs can be determined they must be adjusted by any deficit or surplus in the existing EDC reserve fund. Any outstanding education development charge financial obligations that have been incurred by the board under a previous by law are added to the total land costs. If there is a positive balance in the EDC reserve fund this amount is subtracted from the total land costs and used to defray EDC eligible expenditures.

Section 7, paragraphs 5-7 of O.Reg 20/98 describe the process of deriving the final net education land costs.

“The board shall estimate the balance of the education development charge reserve fund, if any, relating to the area in which the charges are to be imposed. The estimate shall be an estimate of the balance immediately before the day the board intends to have the by-law come into force.”

“The board shall adjust the net education land costs with respect to any balance estimated under paragraph 5. If the balance is positive, the balance shall be subtracted from the cost. If the balance is negative, the balance shall be converted to a positive number and added to the cost.”

“The net education land cost as adjusted, if necessary, under paragraph 6, is the growth related net education land cost.”

The reserve fund analysis can be found on the following pages for each board. The analysis summarizes the EDC collections (both actual and estimated) as well as the EDC costs that have been expended (both actual and estimated) and the estimated EDC reserve fund balance.

As noted, the EDC reserve fund includes certain estimates respecting revenues and expenditures. The EDC reserve fund reconciliation is based on the most recent Ministry Appendix D1/D2 form. This is a form that is submitted to the Ministry of Education by the School Boards that outlines all EDC eligible expenditures and revenues as well as the EDC reserve fund balance at the end of each year on August 31. Any EDC revenues or expenditures that have been incurred or are estimated to incur between August 31 of the most recent Appendix D1/D2 balance and the proposed date of bylaw passage must be included in the new balance.

The HDSB's EDC reserve fund balance had a deficit balance of **-\$28,608,998** according to the Board's most recent Appendix D1/D2 as of August 31, 2017. Incorporating actual and estimated collections and expenditures since August 31 to May 14, 2018, results in a new estimated reserve fund balance of **-\$20,312,206** for the HDSB. Actual and estimated expenditures are approximately **\$9,043,759** and actual and estimated collections are **\$17,340,550**.

The HCDSB's EDC reserve fund balance had a deficit balance of **-\$40,741,127** according to the Board's most recent Appendix D1/D2 as of August 31, 2017. Incorporating actual and estimated collections and expenditures since August 31 to May 14, 2018, results in a new estimated reserve fund balance of **-\$28,048,723** for the HCDSB. Actual and estimated expenditures are approximately **\$1,347,213** and actual and estimated collections are **\$8,047,830**. In addition, the Board has sold a site with EDC funds returned to the EDC reserve fund totalling **\$5,991,787**.

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 outline the EDC reserve fund balance for each respective Board.

Table 5.1 - HDSB Reserve Fund Balance Estimate

Closing Balance Appendix D1/D2 2016/17 (As Of August 31, 2017)	-\$	28,608,998
Actual & Estimated Collections - September 1 2017 to May 14, 2018	\$	17,340,550
Balance	-\$	11,268,448
Actual and Estimated Expenditures, September 1, 2017 to May 31, 2018	-\$	9,043,759
New Estimated Reserve Fund Balance	-\$	20,312,206

Table 5.2 - HCDSB Reserve Fund Balance Estimate

Closing Balance Appendix D1/D2 2016/17 (As Of August 31, 2017)	-\$	40,741,127
Actual & Estimated Collections - September 1 2017 to May 14, 2018	\$	8,047,830
Balance	-\$	32,693,297
Actual and Estimated Expenditures, September 1, 2017 to May 31, 2018	-\$	1,347,213
Funds Returned For Sale Of EDC Site (Iroquois Ridge)	\$	5,991,787
New Estimated Reserve Fund Balance	-\$	28,048,723

5.4 The Education Development Charge

Once the net education land costs have been totalled, the final steps in the process involve apportioning the land costs between residential and non-residential as well as differentiating the charge by development type, if necessary. The existing EDC by-laws of both School Boards are based on an 85% residential charge/15% non-residential charge and the EDCs are a uniform rate across all types of development. The proposed charge in this background study is premised on the same assumptions, however a range of charges and residential and non-residential rates are presented in the cashflow analysis later in this chapter.

The final net education land costs that have been apportioned to residential (in this case 85%) are divided over the net new units from the dwelling forecast to determine a final EDC rate per dwelling unit. The net education land costs for the residential portion of HDSB's by-law are estimated to be \$413,851,683 and the number of net new units in the EDC forecast is projected to be 84,597 resulting in rate of \$4,892 per dwelling unit. The net education land costs that been apportioned to non-residential (15% of the total) total 73,032,650 and the net square footage in the forecast totals 65,616,969. This results in a non-residential charge of \$1.11 per square foot.

The final net education land costs for the HCDSB that were allocated to the residential portion of the charge (85%) were estimated to be **\$308,642,388** and the total number of net new units in the EDC forecast for Halton is projected to be **84,597** for a residential EDC rate of **\$3,648** per dwelling unit. The non-residential net education land costs (15% of total) are projected to total **\$54,466,304** and the total net non-residential square footage is projected to be **65,616,969** for a non-residential EDC rate of **\$0.83** per square foot.

Tables for the proposed by-laws, shown below, outline the total growth-related net education land costs, the net new units and the final EDC rates.

HDSB – Region of Halton EDC

Calculation of Uniform 85% Residential/15% Non-Residential Charge

Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs (85%)	\$413,851,683
Net New Dwelling Units (Form C)	84,597
Uniform Residential EDC per Dwelling Unit	\$4,892
Non-Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs (15%)	\$73,032,650
Non-Exempt Board-Determined GFA (Form D)	65,616,969
Non-Residential EDC per Square Foot of GFA	\$1.11

HCDSB – Region of Halton EDC

Calculation of Uniform 85% Residential/15% Non-Residential Charge

Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs (85%)	\$308,642,388
Net New Dwelling Units (Form C)	84,597
Uniform Residential EDC per Dwelling Unit	\$3,648
Non-Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs (15%)	\$54,466,304
Non-Exempt Board-Determined GFA (Form D)	65,616,969
Non-Residential EDC per Square Foot of GFA	\$0.83

The Cashflow Analysis

A cashflow analysis was completed, incorporating all eligible EDC expenditures, current reserve fund balances and land escalation factors, to determine the necessary revenues that will be collected through the imposition of EDCs. When revenue in any given year is insufficient to cover the expenditures, interim financing (on a long-term basis) is assumed. The methodology used for the cashflow analysis is consistent with accounting practices used by many school boards, municipalities and financial lenders across the Province.

General Assumptions Used

The cashflow analysis must incorporate certain assumptions respecting interest rates, terms, escalation etc. The table below outlines the general assumptions that have been used for the EDC analysis.

Site Acquisition Escalation Rate	Yr.1 - 4%, Yr.2 - 4%, Yr.3 - 4%, Yr.4 - 4%, Yr.5 - 4%
Site Preparation Escalation Rate	1.6% per annum
EDC Reserve Fund Interest Earnings	1.5%
Long Term Debt (term/rate)	10 Years at 4.25%

Description of Cashflow

The first section of the cashflow deals with **revenue** – there are three distinct components to the revenue section of the cashflow:

1. The first component deals with board funds that are available to offset the total EDC costs. As mentioned earlier in the report, school boards must pass EDC policies dealing with alternative accommodation arrangements and operating budget surpluses that could be applied to EDCs. If funds were available from these policies they would be incorporated into Lines 1 and 2 of the cashflow. Both Boards did not identify any funds that were available from these EDC policies.
2. The second revenue component comes from any debt the boards incur. The total debt issuance for any given year will be identified in Lines 3 and 4 of the analysis.
3. The final revenue component deals with the actual expected collections through the imposition of the Education Development Charge incorporating the annual net new dwelling unit forecast and non-residential forecast. Projected EDC collections by year can be found on Lines 6, 7 and 8 of the cashflow.

The second section of the cashflow deals with **expenditures** – the eligible EDC expenditures incorporate the site acquisition and development costs, study costs and financing costs for incurred debt.

- Site acquisition costs are found on Line 10 of the analysis and are escalated for up to a 5 year period (term of the by-law).
- Site preparation/development costs are found on Line 11 of the cashflow and are escalated up to the time of site purchase.
- Study costs (Line 12) are based on historical board data and are included for each expected subsequent by-law renewal (every 5 years).

-
- Financing costs (debt carrying costs) are found on Lines 13 and 14 of the cashflow analysis.

The final section of the cashflow provides the projected opening and closing balances of the EDC reserve fund incorporating any existing deficit or surplus as well as annual interest earnings on any balance in the account. Total borrowing, debt payments and outstanding debt can be found in the bottom right portion of the cashflow analysis.

The cashflow analysis also provides a range of possible EDC charges based on different residential and non-residential allocations. All EDCs calculated in this study are based on 85% residential and 15% non-residential collection. The top right portion of the cashflow analysis highlights the possible residential and non-residential EDC rates with a range of 0-40% for non-residential allocations.

Cashflows for each School Board are included in Tables 5.3 and 5.4 on the following pages.

Table 5.3: HDSB Cashflow

**Halton District School Board
Education Development Charge 2018
15 Year Cash Flow Analysis**

Cash Flow Assumptions		
A.	Reserve Fund Interest Rate	1.50%
B.	Borrowing Rate	4.25%
C.	Borrowing Term (Years)	10

Range of Residential and Non-Residential Rates		
Non-res Share	Res Rate	Non-Res Rate
0%	\$5,755	\$0.00
5%	\$5,468	\$0.37
10%	\$5,180	\$0.74
15%	\$4,892	\$1.11
20%	\$4,604	\$1.48
25%	\$4,317	\$1.86
40%	\$3,453	\$2.97

		Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Year 10 2027/ 2028	Year 15 2032/ 2033
Projected Revenues					
1	Funds Available Due To Alternative Accommodation Arrangements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	Funds Available Due To Operating Budget Surplus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	Long Term Financing	\$32,000,000	\$0	\$10,500,000	\$0
4	Short Term Financing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5	Subtotal (1 through 4)	\$32,000,000	\$0	\$10,500,000	\$0
6	Education Development Charge 4,892 per unit	\$30,004,475	\$29,350,565	\$24,925,858	\$25,411,415
7	Education Development Charge 1.11 per sq.ft	\$3,514,896	\$4,447,708	\$5,749,021	\$5,749,021
8	Subtotal EDC Revenue (6 + 7)	\$33,519,371	\$33,798,273	\$30,674,879	\$31,160,436
9	Total Revenue (5 + 8)	\$65,519,371	\$33,798,273	\$41,174,879	\$31,160,436
Education Development Charge Expenditures					
10	Site acquisition costs (Escalation Rates Included) ¹	\$41,692,667	\$22,180,518	\$56,378,499	\$0
11	Site preparation costs (Escalation Rates Included) ¹	\$3,088,757	\$639,809	\$2,216,650	\$0
12	Projected Future Study Costs	\$150,000			\$0
13	Long Term Debt Costs	\$0	\$5,242,865	\$7,739,468	\$7,739,468
14	Short Term Debt Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	Reserve Fund Surplus	20,312,206			
16	Total Expenditures (10 through 15)	\$44,931,424	\$28,063,192	\$66,334,617	\$7,739,468
Cashflow Analysis:					
17	Revenues Minus Expenditures (9 - 16)	\$20,587,947	\$5,735,080	-\$25,159,737	\$23,420,968
18	Opening Balance (previous year's closing balance)	-\$20,312,206	-\$20,312,206	\$25,473,375	\$19,524,181
19	Sub total (17 + 18)	-\$20,312,206	\$275,741	\$313,638	\$42,945,149
20	Interest Earnings	\$0	\$93,634	\$4,705	\$644,177
21	Closing Balance (19 + 20)	-\$20,312,206	\$275,741	\$318,343	\$43,589,326

¹ Land acquisition costs have been escalated by 4% compounded for the term of the bylaw. Escalation rates for site preparation costs are applied to the date of acquisition and are escalated by 1.6% compounded annually.

Total Borrowing (Total of Line 3): \$104,000,000
Total Debt Payments: \$129,823,327
Outstanding Debt At End Of Forecast(15 years): \$40,944,280
Outstanding Debt Will Be Fully Funded In: 2039

**Table 5.4: HCDSB Cashflow
Halton Catholic District School Board
Education Development Charge 2018
15 Year Cash Flow Analysis**

Cash Flow Assumptions	
A. Reserve Fund Interest Rate	1.50%
B. Borrowing Rate	4.25%
C. Borrowing Term (Years)	10

Range of Residential and Non-Residential Rates		
Non-res Share	Res Rate	Non-Res Rate
0%	\$4,292	\$0.00
5%	\$4,078	\$0.28
10%	\$3,863	\$0.55
15%	\$3,648	\$0.83
20%	\$3,434	\$1.11
25%	\$3,219	\$1.38
40%	\$2,575	\$2.21

		Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Year 10 2027/ 2028	Year 15 2032/ 2033
Projected Revenues					
1	Funds Available Due To Alternative Accommodation Arrangements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	Funds Available Due To Operating Budget Surplus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	Long Term Financing	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$20,000,000	\$0
4	Short Term Financing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5	Subtotal (1 through 4)	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$20,000,000	\$0
6	Education Development Charge 3.648 per unit	\$22,376,743	\$21,889,070	\$18,589,211	\$18,951,330
7	Education Development Charge 0.83 per sq.ft	\$2,621,340	\$3,317,012	\$4,287,506	\$4,287,506
8	Subtotal EDC Revenue (6 + 7)	\$24,998,083	\$25,206,082	\$22,876,717	\$23,238,836
9	Total Revenue (5 + 8)	\$28,498,083	\$25,206,082	\$42,876,717	\$23,238,836
Education Development Charge Expenditures					
10	Site acquisition costs (Escalation Rates Included) ¹	\$0	\$23,510,930	\$34,942,110	\$10,030,145
11	Site preparation costs (Escalation Rates Included) ¹	\$0	\$888,011	\$1,192,419	\$426,933
12	Projected Future Study Costs	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	Long Term Debt Costs	\$0	\$2,808,678	\$6,928,072	\$8,176,373
14	Short Term Debt Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	Reserve Fund Surplus	28,048,723	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	Total Expenditures (10 through 15)	\$125,000	\$27,207,619	\$43,062,601	\$18,633,451
Cashflow Analysis:					
17	Revenues Minus Expenditures (9 - 16)	\$28,373,083	-\$2,001,537	-\$185,883	\$4,605,385
18	Opening Balance (previous year's closing balance)	-\$28,048,723	-\$28,048,723	\$392,015	\$27,781,700
19	Sub total (17 + 18)	-\$28,048,723	\$324,360	\$206,132	\$32,387,085
20	Interest Earnings	\$0	\$168,695	\$3,092	\$485,806
21	Closing Balance (19 + 20)	-\$28,048,723	\$324,360	\$209,224	\$32,872,891

¹ Land acquisition costs have been escalated by 4% compounded for the term of the bylaw. Escalation rates for site preparation costs are applied to the date of acquisition and are escalated by 1.6% compounded annually.

Total Borrowing (Total of Line 3): \$88,000,000
Total Debt Payments: \$109,850,507
Outstanding Debt At End Of Forecast(15 years): \$30,645,795
Outstanding Debt Will Be Fully Funded In: 2038

APPENDIX A
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FORMS SUBMISSION

APPENDIX A - EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FORMS SUBMISSION

The Ministry of Education has prepared a set of standard forms that are required to form part of the EDC Background Study. The forms are used by the Ministry to review the EDC analysis and are standardized so that information is presented in a consistent manner for all school boards. The forms for each School Board's EDC analysis are found in this appendix. In addition, a description of each form and its purpose can be found below.

FORM A1 AND A2

This form is used to determine whether a school board is eligible to impose EDCs. The A1 section of the form includes the Board's approved OTG capacity for each panel as well as the projected 5 year enrolment. If the average 5 year projected enrolment is greater than the Board's OTG capacity (on either panel), the School Board is eligible to impose EDCs. The A2 section of the form deals with any outstanding EDC financial obligations. The form highlights any outstanding principal less the existing reserve fund balance. A positive financial obligation results in a board being eligible to impose future EDCs.

FORM B

Form B outlines the dwelling unit forecast that was used in the EDC analysis. The forecast is provided by EDC review area and by year for low, medium and high density types of development.

FORM C

This form provides the net new dwelling units that are requirement of the EDC analysis. Due to certain statutory exemptions (intensification) that were discussed earlier in this report, a certain percentage of units are removed from the forecast to determine the "net new units."

FORM D

This form provides the non-residential forecast of gross floor area in square feet over the next 15 years. In addition to providing the total projected square footage, this form also includes an estimate as to the amount of square footage that is exempt from the forecast. Similar to the residential forecast, because of certain statutory exemptions, an assumption must be made regarding square footage that is excluded from the final EDC forecast.

FORM E

Form E provides the total number of growth-related pupils by EDC review area. The form includes the net number of units, associated pupil yields and the number of pupils by density type for both the elementary and secondary panels. The bottom of the form provides the total number of growth-related pupils less any existing available space to determine the total “net” growth-related pupils.

FORM F

These forms provide the total “net” growth-related pupil places on a review area basis. Each form provides a projection of the existing community enrolment by school for each of the 15 years in the EDC forecast as well as their current OTG capacities. In addition, the total projected enrolment expected from new development is provided for the total review area. The total requirements from new development less any available existing space are the net growth-related pupil places for that review area.

FORM G

Form G highlights the EDC eligible sites that the board is proposing to purchase. Each site listing includes information on location, status, proposed school size and site size. The form also provides information on what percentage of each site is EDC eligible based on eligible pupil places as a percentage of the total proposed capacity of the school. In addition to providing site and eligibility information, Form G is noteworthy because it includes the translation from site requirements to site costs. On a site by site basis the form highlights the expected per acre acquisition costs, site development costs as well as associated escalation and financing costs.

FORM H1 & H2

These forms outline the EDC calculation – Form H1 is used for a uniform EDC rate and Form H2 is used if the board is proposing a differentiated EDC rate. This EDC analysis assumes a uniform rate and includes Form H1. This form includes all relevant information needed to calculate the final EDC. The total education land costs (derived from Form G) are added to any existing EDC financial obligations (Form A2) and study costs to determine the growth-related net education land costs for which EDCs may be collected. These costs must then be allocated to the proposed residential and non-residential splits. The amount determined to be borne by residential development (between 60% and 100%) is divided by the total net new units to determine a residential charge by unit. The portion of costs allocated to non-residential development is divided by the net non-residential GFA forecast to derive a non-residential EDC charge per square foot.

HALTON DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

**Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form A - Eligibility to Impose an EDC**

A.1.1: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - ELEMENTARY PANEL

Elementary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Elementary Panel Enrolment						Elementary Average Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	
45,273.0	45,714	46,122	46,458	46,612	47,128	46,407	1,134

A.1.2: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - SECONDARY PANEL

Secondary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Secondary Panel Enrolment						Secondary Average Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	
19,728.0	19,023	19,514	20,036	20,646	20,806	20,005	277

A.2: EDC FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Total Outstanding EDC Financial Obligations (Reserve Fund Balance):	-\$ 20,312,206
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------

**Halton District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form B - Dwelling Unit Summary**

PROJECTION OF GROSS NEW DWELLING UNITS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Year 6 2023/ 2024	Year 7 2024/ 2025	Year 8 2025/ 2026	Year 9 2026/ 2027	Year 10 2027/ 2028	Year 11 2028/ 2029	Year 12 2029/ 2030	Year 13 2030/ 2031	Year 14 2031/ 2032	Year 15 2032/ 2033	Total All Units
Burlington																
Low Density	86	44	44	44	44	44	19	19	19	19	19	24	24	24	24	496
Medium Density	120	65	65	65	65	65	56	56	56	56	56	63	63	63	63	974
High Density	395	441	441	441	441	441	429	429	429	429	429	516	516	516	516	6,811
Total	601	549	549	549	549	549	504	504	504	504	504	604	604	604	604	8,281
Oakville																
Low Density	695	695	695	695	507	507	507	507	507	333	333	333	333	333	333	7,311
Medium Density	486	486	486	486	304	304	304	304	304	216	216	216	216	216	216	4,759
High Density	883	884	884	884	610	610	610	610	610	351	351	351	351	351	351	8,687
Total	2,064	2,064	2,064	2,064	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	900	900	900	900	900	900	20,757
Halton Hills																
Low Density	300	300	300	300	484	484	484	484	484	471	471	471	471	471	471	6,445
Medium Density	63	63	63	63	239	239	239	239	239	296	296	296	296	296	296	3,221
High Density	72	72	72	72	411	411	411	411	411	506	506	506	506	506	506	5,378
Total	435	435	435	435	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	15,044
Milton																
Low Density	984	984	984	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	15,506
Medium Density	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	902	902	902	902	902	902	902	16,022
High Density	831	831	831	731	731	731	731	731	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	10,100
Total	3,121	3,121	3,121	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	41,628
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Total Jurisdiction																
Low Density	2,066	2,023	2,023	2,125	2,120	2,120	2,096	2,096	2,027	1,841	1,840	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,845	29,759
Medium Density	1,974	1,919	1,919	1,772	1,766	1,766	1,757	1,757	1,500	1,469	1,469	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477	24,976
High Density	2,181	2,227	2,227	2,127	2,192	2,192	2,181	2,181	2,014	1,851	1,851	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	30,976
Total	6,221	6,169	6,169	6,024	6,078	6,078	6,033	6,033	5,541	5,161	5,160	5,260	5,260	5,260	5,260	85,711

**Halton District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form C - Net New Dwelling Units - By-Law Summary**

Municipality	Number of Units
Burlington	8,281
Oakville	20,757
Halton Hills	15,044
Milton	41,628

Grand Total Gross New Units In By-Law Area	85,711
Less: Statutorily Exempt Units In By-Law Area	1,114
Total Net New Units In By-Law Area	84,597

**Halton District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form D - Non-Residential Development**

D1 - Non-Residential Charge Based On Gross Floor Area (sq. ft.)

Total Estimated Non-Residential Board-Determined Gross Floor Area to be Constructed Over 15 Years From Date of By-Law Passage:	87,489,293
Less: Board-Determined Gross Floor Area From Exempt Development:	21,872,323
Net Estimated Board-Determined Gross Floor Area:	65,616,969

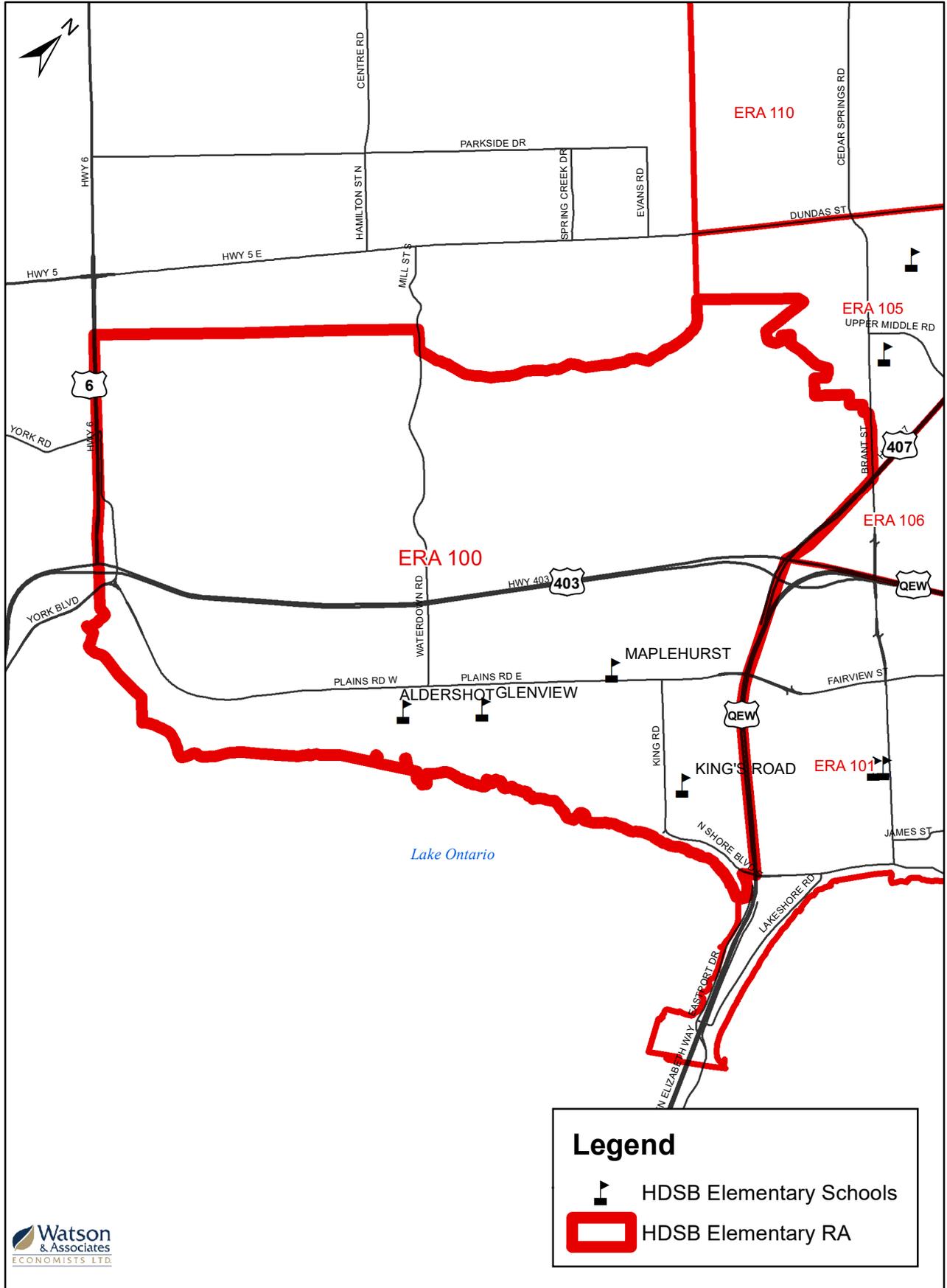
Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Elementary Panel

Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Secondary Panel

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Elementary Pupil Yield	Elementary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.369	183
	Medium Density	930	0.199	185
	High Density	6,811	0.032	216
	Total	8,238	0.071	584
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.464	3,389
	Medium Density	4,546	0.210	954
	High Density	8,687	0.051	444
	Total	20,545	0.233	4,787
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.399	2,571
	Medium Density	3,078	0.179	552
	High Density	5,378	0.024	131
	Total	14,901	0.218	3,254
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.463	7,182
	Medium Density	15,308	0.230	3,514
	High Density	10,100	0.029	290
	Total	40,914	0.269	10,986
		SUBTOTAL:		19,611
		LESS: Available Pupil Places:		2,441
		NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:		17,170

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Secondary Pupil Yield	Secondary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.161	80
	Medium Density	930	0.082	76
	High Density	6,811	0.009	64
	Total	8,238	0.027	220
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.159	1,161
	Medium Density	4,546	0.097	440
	High Density	8,687	0.017	149
	Total	20,545	0.085	1,750
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.096	616
	Medium Density	3,078	0.065	201
	High Density	5,378	0.019	102
	Total	14,901	0.062	919
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.118	1,834
	Medium Density	15,308	0.074	1,140
	High Density	10,100	0.026	263
	Total	40,914	0.079	3,237
		SUBTOTAL:		6,126
		LESS: Available Pupil Places:		1,226
		NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:		4,900

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 100



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA100 Aldershot & Parkway Belt

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
ALDRSHOT ELEM	345	0	230	238	257	247	223	222	237	282	293	269	238	238	266	275	277	279	
GLENVIEW	366	0	355	366	356	365	376	394	408	404	404	410	425	431	433	434	434	434	
KING'S ROAD	337	0	261	276	281	293	308	318	322	322	312	305	306	299	297	294	290	287	
MAPLEHURST	519	0	367	355	339	329	324	320	312	304	315	322	335	342	343	344	344	344	
TOTAL:	1,567.0	0	1,213	1,235	1,233	1,234	1,232	1,254	1,280	1,311	1,324	1,306	1,304	1,310	1,339	1,346	1,346	1,344	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			223

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

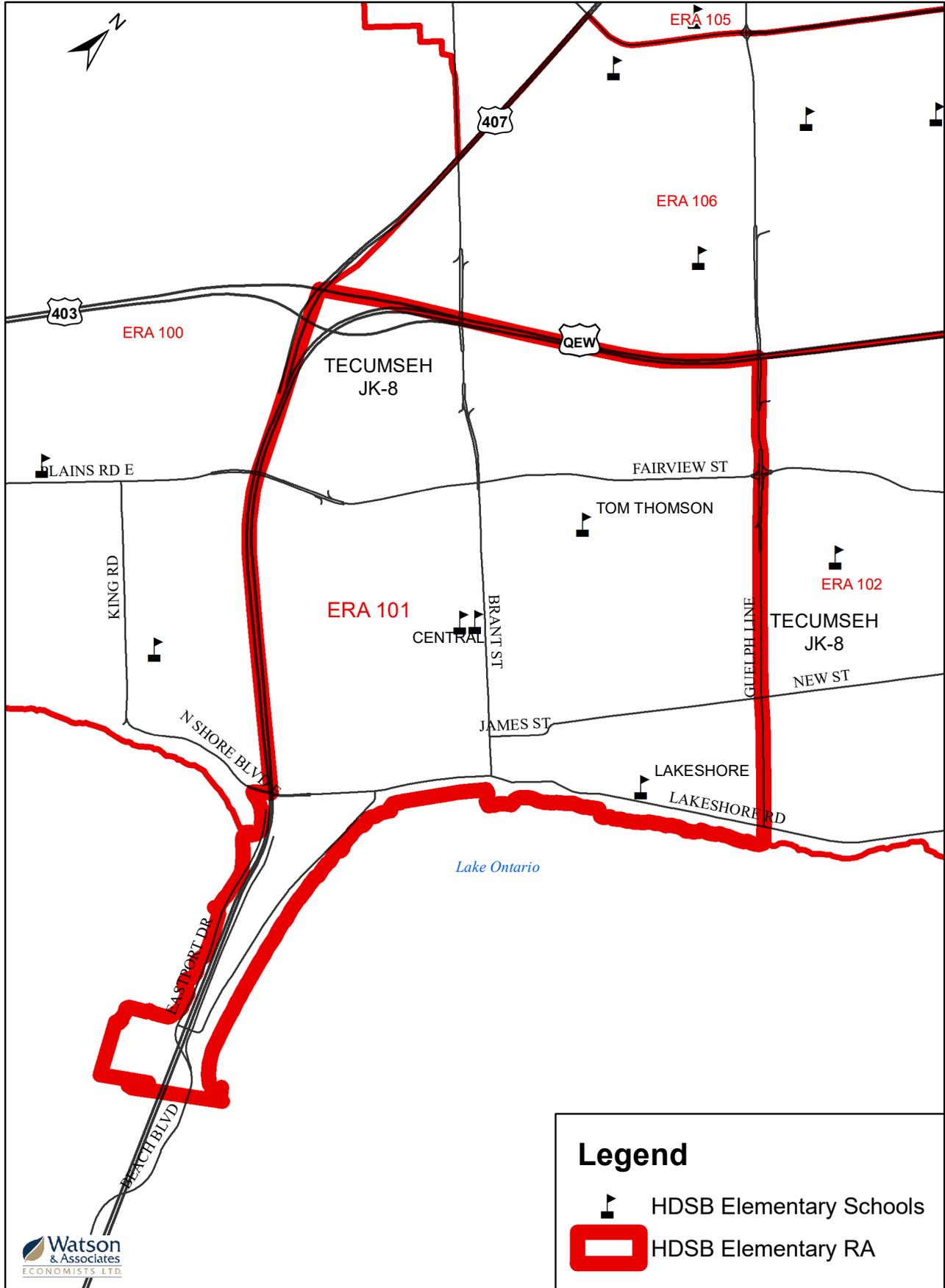
	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	6	10	30	38	46	54	60	66	71	77	80	85	91	103	115

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	115
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	223
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 101



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA101 Downton Burlington

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
BURLINGTON CENTRAL ELEM	368	0	237	210	244	262	239	243	231	216	230	231	236	228	214	217	218	221
CENTRAL	409	0	351	354	349	344	337	329	329	327	330	331	330	337	343	349	355	361
LAKESHORE	328	0	246	261	267	272	269	257	259	260	252	257	259	266	272	280	287	295
TOM THOMSON	274	0	401	391	372	356	357	358	363	362	361	361	357	361	365	368	372	376
TOTAL:	1,379.0	0	1,235	1,217	1,232	1,233	1,203	1,187	1,182	1,165	1,173	1,179	1,182	1,192	1,194	1,214	1,232	1,253
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																		126

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

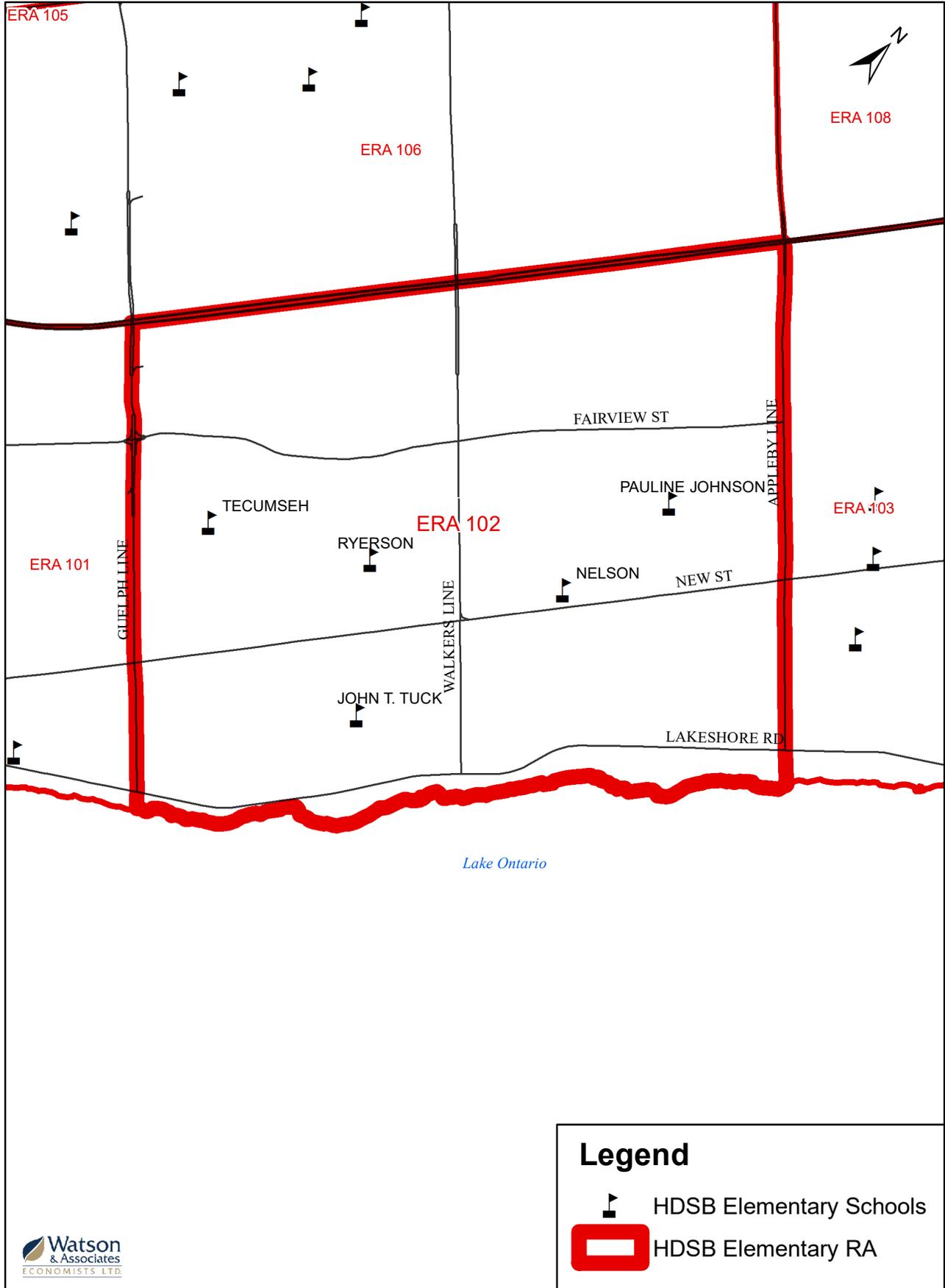
	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	4	7	18	24	29	34	37	41	45	48	53	59	64	77	91

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	91
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	126
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 102



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel
 Review Area: ERA102 South QEW Between Guelph & Appleby

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
JOHN T. TUCK	541	0	771	765	752	771	783	757	727	718	685	678	682	678	680	673	669	665	
PAULINE JOHNSON	242	0	291	282	283	278	263	260	252	255	255	262	271	277	284	291	298	305	
RYERSON	527	0	214	215	223	201	194	189	173	174	178	181	186	188	192	196	200	204	
TECUMSEH	442	0	256	253	243	240	233	219	204	206	206	205	212	215	219	221	224	228	
TOTAL:	1,752.0	0	1,532	1,515	1,501	1,490	1,472	1,425	1,356	1,353	1,324	1,325	1,351	1,358	1,376	1,380	1,391	1,403	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			349

