

Municipality of Lakeshore Community Benefit Charges Strategy

Council Workshop Meeting June 3, 2025

Agenda

- 1 What is a Community Benefits Charge?
- 2 C.B.C. Methodology
- 3 C.B.C. Growth Forecast and Land Valuation
- 4 Cost Allocations
- 5 Capital Costs and Calculated C.B.C. Rate
- 6 C.B.C. Policies
- 7 Next Steps

Study Process & Timelines



July 2023 to December 2024

Data collection, land valuation analysis, growth forecast development, capital needs assessment, staff review, C.B.C. calculations and policy work.

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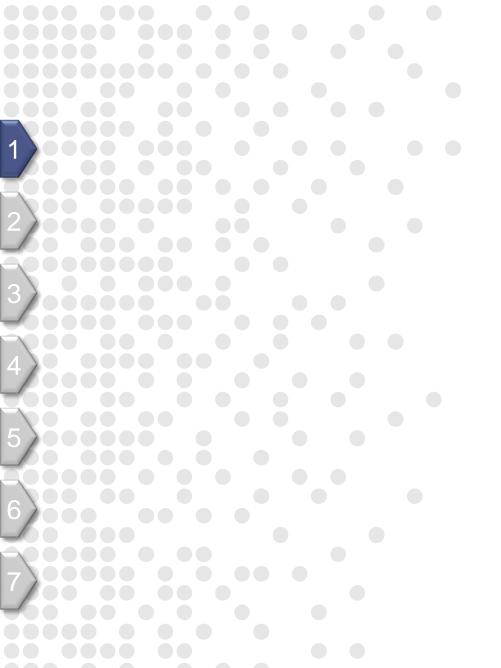
June 3, 2025
Release of CBC Draft Strategy and Proposed By-law

To be confirmed

Development Stakeholder Consultation

To be confirmed

Council Consideration of By-Law



What is a Community Benefits Charge?

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What is a Community Benefits Charge?



The COVID-19 Economic Recovery Act (Bill 197) received Royal Assent on July 21, 2020, and amendments came into effect on September 18, 2022

- D.C.A. amendments include changes to eligible services
 - All services included in the Municipality's current D.C. By-law remain eligible under the D.C.A.
- Planning Act Amendments
 - Community Benefits Charge may be imposed by By-law for buildings or structures with five storeys or more <u>and</u> with 10 or more residential units.
 - The prescribed maximum C.B.C. rate (as per O. Reg. 509/20) is 4% of the property's land value prior to the day of building permit issuance.



5 Storeys + 10 Residential units

What is a Community Benefits Charge? - continued



Under Bill 197

- Section 37(2) allows local/single tier municipalities to impose community benefits charges against land to pay for the capital costs of facilities, services and matters required due to development/redevelopment.
- To implement a charge, a C.B.C. by-law must be passed by Council.
- Before passing a C.B.C by-law under subsection (2), a strategy must be prepared that:
 - identifies the facilities, services and matters that will be funded with community benefits charges; and
 - complies with any prescribed requirements (defined by O. Reg. 509/20)

Under Bill 23

Exemption for Affordable, Attainable and Inclusionary Zoning Units

Municipal Revenue Tools to Recover Growth-related Costs



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Development Charges

- Imposed on all development and redevelopment
- Recover capital costs associated with growth
- Water, wastewater, roads, parks and recreation, libraries, etc.

Community Benefit Charges

- Imposed on highdensity development
- Recover capital costs associated with growth for non-DC services

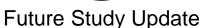
Underway

Parkland Dedication

- Imposed on all development and redevelopment
- Recover land for parks
- Can use payment-inlieu for rehabilitation of existing park assets



Recently Completed



C.B.C. Methodology

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C.B.C. Methodology

(1) Anticipated Development



 Determine anticipated development and redevelopment eligible to have C.B.C. imposed

Data Inputs

- D.C. growth forecast
- Applications in the development process for eligible buildings

(2) Estimate Land Values



 Estimate land values of eligible developments/ redevelopments in consultation with Municipal staff

Data Inputs

- Recent appraisals of land
- Real estate information or external appraisal report
- Possible arearating of land values for calculation

(3) Determine Funding Envelope



 Determine funding envelope based on 4% of the land values

Data Inputs

N/A

(4) Capital Needs



 Estimate increase in need for services and the share of capital costs required due to development

Data Inputs

 Detailed discussions to be held with staff on eligible capital costs (5) C.B.C. Calculation



- Determine portion of capital costs that relate to eligible development
- Determine percentage to impose for C.B.C. (to a maximum of 4%)

Data Inputs

N/A

8

C.B.C. Strategy

As Defined by O. Reg. 509/20



A community benefits charge strategy prepared under subsection 37 (9)
of the Act shall,

(a) include estimates of the anticipated amount, type and location of development and redevelopment with respect to which community benefits charges will be imposed;

(b) include estimates of the increase in the need for facilities, services and matters attributable to the anticipated development and redevelopment to which the community benefits charge by-law would relate;

(c) identify the excess capacity that exists in relation to the facilities, services and matters referred to in clause (b);

(d) include estimates of the extent to which an increase in a facility, service or matter referred to in clause (b) would benefit existing development;

(e) include estimates of the capital costs necessary to provide the facilities, services and matters referred to in clause (b); and

(f) identify any capital grants, subsidies and other contributions made to the municipality or that the council of the municipality anticipates will be made in respect of the capital costs referred to in clause (e).

