



***2023 Financial Information Return
Instructions***

***Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Municipal Finance Policy Branch***

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Attached:

- **Content Changes for FIR2023 - What's New**
- **FIR2023 Illustrative Examples**
- **Functional Classification of Revenues and Expenses**
- **FIR Bulletin 1 - Tile drainage**

FINANCIAL INFORMATION RETURN (FIR) SCHEDULES:

Revenue Schedules:

Schedule 10: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Revenue
Schedule 12: Grants & User fees and service charges

Taxation Schedules:

Schedule 20: Taxation Information
Schedule 22: Municipal and School Board Taxation
Schedule 24: Payments-in-Lieu of Taxation
Schedule 26: Taxation and Payments-in-Lieu Summary
Schedule 28: Upper-Tier Entitlements (Upper-Tier Only)
Schedule 72: Continuity of Taxes Receivable

Expense Schedules:

Schedule 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses
Schedule 42: Additional Information

Tangible Capital Assets Schedule:

Schedule 51A: Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets by Function

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Net Financial Assets/Net debt Schedule:

Schedule 53: Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Net Debt)
And Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition Financing/Donations

Cash Flow Schedule:

Schedule 54: Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows - Direct & Indirect method

Reserves and Reserve Funds Schedule:

Schedule 60: Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

Schedule 61: Development Charges Reserve Funds

Schedule 62: Development Charge Rates

Financial Position:

Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Remeasurement Gains and Losses:

Schedule 71: Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Long term liabilities:

Schedule 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

Schedule 74E: Asset Retirement Obligation Liability (AROs')

Other Information Schedules:

Schedule 76: Government Business Enterprises (GBE)

Schedule 77: Other Entities (DSSAB, Health Units, Homes for seniors, etc.)

Schedule 80: Statistical Information

Schedule 81: Annual Debt Repayment Limit (ARL)

Schedule 83: Notes

1. Introduction

Role of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is responsible for establishing requirements for municipal accounting, financial reporting, municipal auditing, and other matters related to the financial health of municipalities as set out in Section 3 of the Municipal Affairs Act.

Section 294(1) of the Municipal Act specifically states that each municipality will annually report on its financial affairs, accounts, and transactions. This takes the form of the annual Financial Information Return (FIR).

Purpose of the Financial Information Return

Information reported in the Financial Information Return is extracted and stored in the Ministry's database. The data is available to ministries, municipalities, other local government agencies and municipal associations for the following purposes:

- Developing provincial fiscal policy
- Developing municipal finance policy
- Monitoring local sector performance
- Examining the financial status of municipalities
- Calculating municipal grant allocations
- Municipal debt limit reports
- Forecasting and budgeting
- Financial and statistical data requests
- Municipal management tool/comparative tool
- Local economic profiles and information on local services and service levels for use by industry

Users

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other ministries are major users of the information collected in the Financial Information Return and use the information for policy development, evaluation, and monitoring. Other users include the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal, municipalities, municipal associations, Statistics Canada, other provinces, the investment and banking communities, debenture holders, the academic community, consultants, and others interested in the municipal sector.

Because of the wide range of users and the provincial programs that make use of the data in the FIR, it is imperative that the Return be prepared accurately and completed promptly.

Intent

The information included in the Financial Information Return should reflect the audited financial statements of the municipality (PSAB Standards).

Whom to Contact for Assistance:

If you require advice or assistance regarding these instructions or the return, please call the FIR Co-ordinator at (437) 833-9995 in the Municipal Finance Policy Branch, email Fir.mah@ontario.ca or contact a Municipal Services Office of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, listed below.

2. Municipal Services Offices - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Municipal Service Office	Municipalities Served
Central Municipal Services Office 777 Bay St, 16th Floor Toronto, ON M7A 2J3 (416) 585-6226 1-800-668-0230	City of Toronto, City of Hamilton, Regional Municipalities of: Durham, Halton, Niagara, Peel, York, District Municipality of Muskoka, Simcoe
Eastern Municipal Services Office Rockwood House 8 Estate Lane Kingston, ON K7M 9A8 (613) 545-2100 1-800-267-9438 Fax: (613) 548-6822	City of Ottawa, City of Kawartha Lakes, Counties of Frontenac, Haliburton, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prescott and Russell, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry
Municipal Services Office North (Sudbury) 159 Cedar Street, Suite 401 Sudbury, ON P3E 6A5 (705) 564-0120 1-800-461-1193	City of Greater Sudbury, Districts of Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Timiskaming
Municipal Services Office North (Thunder Bay) 435 James Street South, Suite 223 Thunder Bay, ON P7E 6S7 (807) 475 1651 1-800-465-5027	Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay
Western Municipal Services Office 659 Exeter Road, 2nd Floor London, ON N6E 1L3 (519) 873-4020 1-800-265-4736	Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Region of Waterloo, Counties of Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Wellington

3. Preparation and Submission of the FIR

Deadline for Completion: May 31, 2024

Completion Requirements:

Data is entered in an Excel file which contains worksheets for each FIR schedule.