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

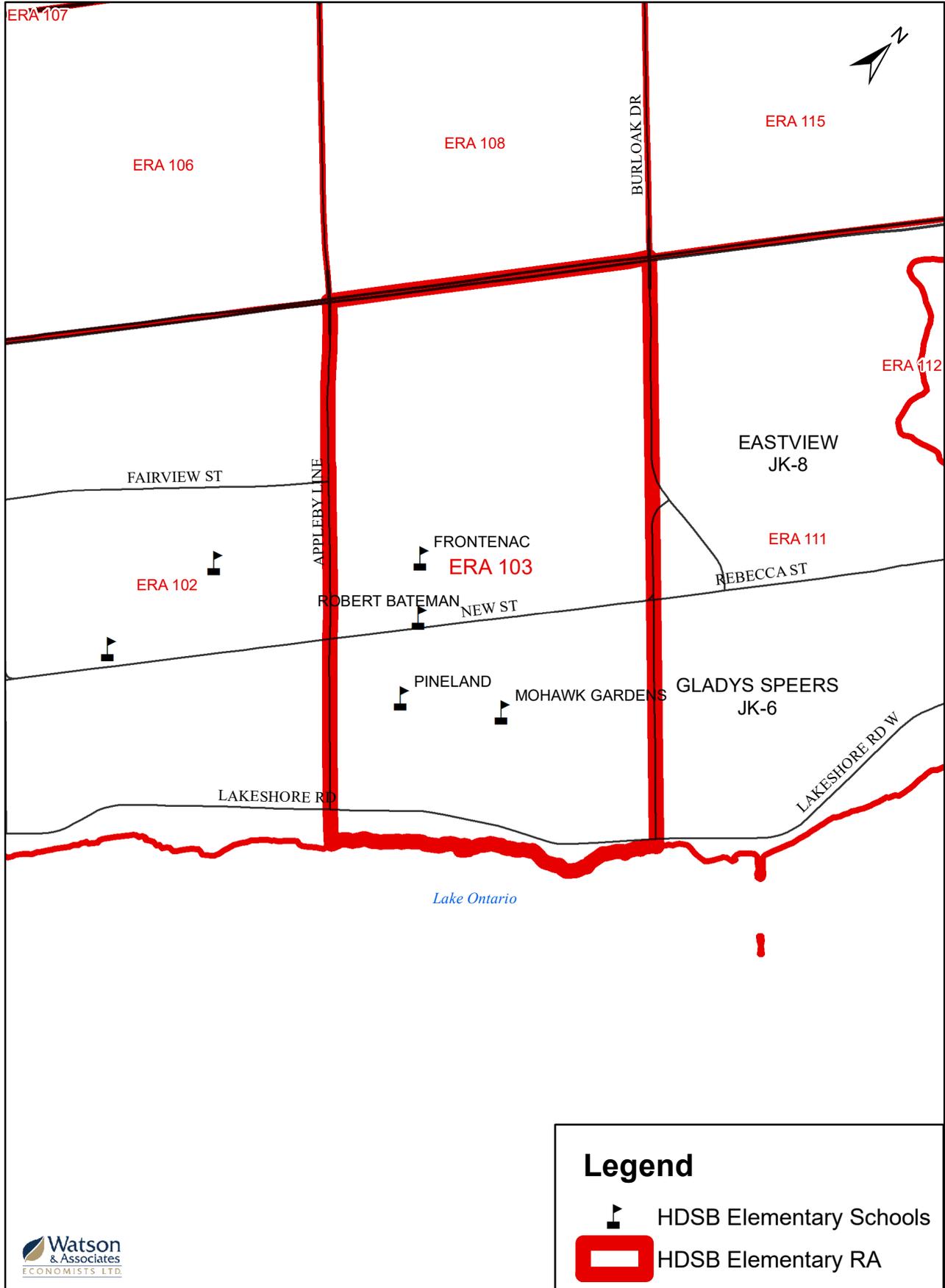
	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	7
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	349
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 103



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel
 Review Area: ERA103 South QEW Between Appleby & Burloak

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
FRONTENAC	777	0	514	519	531	536	543	567	600	621	603	604	598	602	611	610	612	616
MOHAWK GARDENS	504	0	397	390	387	396	400	398	381	384	376	376	379	378	380	383	386	390
PINELAND	662	0	631	588	540	508	476	448	426	423	424	422	418	417	420	421	421	421
TOTAL:	1,943.0	0	1,542	1,496	1,458	1,440	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,428	1,403	1,402	1,395	1,398	1,411	1,414	1,419	1,426
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																		517

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

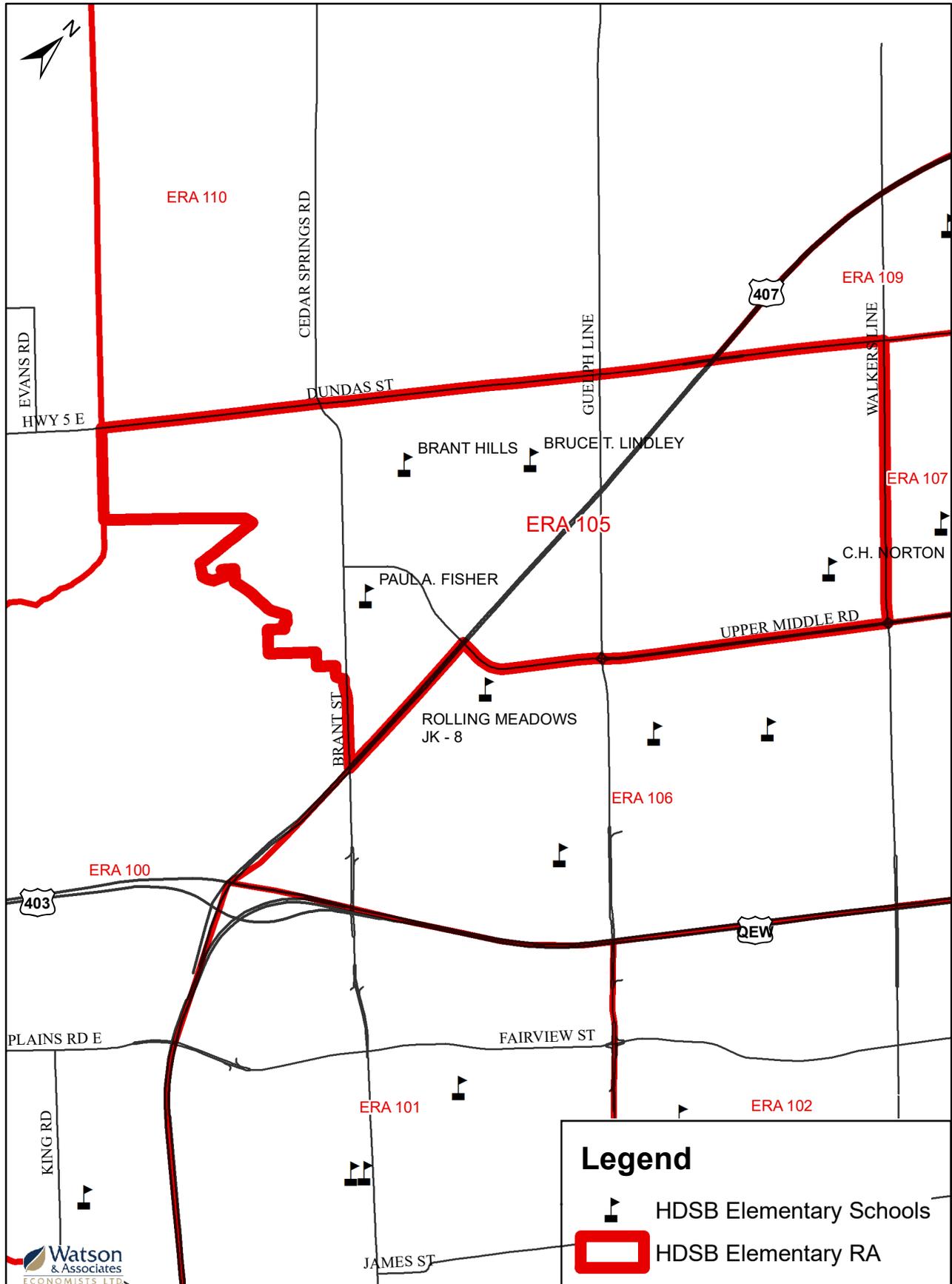
	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	12	14

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	14
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	517
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 105



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel
 Review Area: ERA105 Brant Hills, Headon Forest & Tyandaga

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
BRANT HILLS	420	0	305	300	308	307	300	305	322	321	323	322	300	295	299	301	299	296	
BRUCE T. LINDLEY	354	0	330	338	319	321	321	325	317	323	320	325	333	339	343	347	350	353	
C.H. NORTON	583	0	503	501	474	477	462	467	467	461	452	450	453	453	456	458	460	461	
PAULA. FISHER	305	0	207	212	222	223	232	231	231	228	223	222	225	226	227	227	227	227	
TOTAL:	1,662.0	0	1,345	1,350	1,324	1,328	1,315	1,327	1,338	1,334	1,318	1,319	1,311	1,313	1,326	1,334	1,336	1,337	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			325

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

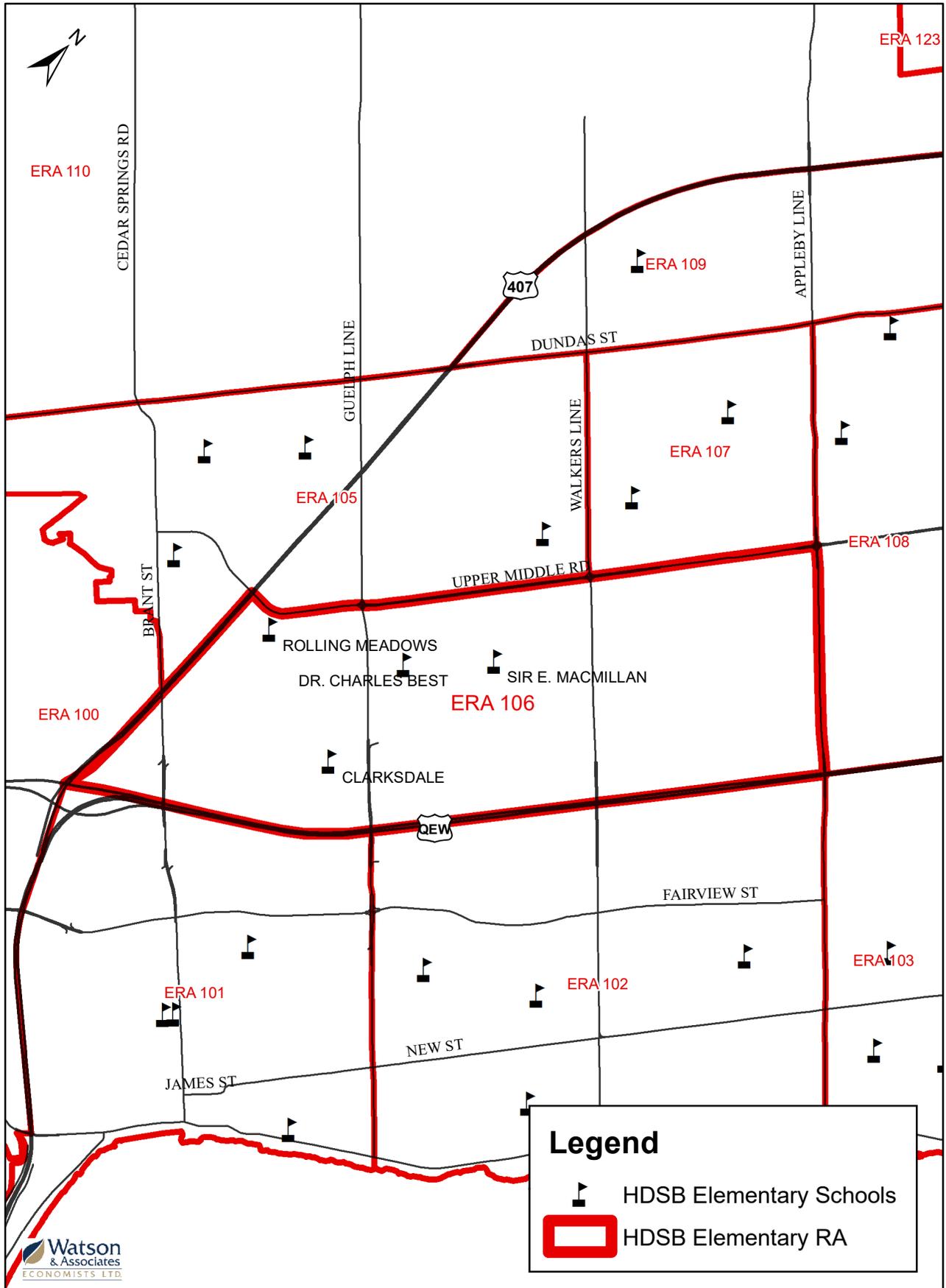
	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	1	1	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	11	12	13	14

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	14
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	325
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 106



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA106 Mountainside & Palmer

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
CLARKSDALE	553	0	384	390	377	373	374	382	386	395	411	408	401	400	394	389	384	381	
DR. CHARLES BEST	297	0	237	224	218	221	220	221	224	230	229	226	227	228	229	231	233	236	
ROLLING MEADOWS	584	0	502	473	502	516	490	481	484	483	461	467	504	506	502	511	512	515	
SIR E. MACMILLAN	415	0	322	320	318	316	298	285	289	283	278	287	294	295	292	294	295	297	
TOTAL:	1,849.0	0	1,445	1,407	1,415	1,427	1,381	1,369	1,383	1,390	1,378	1,388	1,426	1,430	1,418	1,425	1,425	1,428	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			421

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

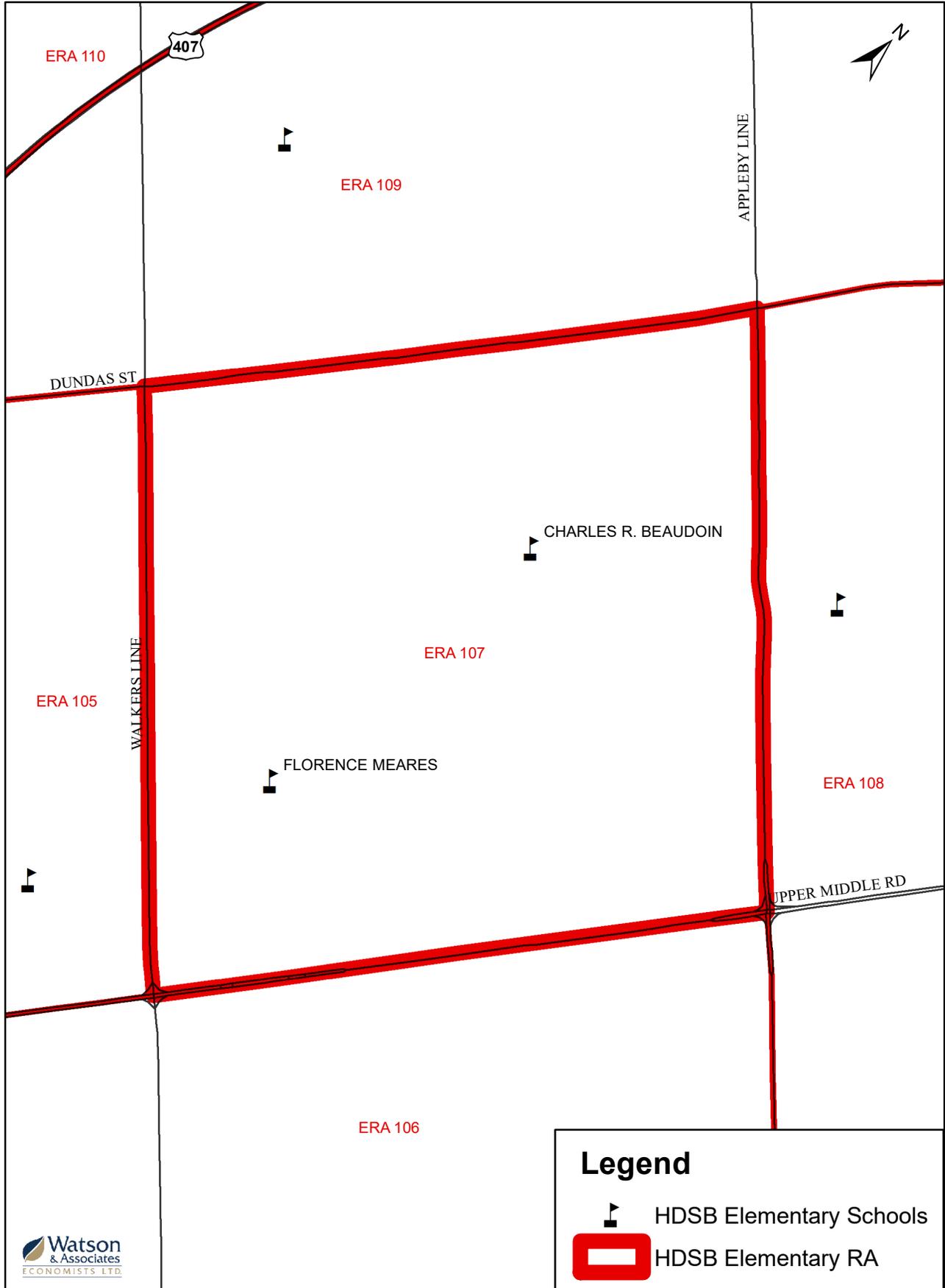
	15 Year Projections (Assumes Full Day JK/SK)														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	29	31

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	31
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	421
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 107



HDSB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 108



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA108 Orchard

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
ALEXANDERS PS	645	0	617	580	541	508	478	461	434	431	426	426	423	417	410	408	408	410	
JOHN WILLIAM BOICH	717	0	762	753	736	732	720	706	687	685	667	665	654	650	643	644	643	646	
ORCHARD PARK	544	0	541	513	475	448	421	400	384	376	366	362	359	360	361	366	370	374	
TOTAL:	1,906.0	0.0	1,920.0	1,846.3	1,752.5	1,687.3	1,618.8	1,567.3	1,504.6	1,491.8	1,458.8	1,452.4	1,435.7	1,427.3	1,413.5	1,417.6	1,421.1	1,430.1	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			476

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

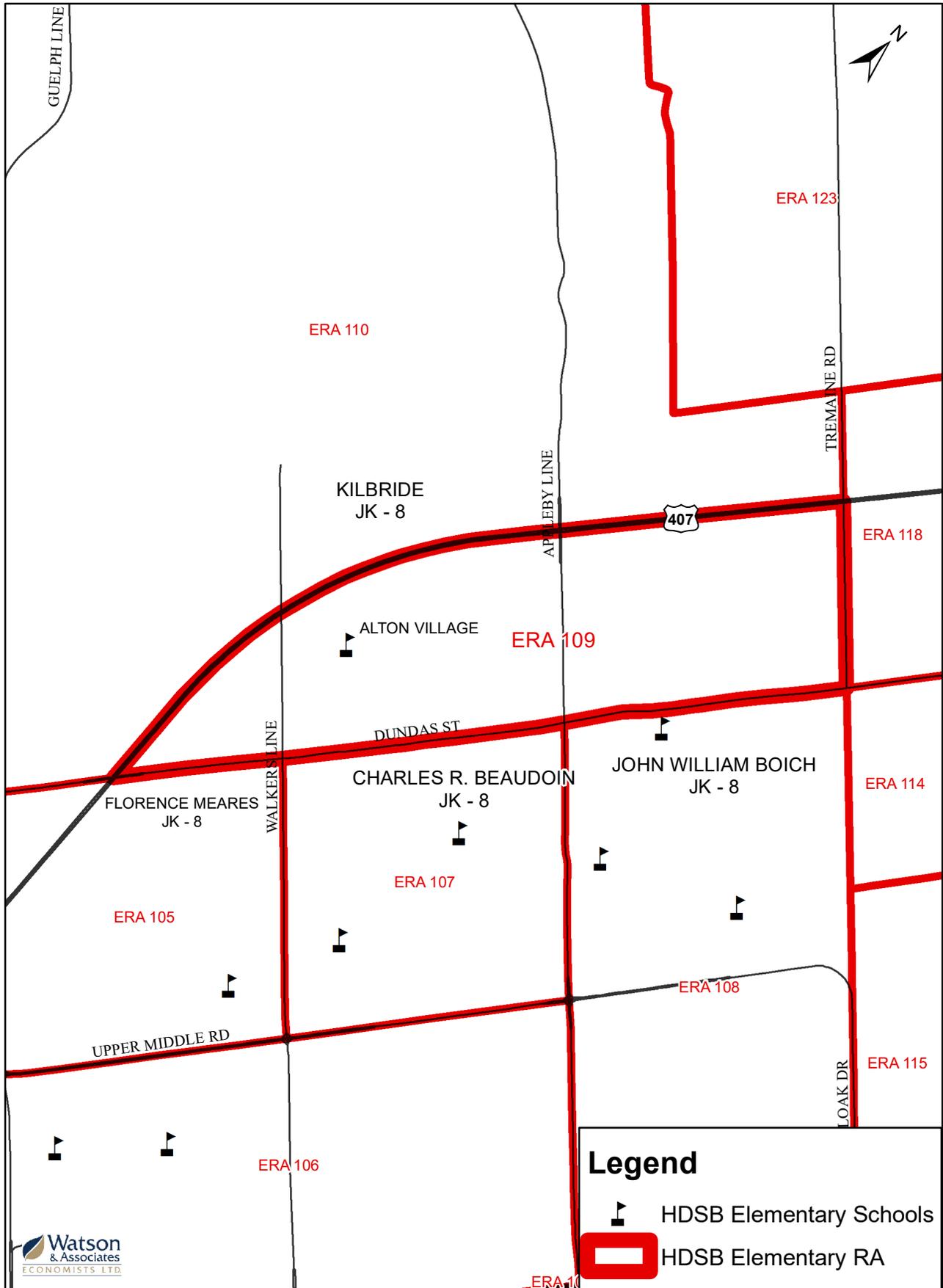
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	14	16

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

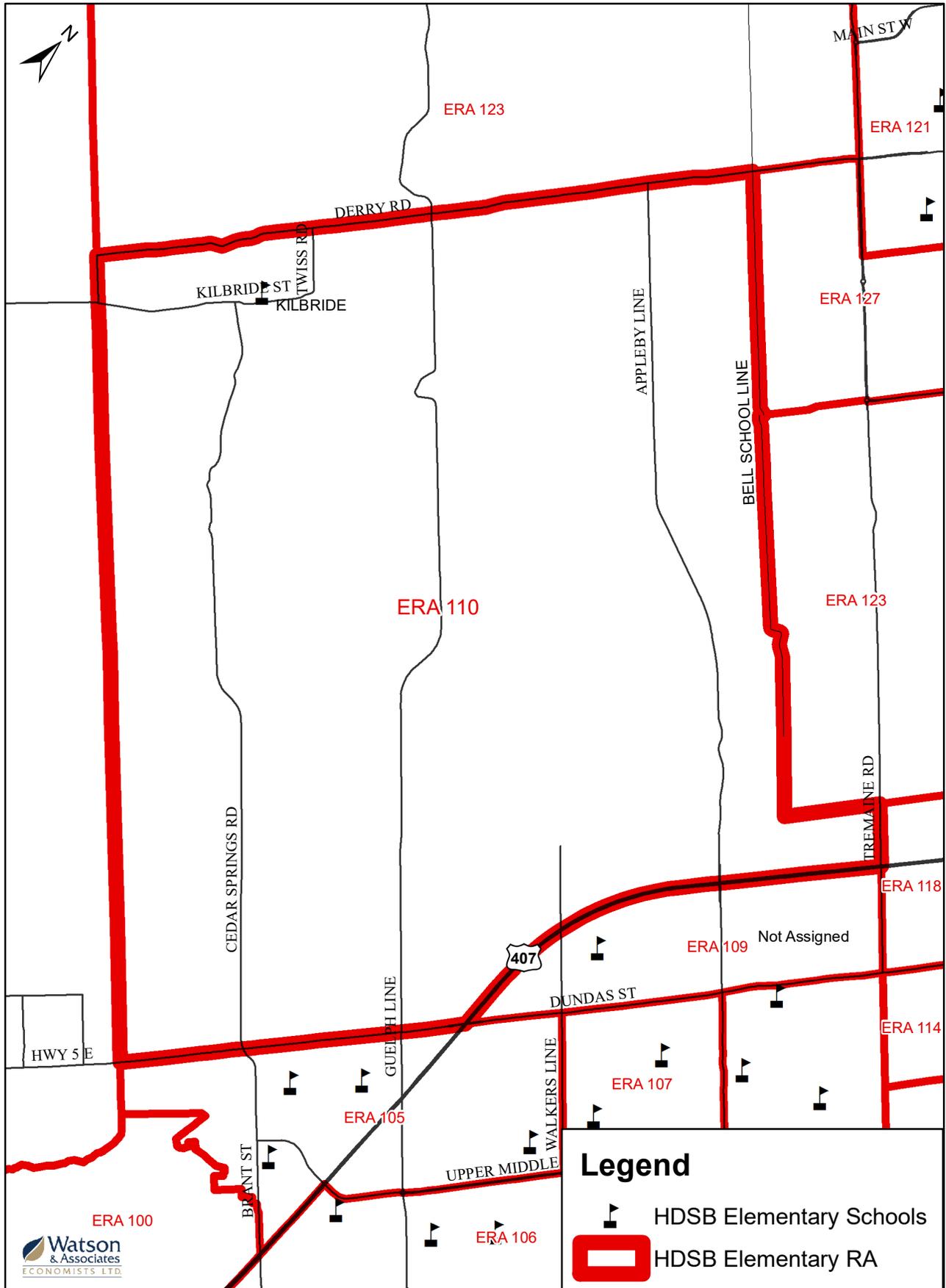
1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	16
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	476
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

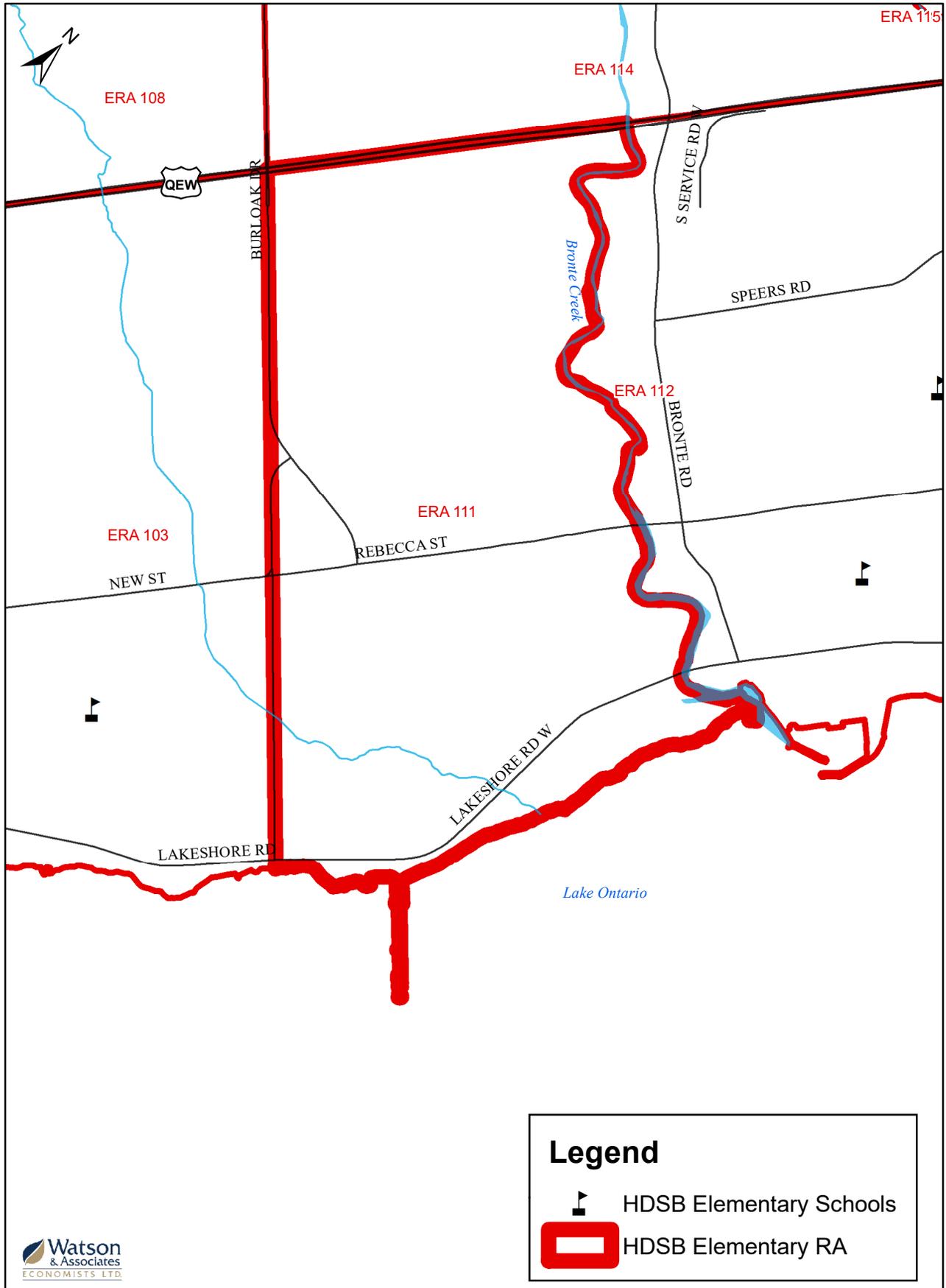
HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 109



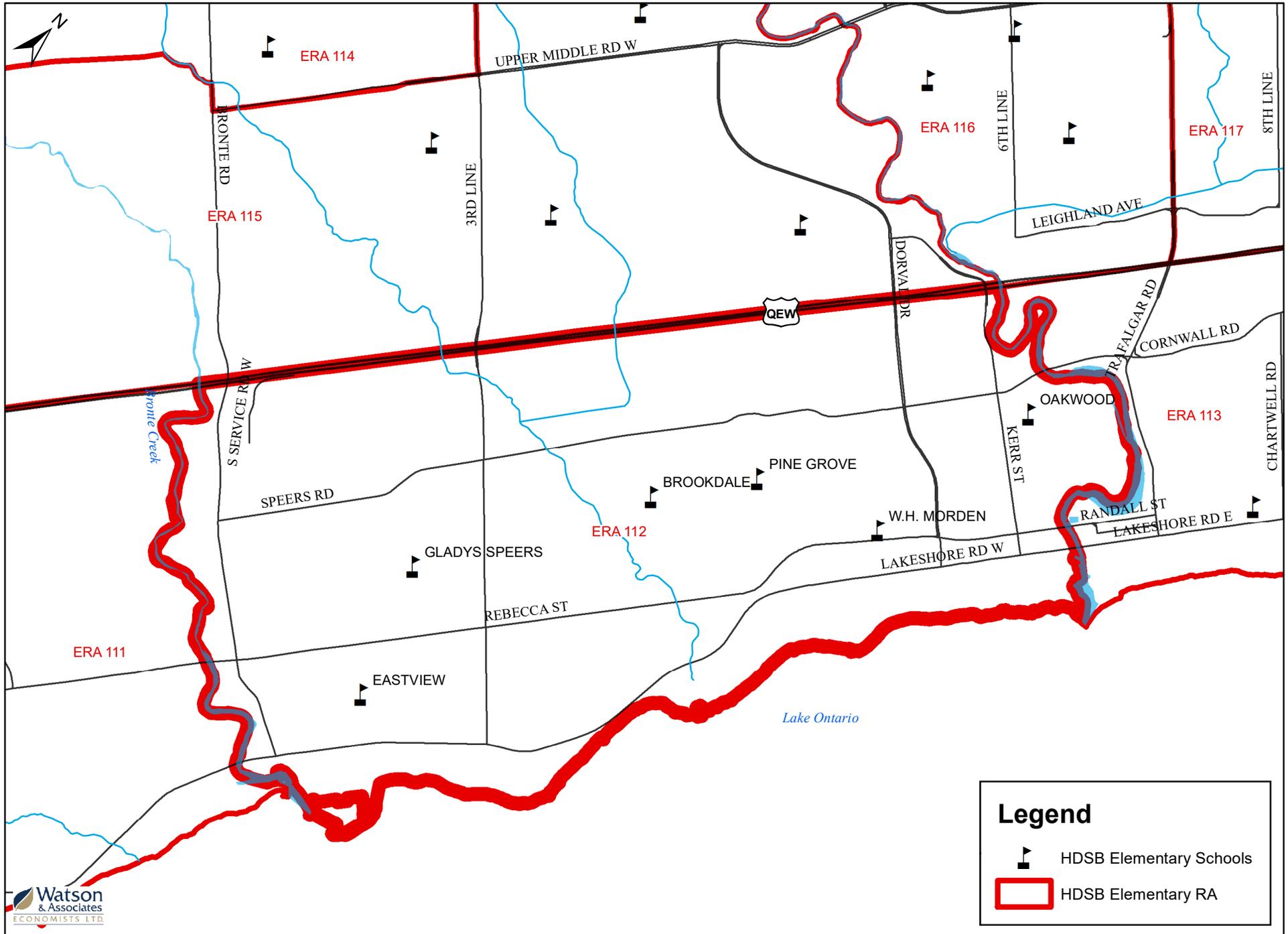
HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 110



HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 111



HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 112



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA112 South QEW Between Bronte Creek & 16 Mile Creek

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
BROOKDALE	354	0	304	302	292	274	264	243	239	236	236	235	234	232	232	234	236	238
EASTVIEW	562	0	478	467	452	475	454	443	429	431	430	425	430	423	420	422	425	428
GLADYS SPEERS	395	0	402	410	397	381	369	362	359	355	355	352	351	354	356	359	363	366
OAKWOOD	360	0	215	219	213	215	216	212	201	188	185	183	182	183	185	186	188	190
PINE GROVE	567	0	591	557	547	502	499	496	481	488	482	470	468	463	462	464	467	471
W.H. MORDEN	429	0	604	528	487	486	471	532	508	518	534	492	495	483	478	480	482	485
TOTAL:	2,667.0	0	2,594	2,483	2,389	2,333	2,273	2,287	2,218	2,216	2,221	2,157	2,162	2,139	2,133	2,145	2,160	2,178
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																		489

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

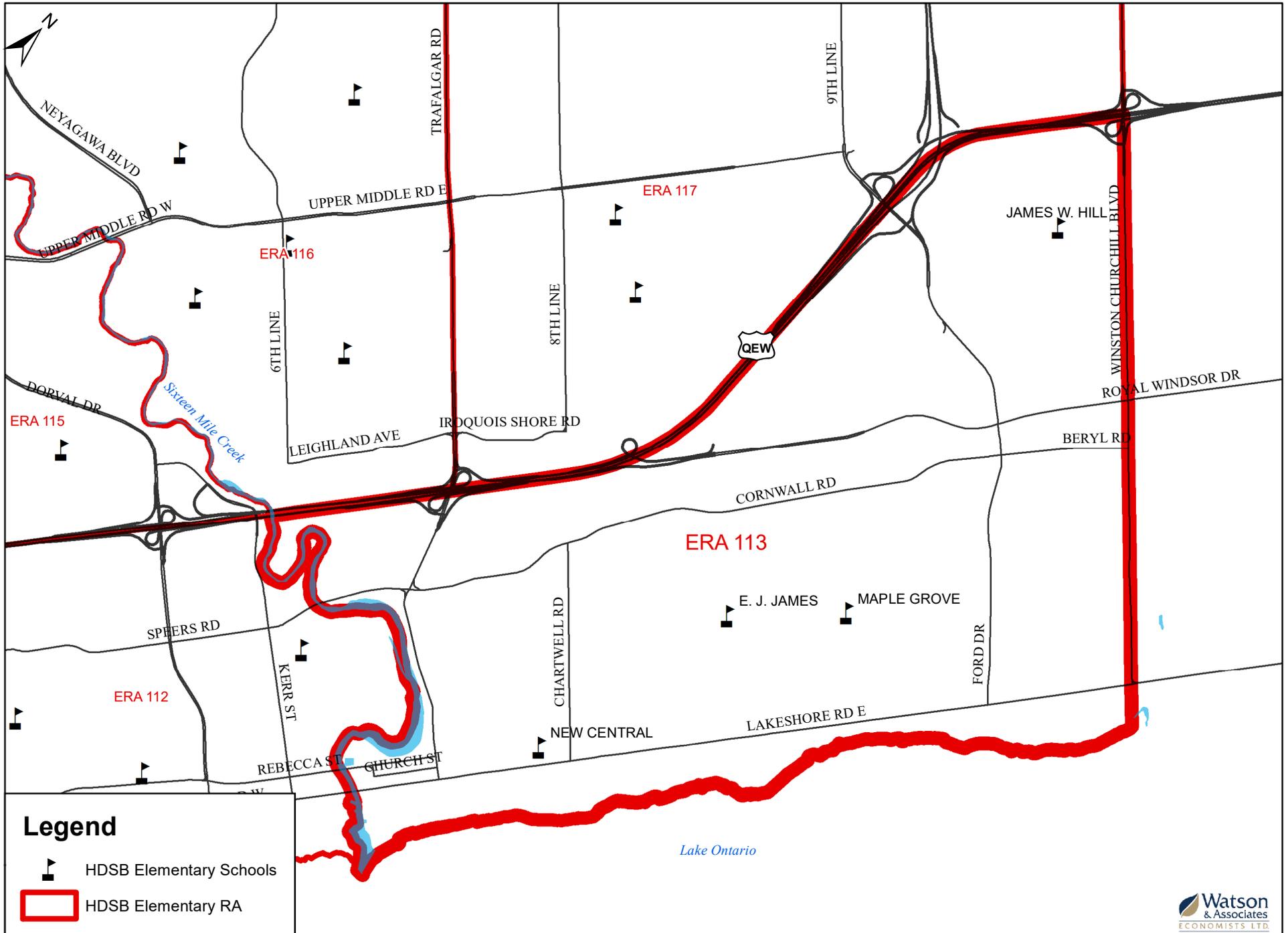
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	3	7	11	17	21	26	31	37	44	49	54	60	66	72	78

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	78
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	489
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 113



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel
 Review Area: ERA113 Southeast Oakville & Clearview

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
E. J. JAMES	377	0	486	513	548	553	554	548	526	509	469	453	429	417	419	440	462	485	
JAMES W. HILL	501	0	644	653	666	658	637	635	631	609	559	550	519	509	514	540	567	595	
MAPLE GROVE	538	0	602	602	606	601	562	530	533	513	507	498	485	466	464	486	508	532	
NEW CENTRAL	259	0	284	294	291	266	258	251	239	242	224	220	222	234	245	257	270	284	
TOTAL:	1,675.0	0	2,016	2,062	2,111	2,079	2,012	1,964	1,929	1,873	1,760	1,721	1,655	1,626	1,643	1,724	1,808	1,897	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

