

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

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.



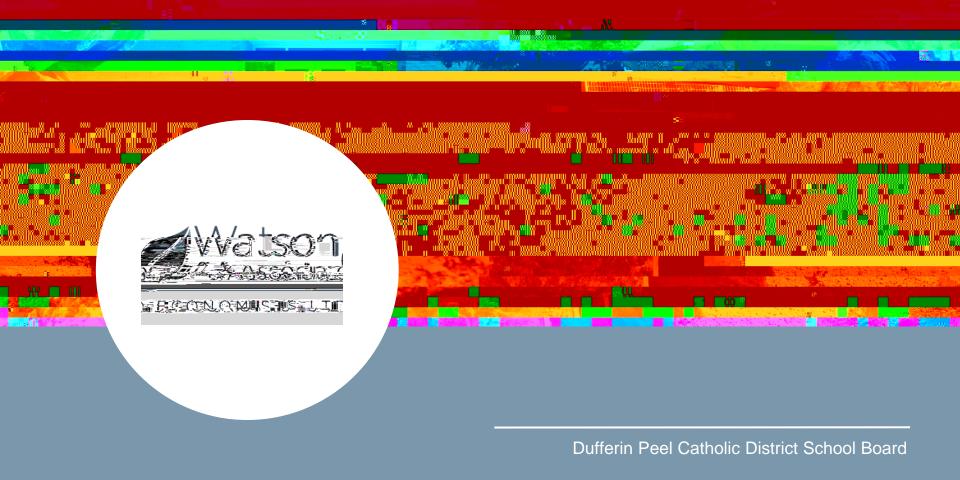
A Review Of Existing Policies



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



<u>A.1.1: CAPACITY TRIGGER CALCULATION - ELEMENTARY PANEL</u>

Elementary Panel	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Average	Average Drainated
Pariei	real i	real 2	real 3	real 4	rear 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

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
EDC 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



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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 Pupi	ils:	8,182
Less Available Pupil		Less Avai	ilable Pupil	
Places:	9,977	Places:	·	4,875
Total EDC Pupils:	5,513	Total EDC	C 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



Type of		urrent 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