C.B.C. Growth Forecast and Land Valuation Municipality of Lakeshore 2025 Council Workshop

Growth Forecast



- Based on applications in the planning process, approximately 83% of all apartment units will be in buildings that have a minimum of 5 storeys and minimum of 10 residential units.
- Therefore, of the 1,369 apartment units identified for the long-term forecast period, 1,131 units would be considered C.B.C. eligible units.

Development Location	High-Density Housing Growth, 2024 to 2051 ^[1]	C.B.C Eligible Share (%)	C.B.C Eligible Housing Growth, 2024 to 2051		
Municipal-Wide Total	1,369	83%	1,131		

^[1] High density includes accessory apartments, bachelor, 1-bedroom, and 2-bedroom+ apartments. Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.

Total Land Values for Growth Forecast



- The eligible high-density growth forecast was aligned with the average land valuations from the Market Analysis Report undertaken by Otto & Company.
- The acres of land by area associated with the C.B.C. eligible units were provided by staff.
- The estimated total acres are multiplied by the land values to determine a total land value, estimated at approximately \$34.50 million. This is the denominator in the C.B.C. calculations.

Area	Total C.B.C. Eligible Units	Average Units Per Acre	Estimated Total Acres	Average Land Value Per Acre	Total Land Value
Waterfront Property	-			\$1,760,000	\$0
Non-waterfront Property	1,131	40	28.3	\$1,220,000	\$34,496,000
Total	1,131		28.3		\$34,496,000

Cost Allocations

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Potential Services to be Considered

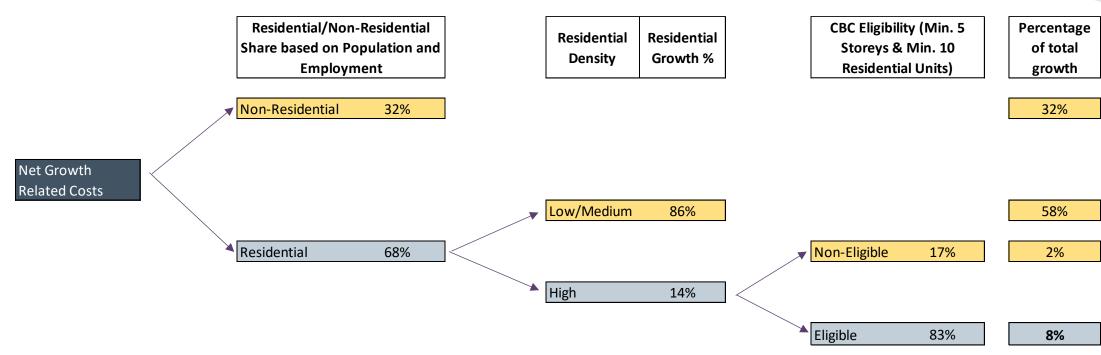


The types of growth-related capital that can be included in a C.B.C. can include:

- Non-D.C. eligible services:
 - Municipal administration building expansions, museums, public art, heritage preservation, landfill, affordable housing, public realm improvements, planning-related studies ineligible under the D.C., etc.;
- Former Services recovered under Section 37 of the Planning Act (if applicable);
- Parkland Acquisition, except for parkland dedication related; and
- D.C. eligible services (Growth-related capital not included in the D.C.).

Example – C.B.C. Recovery for Municipal-Wide Services

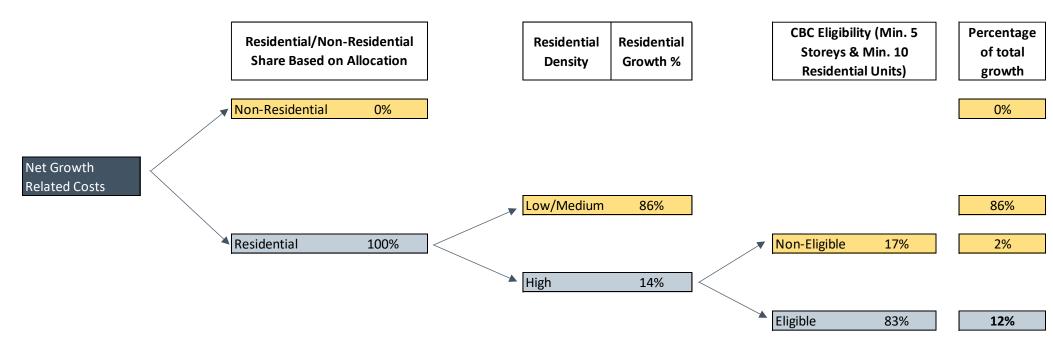




- ¹ Gross Cost is net of deductions for Benefit to exisitng, excess capacity, grants, subsides, and other contributions, etc.
- Allocation between residential and non-residential growth would be based on the incremental growth in population and employment as provided in the D.C. Growth Forecast.
- Approximately 8% of Municipal-wide C.B.C. eligible cost could be recovered (e.g. infrastructure technology, growth studies, facilities, culture, streetscaping)