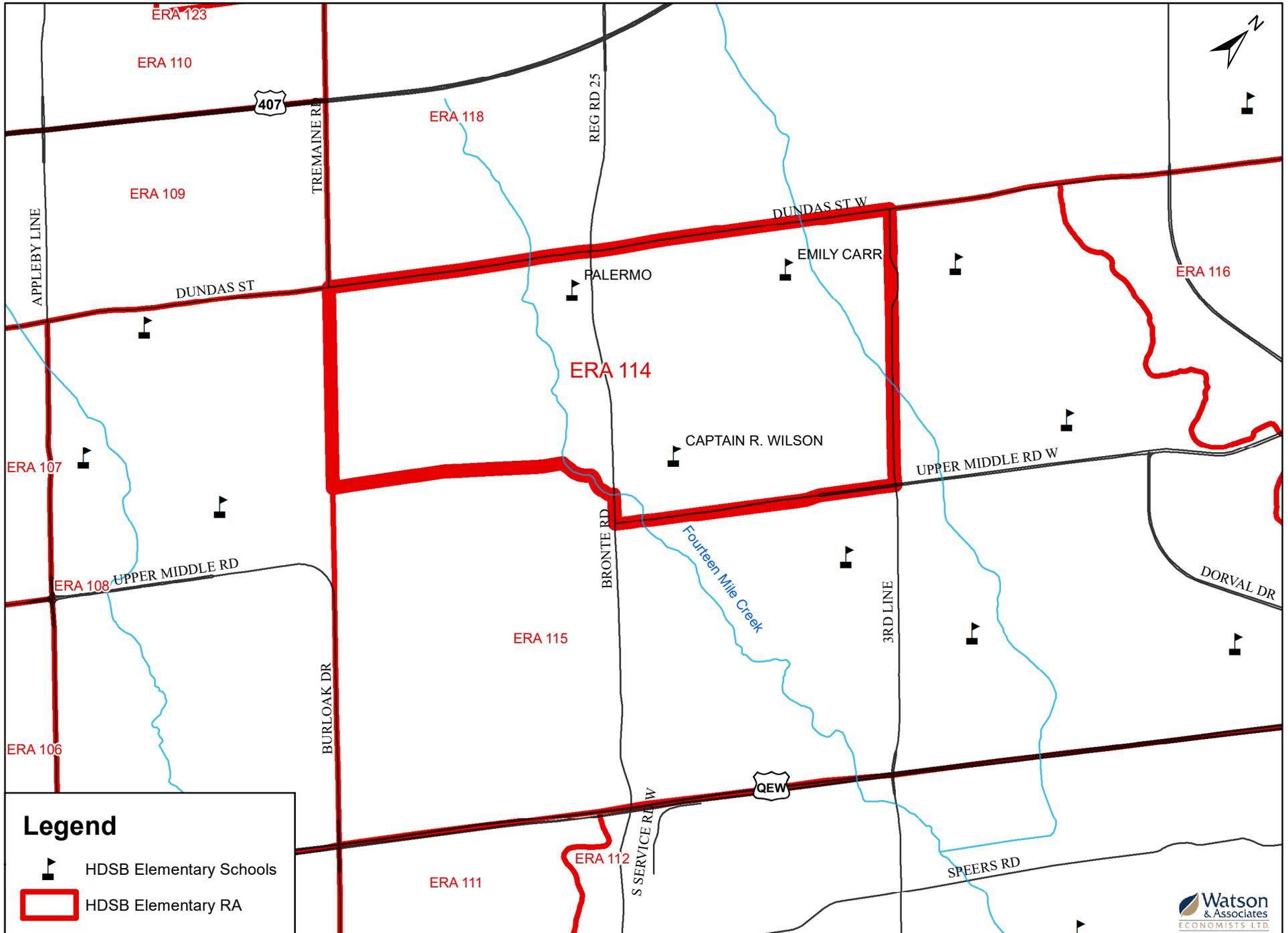
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	13	35	53	72	86	99	112	126	140	150	158	166	175	186	198

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

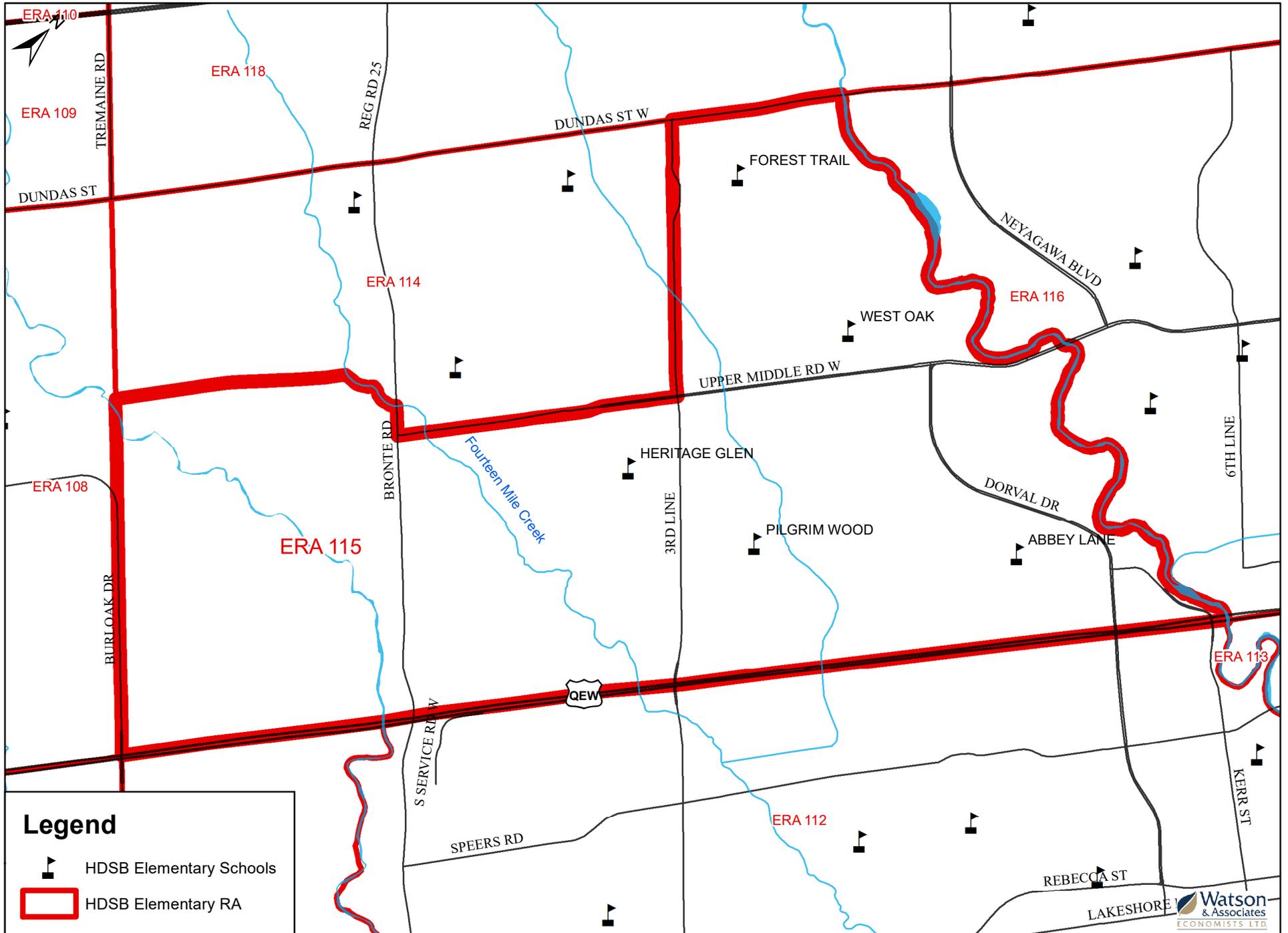
1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	198
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	0
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	198

NOTES

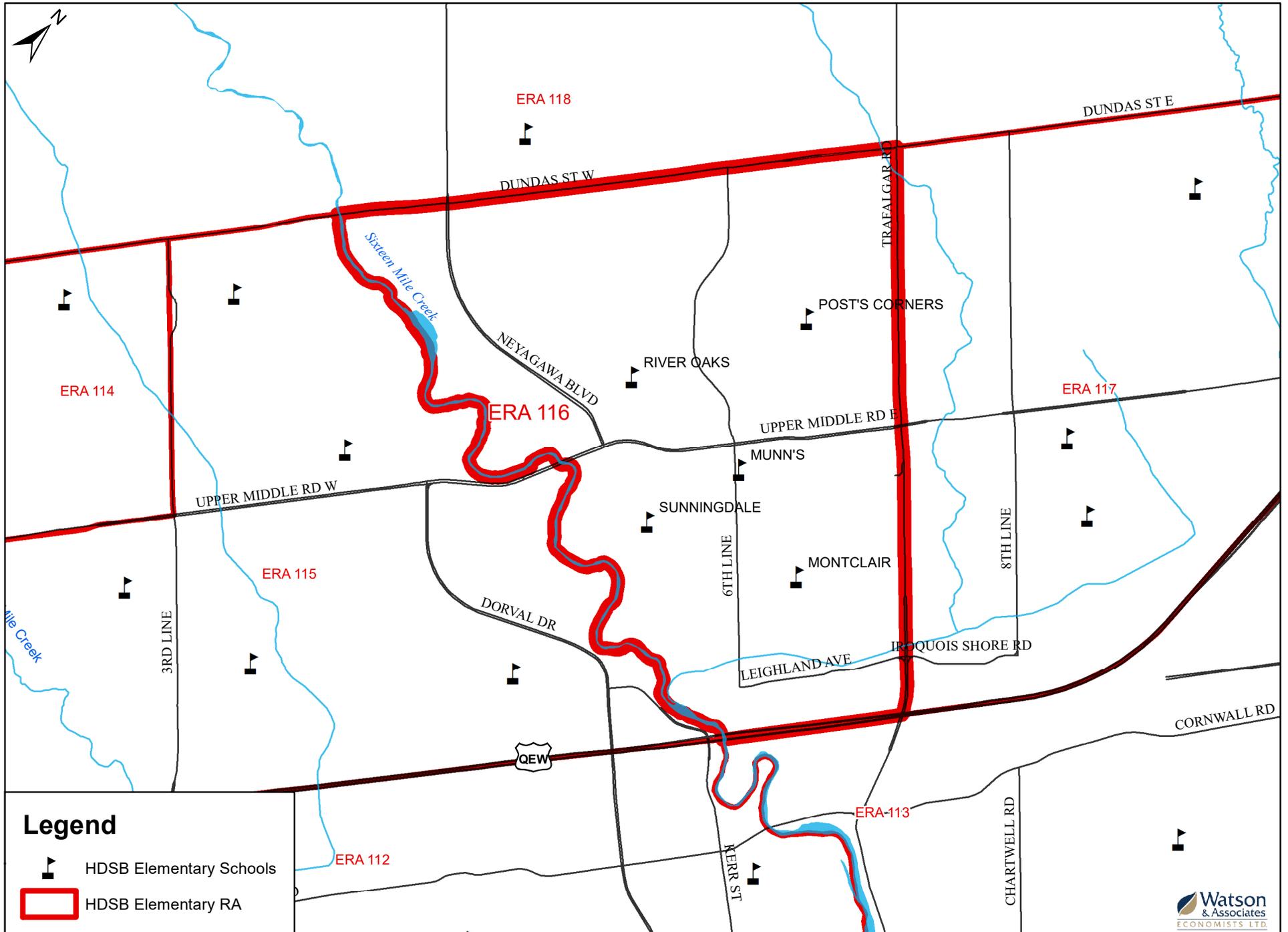
HSD B 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 114



HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 115



HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 116



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA116 Ward 5 South Dundas

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
MONTCLAIR	458	0	389	372	364	338	337	328	331	335	327	329	333	338	342	345	348	351
MUNN'S	492	0	478	517	542	567	559	557	561	561	551	543	538	546	554	557	561	566
POST'S CORNERS	600	0	624	591	571	540	523	516	512	502	499	483	473	479	485	489	493	497
RIVER OAKS	636	0	597	554	515	486	461	432	427	422	420	423	424	430	435	438	442	446
SUNNINGDALE	613	0	533	556	569	588	584	578	579	581	571	564	559	567	575	579	583	588
TOTAL:	2,799.0	0	2,621	2,590	2,561	2,520	2,465	2,411	2,409	2,400	2,368	2,342	2,327	2,360	2,392	2,408	2,427	2,448
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																		351

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

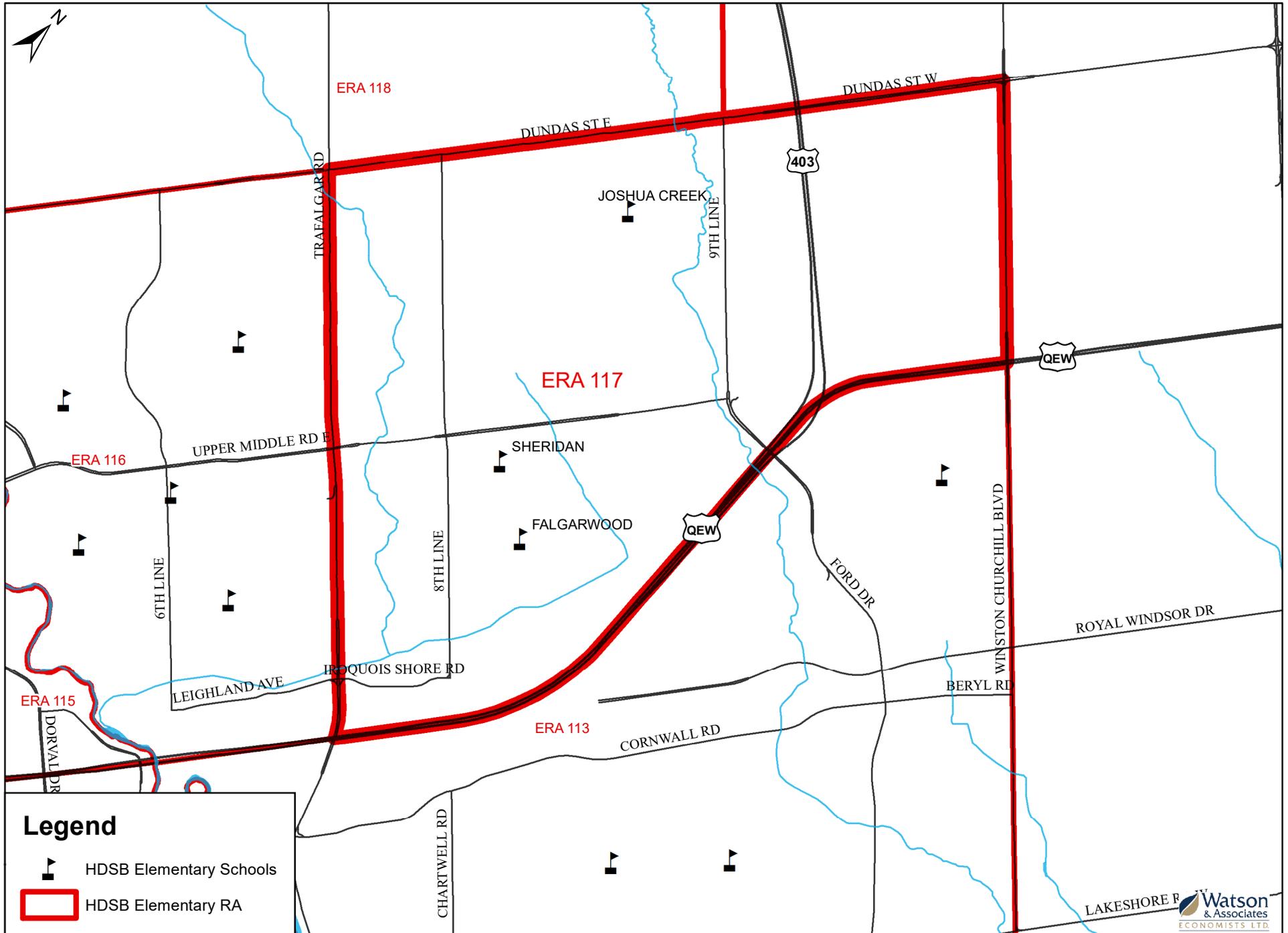
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	16	37	61	89	114	142	174	209	246	277	305	334	365	393	423

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	423
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	351
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	72

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 117



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA117 Ward 5 Dundas

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
FALGARWOOD	536	0	445	449	465	439	437	441	466	438	413	389	375	362	352	357	359	362
JOSHUA CREEK	806	0	916	906	902	881	859	846	839	830	812	831	816	774	762	767	773	780
SHERIDAN	242	0	241	231	228	230	229	213	199	202	201	200	204	205	207	209	211	213
TOTAL:	1,584.0	0	1,602	1,586	1,596	1,550	1,526	1,501	1,504	1,470	1,427	1,420	1,395	1,341	1,321	1,333	1,343	1,355
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																		229

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

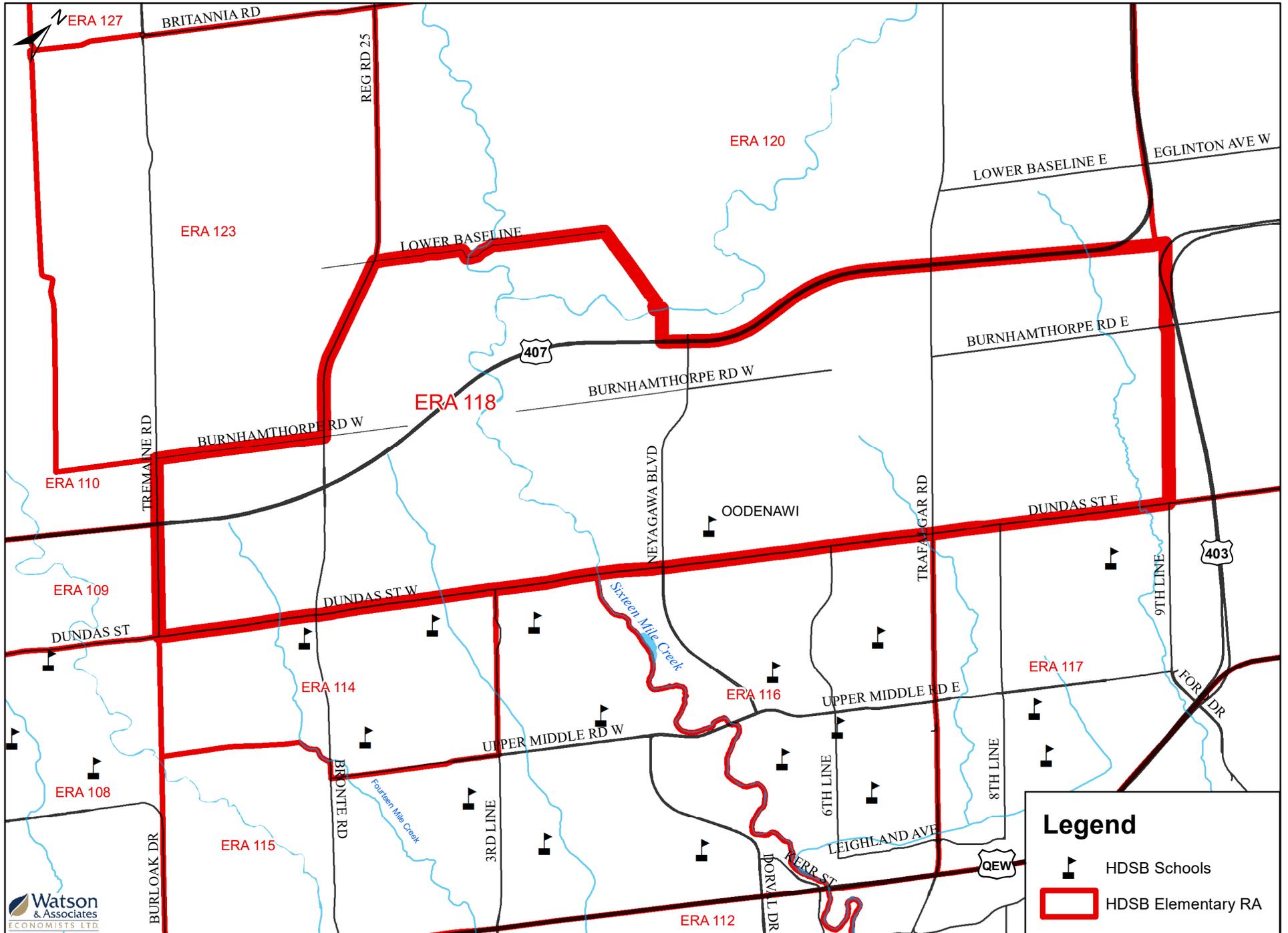
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	0	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	11

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	11
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	229
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

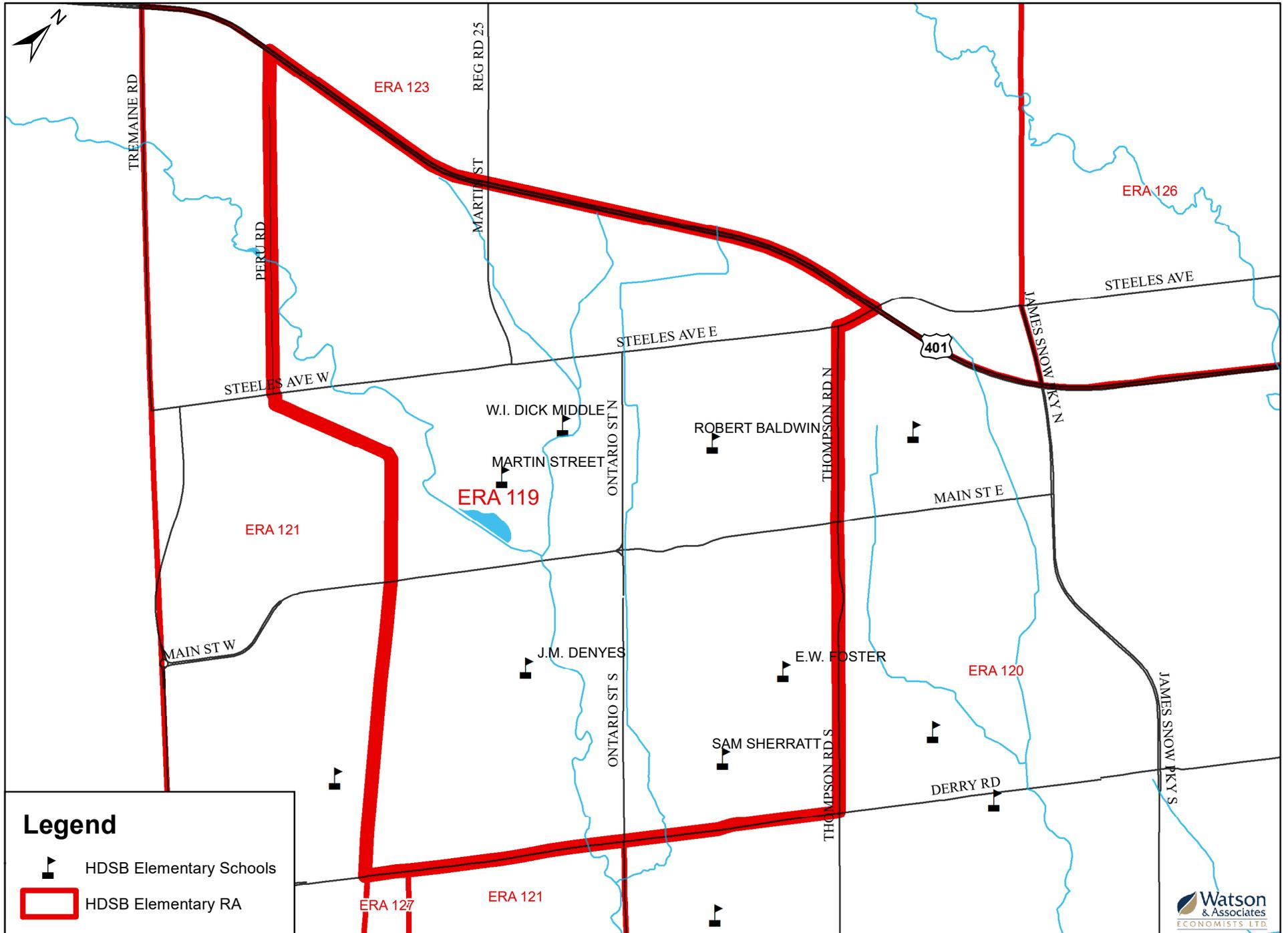
HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 118



Legend

- HDSB Schools
- HDSB Elementary RA

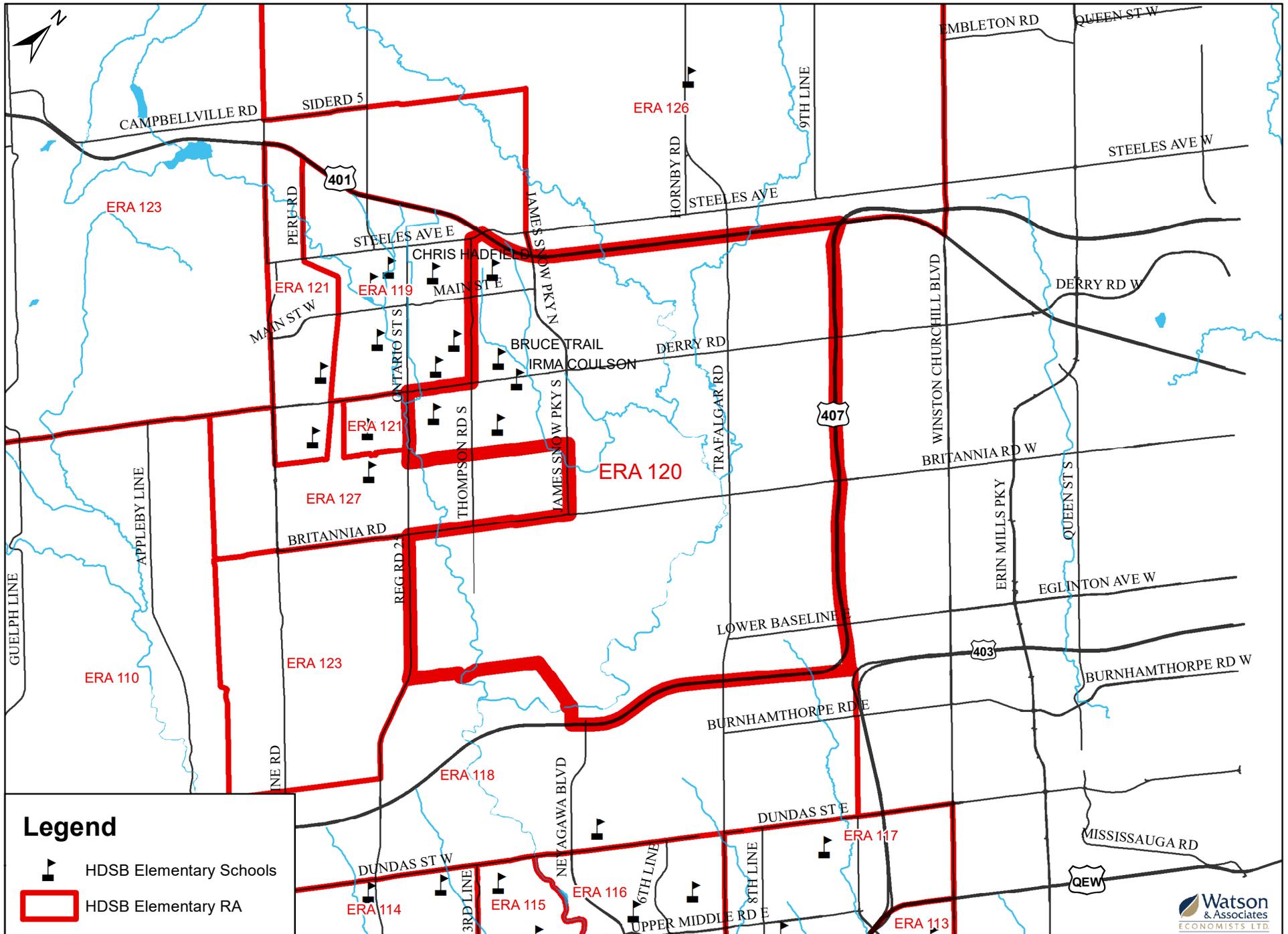
HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 119



Legend

-  HSD Elementary Schools
-  HSD Elementary RA

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 120



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA120 Bristol Survey & Rural Milton East

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
BRUCE TRAIL	850	0	1,148	1,140	1,104	1,067	1,015	981	981	978	982	987	997	1,008	1,035	1,064	1,091	1,116	
CHRIS HADFIELD	593	0	801	783	759	748	723	703	686	685	686	685	694	702	721	741	760	778	
HAWTHORNE VILLAGE	723	0	1,144	1,123	1,090	1,059	1,025	985	958	979	962	969	961	958	969	981	992	1,001	
IRMA COULSON	793	0	1,028	1,034	1,027	1,012	992	946	924	903	897	891	913	923	948	976	1,001	1,025	
TIGER JEET SINGH	896	0	1,138	1,127	1,117	1,099	1,059	1,047	1,026	1,025	1,020	1,026	1,034	1,046	1,075	1,105	1,133	1,159	
TOTAL:	3,855.0	0	5,259	5,207	5,097	4,986	4,814	4,662	4,575	4,570	4,548	4,557	4,599	4,636	4,748	4,868	4,977	5,079	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

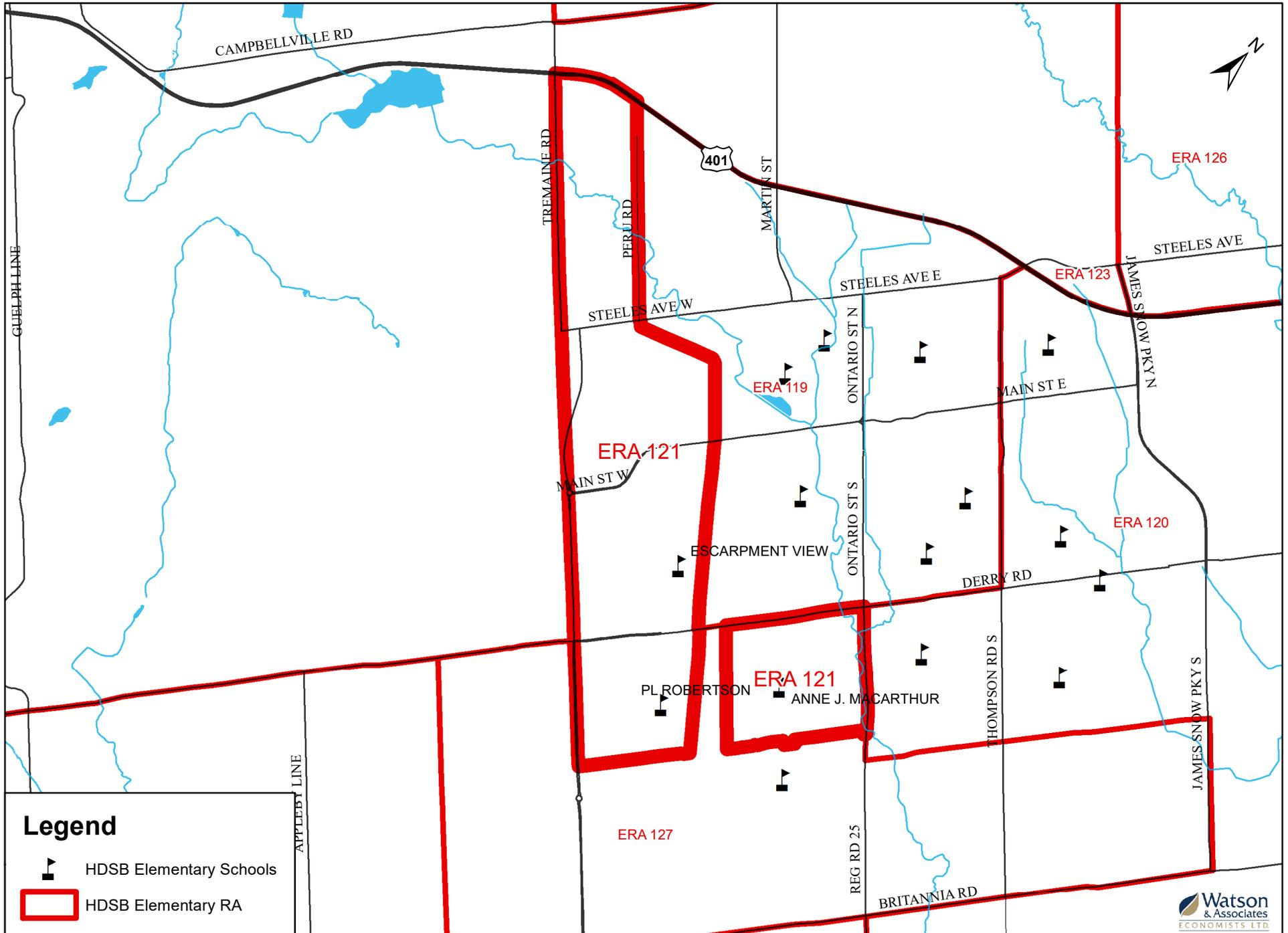
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	26	54	89	248	409	590	776	966	1460	1967	2472	2987	3513	4140	4786

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	4786
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	0
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	4786

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 121



Legend

-  HDSB Elementary Schools
-  HDSB Elementary RA

Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA121 Sherwood Survey Phase II

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
ANNE J MACARTHUR	839	0	853	845	843	858	848	843	845	825	840	846	860	877	903	931	953	971	
ESCARPMENT VIEW	853	0	1,129	1,103	1,064	1,019	1,010	978	973	995	1,014	1,035	1,057	1,076	1,103	1,134	1,159	1,179	
P. L. ROBERTSON	818	0	1,069	1,061	1,049	1,021	989	967	937	923	931	932	955	964	983	1,005	1,028	1,047	
TOTAL:	2,510.0	0	3,051	3,008	2,956	2,897	2,846	2,788	2,755	2,743	2,785	2,813	2,873	2,917	2,989	3,069	3,140	3,197	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	46	108	162	174	186	199	212	225	225	225	229	233	237	238	239

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

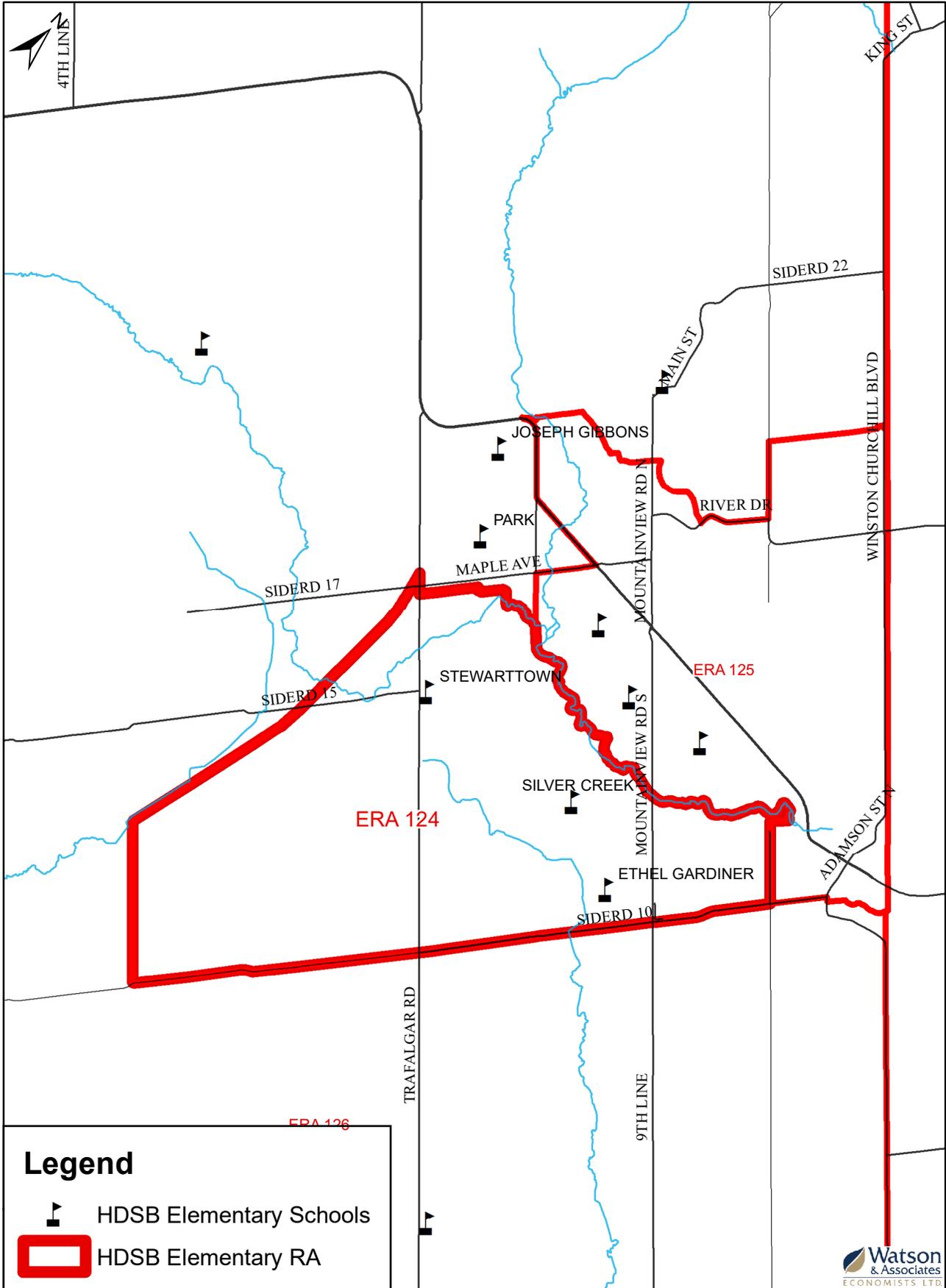
1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	239
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	-
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	239

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 123



HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 124



Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Elementary Panel
 Review Area: ERA124 Silver Creek West

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
ETHEL GARDINER	611	0	650	663	662	651	644	634	623	597	584	566	563	562	564	568	574	582	
SILVER CREEK	645	0	527	494	485	444	418	402	385	378	367	364	372	371	379	387	392	399	
STEWARTTOWN	331	0	348	355	328	340	315	320	316	336	323	305	295	304	317	317	315	315	
TOTAL:	1,587.0	0	1,525	1,512	1,475	1,435	1,377	1,356	1,324	1,311	1,274	1,235	1,231	1,237	1,260	1,272	1,282	1,296	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			290.8737509

