

**Dufferin Peel Catholic District School Board** 

April 23, 2024



#### What Is An Education Development Charge?



- An Education Development Charge is a development charge that is imposed under a bylaw respecting growth-related net education land costs incurred or proposed to be incurred by a School Board.
- This means it is a charge that is levied on new development that is paid by the developer/permit taker when the building permit is issued by the municipality.
- The revenue collected from the charge is then used by a school board to purchase land/school sites for new schools to be built upon.

### Policy Review Public Meeting



Each EDC by-law has a set of underlying policies which help determine the structure and type of by-law that will be enacted.	)

#### **EDC Policies**



- Policy decisions made by the Board can play a key role in determining things like:
  - areas to which the bylaw applies,
  - the ability to have different charges for different types of housing developments, or
  - how much of the eventual charge is to be borne by residential or nonresidential development.

#### A Review Of Existing Policies



# Percentage of growth-related net education land costs to be borne through EDCs Exemptions

## Exemptions

School boards typically try to collect 100% of education land costs however exemptions in the EDC bylaws may result in less than 100% of land costs being collected. There are two types of exemptions, statutory and non-statutory. A statutory exemption is determined through the legislation and a non-statutory exemption is a 'voluntary' exemption.



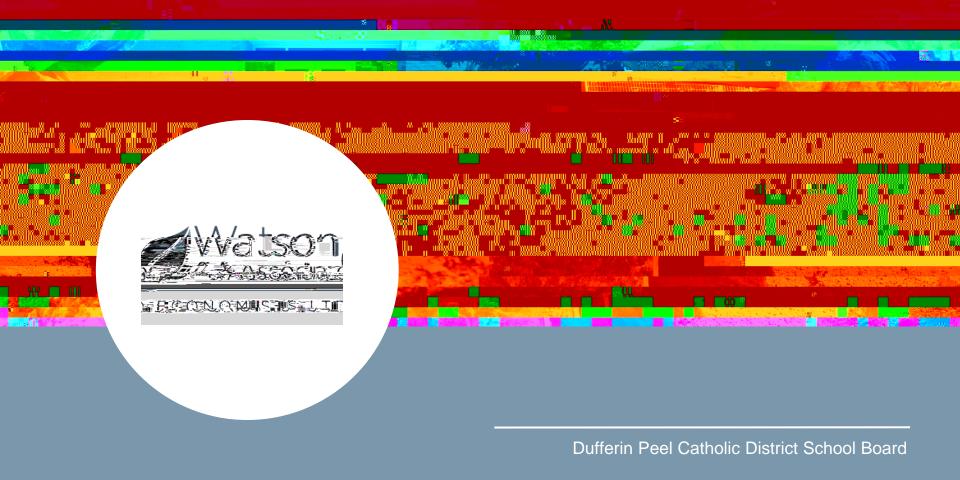
#### A Review Of Existing Policies



# Uniform charges for all types of development vs. differentiated charges

School boards can have one rate that applies to all types of residential development in the same way (i.e. a low-density single family type home pays the same rate as a townhouse or a condo) or the school board can have a different rate dependent on the type of residential development.

All the EDC bylaws in Ontario are applied <u>uniformly</u>, like the current EDC bylaw for the DPCDSB.





#### What Does A School Board Have To Do?



Prepare an EDC Background Study

EDC Study
Must Be
Available To
Public At
Least 2 Weeks
Before 1st Mtg.

Two Public
Meetings
Must Be
Held Prior
To Passing
A New EDC

EDC
Background
Study Must Be
Approved By
Minister of
Education

Notice Of Public Meetings Must Be Provided At Least 20 Days Prior To Said Meetings



1.

#### Projected Enrolment & Qualification



#### A.1.1: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - ELEMENTARY PANEL

							Elementary
Elementary						Average	Average
Panel	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Projected	Projected
Board-Wide	2024/	2025/	2026/	2027/	2028/	Enrolment	Enrolment
EDC Capacity	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Over Five	less
						Years	Capacity
57.047.0	41.024	40.727	40.479	40,657	40.893	40.756	-16.291
37,047.0	71,024	70,727	70,473	40,007	40,093	70,730	10,291

#### A.1.2: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - SECONDARY PANEL

Secondary						Average	Secondary
Panel	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Projected	Projected
Board-Wide	2024/	2025/	2026/	2027/	2028/	Enrolment	Enrolment
<b>EDC</b> Capacity	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Over Five	less
						Years	Capacity
31,338.0	30,571	30,938	31,154	30,877	30,490	30,806	-532

#### A.2: EDC FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

#### The Residential Growth Forecast: 15 Years



•
•

Mississauga and Brampton have ~80% of the total forecasted units and Caledon the remaining 20%.

Caledon accounts for 20% of the total units, but ~ 46% of the low-density units.

The forecast has a density split of 26% low density units, 24% medium density and 50% high density.

The residential forecast for the 2024 EDC has almost 53,000 more units than the 2019 forecast with medium and high-density units accounting for the increase.

#### Net Growth-Related New Pupil Places



DPCDSE(Peel Region)				
Elementary	/		Secondary	,
New Pupils:	15,940		New Pupils:	8,182
Less Available Pupil			Less Available Pupil	
Places:	9,977		Places:	4,875
Total EDC Pupils:	5,513		Total EDC Pupils:	3,307

# Appraised Land Values





#### **Differentiated Rates**



Apportionment of Residential Net Education Land Cost By	Differentiated Residential EDC per Unit by



#### Phase-In Of EDC Rates



	Current													
Type of	20	23 EDC											M	AXIMUM
Development	Rate		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		RATE	
Residential	\$	1,096	\$	1,280	\$	1,280	\$	1,280	\$	1,280	\$	1,280	\$	1,280
Non-Residential	\$	0.44	\$	0.54	\$	0.64	\$	0.73	\$	0.73	\$	0.73	\$	0.73

For the residential EDC, there will be no phase-in required, as the proposed charge of \$1,280 is within the permitted yearly maximum increases.

For the non-residential EDC, the proposed charge is \$0.73 per sq. ft compared with the existing rate of \$0.44 per sq. ft. - greater than the permitted \$0.10 per year permitted increase. As such, the non-residential EDC will increase by the permitted \$0.10 in year 1 to \$0.54 per sq. ft., then \$0.64 in year 2 until reaching the maximum proposed rate in year 3 of the bylaw at \$0.73 per sq. ft.



2 Legislated Public Meetings (Notice Provided)

EDC Background Study Released To The Public & Submitted To Ministry Of Education For Review/Approval

The Board corresponded with area