Example – C.B.C. Recovery for Affordable Housing





- ¹ Gross Cost is net of deductions for Benefit to exisitng, excess capacity, grants, subsides, and other contributions, etc.
- As affordable housing is a residential-based service, growth-related capital costs have been allocated 100% to residential and 0% to non-residential.
- Approximately 12% of affordable housing C.B.C. eligible costs could be recovered.

Capital Costs and Calculated C.B.C. Rate

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Capital Project Summary & C.B.C. Rate



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		Deductions				Eligible High		
Service	Gross Cost	Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions	Net Growth- Related Cost		Density Residential		
Infrastructure Technology	2,990,000	1,719,000	1	1,271,000		10)1,700	
Growth Studies	750,000	149,000	-	601	1,000	4	18,200	
Other - Municipal Hall	25,010,000	11,802,000	•	13,208	3,000	1,05	57,700	
Other - Culture and								
Streetscaping	630,000	_	-	630,000		50,400		
Affordable Housing	1,000,000	-	-	1,000	1,000,000		17,700	
Community Benefits								
Charges	125,000	-	-	125	5,000	12	25,000	
Total	30,505,000	13,670,000	-	16,835,000		1,50	500,700	
Total Land Value						34,49	96,000	
Calculated Percentage to Recover all Costs Identified							4.4%	

C.B.C. Eligible Costs:

\$1.50 million

Total Land Valuation: \$34.50 million

C.B.C. rate required to fund C.B.C. eligible costs: 4.4%

Maximum C.B.C. rate as per the *Planning Act*: 4%

Example – C.B.C. Calculation

Beachside Developments





- 2 buildings
- 6 storeys each
- 58 units each
- 1.5 acres of land total

C.B.C. Payable:

✓ At least 5 storeys and 10 units



Land Valuation: \$1.83 million ¹ C.B.C. Rate: 4%

C.B.C. Payable: \$73,200 (\$631 per unit)

¹ Land valuation is estimated using the cost per acre from the Market Analysis Report

Example – C.B.C. Calculation

Beachside Developments





- 2 buildings
- 6 storeys each
- 58 units each
- 1.5 acres of land total

Estimated Municipal Charges:

D.C.: \$1.73 million 1

Parkland: \$81,200²

C.B.C.: \$73,200

Total: \$1.89 million (average of \$16,293 per unit)

¹ Assumes 50% of units are <1 bedroom and 50% of units are 2+ bedrooms

² Assumes PIL rate for apartment units

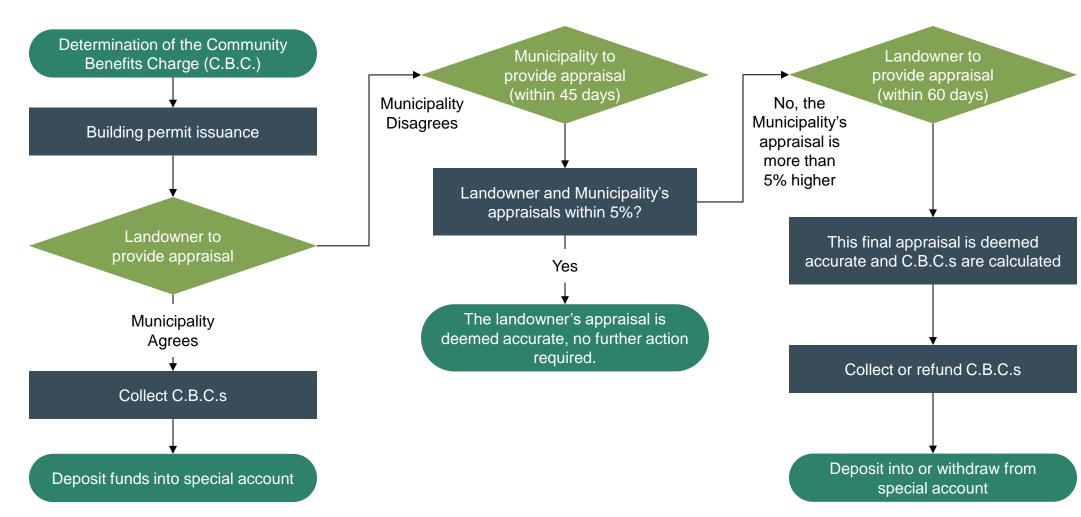
C.B.C. Policies

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C.B.C. Application and Appraisal Process





Next Steps

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Questions

