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

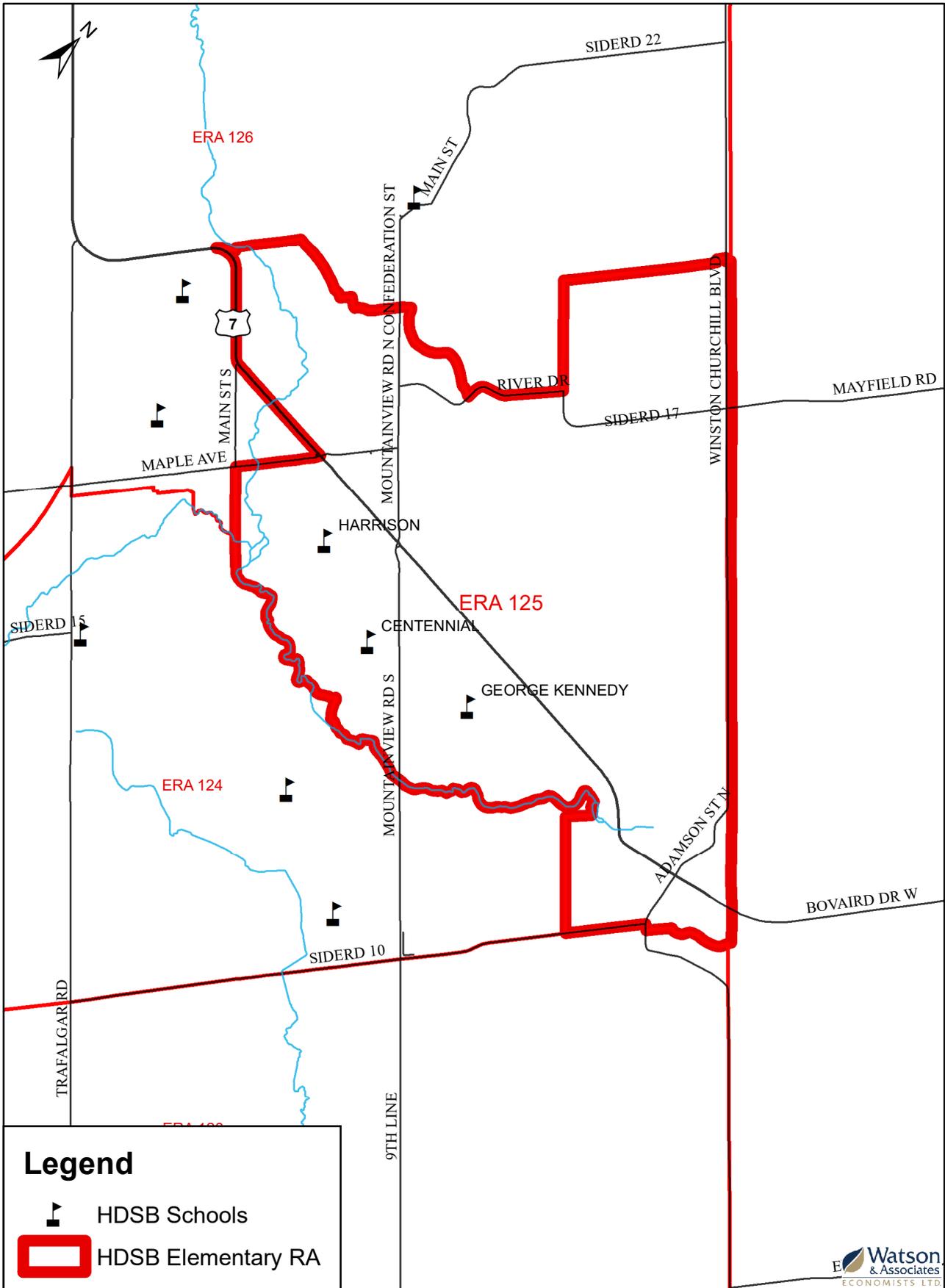
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	109	213	321	428	618	807	996	1185	1374	1561	1733	1905	2078	2253	2419

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

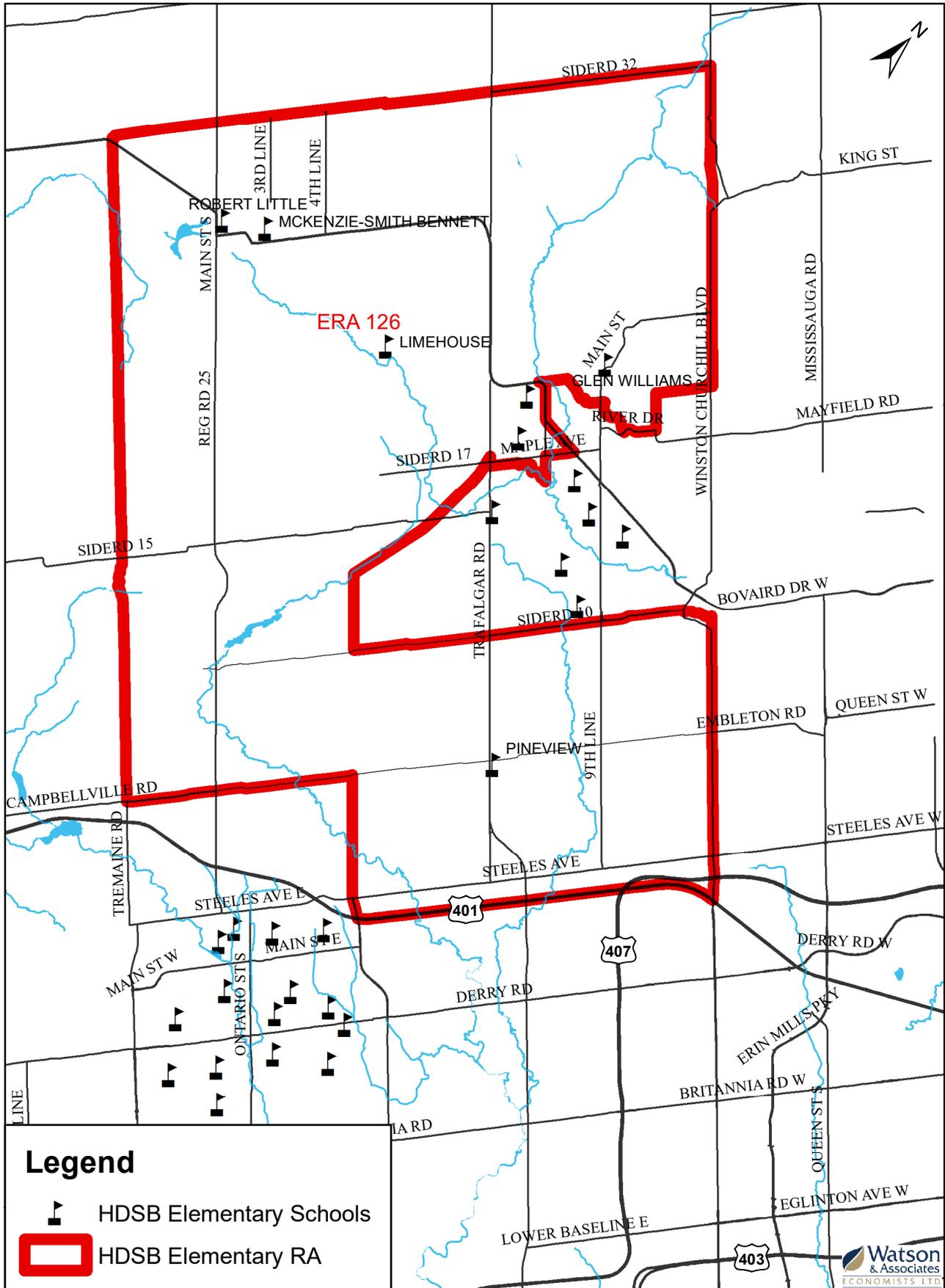
1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	2419
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	291
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	2128

NOTES

HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 125



HSDB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 126



Legend

-  HDSB Elementary Schools
-  HDSB Elementary RA

**Halton District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements**

Panel: Elementary Panel

Review Area: ERA126 Rural Halton Hills & Acton

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
GLEN WILLIAMS	262	0	208	207	189	176	166	163	165	162	161	163	163	163	164	166	167	169
JOSEPH GIBBONS	213	0	148	146	135	128	129	133	130	125	125	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
LIMEHOUSE	187	0	138	126	125	126	127	125	130	134	138	141	142	143	143	144	146	147
MCKENZIE-SMITH BENNETT	749	0	673	654	639	621	606	570	568	572	574	560	563	567	566	566	568	571
PARK	283	0	210	204	201	189	195	190	188	187	187	190	191	191	192	194	196	198
PINEVIEW	307	0	216	219	223	230	229	229	225	219	221	224	224	225	226	228	230	233
ROBERT LITTLE	400	0	321	314	301	299	293	301	295	292	290	291	291	292	293	296	299	302
TOTAL:	2,401.0	0	1,914	1,871	1,813	1,769	1,746	1,710	1,701	1,691	1,697	1,697	1,703	1,711	1,717	1,726	1,738	1,753
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																		647.6240324

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

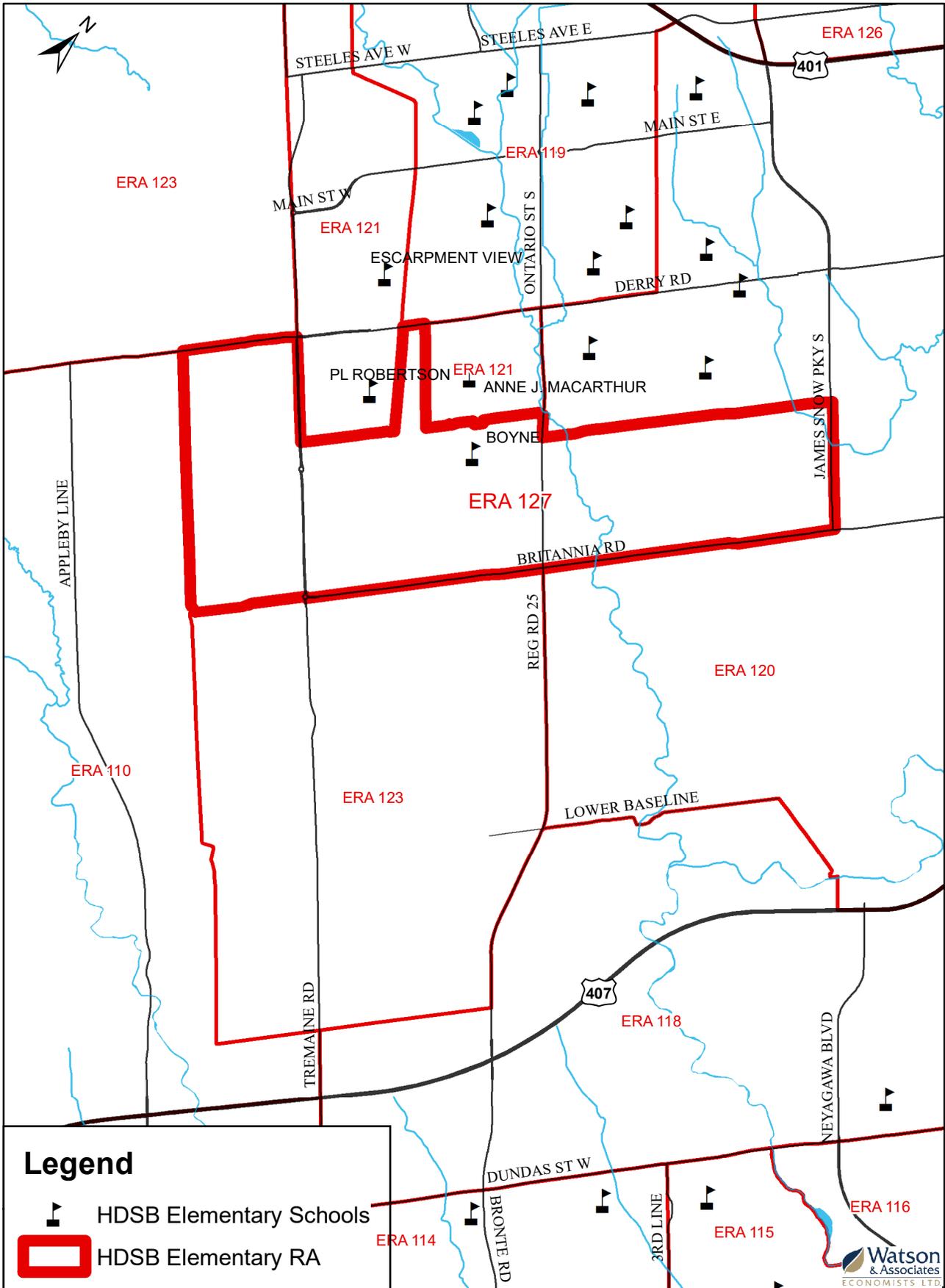
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	15	30	50	67	101	138	175	212	249	290	334	377	421	474	531

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

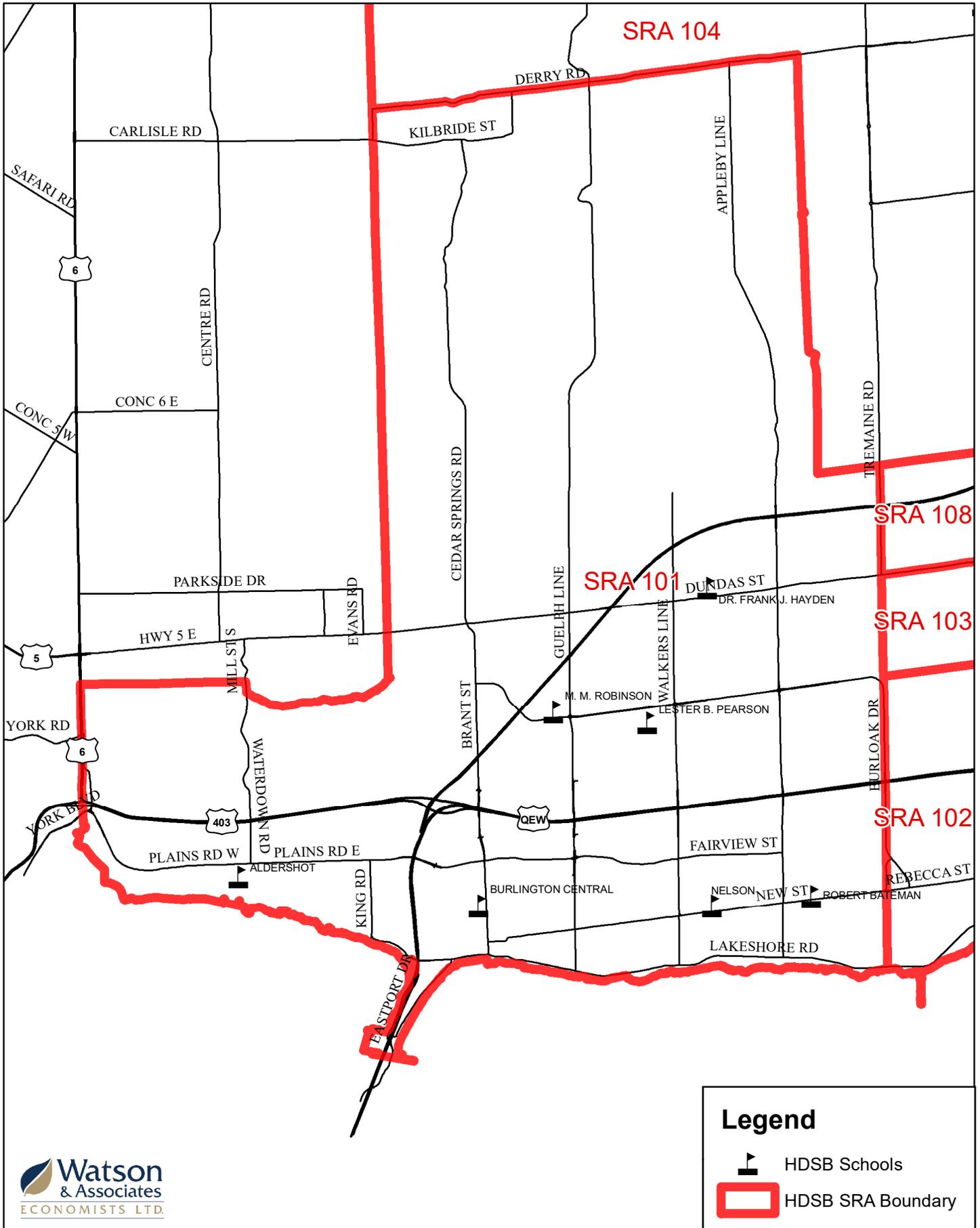
1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	531
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	648
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	0

NOTES

HDSB 2018 RA Boundaries - ERA 127



HDSB - SRA 101



Legend

-  HDSB Schools
-  HDSB SRA Boundary

Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Secondary Panel

Review Area: SRA101 Northwest, South, Rural Burlington

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments															
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033	
ALDRESHOT	609.0	0	470	465	478	475	485	482	478	470	459	502	526	547	532	507	504	508	
BURLINGTON CENTRAL	903.0	0	594	610	556	582	579	564	576	607	563	546	540	517	539	532	525	523	
DR. FRANK J HAYDEN SS	1,194.0	0	1,586	1,656	1,687	1,725	1,741	1,706	1,667	1,587	1,516	1,449	1,375	1,373	1,302	1,271	1,238	1,230	
LESTER B. PEARSON	642.0	0	337	306	286	248	269	266	238	243	231	220	221	220	214	214	220	220	
M. M. ROBINSON	1,392.0	0	694	689	708	703	756	733	722	754	723	720	723	732	713	710	730	735	
NELSON	1,353.0	0	1,057	1,042	1,045	1,059	1,036	1,041	1,092	1,062	1,099	1,064	972	992	912	907	922	915	
ROBERT BATEMAN	1470	0	740	715	756	735	733	699	670	629	633	636	637	673	631	632	621	617	
TOTAL:	7,563.0	0	5,478	5,483	5,516	5,526	5,599	5,490	5,442	5,352	5,223	5,135	4,994	5,053	4,843	4,772	4,760	4,749	
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																			2,814

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

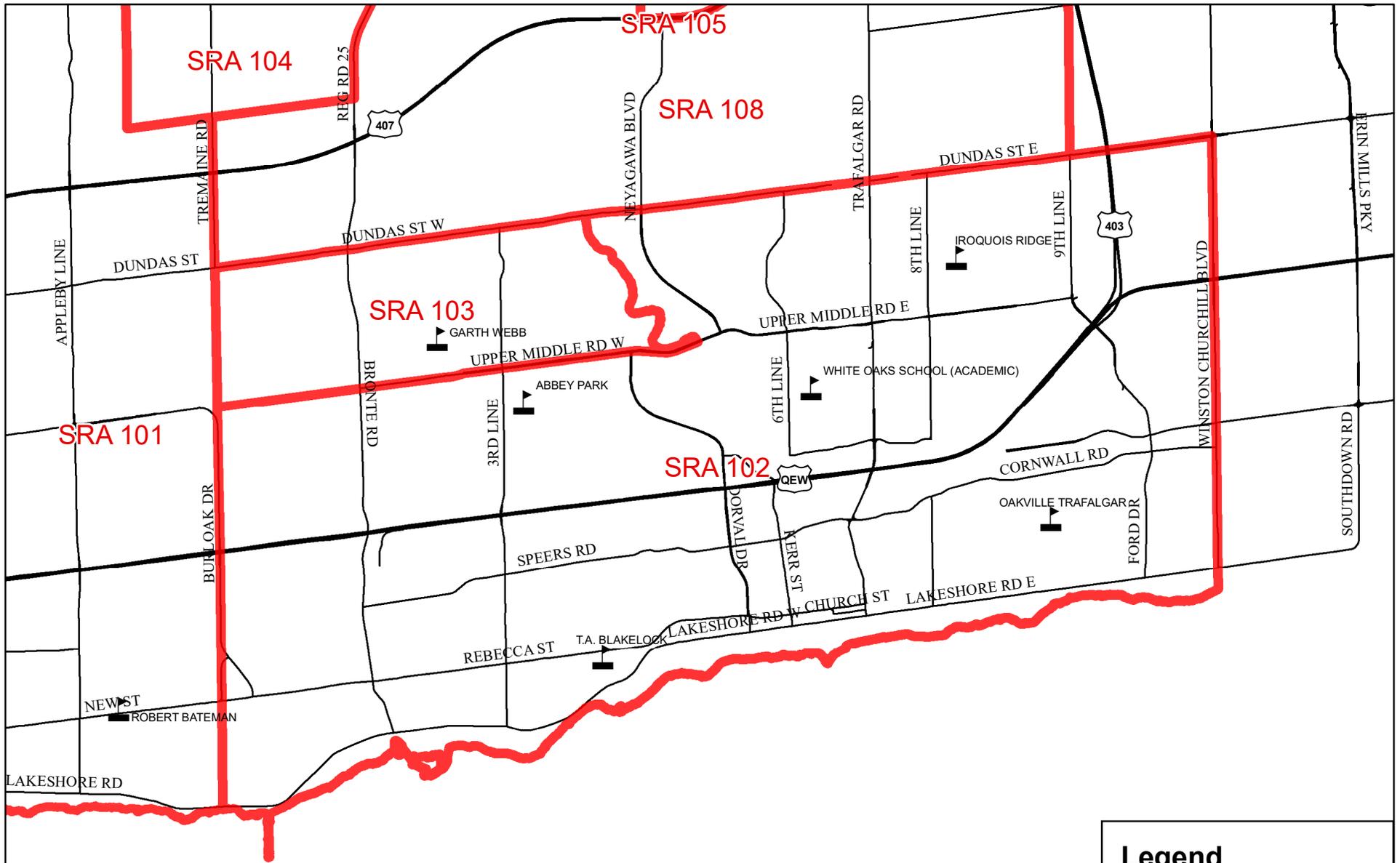
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	23	38	53	67	82	99	110	121	132	143	158	174	189	205	221

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	221
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	2,814
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	-

NOTES

HDSB - SRA 102



Legend

-  HDSB Schools
-  HDSB SRA Boundary

Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form F - Growth Related Pupil Place Requirements

Panel: Secondary Panel
 Review Area: SRA102 Northeast, South Oakville

REQUIREMENTS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY

Existing Schools and Projects	Current OTG Capacity	Number of Temp Facilities	Current 2017/2018	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
				Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
ABBAY PARK	873.0	0	1,238	1,281	1,359	1,399	1,412	1,355	1,344	1,206	1,271	1,267	1,140	1,158	957	917	939	950
IROQUOIS RIDGE	1,218.0	0	1,487	1,459	1,352	1,320	1,291	1,278	1,275	1,250	1,290	1,258	1,304	1,324	1,269	1,249	1,207	1,126
OAKVILLE TRAFALGAR	1,158.0	0	1,303	1,335	1,274	1,321	1,379	1,389	1,454	1,453	1,452	1,400	1,435	1,398	1,282	1,275	1,198	1,145
T.A. BLAKELOCK	1326	0	1,008	1,007	1,026	1,055	1,126	1,067	1,021	961	921	961	896	907	903	844	853	832
WHITE OAKS S.S. (South Campus)	1797	0	2,040	2,070	2,069	2,066	2,024	2,047	1,987	1,907	1,889	1,791	1,766	1,715	1,570	1,490	1,431	1,443
TOTAL:	6,372.0	0	7,076	7,152	7,081	7,162	7,233	7,135	7,081	6,778	6,824	6,677	6,541	6,503	5,981	5,774	5,627	5,496
AVAILABLE PUPIL PLACES:																		876

REQUIREMENTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENT (CUMULATIVE)

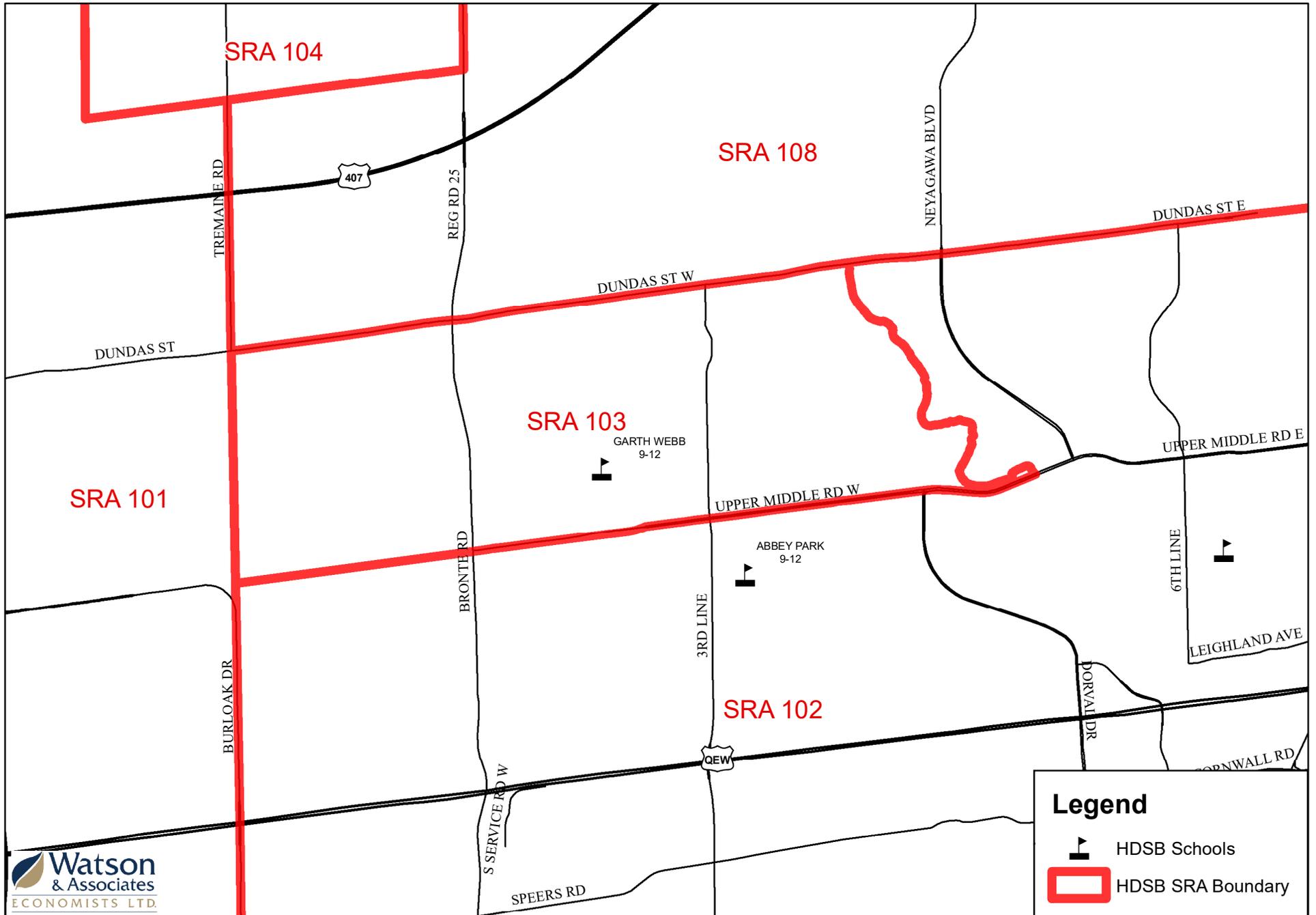
	15 Year Projection of Average Daily Enrolments														
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Year 6 2023/2024	Year 7 2024/2025	Year 8 2025/2026	Year 9 2026/2027	Year 10 2027/2028	Year 11 2028/2029	Year 12 2029/2030	Year 13 2030/2031	Year 14 2031/2032	Year 15 2032/2033
	25	50	75	99	116	134	156	179	201	216	233	255	277	301	320

CALCULATION OF GROWTH-RELATED PUPIL PLACE REQUIREMENTS

1 Requirements of New Development (Pupil Places)	320
2 Available Pupil Places in Existing Facilities	876
3 Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements (1-2)	-

NOTES

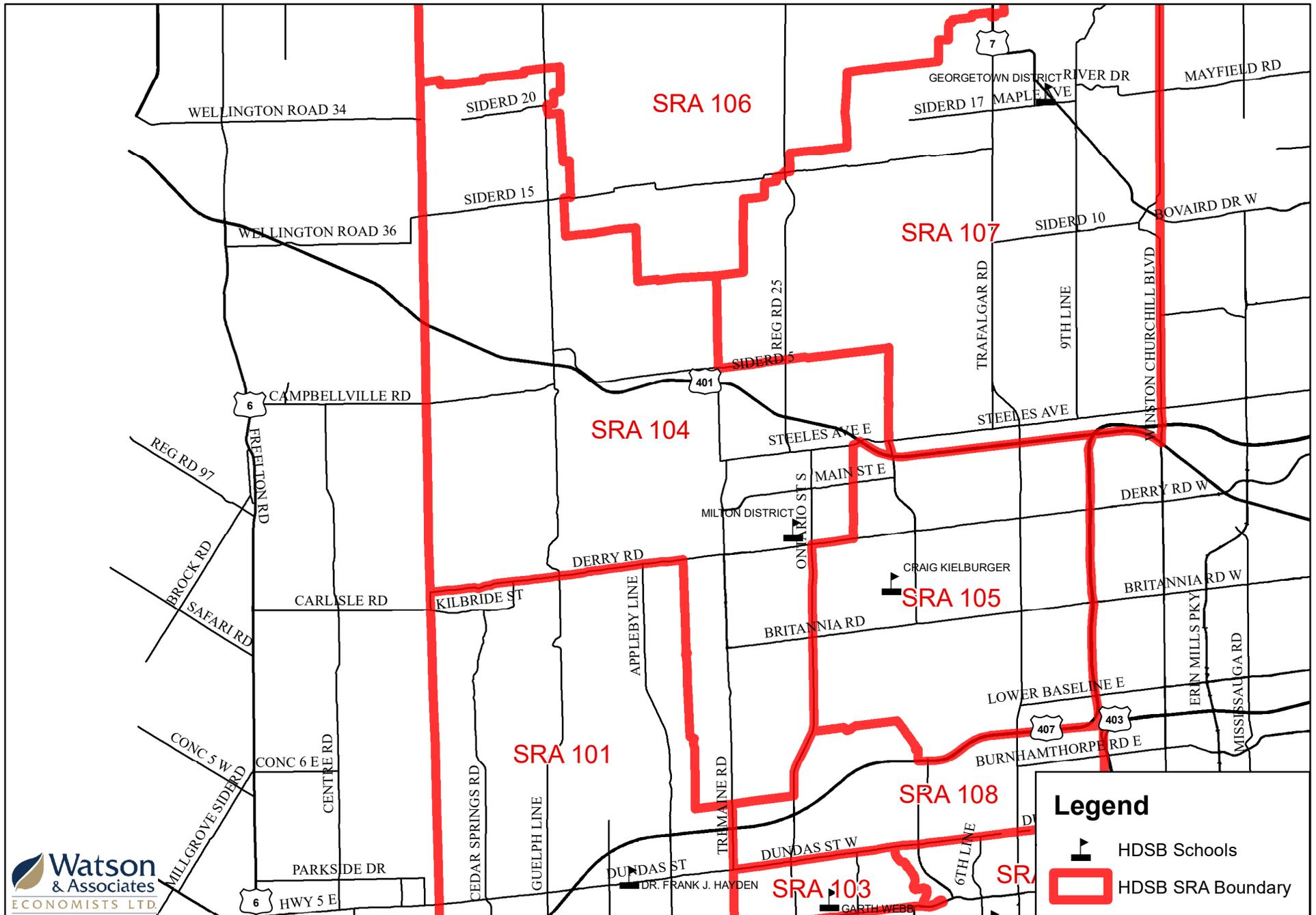
HDSB - SRA 103



Legend

-  HDSB Schools
-  HDSB SRA Boundary

HDSB - SRA 104



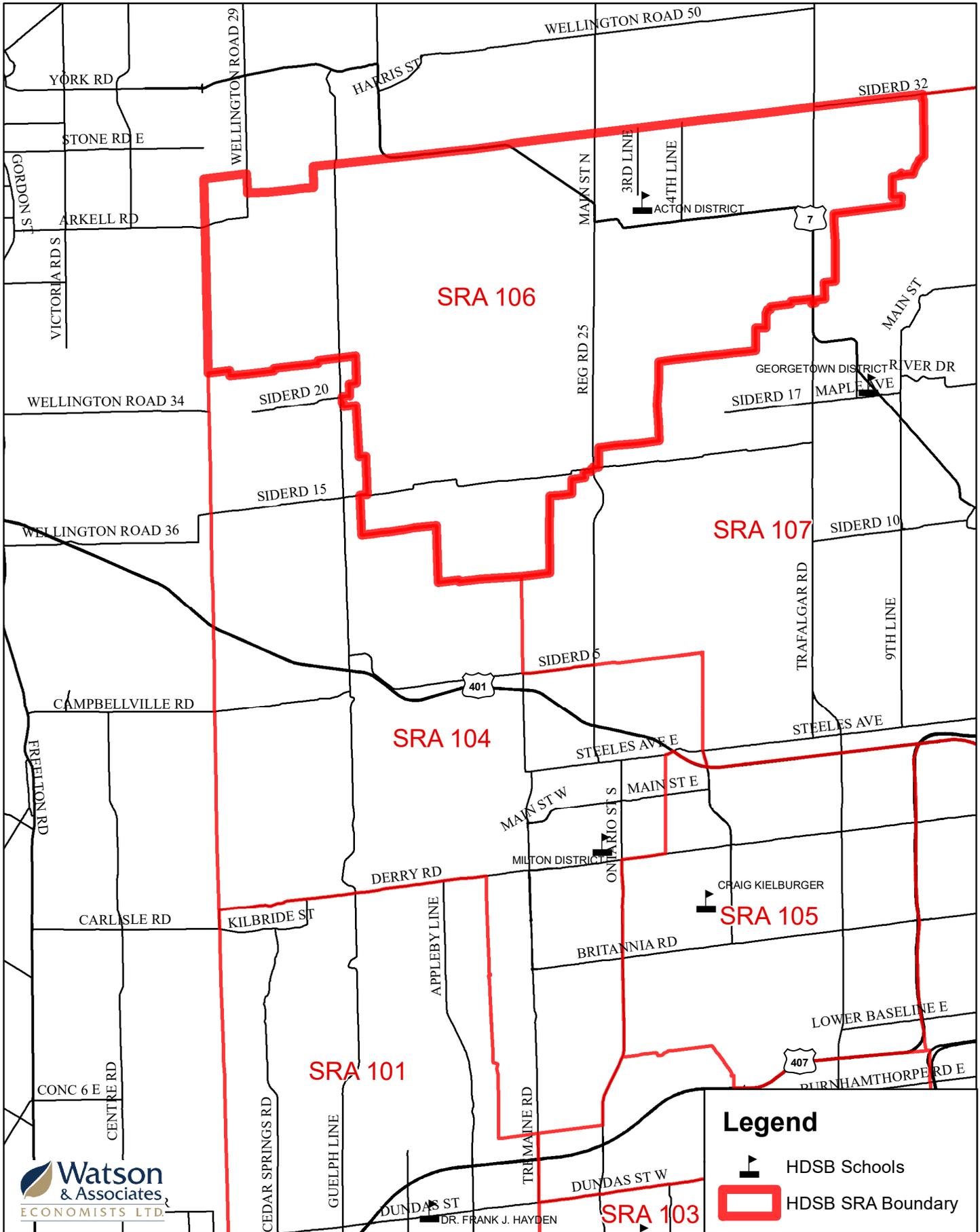
Legend

- HDSB Schools
- HDSB SRA Boundary

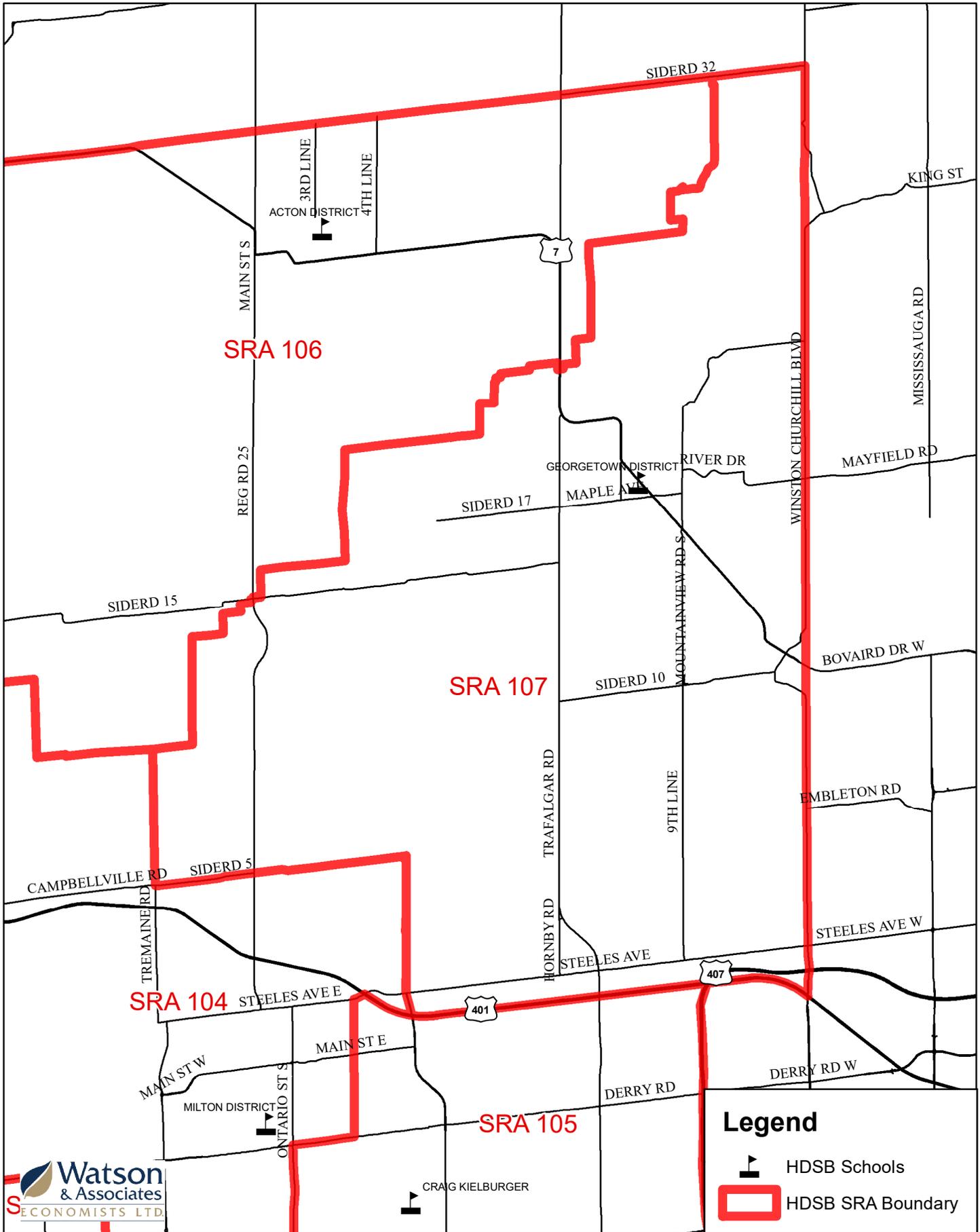
HDSB - SRA 105



HDSB - SRA 106



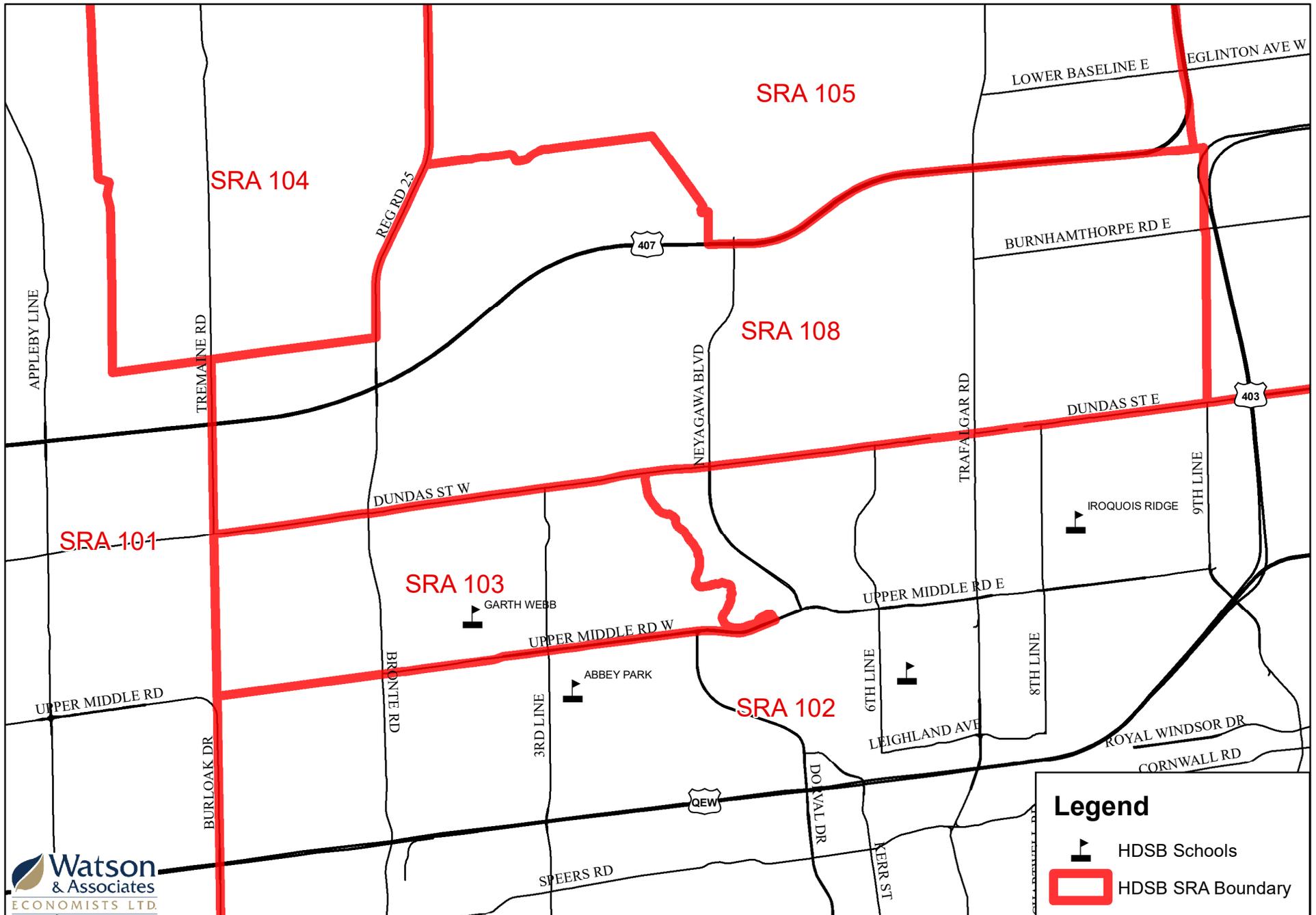
HDSB - SRA 107



Legend

-  HDSB Schools
-  HDSB SRA Boundary

HDSB - SRA 108



Halton District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2017
Form G - Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs
ELEMENTARY PANEL

Review Area	Site Status (Optioned, Purchased, Reserved, Etc.)	Proposed Year Of Acquisition	Site Location/ Facility Type	Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Proposed School Capacity	Percent of Capacity Attributed to Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Total Number of Acres Required (Footnote Oversized Sites) *	Acreage To Be Funded in EDC By-Law Period	Cost Per Acre	Education Land Costs	Eligible Site Preparation Costs	Land Escalation Costs	Financing Costs	Total Education Land Costs
ERA109			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	281	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
ERA111			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	4	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
ERA113			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	198	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
ERA114			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	122	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
ERA116			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	72	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
ERA118	Purchased		Elementary School Site - North Oakville 1	776	776	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 489,072	\$ -	\$ 28,684	\$ 517,756
ERA118	Identified	2020	Elementary School Site - North Oakville 2	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$2,370,000	\$ 18,960,000	\$ 619,816	\$ 1,547,136	\$ 1,239,086	\$ 22,366,038
ERA118	TBD	2022	Elementary School Site - North Oakville 3	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$2,370,000	\$ 18,960,000	\$ 639,809	\$ 3,220,518	\$ 1,338,402	\$ 24,158,729
ERA118	TBD	2025	Elementary School Site - North Oakville 4	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$2,370,000	\$ 18,960,000	\$ 671,014	\$ 4,107,739	\$ 1,392,267	\$ 25,131,020
ERA118	TBD	2029	Elementary School Site - North Oakville 5	741	776	95.49%	8.00	7.64	\$2,370,000	\$ 18,104,845	\$ 682,752	\$ 3,922,467	\$ 1,331,935	\$ 24,041,999
ERA119			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	165						\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ERA120	TBD	2021	Elementary School Site - Rural Milton East 1	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 629,733	\$ 1,808,031	\$ 992,219	\$ 17,909,983
ERA120	TBD	2023	Elementary School Site - Rural Milton East 2	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 650,046	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,071,362	\$ 19,338,542
ERA120	TBD	2025	Elementary School Site - Rural Milton East 3	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 629,733	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,070,171	\$ 19,317,038
ERA120	TBD	2027	Elementary School Site - Rural Milton East 4	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 692,658	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,073,861	\$ 19,383,653
ERA120	TBD	2029	Elementary School Site - Rural Milton East 5	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 715,000	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,075,171	\$ 19,407,305
ERA120	TBD	2031	Elementary School Site - Rural Milton East 6	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 738,063	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,076,524	\$ 19,431,721
ERA120			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	130	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
ERA121			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	239	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
ERA124	Purchased		Elementary School Site - Halton Hills 1	601	601	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 468,241	\$ -	\$ 27,462	\$ 495,703
ERA124	TBD	2025	Elementary School Site - Halton Hills 2	601	601	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$1,590,000	\$ 11,130,000	\$ 587,137	\$ 2,411,347	\$ 828,629	\$ 14,957,113
ERA124	TBD	2028	Elementary School Site - Halton Hills 3	601	601	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$1,590,000	\$ 11,130,000	\$ 615,773	\$ 2,411,347	\$ 830,309	\$ 14,987,429
ERA124	TBD	2030	Elementary School Site - Halton Hills 4	325	601	54.08%	7.00	3.79	\$1,590,000	\$ 6,018,719	\$ 343,730	\$ 1,303,973	\$ 449,632	\$ 8,116,054
ERA127	Purchased		Elementary School Site - Boyne 1 Purchased	776	776	100.00%	7.04	7.04	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 275,449	\$ -	\$ 16,155	\$ 291,603
ERA127	Identified	2020	Elementary School Site - Boyne 2	776	776	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 12,670,000	\$ 542,339	\$ 1,033,872	\$ 835,534	\$ 15,081,745
ERA127	TBD	2021	Elementary School Site - Boyne 3	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 629,733	\$ 1,808,031	\$ 992,219	\$ 17,909,983
ERA127	TBD	2023	Elementary School Site - Boyne 4	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 650,046	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,071,362	\$ 19,338,542
ERA127	TBD	2025	Elementary School Site - Boyne 5	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 671,014	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,072,592	\$ 19,360,740
ERA127	TBD	2027	Elementary School Site - Boyne 6	776	776	100.00%	8.00	8.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 14,480,000	\$ 692,658	\$ 3,137,134	\$ 1,073,861	\$ 19,383,653
ERA127	TBD	2029	Elementary School Site - Boyne 7	674	776	86.91%	8.00	6.95	\$1,810,000	\$ 12,584,165	\$ 621,387	\$ 2,726,396	\$ 934,402	\$ 16,866,350
Total:				17,170	16,372		169.0	164.4		\$273,317,729	\$13,255,202	\$51,397,929	\$19,821,839	\$357,792,699

Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2017
 Form G - Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs
 SECONDARY PANEL

Review Area	Site Status (Optioned, Purchased, Reserved, Etc.)	Proposed Year Of Acquisition	Facility Type	Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Proposed School Capacity	Percent of Capacity Attributed to Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Total Number of Acres Required (Footnote Oversized Sites)	Acreage To Be Funded in EDC By-Law Period	Cost Per Acre	Education Land Costs	Eligible Site Preparation Costs	Land Escalation Costs	Financing Costs	Total Education Land Costs
SRA104	Identified	2018	Secondary School Site - Rural Milton West	1214	1214	100.00%	15.00	15.00	\$1,259,511	\$ 18,892,667	\$ 983,585	-\$ 0	\$ 1,165,733	\$ 21,041,985
SRA105	TBD	2020	Secondary School Site - Rural Milton East 1	1200	1200	100.00%	14.00	14.00	\$1,810,000	\$ 25,340,000	\$ 1,084,678	\$ 2,067,744	\$ 1,671,068	\$ 30,163,490
SRA105	TBD	2027	Secondary School Site - Rural Milton East 2	823	1200	68.58%	14.00	9.60	\$1,810,000	\$ 17,379,017	\$ 831,334	\$ 3,765,214	\$ 1,288,857	\$ 23,264,422
SRA107	TBD	2029	Secondary School Site - Halton Hills	352	1200	29.33%	14.00	4.11	\$1,590,000	\$ 6,529,600	\$ 367,033	\$ 1,414,657	\$ 487,453	\$ 8,798,743
SRA108	Identified	2018	Secondary School Site - North Oakville	1200	1200	100.00%	12.00	12.00	\$1,900,000	\$ 22,800,000	\$ 872,410	\$ -	\$ 1,388,376	\$ 25,060,787
SRA108			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	112					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Total:				4,901	6,014		69.00	54.71		\$ 90,941,284	\$ 4,139,041	\$ 7,247,615	\$ 6,001,488	\$ 108,329,427

Halton District School Board

Education Development Charges Submission 2018

Form H1 - EDC Calculation - Uniform Residential and Non-Residential

Determination of Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs

Total:	Education Land Costs (Form G)	\$ 466,122,126
Add:	EDC Financial Obligations (Form A2)	\$ 20,312,206
Subtotal:	Net Education Land Costs	\$ 486,434,332
Less:	Operating Budget Savings	
	Positive EDC Reserve Fund Balance	
Subtotal:	Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$ 486,434,332
Add:	EDC Study Costs	\$ 450,000
Total:	Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$ 486,884,332

Apportionment of Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs

Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs to be Attributed to Non-Residential Development (Maximum 40%)	15%	\$ 73,032,650
Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs to be Attributed to Residential Development	85%	\$413,851,683

Calculation of Uniform Residential Charge

Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$413,851,683
Net New Dwelling Units (Form C)	84,597
Uniform Residential EDC per Dwelling Unit	\$ 4,892

Calculation of Non-Residential Charge - Board Determined GFA

Non-Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$ 73,032,650
---------------------------------------------------------	---------------

GFA Method:	Non-Exempt Board-Determined GFA (Form D)	65,616,969
	Non-Residential EDC per Square Foot of GFA	\$ 1.11

**Halton District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form H2 - EDC Calculation - Differentiated Residential and Non-Residential (Part 2 of 2)**

Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs:	\$ 413,851,683
-------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------

Determination of Distribution of New Development

Type of Development (Form B)	Net New Units (Form B & C)	15-Year Elementary Pupil Yield (Form E)	Elementary Gross Requirements of New Development	Distribution of Elementary Gross Requirements of New Development	15-Year Secondary Pupil Yield (Form E)	Secondary Gross Requirements of New Development	Distribution of Secondary Gross Requirements of New Development	Total Gross Requirements of New Development	Distribution Factor
Low Density	29,759	0.448	13,325	67.9%	0.124	3,691	60%	17,016	66%
Medium Density	23,862	0.218	5,205	26.5%	0.078	1,857	30%	7,062	27%
High Density	30,976	0.035	1,081	5.5%	0.019	578	9%	1,659	6%
Total	84,597	0.2318	19,611	100%	0.0724	6,126	100%	25,737	100%

Calculation of Differentiated Charge:

Type of Development (Form B)	Apportionment of Residential Net Education Land Cost By Development Type	Net New Units (Carried over from above)	Differentiated Residential EDC per Unit by Development Type
Low Density	\$ 273,617,758	29,759	\$ 9,194
Medium Density	\$ 113,557,158	23,862	\$ 4,759
High Density	\$ 26,676,767	30,976	\$ 861
	\$ -	-	

HALTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

**Halton Catholic District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form A - Eligibility to Impose an EDC**

A.1.1: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - ELEMENTARY PANEL

Elementary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Elementary Panel Enrolment						Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	Elementary Average Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years		
23,474.0	23,164	23,580	24,309	24,784	25,214	24,210	736	

A.1.2: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - SECONDARY PANEL

Secondary Panel Board-Wide EDC Capacity	Projected Secondary Panel Enrolment						Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years	Secondary Projected Enrolment less Capacity
	Year 1 2018/2019	Year 2 2019/2020	Year 3 2020/2021	Year 4 2021/2022	Year 5 2022/2023	Average Projected Enrolment Over Five Years		
10,890.0	12,058	12,343	12,690	12,882	13,241	12,643	1,753	

A.2: EDC FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Total Outstanding EDC Financial Obligations (Reserve Fund Balance):	-\$ 32,134,899
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**Halton Catholic District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form B - Dwelling Unit Summary**

PROJECTION OF GROSS NEW DWELLING UNITS BY MUNICIPALITY

	Year 1 2018/ 2019	Year 2 2019/ 2020	Year 3 2020/ 2021	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 2023	Year 6 2023/ 2024	Year 7 2024/ 2025	Year 8 2025/ 2026	Year 9 2026/ 2027	Year 10 2027/ 2028	Year 11 2028/ 2029	Year 12 2029/ 2030	Year 13 2030/ 2031	Year 14 2031/ 2032	Year 15 2032/ 2033	Total All Units
Burlington																
Low Density	86	44	44	44	44	44	19	19	19	19	19	24	24	24	24	496
Medium Density	120	65	65	65	65	65	56	56	56	56	56	63	63	63	63	974
High Density	395	441	441	441	441	441	429	429	429	429	429	516	516	516	516	6,811
Total	601	549	549	549	549	549	504	504	504	504	504	604	604	604	604	8,281
Oakville																
Low Density	695	695	695	695	507	507	507	507	507	333	333	333	333	333	333	7,311
Medium Density	486	486	486	486	304	304	304	304	304	216	216	216	216	216	216	4,759
High Density	883	884	884	884	610	610	610	610	610	351	351	351	351	351	351	8,687
Total	2,064	2,064	2,064	2,064	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	900	900	900	900	900	900	20,757
Halton Hills																
Low Density	300	300	300	300	484	484	484	484	484	471	471	471	471	471	471	6,445
Medium Density	63	63	63	63	239	239	239	239	239	296	296	296	296	296	296	3,221
High Density	72	72	72	72	411	411	411	411	411	506	506	506	506	506	506	5,378
Total	435	435	435	435	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	15,044
Milton																
Low Density	984	984	984	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	15,506
Medium Density	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	1,158	902	902	902	902	902	902	902	16,022
High Density	831	831	831	731	731	731	731	731	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	10,100
Total	3,121	3,121	3,121	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,976	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	2,484	41,628
Total Jurisdiction																
Low Density	2,066	2,023	2,023	2,125	2,120	2,120	2,096	2,096	2,027	1,841	1,840	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,845	29,759
Medium Density	1,974	1,919	1,919	1,772	1,766	1,766	1,757	1,757	1,500	1,469	1,469	1,477	1,477	1,477	1,477	24,976
High Density	2,181	2,227	2,227	2,127	2,192	2,192	2,181	2,181	2,014	1,851	1,851	1,938	1,938	1,938	1,938	30,976
Total	6,221	6,169	6,169	6,024	6,078	6,078	6,033	6,033	5,541	5,161	5,160	5,260	5,260	5,260	5,260	85,711

**Halton Catholic District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form C - Net New Dwelling Units - By-Law Summary**

Municipality	Number of Units
Burlington	8,281
Oakville	20,757
Halton Hills	15,044
Milton	41,628

Grand Total Gross New Units In By-Law Area	85,711
Less: Statutorily Exempt Units In By-Law Area	1,114
Total Net New Units In By-Law Area	84,597

**Halton Catholic District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form D - Non-Residential Development**

D1 - Non-Residential Charge Based On Gross Floor Area (sq. ft.)

Total Estimated Non-Residential Board-Determined Gross Floor Area to be Constructed Over 15 Years From Date of By-Law Passage:	87,489,293
Less: Board-Determined Gross Floor Area From Exempt Development:	21,872,323
Net Estimated Board-Determined Gross Floor Area:	65,616,969

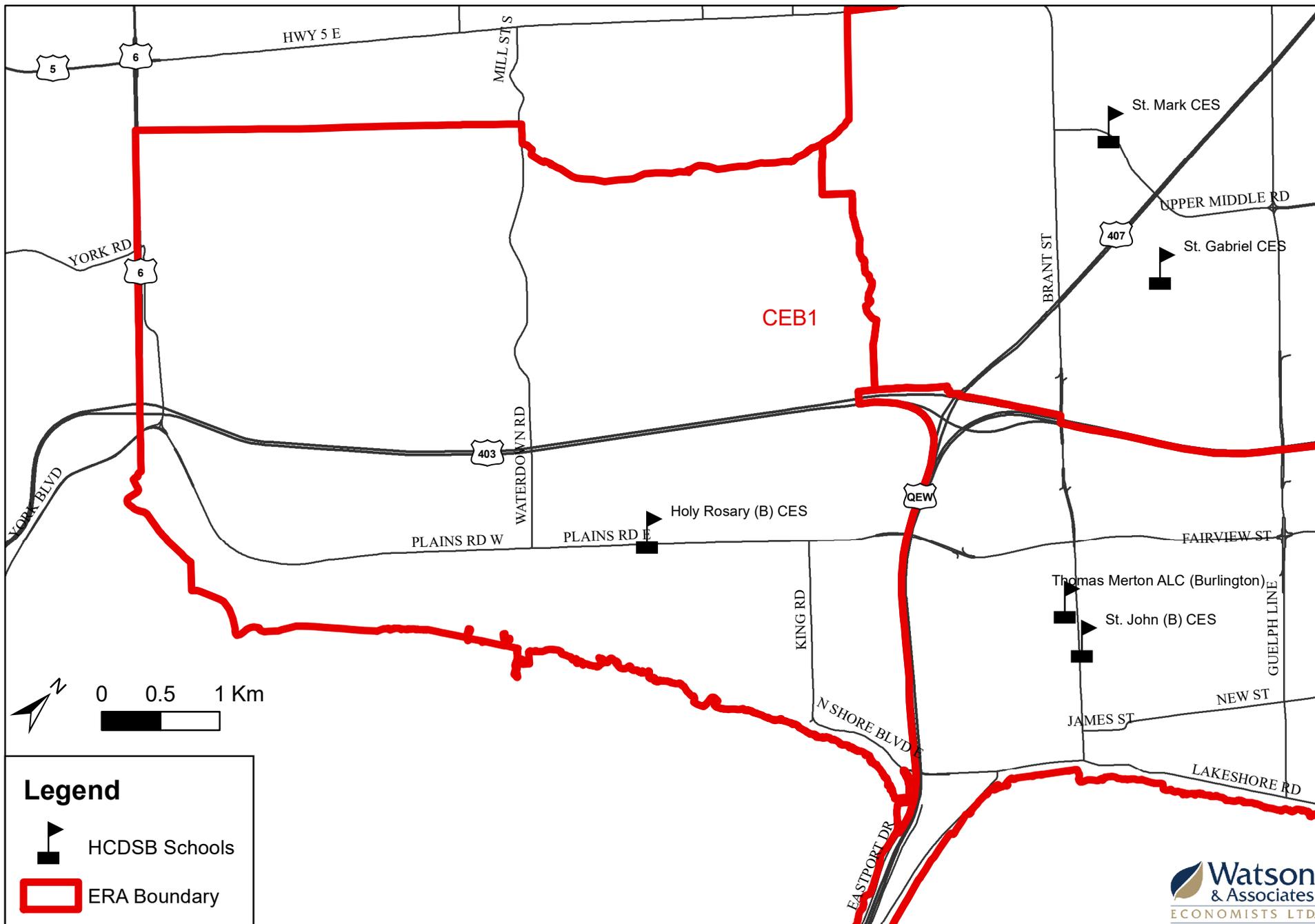
Halton Catholic District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Elementary Panel

Form E - Growth Related Pupils - Secondary Panel

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Elementary Pupil Yield	Elementary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.199	99
	Medium Density	930	0.095	88
	High Density	6,811	0.016	109
	Total	8,238	0.036	296
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.218	1,592
	Medium Density	4,546	0.089	405
	High Density	8,687	0.015	128
	Total	20,545	0.103	2,125
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.221	1,423
	Medium Density	3,078	0.150	462
	High Density	5,378	0.022	116
	Total	14,901	0.134	2,001
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.268	4,154
	Medium Density	15,308	0.136	2,082
	High Density	10,100	0.020	203
	Total	40,914	0.157	6,439
SUBTOTAL:				10,861
LESS: Available Pupil Places:				1,184
NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:				9,677

Municipality	Dwelling Unit Type	Net New Units	Secondary Pupil Yield	Secondary Growth-Related Pupils
Burlington	Low Density	496	0.077	38
	Medium Density	930	0.045	42
	High Density	6,811	0.008	56
	Total	8,238	0.017	136
Oakville	Low Density	7,311	0.074	544
	Medium Density	4,546	0.045	203
	High Density	8,687	0.008	71
	Total	20,545	0.040	818
Halton Hills	Low Density	6,445	0.083	538
	Medium Density	3,078	0.057	174
	High Density	5,378	0.011	61
	Total	14,901	0.052	773
Milton	Low Density	15,506	0.099	1,534
	Medium Density	15,308	0.055	843
	High Density	10,100	0.011	113
	Total	40,914	0.061	2,490
SUBTOTAL:				4,217
LESS: Available Pupil Places:				432
NET GROWTH RELATED PUPILS:				3,785

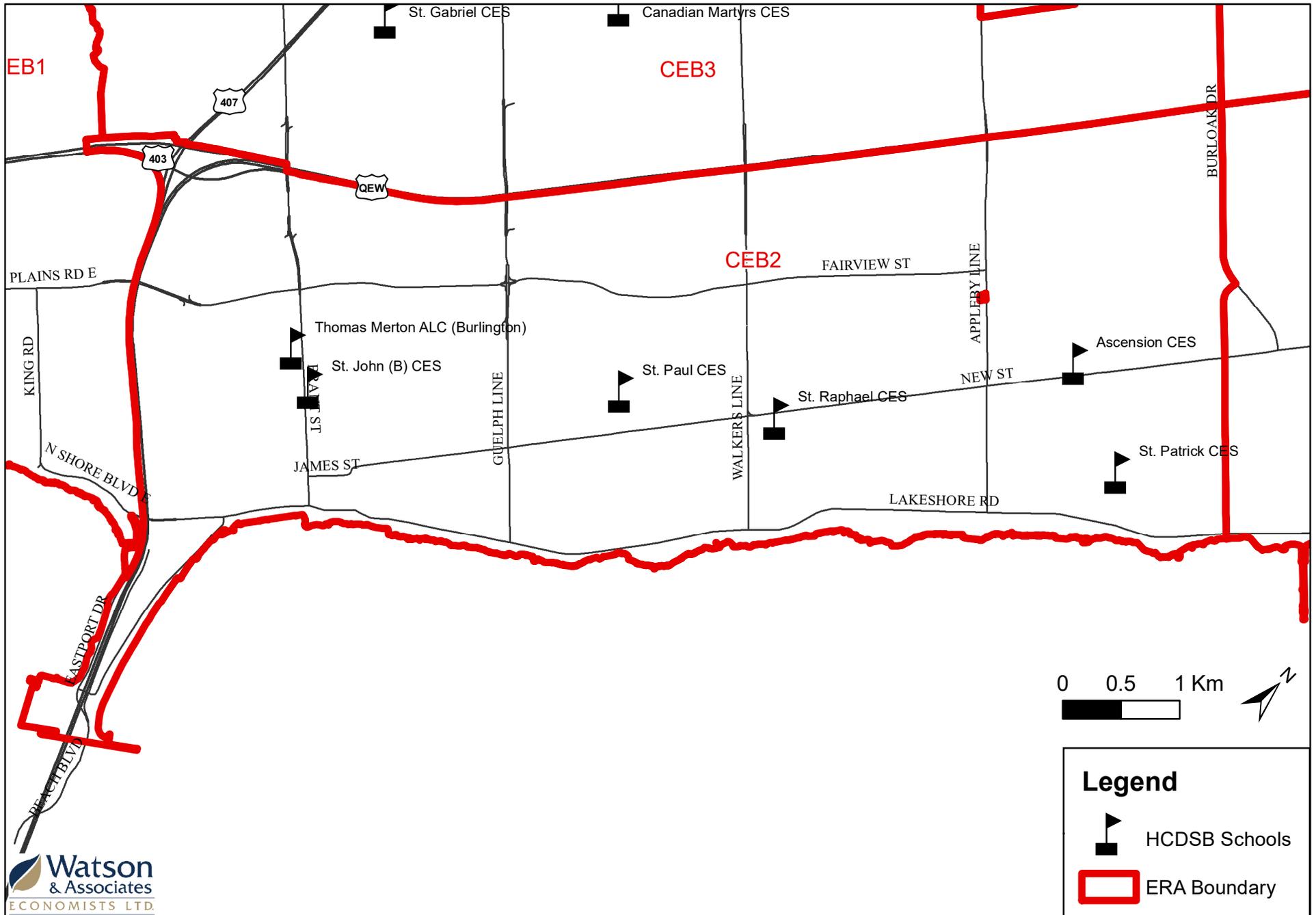
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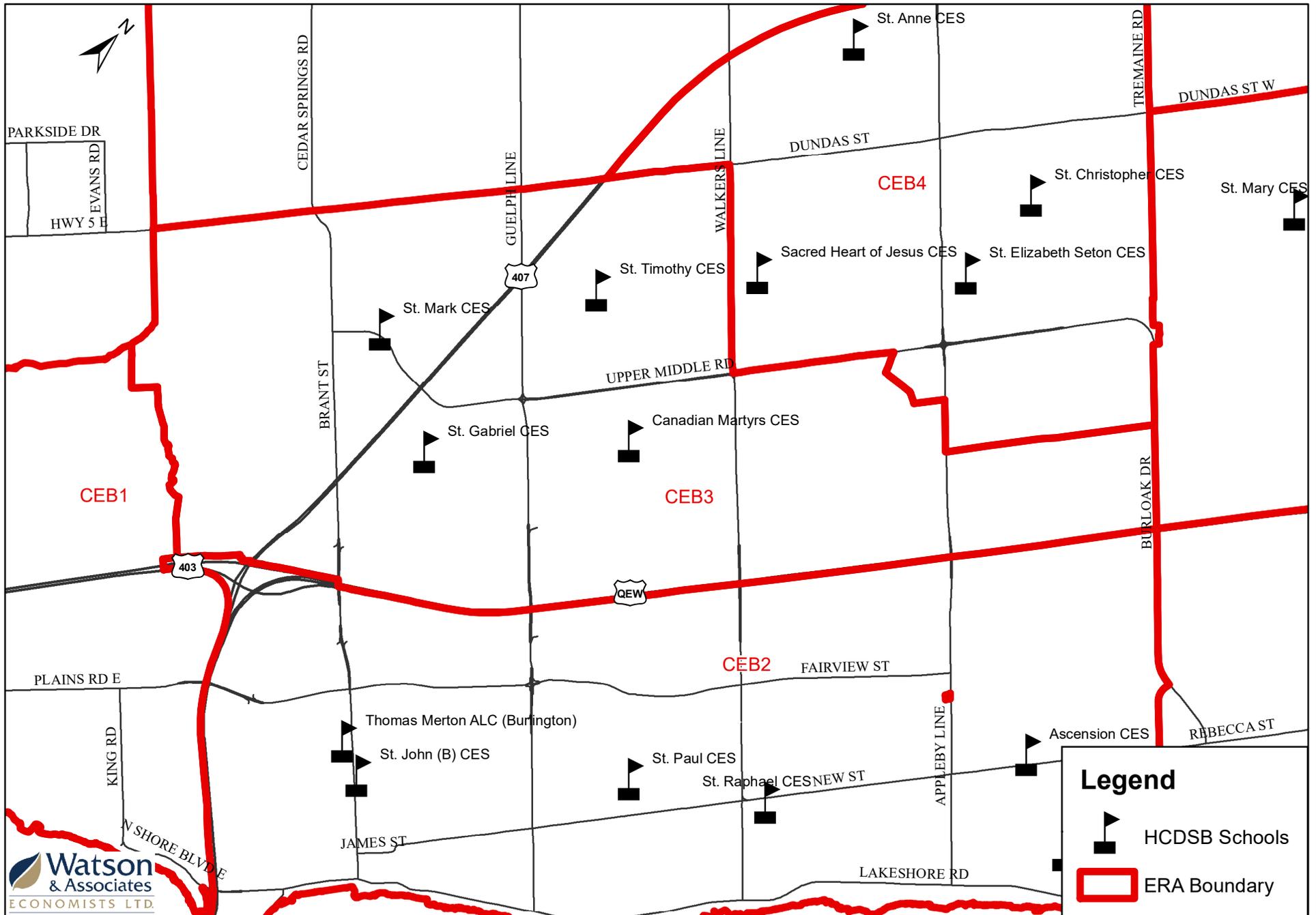
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-  ERA Boundary

HCDSB - CEB2



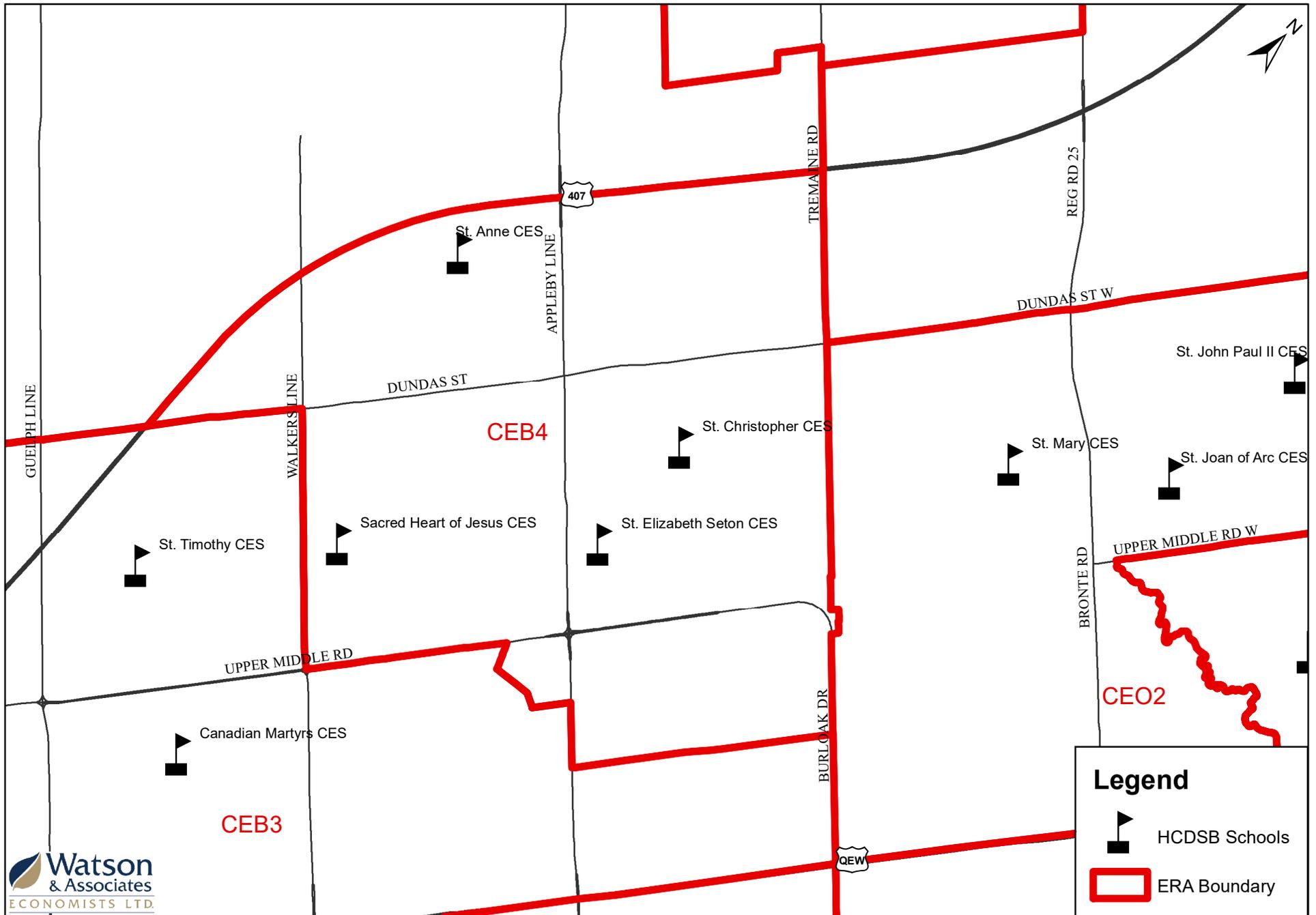
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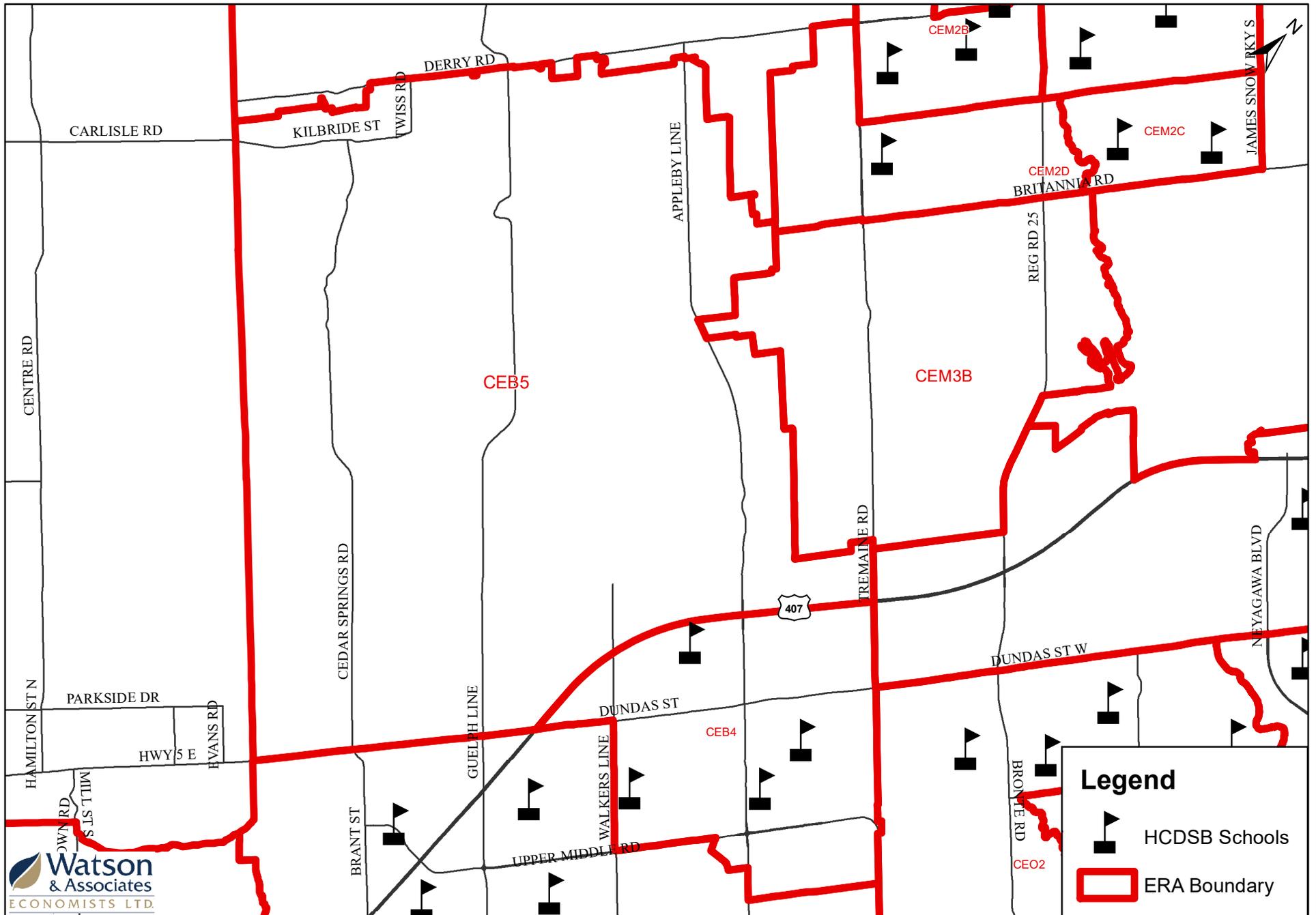
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-  HCDSB Schools
-  ERA Boundary

HCDSB - CEB4



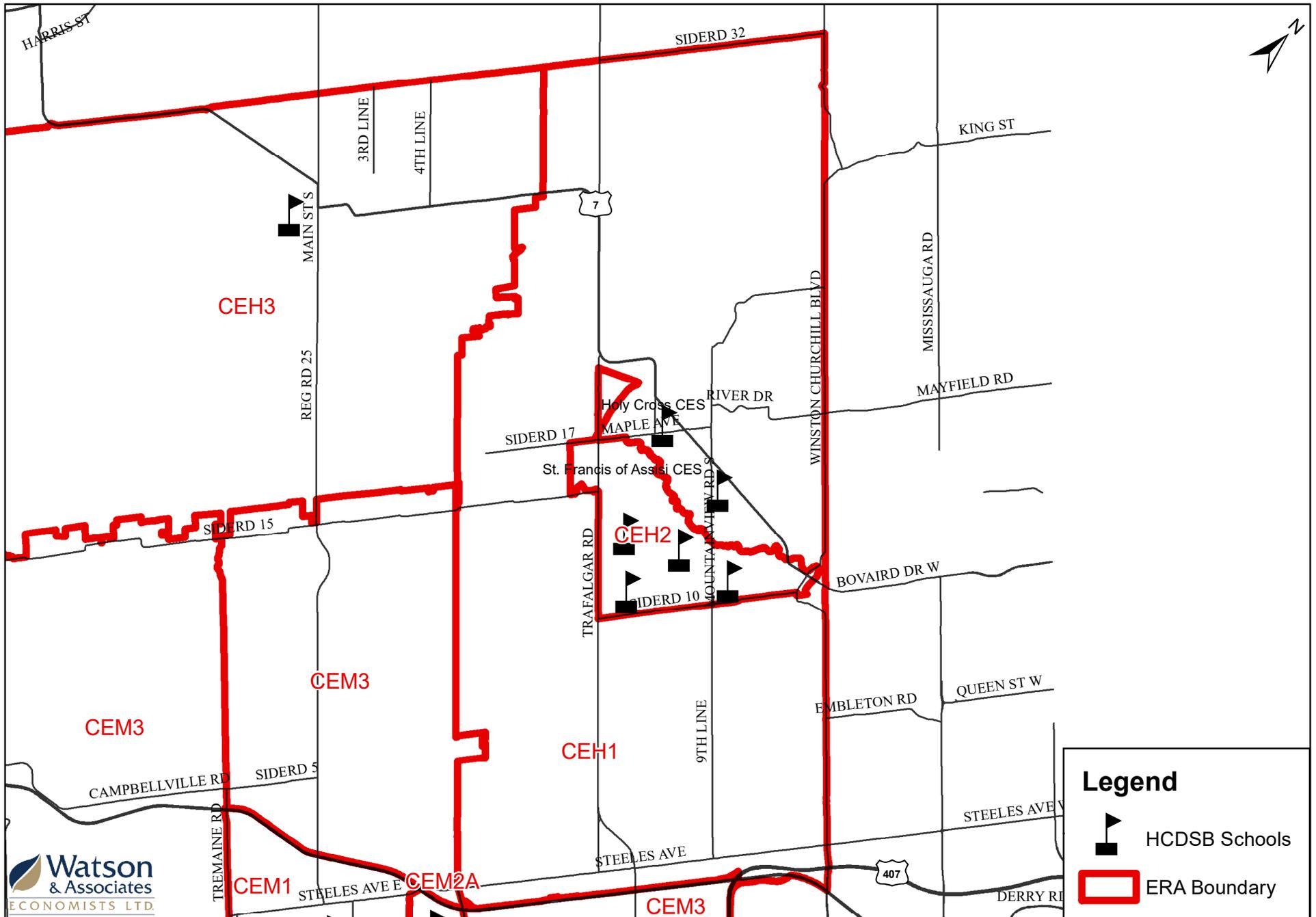
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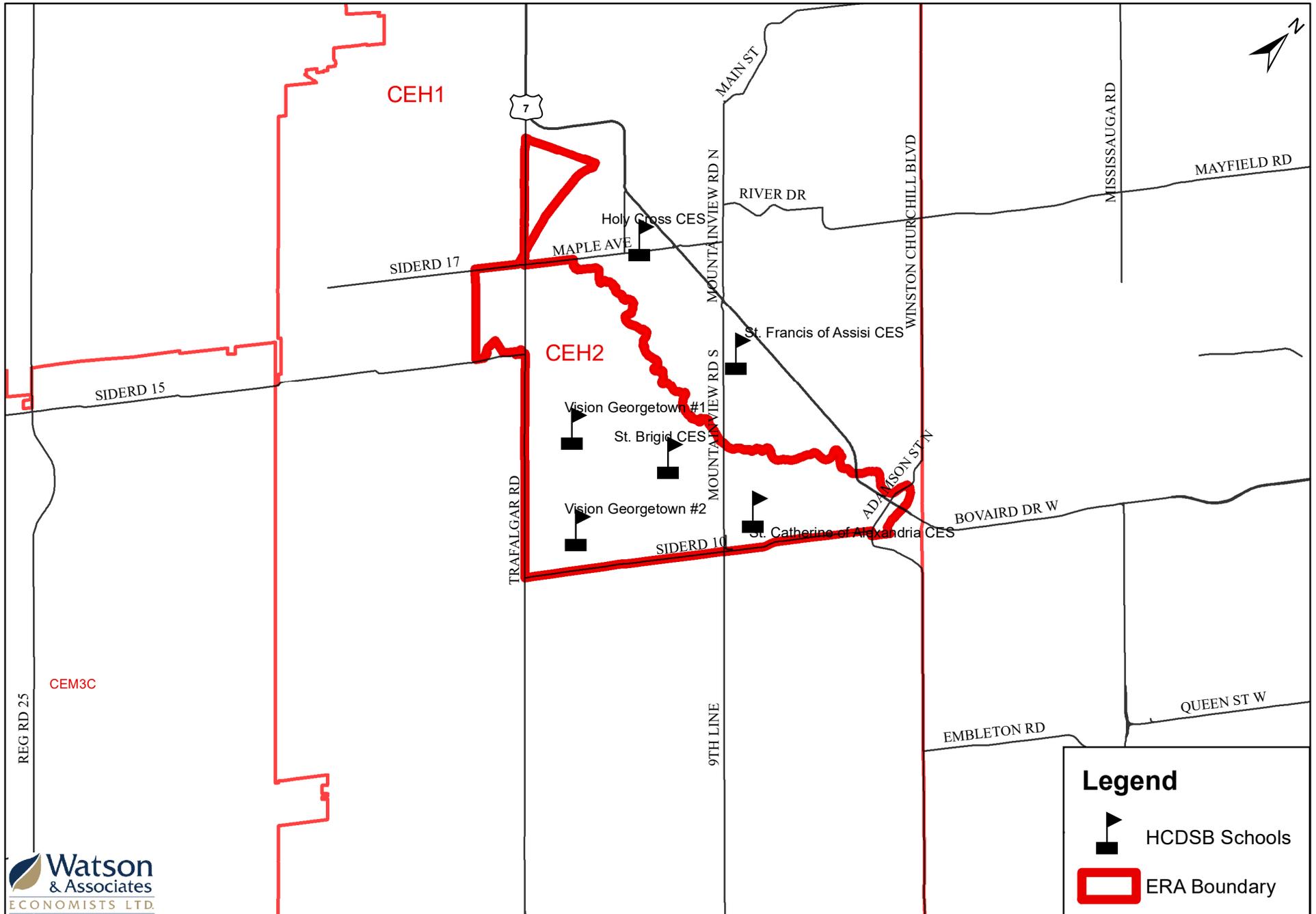
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-  HCDSB Schools
-  ERA Boundary

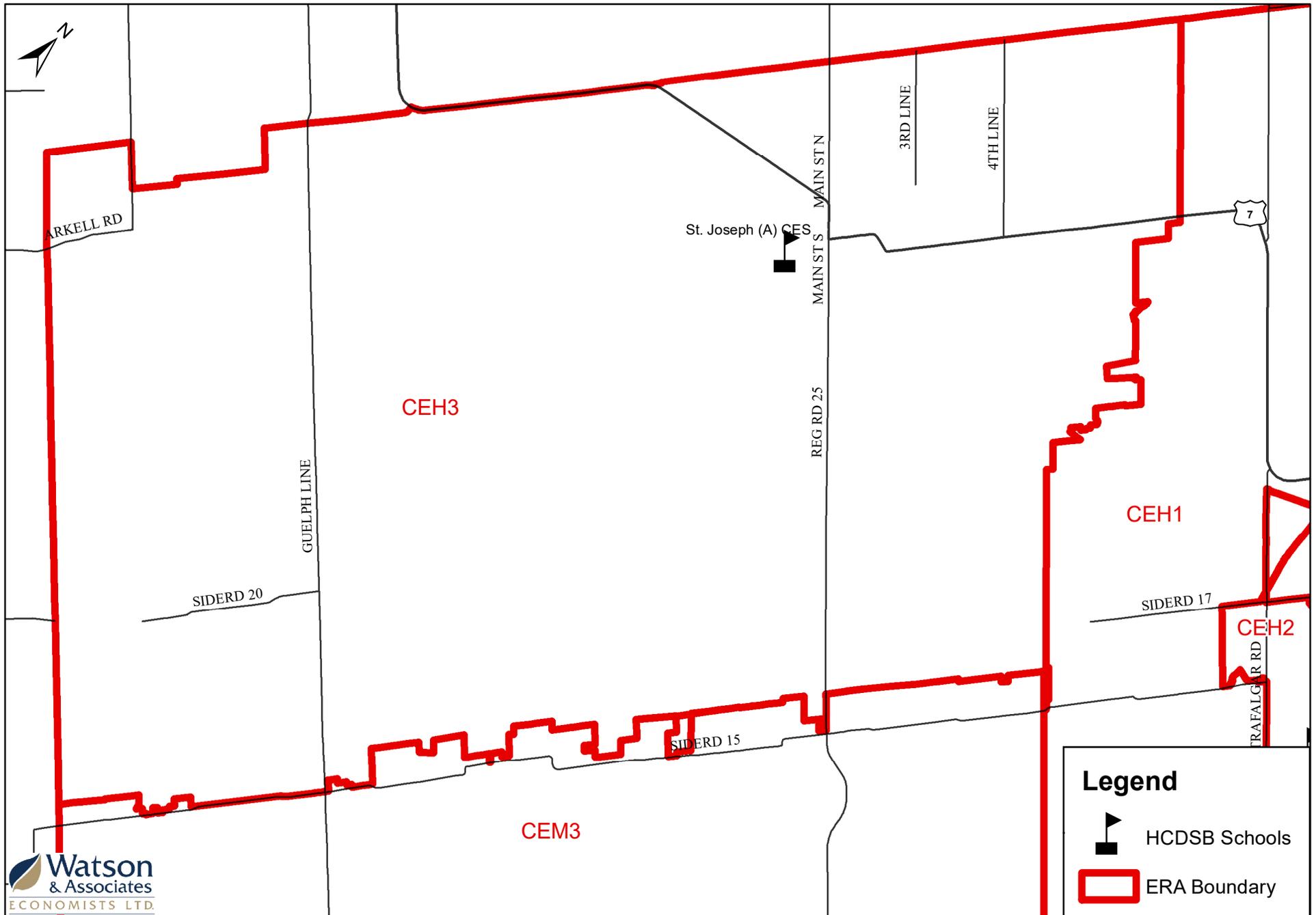
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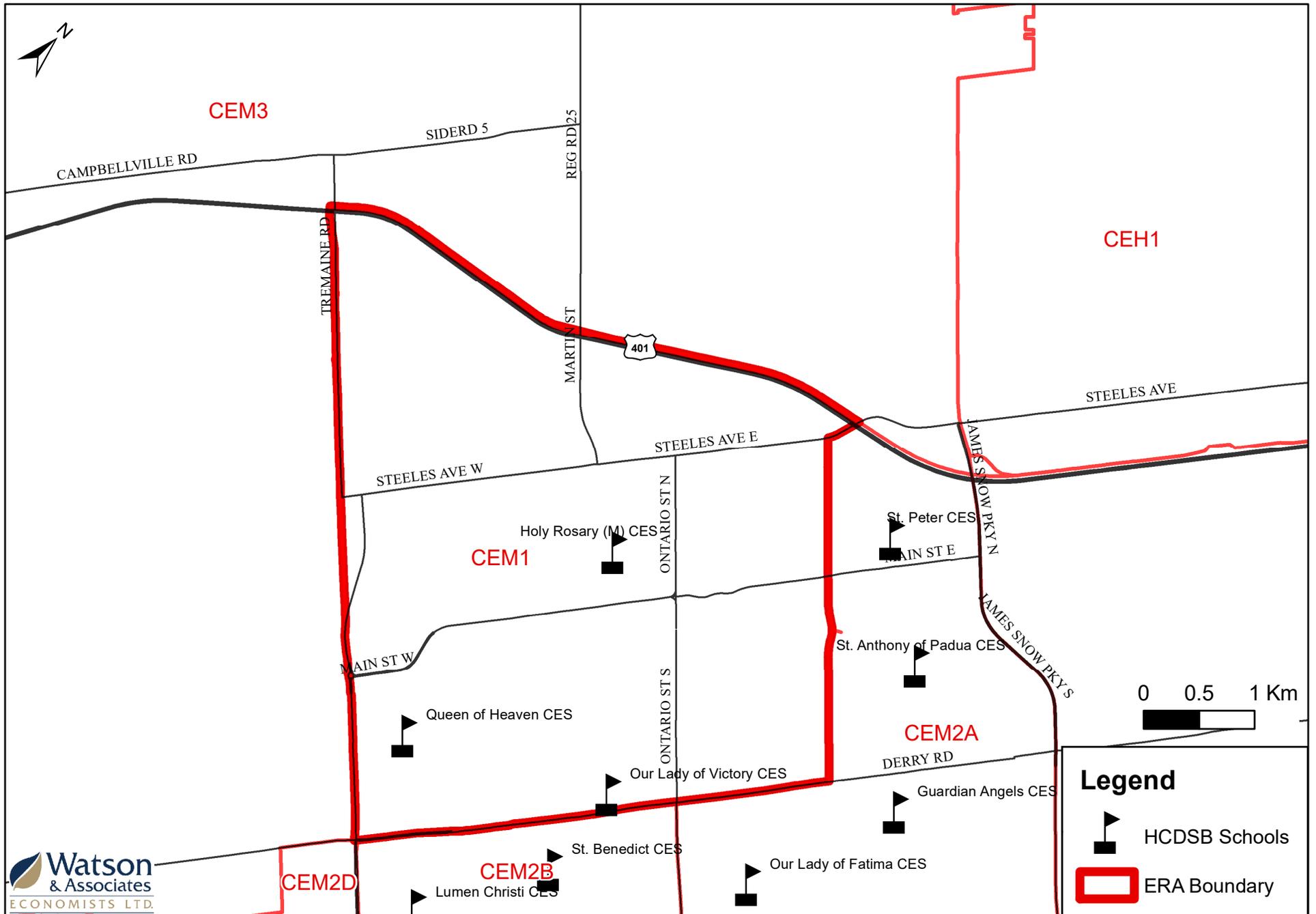
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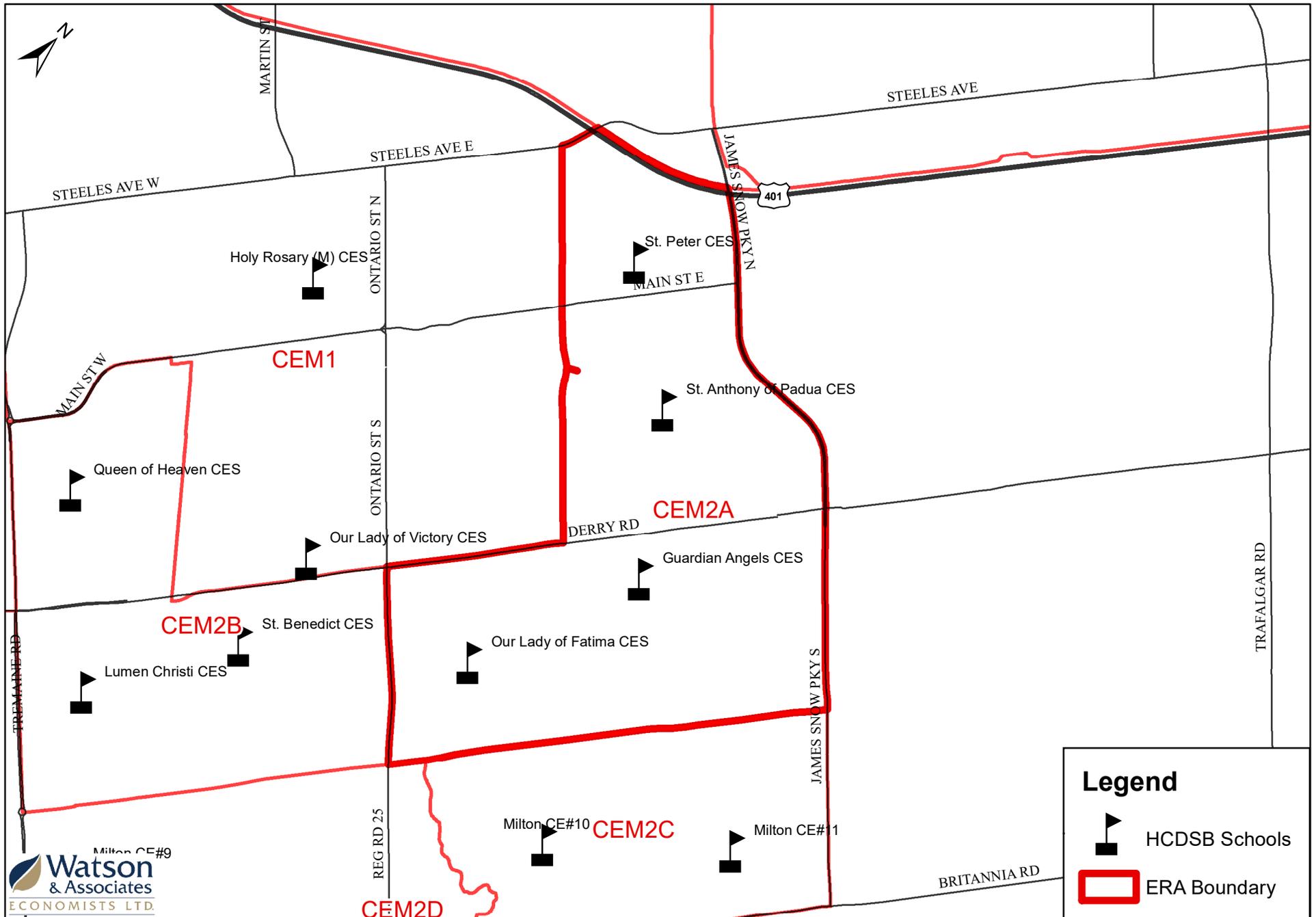
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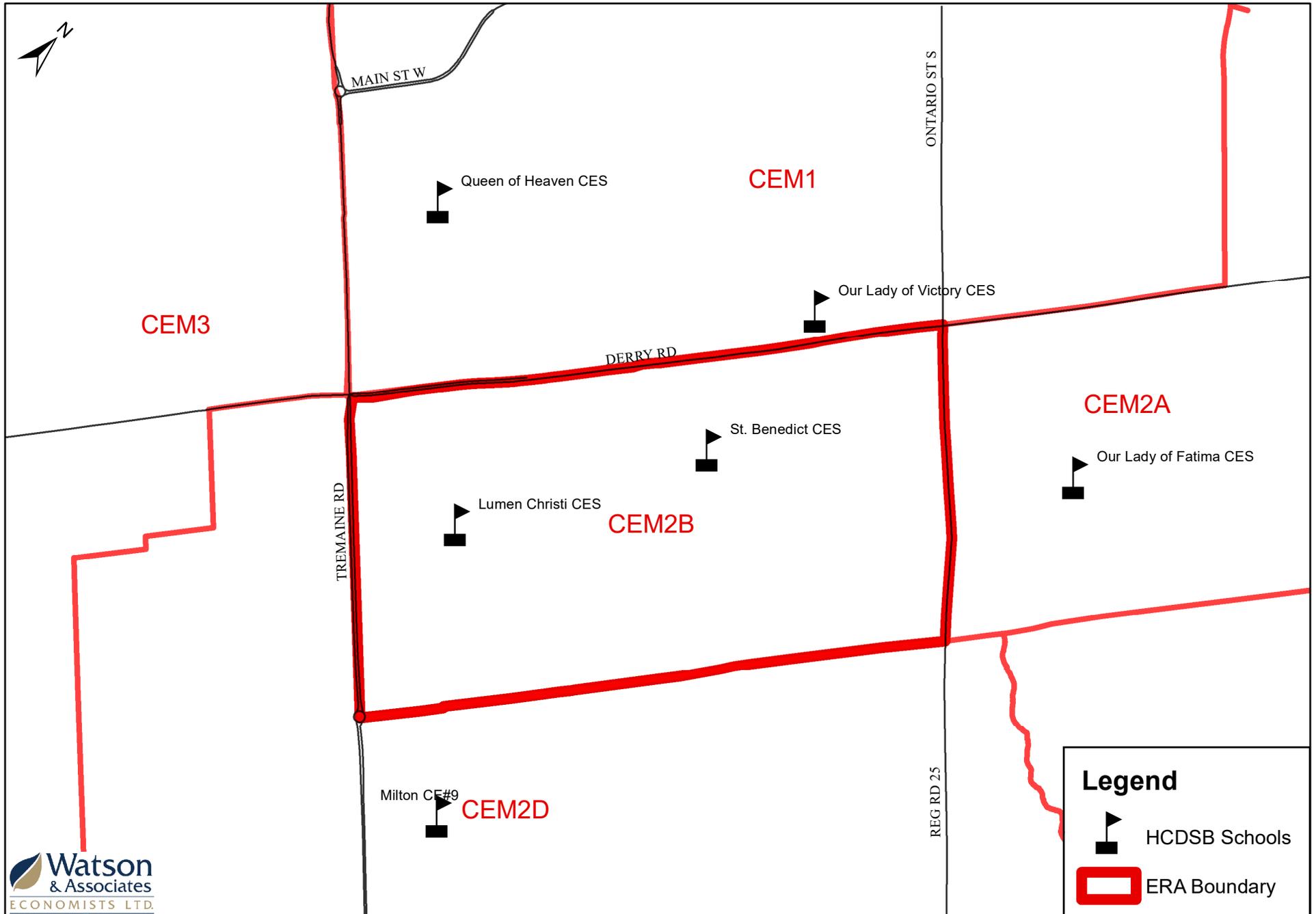
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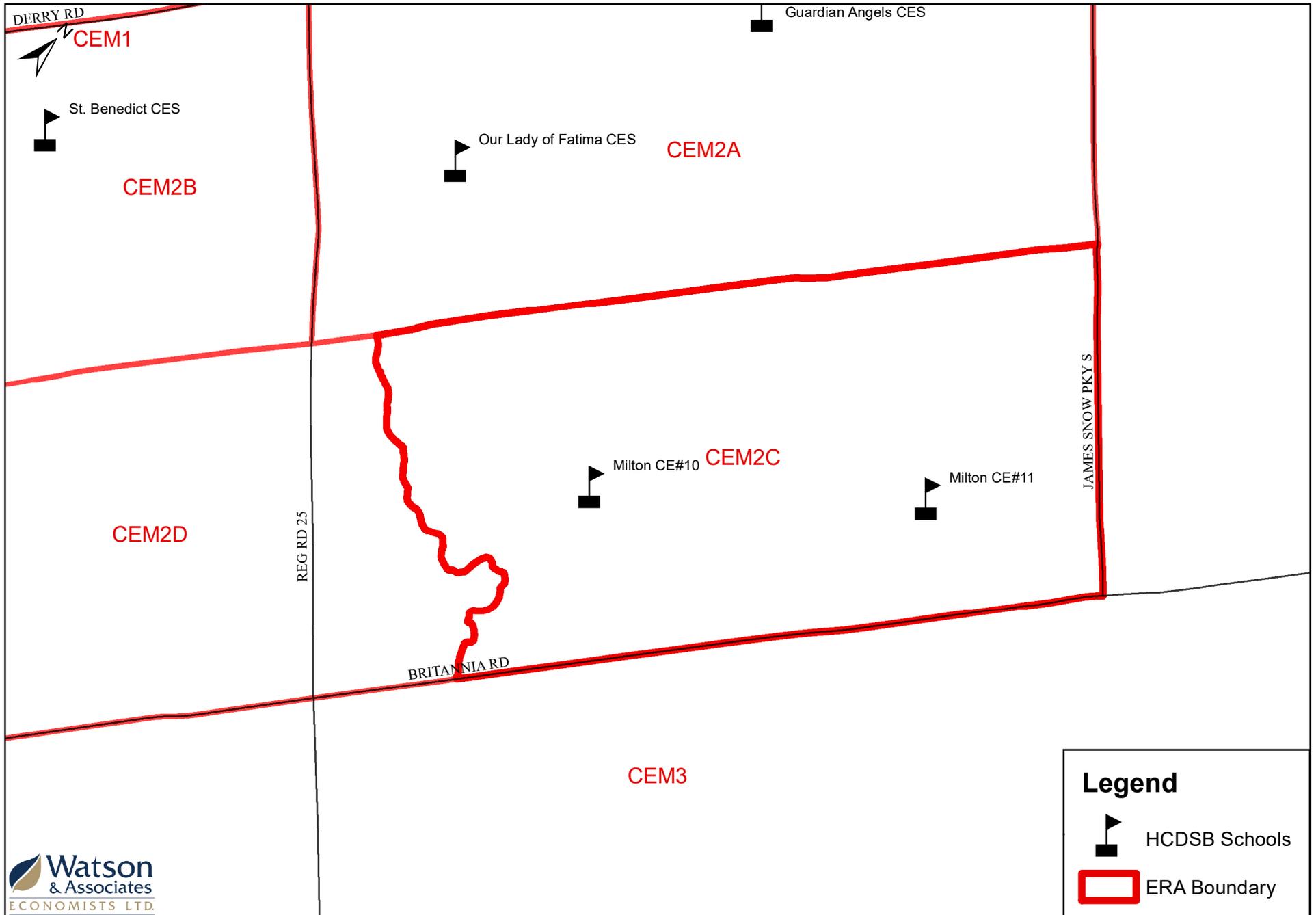
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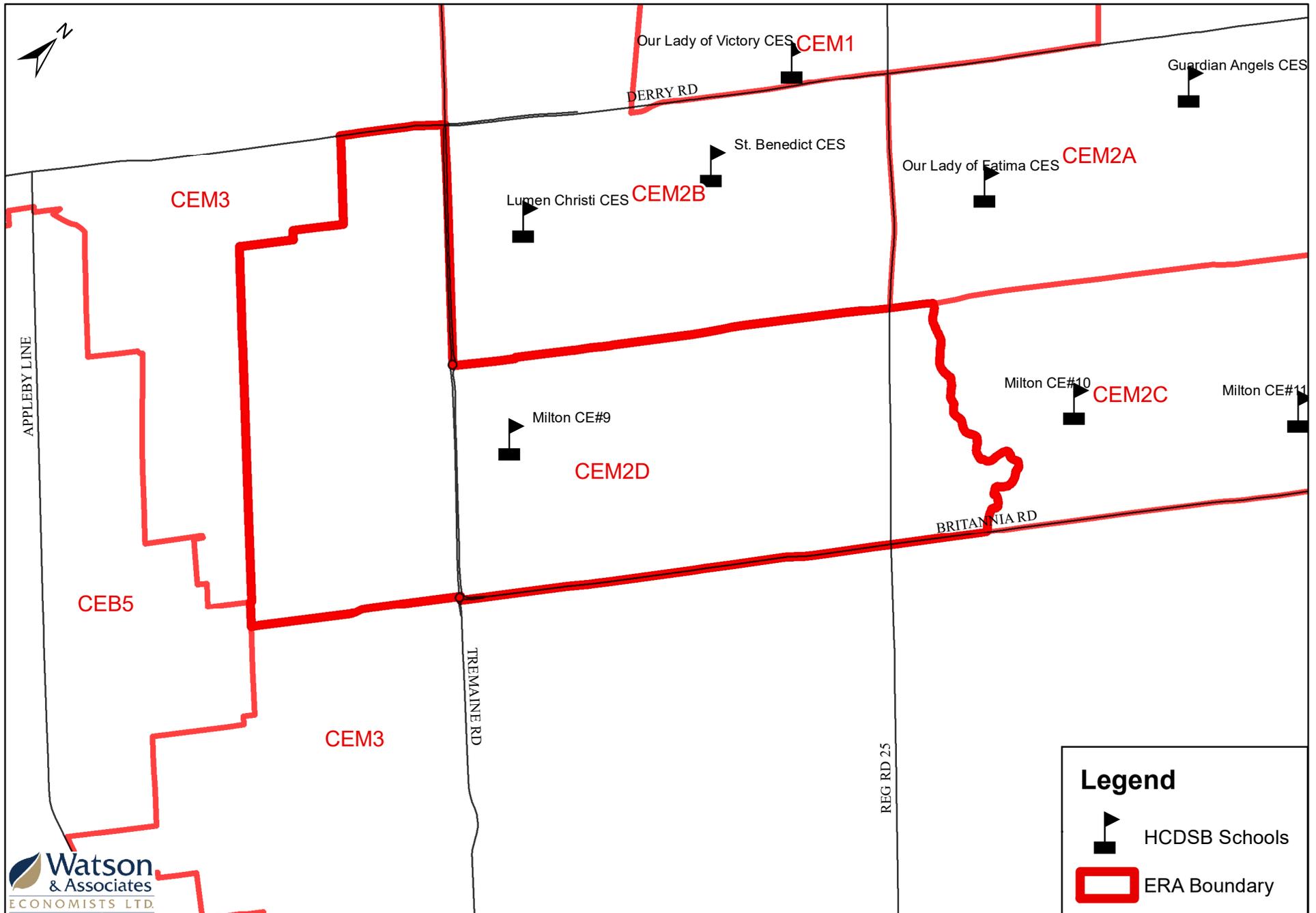
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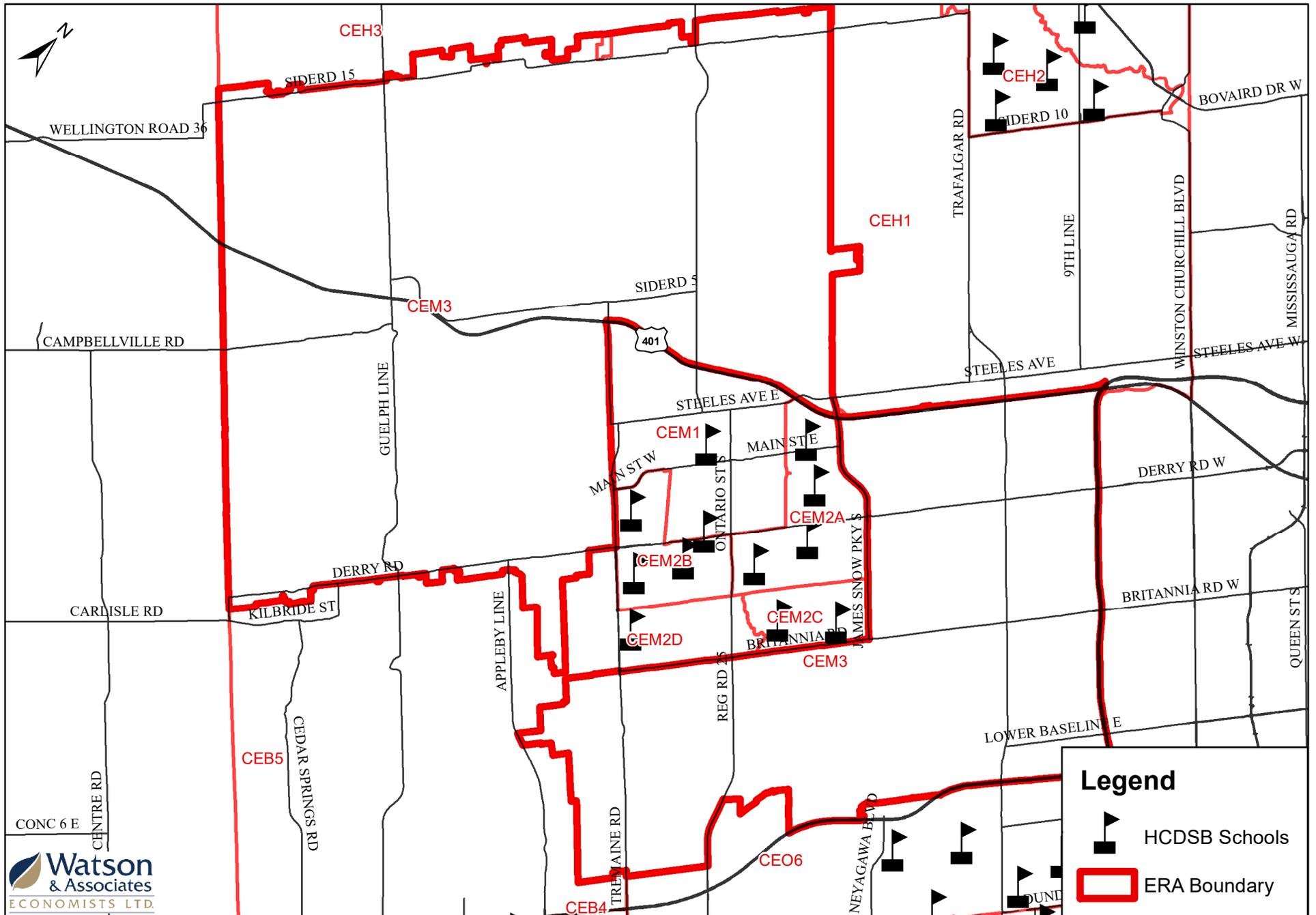
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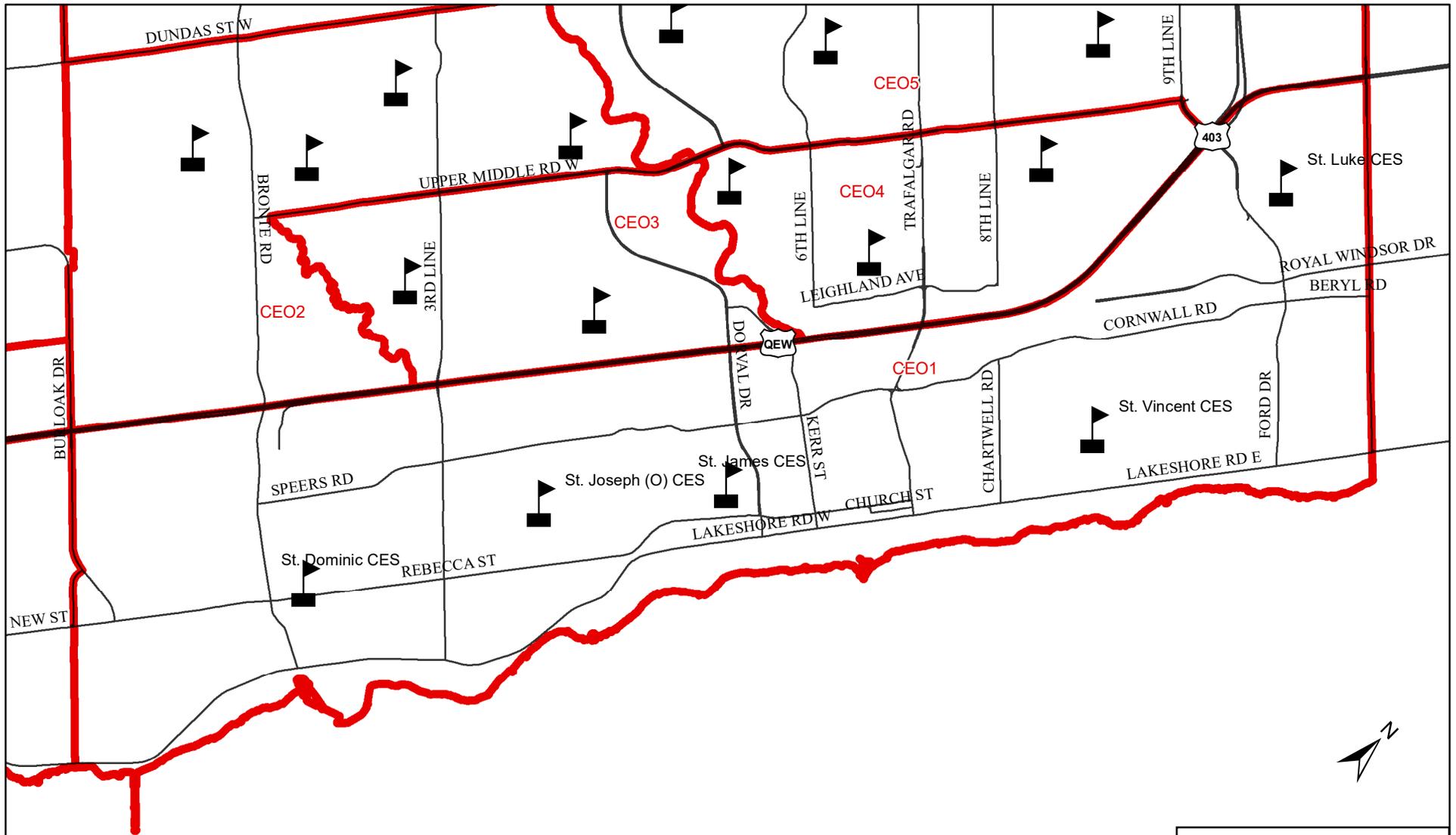
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HCDSB - CEM3



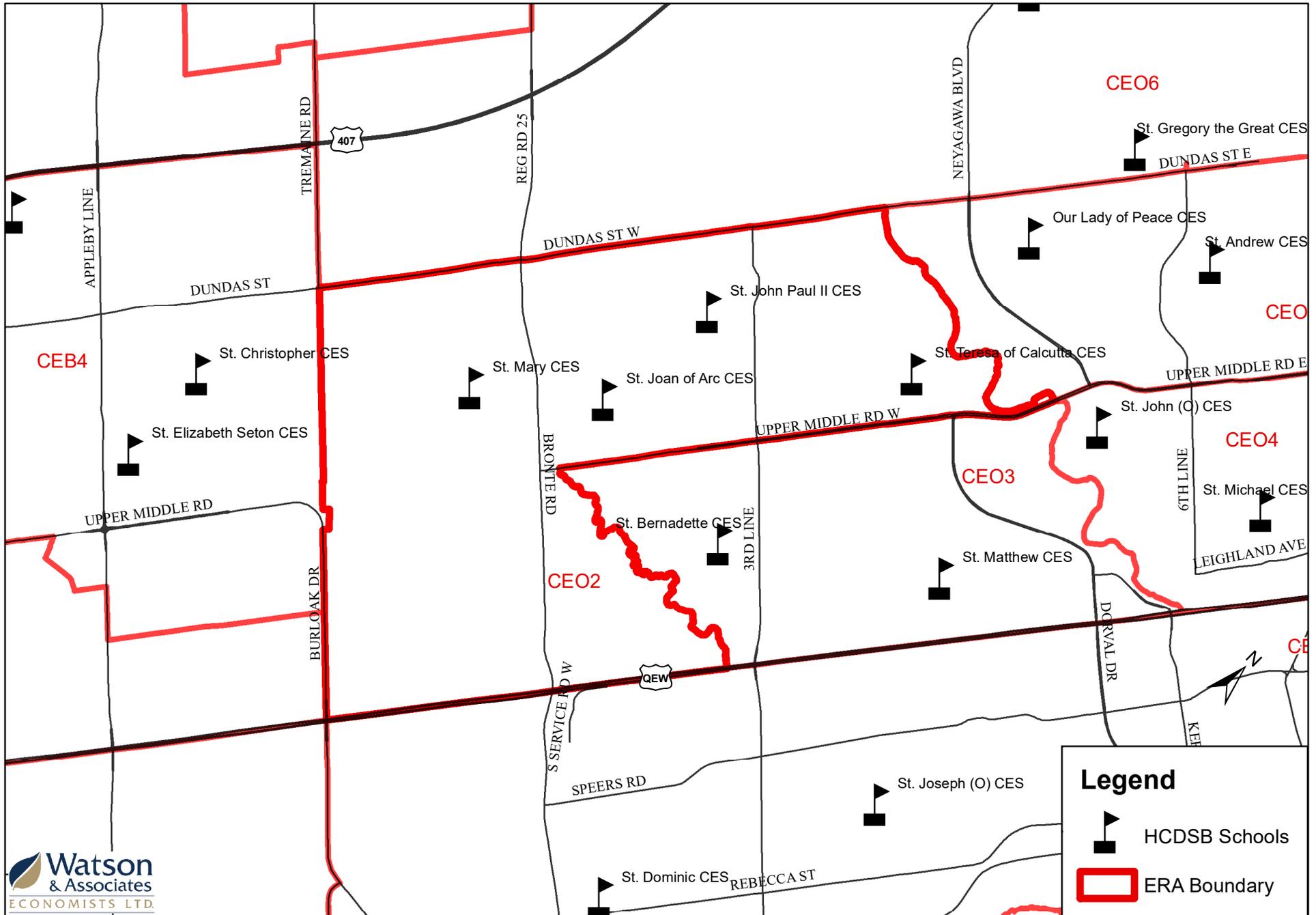
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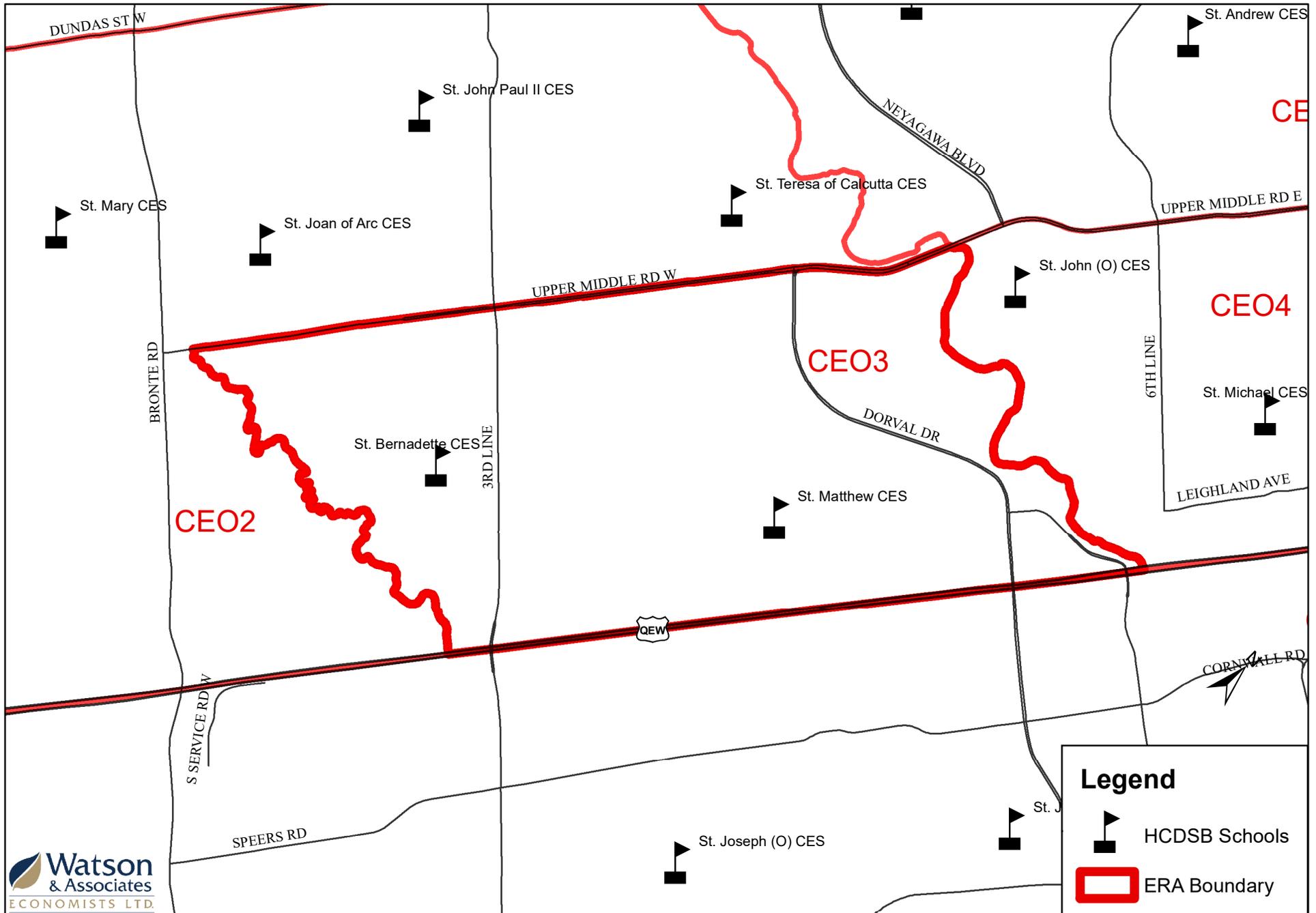
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-  ERA Boundary

HCDSB - CEO2



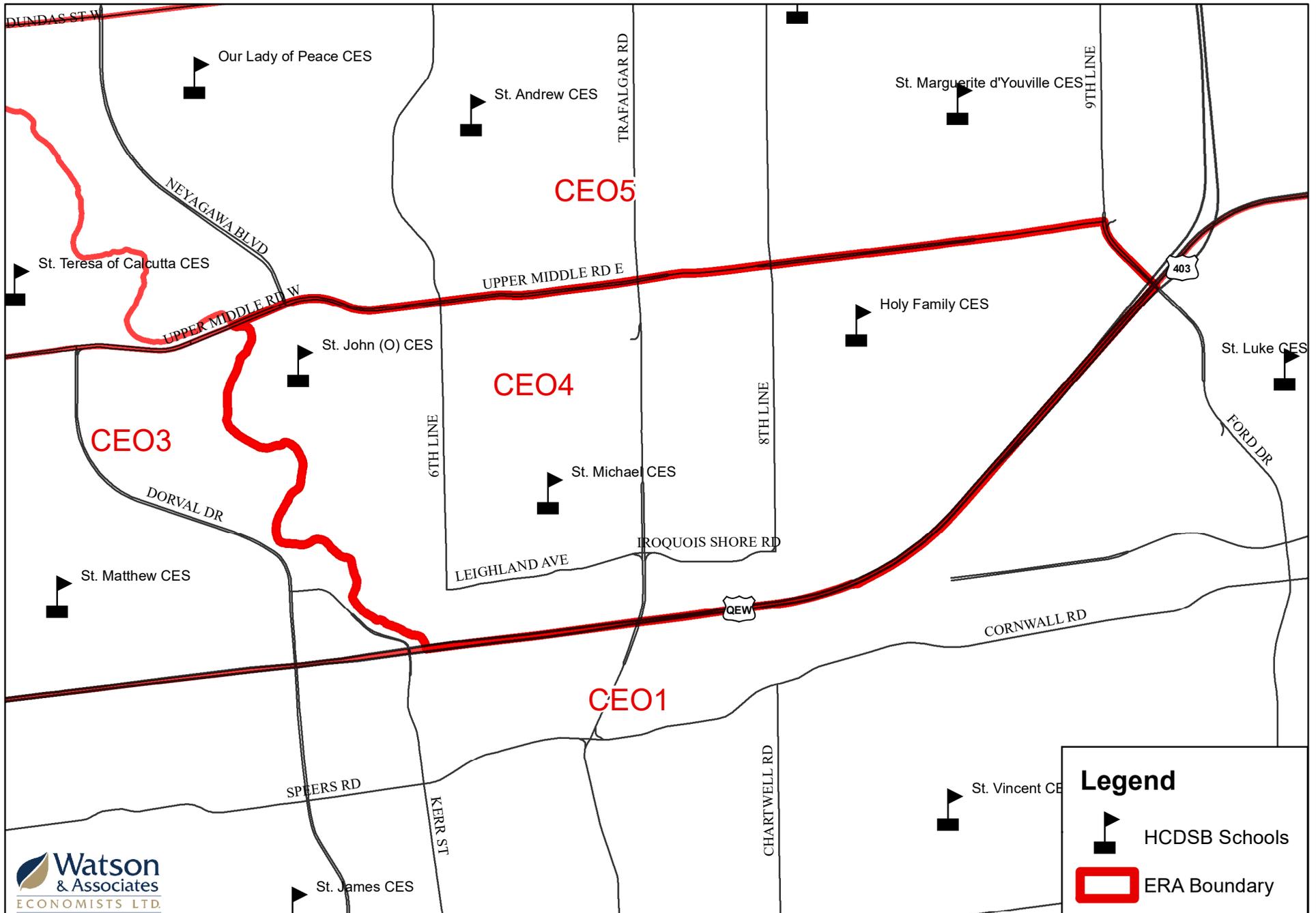
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Legend

-  HCDSB Schools
-  ERA Boundary

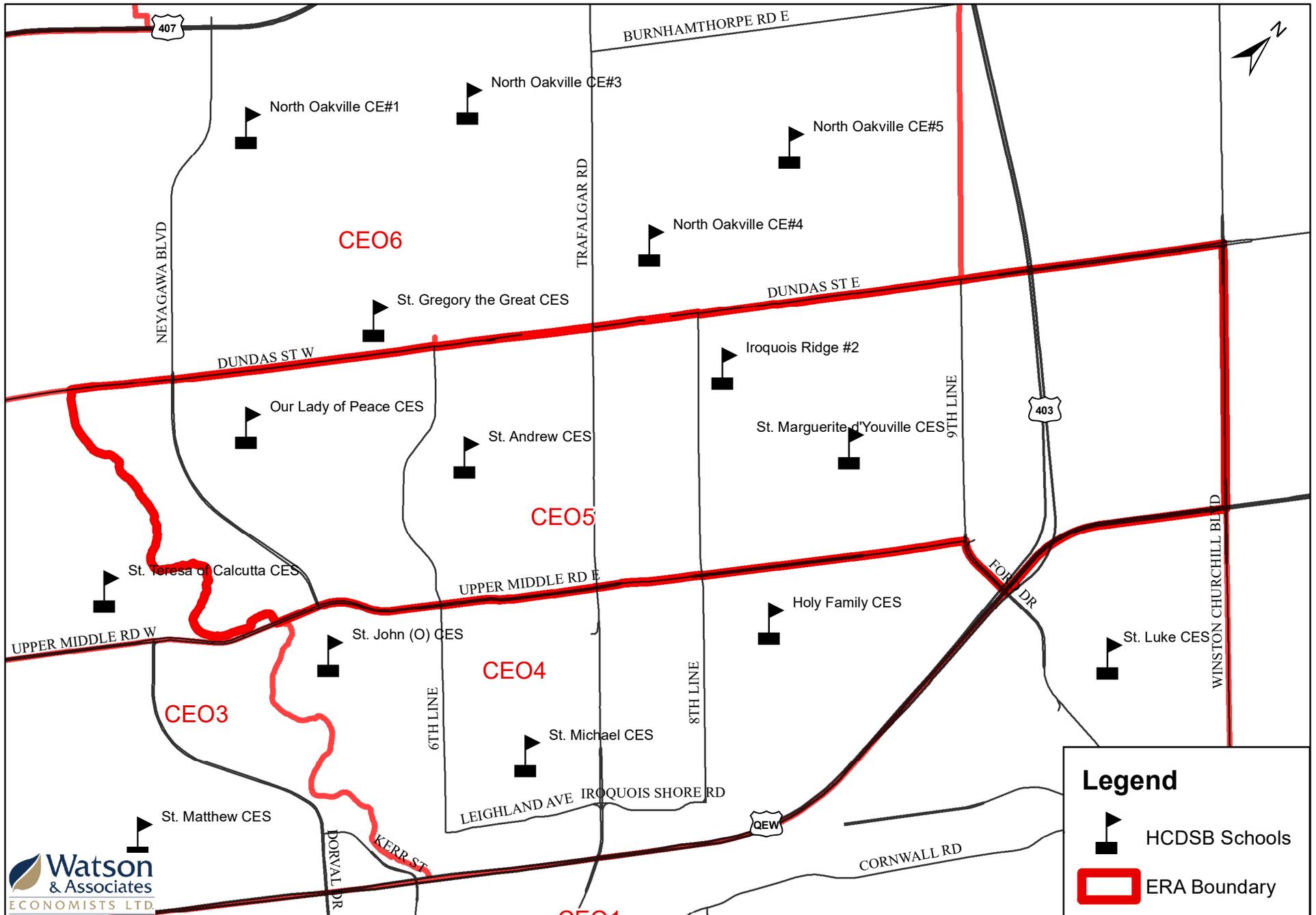
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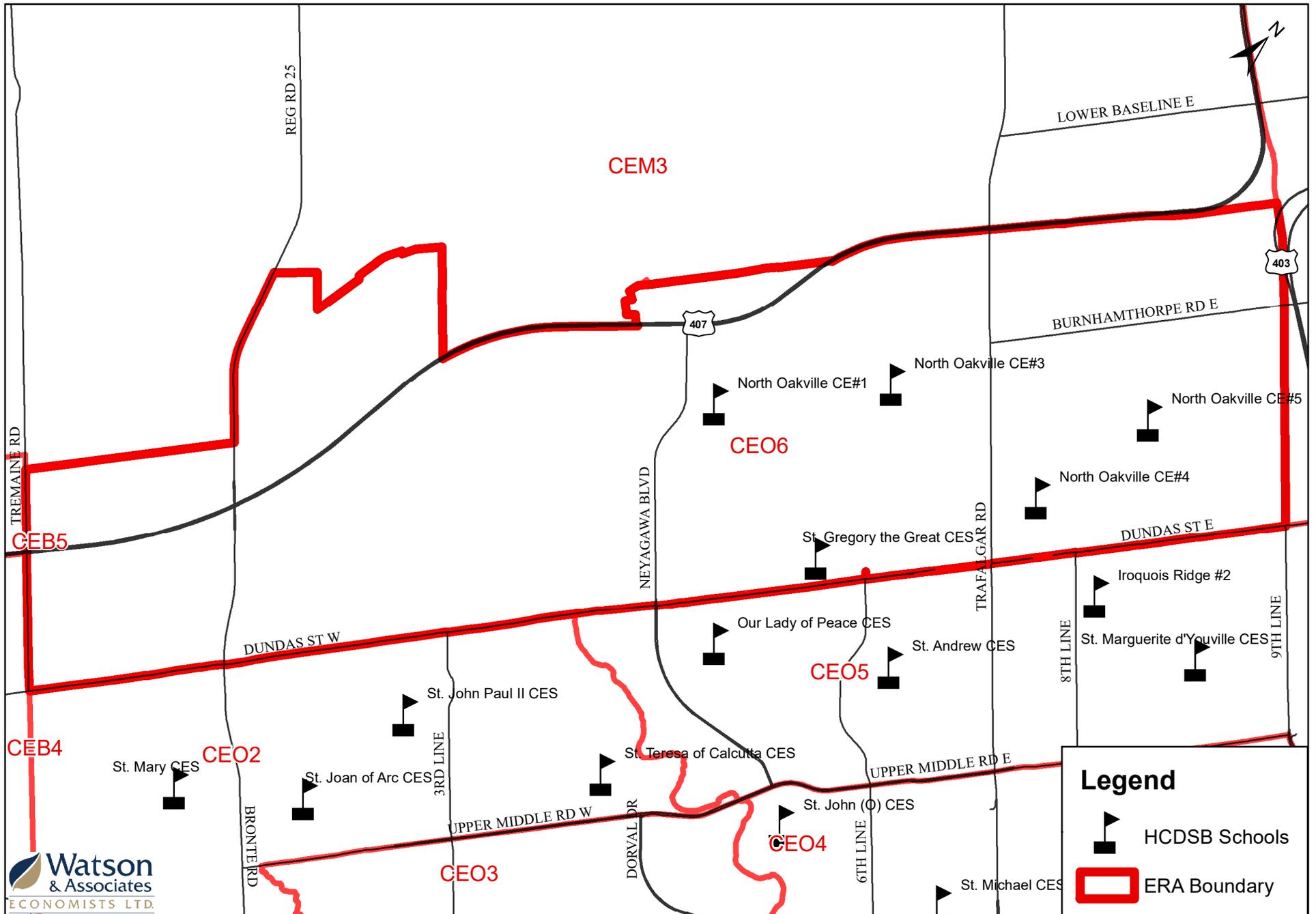
Legend

-  HCDSB Schools
-  ERA Boundary

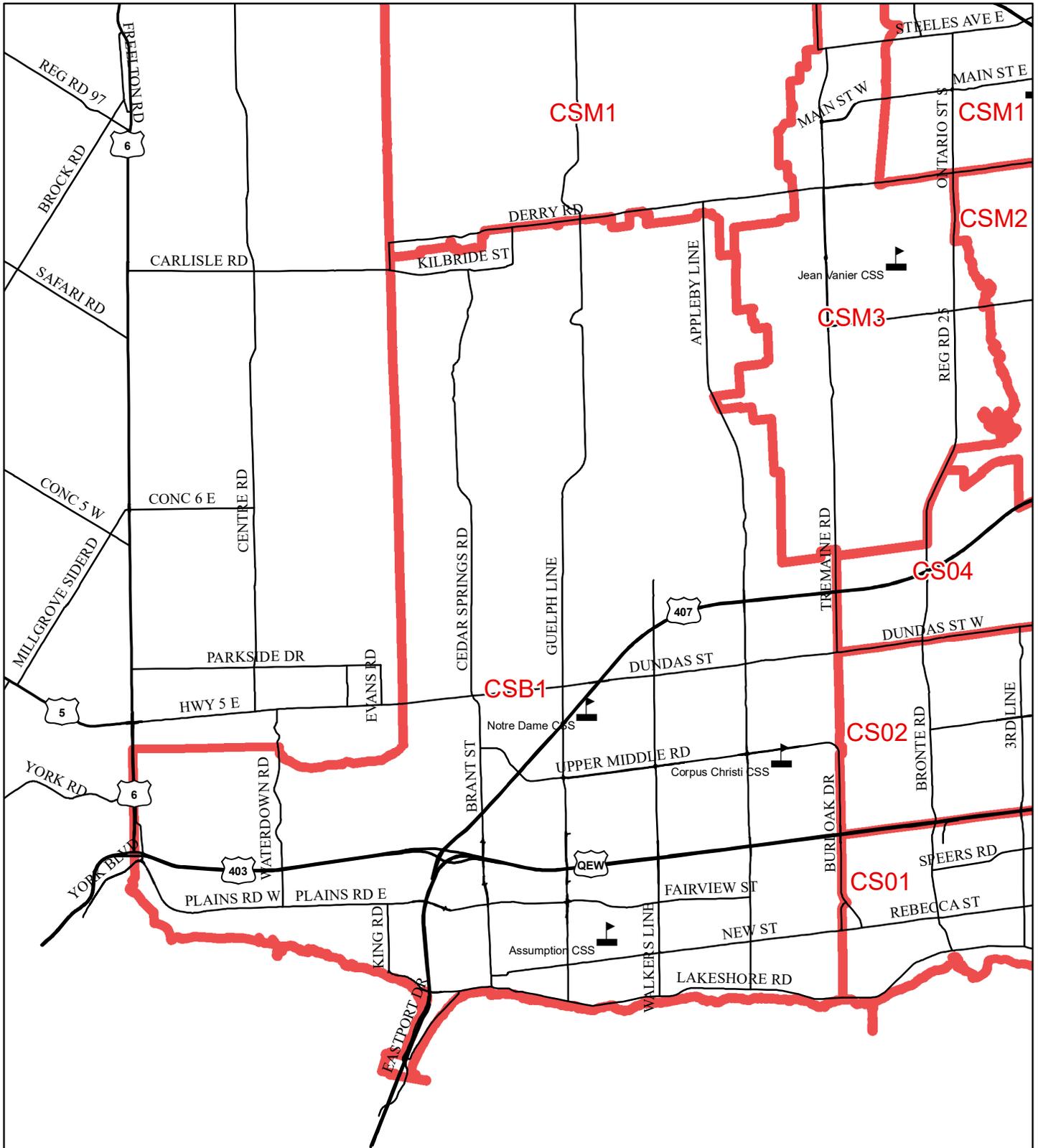
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HCDSB - CEO6



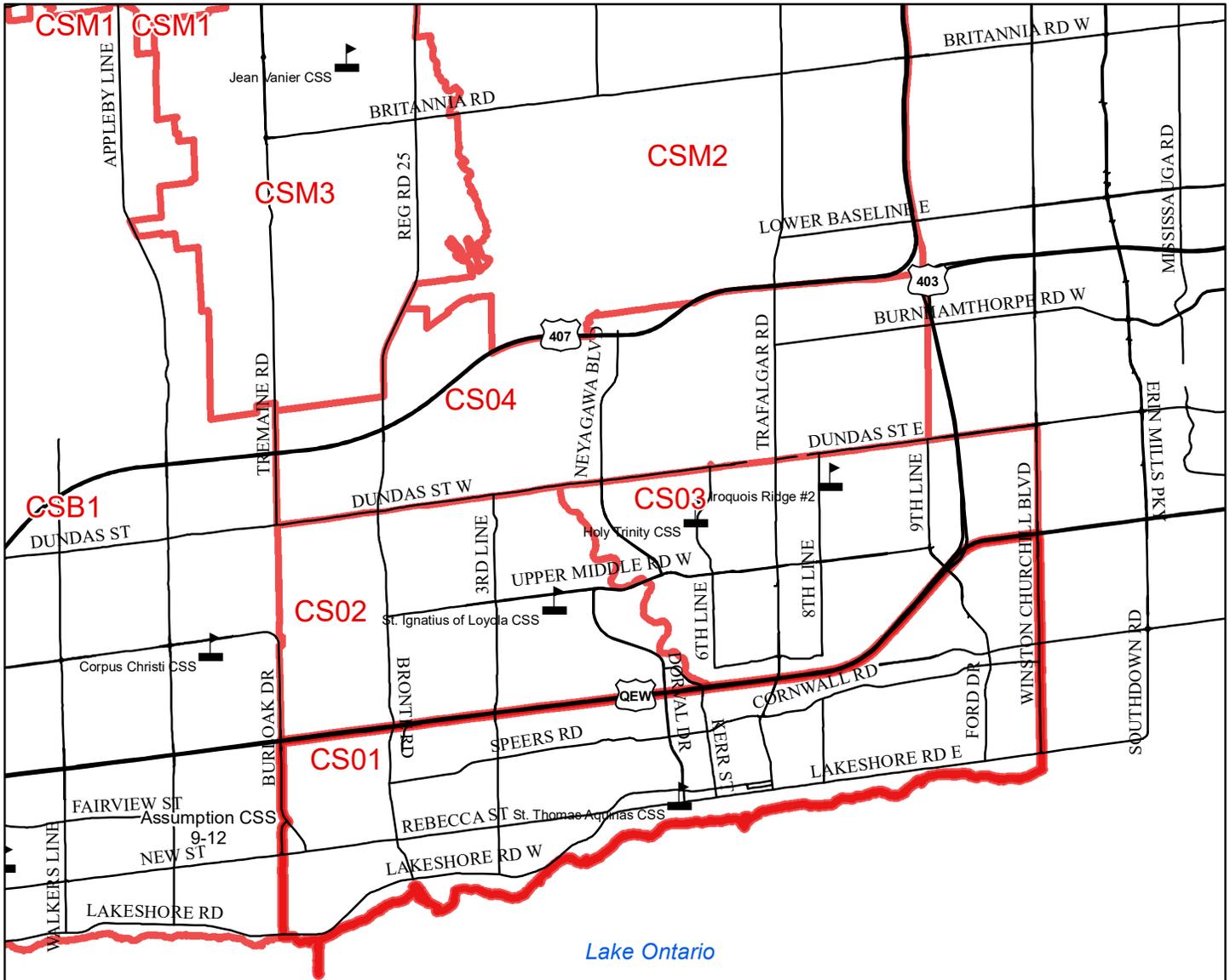
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Legend

-  HCDSB Schools
-  HCDSB SRA Boundary

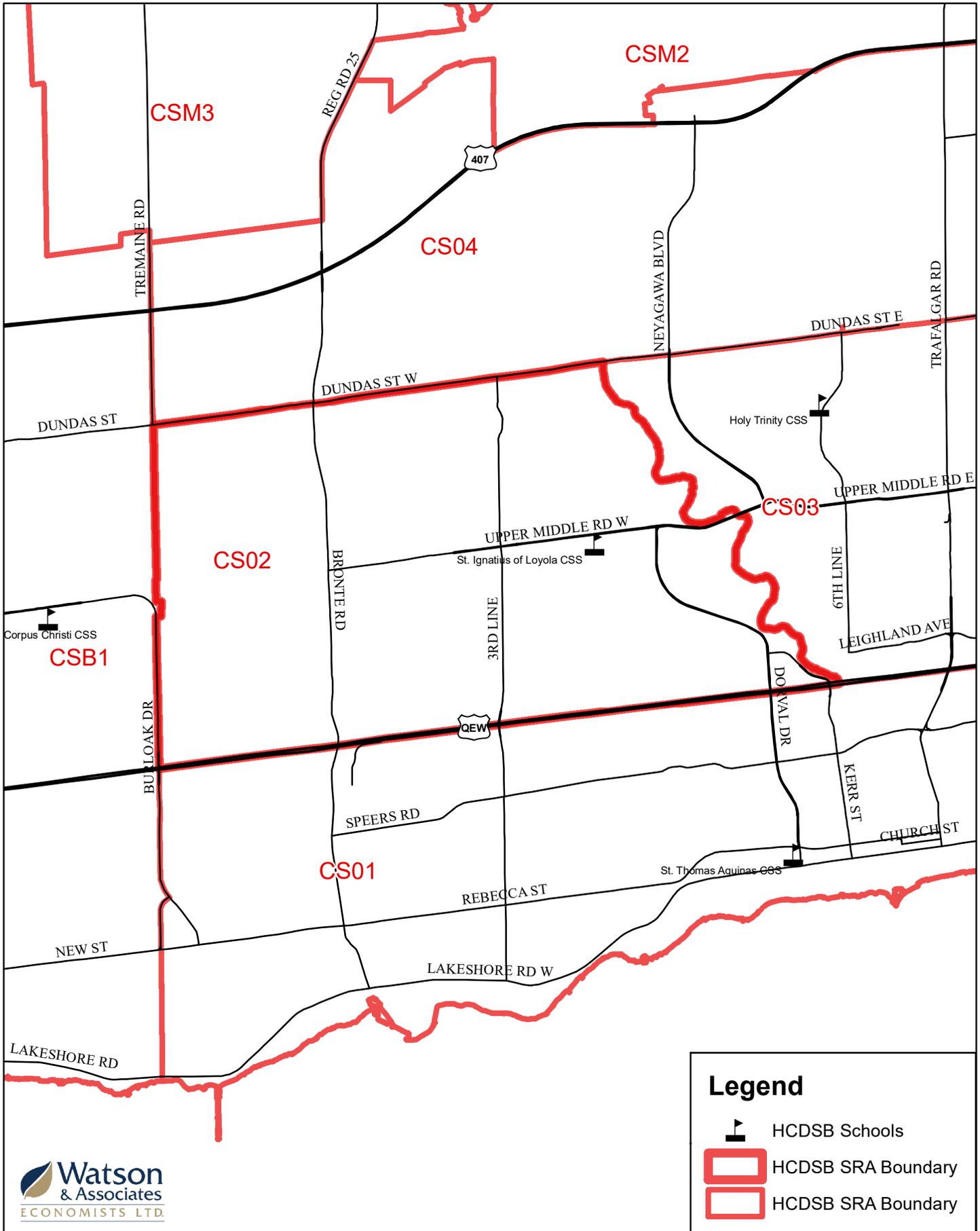
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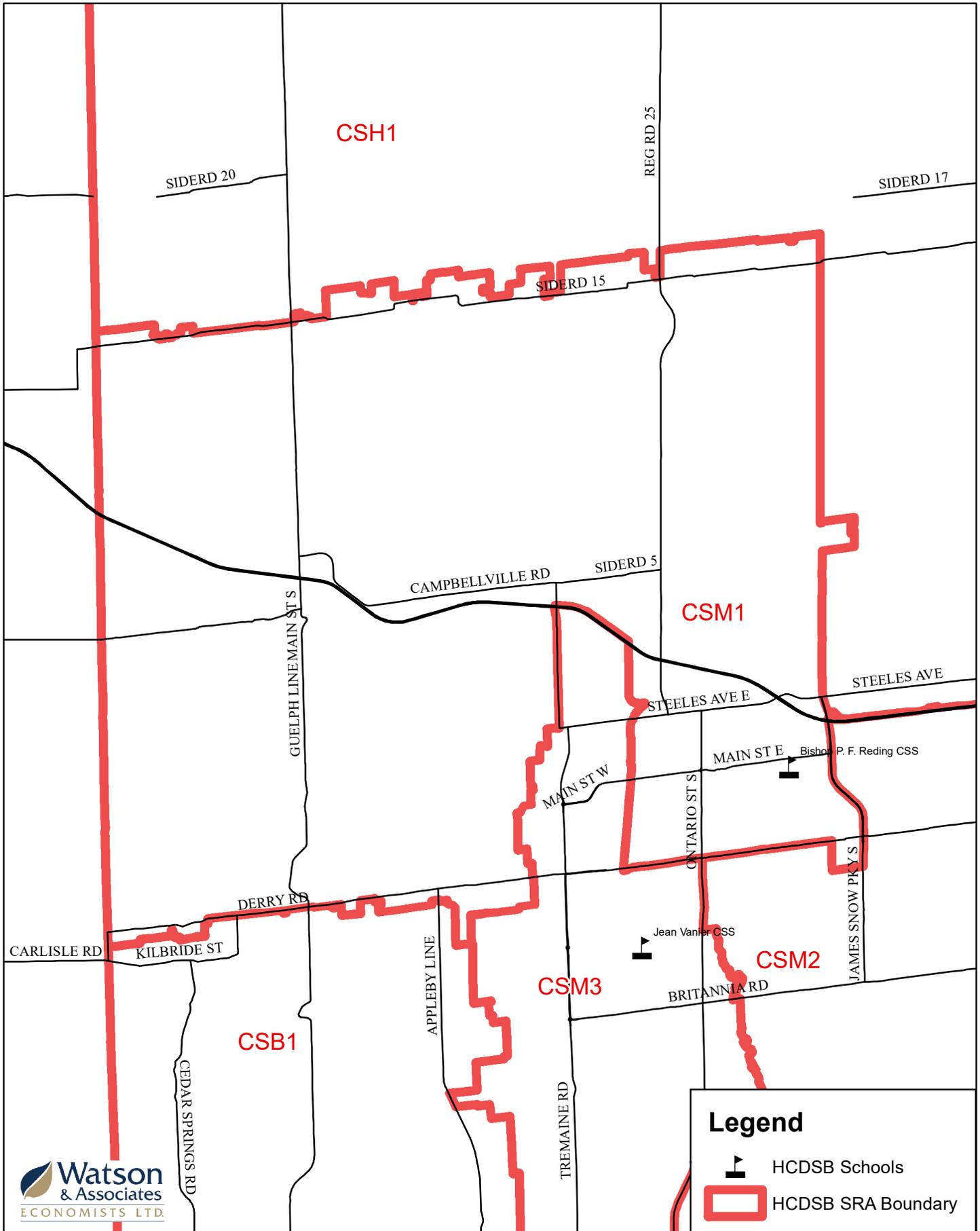
Legend

-  HCDSB Schools
-  HCDSB SRA Boundary

HCDSB SRA CS02



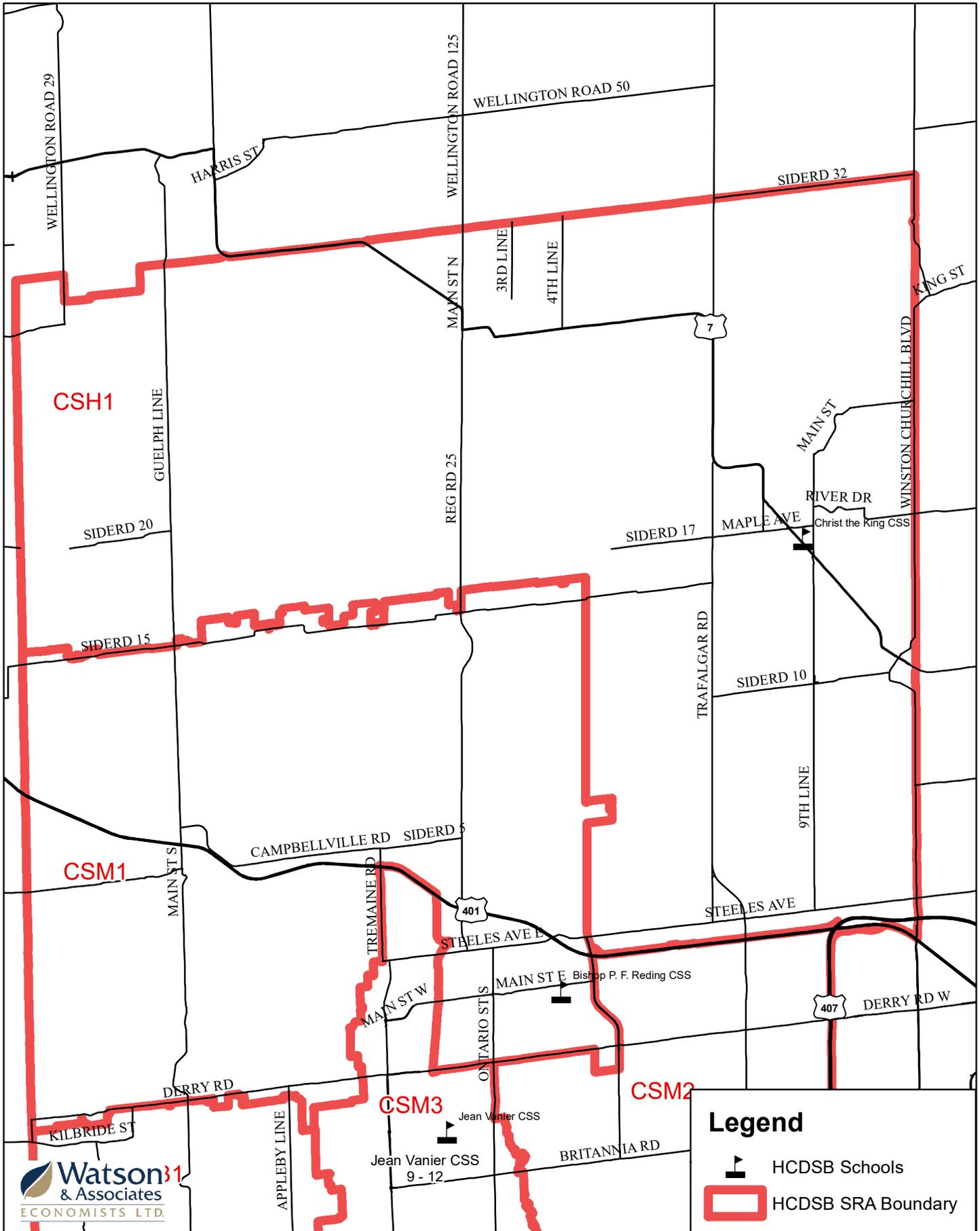
HCDSB SRA CSM1



Legend

-  HCDSB Schools
-  HCDSB SRA Boundary

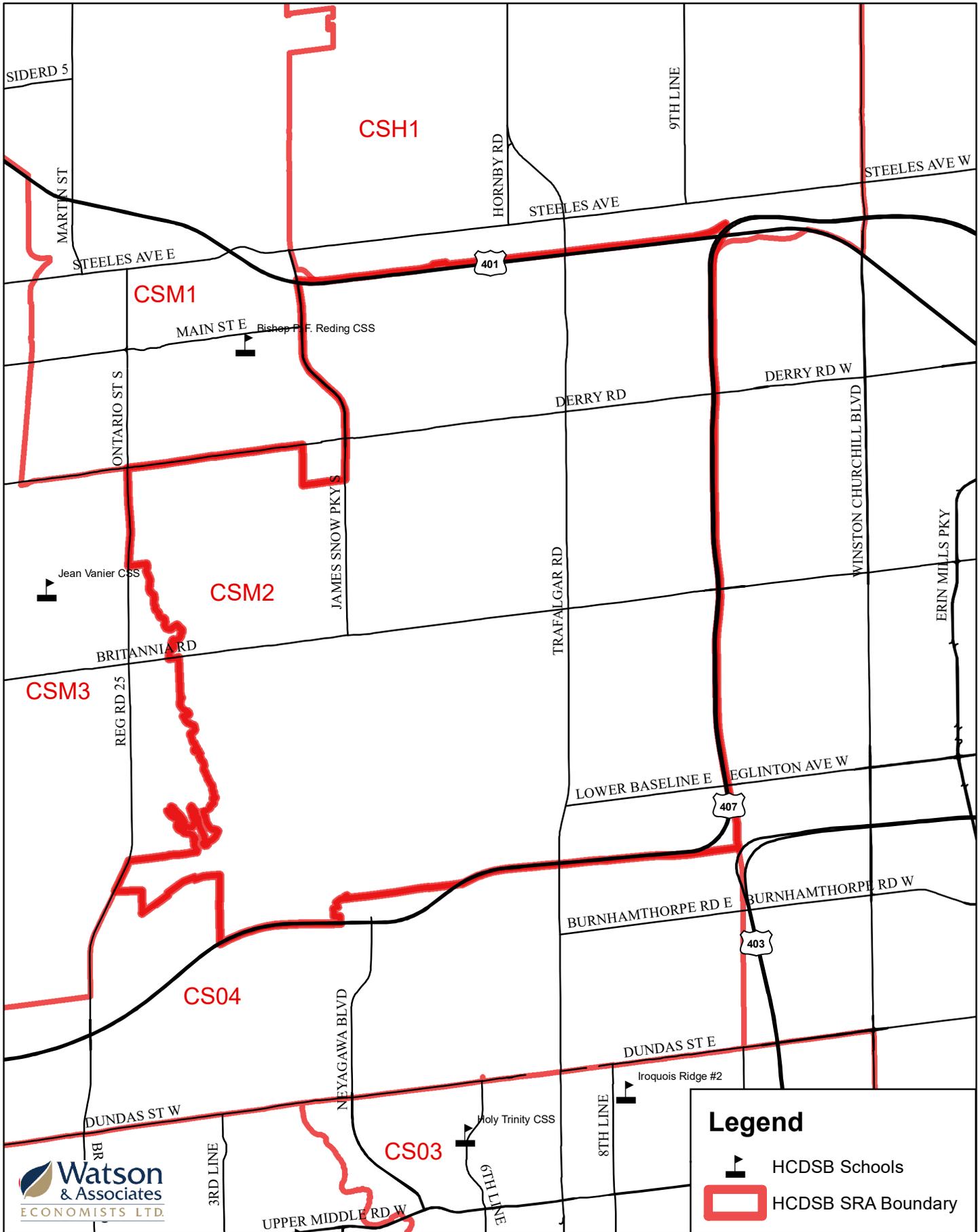
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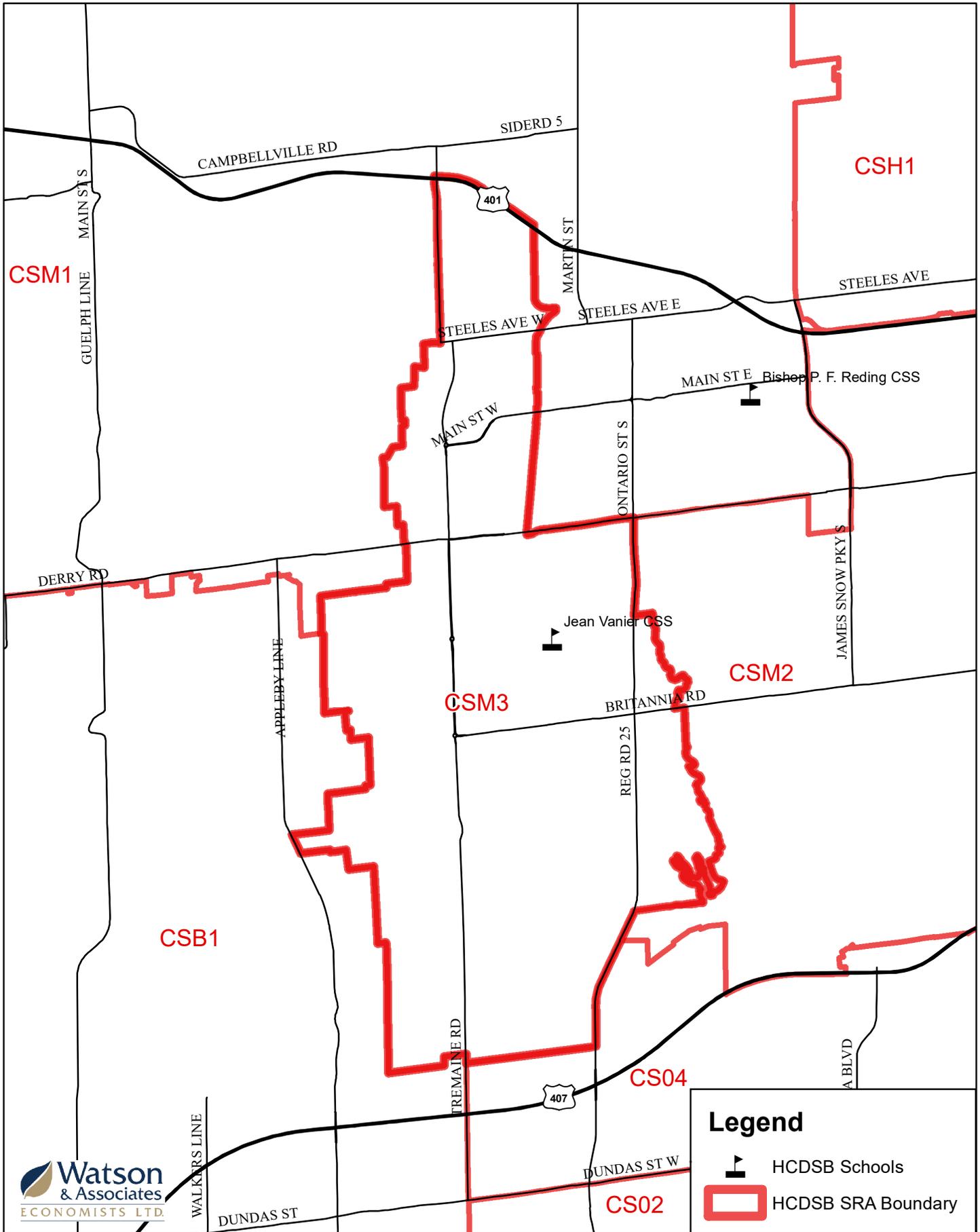
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-  HCDSB Schools
-  HCDSB SRA Boundary

HCDSB SRA CSM2



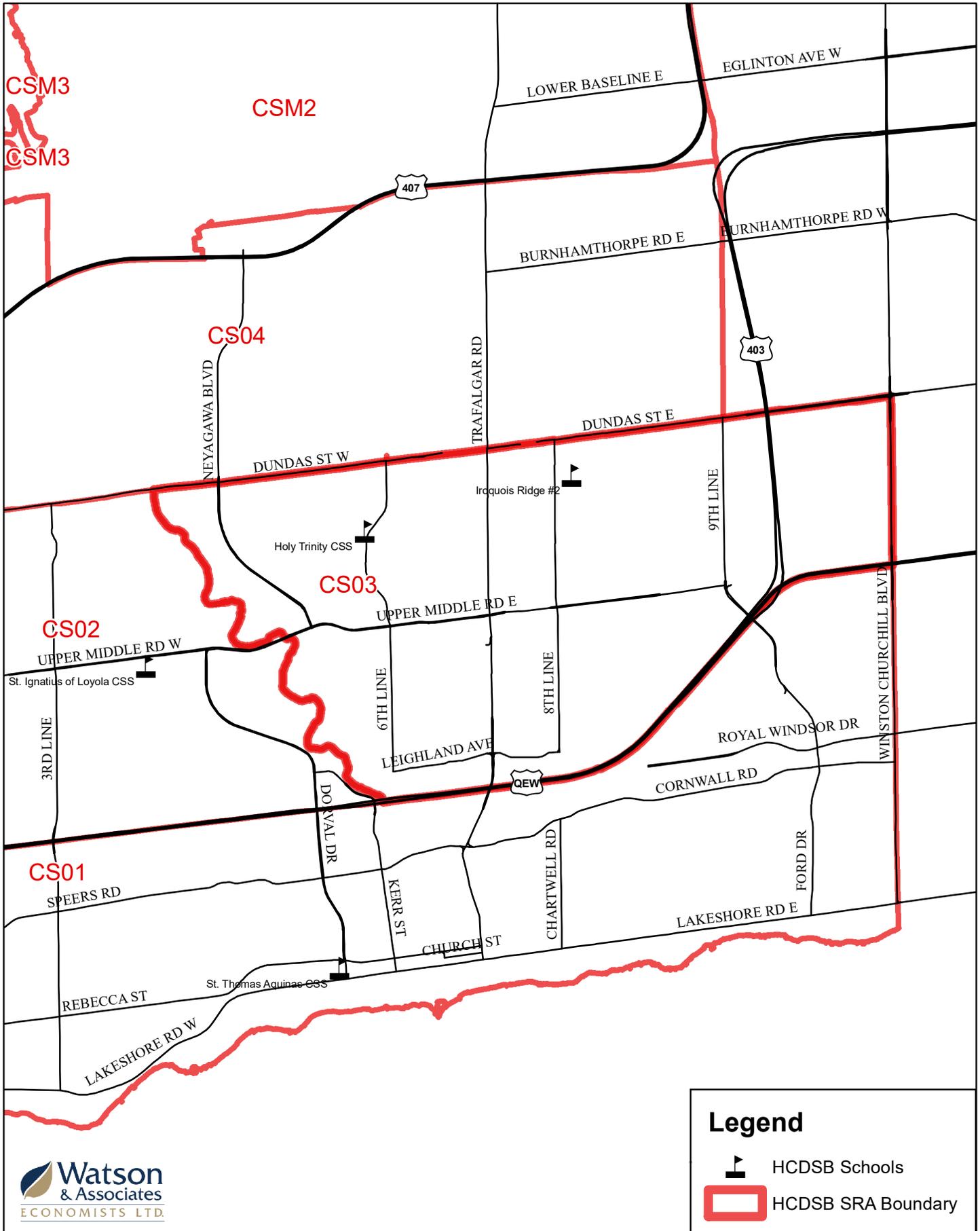
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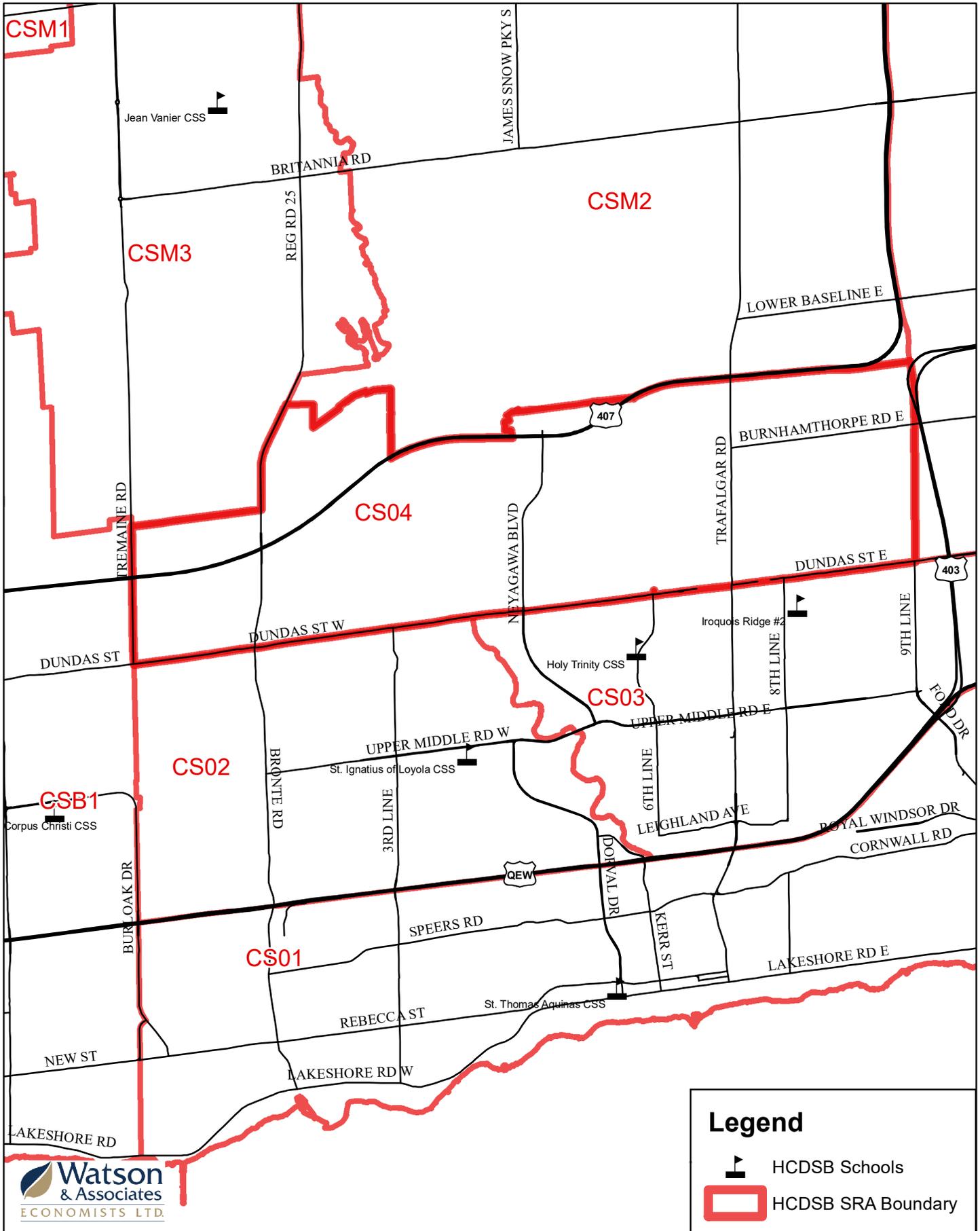
HCDSB SRA CS03



Legend

-  HCDSB Schools
-  HCDSB SRA Boundary

HCDSB SRA CS04



Legend



HCDSB Schools



HCDSB SRA Boundary

**Halton Catholic District School Board
Education Development Charges Submission 2018
Form G - Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs**

ELEMENTARY PANEL

Review Area	Site Status (Optioned, Purchased, Reserved, Etc.)	Proposed Year Of Acquisition	Site Location/ Facility Type	Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Proposed School Capacity	Percent of Capacity Attributed to Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Total Number of Acres Required (Footnote Oversized Sites)	Acreage To Be Funded in EDC By-Law Period	Cost Per Acre	Education Land Costs	Eligible Site Preparation Costs	Land Escalation Costs	Financing Costs	Total Education Land Costs
CEH1	Owned	2028	Elementary School Site - Existing Georgetown (Owned)	335	501	66.87%	6.00	4.01		\$ -	\$ 352,924	\$ -	\$ 20,462	
CEH2	TBD	2019	Elementary School Site - Halton Hills #1	601	601	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,590,000	\$ 11,130,000	\$ 533,798	\$ 445,200	\$ 702,063	\$ 12,811,061
CEH2	TBD	2025	Elementary School Site - Halton Hills #2	601	601	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,590,000	\$ 11,130,000	\$ 587,137	\$ 2,411,347	\$ 819,150	\$ 14,947,634
CEH2	TBD	2028	Elementary School Site - Halton Hills #3	418	601	69.55%	7.00	4.87	\$ 1,590,000	\$ 7,740,998	\$ 428,275	\$ 1,677,110	\$ 570,880	\$ 10,417,263
CEM1			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	233	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
CEM2A			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	167	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
CEM2B			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	80	0					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
CEM2C	TBD	2019	Elementary School Site - Milton 2C #1	667	667	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 12,670,000	\$ 533,798	\$ 506,800	\$ 794,922	\$ 14,505,520
CEM2C	TBD	2022	Elementary School Site - Milton 2C #1	589	667	88.31%	7.00	6.18	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 11,188,351	\$ 494,365	\$ 1,900,437	\$ 787,533	\$ 14,370,686
CEM2D	TBD	2020	Elementary School Site - Milton 2D #1	667	667	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 12,670,000	\$ 542,339	\$ 1,033,872	\$ 825,976	\$ 15,072,187
CEM2D	TBD	2022	Elementary School Site - Milton 2D #2	469	667	70.31%	7.00	4.92	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 8,908,891	\$ 393,646	\$ 1,513,251	\$ 627,085	\$ 11,442,873
CEM3	TBD	2023	Elementary School Site - Milton M3 #1	667	667	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 12,670,000	\$ 568,790	\$ 2,744,992	\$ 926,718	\$ 16,910,500
CEM3	TBD	2025	Elementary School Site - Milton M3 #2	667	667	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 12,670,000	\$ 551,016	\$ 2,744,992	\$ 925,687	\$ 16,891,695
CEM3	TBD	2027	Elementary School Site - Milton M3 #3	667	667	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 12,670,000	\$ 606,076	\$ 2,744,992	\$ 928,880	\$ 16,949,948
CEM3	TBD	2030	Elementary School Site - Milton M3 #4	667	667	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 12,670,000	\$ 635,635	\$ 2,744,992	\$ 930,594	\$ 16,981,221
CEM3	TBD	2032	Elementary School Site - Milton M3 #5	434	667	65.07%	7.00	4.55	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 8,244,048	\$ 426,933	\$ 1,786,097	\$ 606,287	\$ 11,063,365
CEO3			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	95						\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
CEO6	TBD	2019	Elementary School Site - North Oakville #1	601	601	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 16,590,000	\$ 533,798	\$ 663,600	\$ 1,031,289	\$ 18,818,687
CEO6	TBD	2023	Elementary School Site - North Oakville #2	601	601	100.00%	7.00	7.00	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 16,590,000	\$ 568,790	\$ 3,594,272	\$ 1,203,234	\$ 21,956,296
CEO6	TBD	2028	Elementary School Site - North Oakville #3	451	601	75.04%	7.00	5.25	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 12,449,401	\$ 462,086	\$ 2,697,199	\$ 904,970	\$ 16,513,656
Total:				9,677	10,110		111.0	99.8		\$ 179,991,689	\$ 8,219,406	\$ 29,209,153	\$ 12,605,731	\$ 229,652,593

SECONDARY PANEL

Review Area	Site Status (Optioned, Purchased, Reserved, Etc.)	Proposed Year Of Acquisition	Facility Type	Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Proposed School Capacity	Percent of Capacity Attributed to Net Growth-Related Pupil Place Requirements	Total Number of Acres Required (Footnote Oversized Sites)	Acreage To Be Funded in EDC By-Law Period	Cost Per Acre	Education Land Costs	Eligible Site Preparation Costs	Land Escalation Costs	Financing Costs	Total Education Land Costs
CSM1			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	187						\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
CSH1	TBD	2023	Secondary School Site - Halton Hills	703	1000	70.30%	12.00	8.44	\$ 1,590,000	\$ 13,412,615	\$ 685,441	\$ 2,905,882	\$ 985,865	\$ 17,989,803
CSM2	TBD	2026	Secondary School Site - Milton M2 #1	1501	1501	100.00%	18.00	18.00	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 32,580,000	\$ 1,533,937	\$ 7,058,552	\$ 2,387,125	\$ 43,559,614
CSM2			Accommodated in existing facilities or additions	93						\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
CSM3	TBD	2021	Secondary School Site - Milton M3 #1	709	1400	50.61%	16.00	8.10	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 14,656,797	\$ 637,422	\$ 1,830,106	\$ 992,845	\$ 18,117,170
CSO4	TBD	2027	Secondary School Site - North Oakville	593	1400	42.33%	16.00	6.77	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 16,049,868	\$ 586,343	\$ 3,477,250	\$ 1,166,151	\$ 21,279,612
Total:				3,785	5,301		62.00	41.31		\$ 76,699,280	\$ 3,443,143	\$ 15,271,790	\$ 5,531,986	\$ 100,946,199

**Halton Catholic District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form H1 - EDC Calculation - Uniform Residential and Non-Residential**

Determination of Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs

Total:	Education Land Costs (Form G)	\$ 330,598,792
Add:	EDC Financial Obligations (Form A2)	\$ 32,134,899
Subtotal:	Net Education Land Costs	\$ 362,733,691
Less:	Operating Budget Savings	
	Positive EDC Reserve Fund Balance	
Subtotal:	Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$ 362,733,691
Add:	EDC Study Costs	\$ 375,000
Total:	Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$ 363,108,691

Apportionment of Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs

Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs to be Attributed to Non-Residential Development (Maximum 40%)	15%	\$ 54,466,304
Total Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs to be Attributed to Residential Development	85%	\$ 308,642,388

Calculation of Uniform Residential Charge

Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$ 308,642,388
Net New Dwelling Units (Form C)	84,597
Uniform Residential EDC per Dwelling Unit	\$ 3,648

Calculation of Non-Residential Charge - Board Determined GFA

Non-Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs	\$ 54,466,304
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GFA Method:	Non-Exempt Board-Determined GFA (Form D)	65,616,969
	Non-Residential EDC per Square Foot of GFA	\$ 0.83

Halton Catholic District School Board
 Education Development Charges Submission 2018
 Form H2 - EDC Calculation - Differentiated Residential and Non-Residential (Part 2 of 2)

Residential Growth-Related Net Education Land Costs:	\$ 308,642,388
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Determination of Distribution of New Development

Type of Development (Form B)	Net New Units (Form B & C)	15-Year Elementary Pupil Yield (Form E)	Elementary Gross Requirements of New Development	Distribution of Elementary Gross Requirements of New Development	15-Year Secondary Pupil Yield (Form E)	Secondary Gross Requirements of New Development	Distribution of Secondary Gross Requirements of New Development	Total Gross Requirements of New Development	Distribution Factor
Low Density	29,759	0.244	7,268	66.9%	0.089	2,654	63%	9,922	66%
Medium Density	23,862	0.127	3,037	28.0%	0.053	1,262	30%	4,299	29%
High Density	30,976	0.018	556	5.1%	0.010	301	7%	857	6%
Total	84,597	0.1284	10,861	100%	0.0498	4,217	100%	15,078	100%

Calculation of Differentiated Charge:

Type of Development (Form B)	Apportionment of Residential Net Education Land Cost By Development Type	Net New Units (Carried over from above)	Differentiated Residential EDC per Unit by Development Type
Low Density	\$ 203,100,529	29,759	\$ 6,825
Medium Density	\$ 87,999,312	23,862	\$ 3,688
High Density	\$ 17,542,547	30,976	\$ 566

APPENDIX B
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGE POLICIES AND
STATEMENTS
ON ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS
AND OPERATING BUDGET SURPLUS

HDSB



Halton District School Board

Report Number: 180XX

Date: March 15, 2018

INFORMATION FOR DECISION

TO: The Chair and Members of the
Halton District School Board

FROM: Lucy Veerman, Superintendent of Business Services

RE: Education Development Charge Policies on Application
of Operating Surpluses and Alternative Accommodation Arrangements

RECOMMENDATION

Be it resolved that the Halton District School Board hereby approves the statement that there is not an operating surplus available in the non-classroom portion of the budget that can be applied to reduce growth-related net education land costs; and,

THAT the Board approves the statement that there have been no opportunities to implement alternative accommodation arrangements.

Background:

The Board is currently in the process of replacing its current Education Development Charge By-law. Ontario Regulation 20/98 made under the Education Act, which governs various aspects of Education Development Charges (“EDCs”), requires that a school board evaluate certain EDC related policies as part of the process of adopting a new EDC By-law. The policies in question concern: (i) the application of an operating surplus to capital needs, and (ii) alternative accommodation arrangements.

Discussion:

i. Statement on Operating Budget Surplus

Paragraph 8 of Section 9(1) of Ontario Regulation 20/98 requires that the Board include a statement in the EDC Background Study stating that it has reviewed its operating budget for savings that could be applied to reduce growth-related net education land costs, and the amount of any savings that it proposes to apply, if any.

It is necessary that the review of operating budgets for surpluses be conducted annually as part of the process of establishing the Board’s budget for the following year. A Board policy is in place to accommodate this requirement (refer to Appendix A).

Under the General Legislative Grant Regulation, only a surplus from the non-classroom part of the estimates is eligible to be used to acquire school sites, and thereby reduce the growth-related net education land costs and the EDC that may be levied by the Board.

Where there has been, or appears that there will be, a surplus in the non-classroom part of the estimates in a fiscal year, the Board must determine whether all, part or none of the surplus will be designated for the purpose of acquiring school sites by purchase, lease or otherwise.

A review of the 2017/18 operating budget discloses that there will not be a surplus of operating funds available to allocate to capital needs. Moreover, it is projected that there will not be a surplus of operating funds available in the next year’s forecasted operating budget. Based on the foregoing, the Board is unable to designate surplus funds for the purpose of acquiring school sites. The Board also approves a resolution to this effect when the budget is approved in June each year.

The Board's reasons for stating that there will be no operating budget surplus available to reduce growth-related net education land costs and the resulting EDC are as follows:

- lack of operating surplus;
- shortfalls in other areas of the operating budget; and
- significant backlog of facility renewal.

ii. Alternative Accommodation Arrangements

Paragraph 6 of Section 9(1) of Ontario Regulation 20/98 requires that the Board adopt a policy concerning possible arrangements with municipalities, school boards or other persons or bodies in the public or private sector, including arrangements of a long-term or co-operative nature, which would provide accommodation for new elementary school pupils and new secondary school pupils, without imposing EDCs, or with a reduction in such a charge.

The Board has adopted a policy on alternative accommodation arrangements. The policy is attached as Appendix B.

The alternative accommodation arrangements that the Board may wish to consider include purchases, lease/buy backs, site exchanges and joint-venture partnerships. These alternative arrangements, if properly structured, have the potential to reduce site size requirements, improve service delivery, reduce duplication of public facilities and maximize the use of available funds.

Paragraph 7 of Section 9(1) of Ontario Regulation 20/98 requires that the Board include in the EDC Background Study a statement of how the policy concerning alternative accommodation arrangements was implemented, and if it was not implemented, an explanation of why it was not implemented.

To date, there have not been any proposals for alternative accommodation arrangements presented to the Board. It is important to note that neither Ontario Regulation 20/98 nor the policy require the Board to independently pursue such opportunities.

In summary, there were no opportunities or proposals for alternative accommodation arrangements advanced by the development industry, municipalities or the general public; nor did the Board identify any proposals which were considered appropriate having regard to its short term and long term needs.

Conclusion:

In concluding, Board approved statements are required under Ontario Regulation 20/98 in regard to the application of an operating budget surplus and alternative accommodation arrangement policy. These Board approved statements must be incorporated into the background study.

As discussed, the Board is unable to designate surplus funds for the purpose of acquiring school sites. Furthermore, there were no opportunities or proposals for alternative accommodation arrangements advanced by the development industry, municipalities or the general public, nor did the Board identify any proposals that were considered appropriate having regard to its short term and long term needs.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed)

Lucy Veerman
Superintendent of Business, and Treasurer

HALTON DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

7000-30

POLICY STATEMENT

OPERATING BUDGET SURPLUS

WHEREAS the Halton District School Board

recognizes that legislative provisions encourage school boards to review their operating budget for savings that could be applied to reduce growth-related net education land costs, and the amount of any savings which it proposes to apply (if any), and

recognizes that under the General Legislative Grant Regulation, only a surplus from the non-classroom part of the estimates is eligible to be used to acquire school sites, thereby reducing the “growth related net education land cost” and the education development charge that may be levied by the board

THEREFORE

Where there has been or it appears that there will be surplus in the non-classroom part of the estimates of the school board in a fiscal year, the Halton District School Board shall determine whether all, part, or none of the surplus will be designated as available for the purpose of acquiring school sites by purchase, lease or otherwise.

Motion	- #M99-0188	May 19, 1999
Review Date	- May 2003	
Responsibility	- Superintendent of Education (Transportation and Planning)	
Administrative Procedures Reference	- N/A	

HALTON DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

7000-40

POLICY STATEMENT

ALTERNATE ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUPILS

WHEREAS the Halton District School Board recognizes that legislative provisions encourage school boards to consider alternate arrangements for the accommodation of elementary and secondary school pupils to the usual arrangement under which a school site is acquired and a stand-alone school is built on it

THEREFORE

The Halton District School Board will consider possible arrangements with municipalities, school boards or other persons or bodies in the public or private sector, including arrangements of a long-term or cooperative nature, which would provide accommodation for the new elementary school pupils and new secondary school pupils who are resident pupils of the board, subject to the following conditions:

1. The arrangement must be cost effective and advantageous for the board compared to other possible arrangements including an acquisition of a school site and the construction of a freestanding building.
2. The arrangement shall comply with any guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education and Training.
3. The Board may enter into lease arrangements respecting school facilities intended to be used to accommodate peak enrolment, but shall not enter into such arrangements respecting school facilities that are necessary to accommodate long-term enrolment unless such arrangements could result in ownership at the board’s discretion.
4. The board shall retain sufficient governance authority over such a facility to ensure that it is able to deliver the appropriate educational program to its pupils, and to ensure that its identity, ambiance and integrity are preserved.
5. Such a facility shall have a separate entrance with the school name on the exterior of the school easily visible from the street.

Motion	- #M99-0188	May 19, 1999
Review Date	- May 2003	
Responsibility	- Superintendent of Education (Transportation and Planning)	
Administrative Procedures Reference -	- N/A	

HCDSB

2018 EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CHARGES (EDC) BY-LAW: APPLICATION OF OPERATING SURPLUSES AND ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this report is to evaluate certain Education Development Charge (EDC) related policies as part of adopting a new EDC By-law.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

- 1) Trustee Presentation, “A Review of Education Development Charges”, held at the Board offices on November 8, 2017.
- 2) Information Report Item 10.4, “2017-2018 Planning Services Work Plan: 2018 Education Development Charges (EDC) By-Law and 2018 Long-Term Capital Plan (LTCP) from the October 3, 2017 Regular Board Meeting.

BACKGROUND & COMMENTARY:

The Board is currently in the process of replacing its current Education Development Charge By-law which expires on June 18, 2018. Ontario Regulation 20/98 of the Education Act, which governs various aspects of EDCs, requires that a school board evaluate certain policies as part of the process of adopting a new EDC By-law. The policies in question concerns the following:

- 1) Alternative accommodation arrangements, and
- 2) Application of an operating surplus to capital needs.

COMMENTS:

1 - Alternative Accommodation Arrangements

Paragraph 6 of Section 9(1) of Ontario Regulation 20/98 requires that the Board adopt a policy concerning possible arrangements with municipalities, school boards or other persons or bodies in the public or private sector, including arrangements of a long-term or co-operative nature, which would provide accommodation for new elementary school pupils and new secondary school pupils, without imposing EDCs, or with a reduction in such a charge.

The Board adopted Operating Policy IV-7 “Alternative Arrangements for School Facilities” in 1999. The policy is attached as Appendix A.

The alternative accommodation arrangements that the Board may wish to consider include purchases, lease/buy backs, site exchanges and joint-venture partnerships. These alternative arrangements, if properly structured, have the potential to reduce site size requirements, improve service delivery, reduce duplication of public facilities and maximize the use of available funds.

Paragraph 7 of Section 9(1) of Ontario Regulation 20/98 requires that the Board include in the EDC Background Study a statement of how the policy concerning alternative accommodation arrangements was implemented, and if it was not implemented, an explanation of why it was not implemented.

To date, there have not been any proposals for alternative accommodation arrangements presented to the Board. It is important to note that neither Ontario Regulation 20/98 nor the policy require the Board to independently pursue such opportunities.

In summary, there were no opportunities or proposals for alternative accommodation arrangements advanced by the development industry, municipalities or the general public. Furthermore, the Board did not identify any proposals which were considered appropriate having regard to its short term and long-term needs.

2 - Statement on Operating Budget Surplus

Paragraph 8 of Section 9(1) of Ontario Regulation 20/98 requires that the Board include a statement in the EDC Background Study stating that it has reviewed its operating budget for savings that could be applied to reduce growth-related net education land costs, and the amount of any savings which it proposes to apply, if any.

It is necessary that the review of operating budgets for surpluses be conducted annually as part of the process of establishing the Board's budget for the following year.

The Board adopted Policy IV-8 "School Sites and Operating Budget" in 1999. The policy is attached as Appendix B.

Under the General Legislative Grant Regulation, only a surplus from the non-classroom part of the estimates is eligible to be used to acquire school sites, and thereby reduce the growth-related net education land costs and the EDC that may be levied by the Board.

Where there has been, or appears that there will be a surplus in the non-classroom part of the estimates in a fiscal year, the Board must determine whether all, part or none of the surplus will be designated for the purpose of acquiring school sites by purchase, lease or otherwise.

A review of the 2017/18 operating budget discloses that there will not be a surplus of operating funds available to allocate to capital needs. Moreover, it is projected that there will not be a surplus of operating funds available in the next year's forecasted operating budget. Based on the foregoing, the Board is unable to designate surplus funds for the purpose of acquiring school sites.

The Board's reasons for stating that there will be no operating budget surplus available to reduce growth-related net education land costs and the resulting EDC are as follows:

- 1) Lack of operating surplus;
- 2) Shortfalls in other areas of the operating budget; and
- 3) Maintenance, repair and renewal needs in our schools.

CONCLUSION:

The Board is required, under Ontario Regulation 20/98, to approve statements and incorporate the same into the EDC Background Study regarding the Board’s policies on:

- 1) Alternative accommodation arrangements; and
- 2) Application of an operating surplus to capital needs.

These statements must be incorporated into the EDC background study.

As stated above, the Board is unable to designate surplus funds for the purpose of acquiring school sites. Furthermore, there were no opportunities or proposals for alternative accommodation arrangements advanced by the development industry, municipalities or the general public, nor did the Board identify any proposals that were considered appropriate having regard to its short term and long term needs.

Please see below for the draft recommendation that will go forward to the Board of Trustees for approval on April 17, 2018.

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION:

RESOLUTION: *Moved by:*
Seconded by:

***WHEREAS,** the Board is unable to designate surplus funds for the purpose of acquiring school sites and is unable to identify feasible opportunities or proposals for alternative accommodation arrangements.*

***BE IT RESOLVED THAT,** the Halton Catholic District School Board approves the statement that there have been no opportunities to implement alternative accommodation arrangements.*

***AND,** that the Halton Catholic District School Board approves the statement that there is not an operating surplus available in the non-classroom portion of the budget that can be applied to reduce growth-related net education land costs.*

REPORT PREPARED BY: F. THIBEAULT, SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR OF PLANNING SERVICES

REPORT SUBMITTED BY: R. NEGOTI, SUPERINTENDENT OF BUSINESS SERVICES AND TREASURER OF THE BOARD

REPORT APPROVED BY: P. DAWSON, DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION AND SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

PURPOSE

To set out the Board's intention to conduct an annual review of operating budget savings that could be applied to reduce the growth related net education land costs.

APPLICATION & SCOPE

The process set out under this policy will be conducted annually as part of the preparations leading to setting of the annual budget estimates for the Board.

PRINCIPLES

- Under the General Legislative Grant Regulation, only a surplus from the non-classroom part of the estimates is eligible to be used to acquire school sites.
- If a review of the estimates has identified an operating budget saving that could be available to reduce education land costs, the Board will consider applying this saving to implement a reduction in the "growth related net education land cost" and the education development charge that may be levied by the Board.
- Where there has been or it appears that there will be surplus in the non-classroom part of the estimates of the Board in a fiscal year, a clear record will be kept of the Board's decision as it relates to this surplus.
- The application of this policy shall comply with any guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education.
- The application of this policy shall take into consideration any changes in Legislation or Regulation that may affect its implementation.
- Prior to finalizing the annual budget estimates, the Board shall review the operating budget for savings that could be applied to growth related net education land costs.
- Where there has been or it appears that there will be surplus in the non-classroom part of the estimates of the Board in the fiscal year, the Board shall determine whether all, part, or none of the surplus will be designated as available for the purpose of acquiring school sites by purchase, lease, or otherwise.
- Where there has been or it appears that there will be surplus in the non-classroom part of the estimates of the Board in a fiscal year, the Board shall pass a motion substantially in the form attached as *Appendix "A"* to this policy.
- Where there has been or it appears that there will be surplus in the non-classroom part of the estimates of the Board in a fiscal year, reasons for the decision related to this surplus shall be included in the motion or as part of the public record related to the motion.

APPROVED: Regular Meeting of the Board

Authorized by: _____
Chair of the Board

APPENDIX "A"

Halton Catholic District School Board

Board Motion Pursuant to the Policy entitled "School Sites – Operating Budget Surplus" Concerning the Use of Operating Budget Surpluses for the Acquisition of School Sites

Whereas it appears that there will be a surplus in the non-classroom part of the budget in the amount of \$X;

Moved that:

1. The Board will designate \$Y as available for the purpose of acquiring school sites by purchase, lease or otherwise;
2. The Board's reason for so deciding are as follows:

PURPOSE

To set out the Halton Catholic District School Board's intention to consider possible alternate arrangements for the accommodation of elementary and secondary school pupils to the conventional process under which a school site is acquired and a stand-alone school is built on it.

APPLICATION & SCOPE

This policy applies to all new elementary and secondary schools being contemplated by the Board.

PRINCIPLES

- A number of legislative provisions encourage school boards to consider alternative arrangements for the accommodation of students and the Board has determined that these possibilities should be explored.
- The Board recognizes that alternative arrangements can provide an opportunity to improve service delivery and peak enrolment capacity, reduce duplication of public facilities, maximize the effective use of available dollars, and reduce site size requirements. These may include a variety of acquisition strategies such as forward buying, options, purchases, lease buy-back, sites exchanges and joint venture partnerships.
- The Board shall retain sufficient governance authority over the facility to ensure that it is able to deliver the appropriate educational program to its pupils and to ensure that its identity, ambiance and integrity are preserved. All arrangements must be consistent with the Mission and set of Governing Values of the Board.
- The Board must be responsive to the needs of the system as perceived by the extended educational community.
- Prior to approving any new school accommodation, the Board will ensure that it has reviewed a full report setting out the possible arrangements that have been considered.
- The Board will consider possible arrangements with municipalities, school boards or other persons or bodies in the public or private sector, including arrangements of a long-term or cooperative nature, which would provide accommodation for the new elementary school pupils and new secondary school pupils who are resident pupils of the Board, subject to the principles and requirements as set out in this and other Board policy.
- The arrangements must be cost effective and advantageous for the Board compared to other possible arrangements including an acquisition of a school site and the construction of a free-standing building.

OPERATING POLICY**HALTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD****ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCHOOL FACILITIES****POLICY No.:** IV - 7**DATE :** MAY 18, 1999**AMENDED :** OCTOBER 6, 2009

-
- The arrangement shall comply with any guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education.
 - The Board may enter into lease arrangements respecting school facilities intended to be used to accommodate peak enrolment, but shall not enter into such arrangements respecting school facilities that are necessary to accommodate long-term enrolment unless the arrangements could result in ownership at the Board's discretion.

APPROVED: Regular Meeting of the Board

Authorized by:

Chair of the Board