Municipalities can submit their 2023 FIR by using the Smart FIR2023 template.

A list of submission requirements is shown on the FIR website for each reporting year.

4. **Declaration of the Municipal Treasurer**

The Declaration affirms that all schedules agree with the books and records of the municipality and its consolidated entities and that the schedules have been completed in accordance with the instructions.

All schedules should be prepared in conjunction with the audited financial statements. Any material deviation should be explained on Schedule 83.

The Declaration of the Municipal Treasurer is labelled Schedule 02 in the FIR.

Municipalities will be providing this electronically once you're ready to submit your return electronically (net file). Please see page 17 of the Smart FIR Municipal User Guide.

Smart FIR options – attaching files when submitting your return

With the Smart FIR2023, you will be able to attach the financial statements when you are ready to submit. (Please refer to the Smart FIR Municipal User Guide)

Every municipality is also responsible for submitting their Financial Statements to the Ministry.

Financial Statements, including a signed Auditor's Report can now be submitted electronically to:
Fir.mah@ontario.ca

It is preferred that Municipalities submit a PDF (Portable Document Format) version of the Financial Statements, although other formats such as Word or Excel would also be acceptable.

Municipalities that choose to submit their Financial Statements electronically are no longer required to send hard copies to their local Municipal Services Office. Those Municipalities unable to submit electronically should continue to mail a hard copy of their Financial Statements to their local Municipal Support Office. The addresses of the Municipal Support Offices are shown in section 2 of this Introduction.

Please note that the Ministry no longer requires a report from the Municipal Auditor on the FIR since the FIR is not audited. **Nevertheless, the information provided in all schedules should be derived from and be able to trace back to the audited financial statements.**

Municipalities retain the option to involve their auditor in the preparation of the FIR if they so desire.

On the Declaration, Schedule 02, Municipalities should enter the name and details of a contact person for the information contained in the FIR. Also, the date the schedules are completed should be entered (note that the date is automatically displayed but can be overwritten).

5. Recommended Order for Completion of Schedules

It is recommended that municipalities complete the FIR schedules in the order given below. Within each schedule, the sections should be completed sequentially, unless otherwise noted.

Tax schedules should be completed first. Please note that while all municipalities complete Schedules 20, 22, 24, 26, only upper-tiers complete Schedule 28. Only lower-tiers and single-tiers complete Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes Receivable.

Certain schedules (10, 70) are completed after others because they contain data points which are automatically updated from other schedules.

Suggested Order	Schedule
1	Schedule 20: Taxation Information
2	Schedule 22: Municipal and School Board Taxation
3	Schedule 24: Payments-in-Lieu of Taxation
4	Schedule 26: Taxation and Payments-in-Lieu Summary
5	Schedule 28: Upper-Tier Entitlements (Upper-Tiers only)
6	Schedule 72: Continuity of Taxes Receivable
7	Schedule 12: Grants & User fees and service charges
8	Schedule 10: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Revenue Schedule 10 cannot be completed until the above schedules are completed since many data points are automatically carried-forward from other schedules. The continuity section of schedule 10 should be completed after Schedule 40 is completed since data is carried-forward from Schedule 40.
9	Schedule 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses Columns in Schedule 40 can be completed sequentially.
10	Schedule 51: Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets Schedule 71: Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses) Schedule 53: Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) And Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition Financing/Donations
11	Schedule 54: Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows – Choose either the Direct or Indirect Method.
12	Schedule 60: Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds Schedule 61: Development Charges Reserve Funds Schedule 62: Development Charge Rates
13	Schedule 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments Schedule 74E: Asset Retirement Obligation Liability
14	Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

15	Schedule 76: Government Business Enterprises Schedule 77: Other Entities (DDSABs, Health Units, Homes for seniors, etc)
16	Schedule 80: Statistical Information Schedule 81: Annual Debt Repayment Limit Schedule 83: Notes

6. Consolidation

Subject to the exceptions noted below, all local boards of the municipality and all entities established by the municipality are to be consolidated. All joint local boards are to be proportionally consolidated **if the boards are controlled by the municipality per PS 1300 or if a government partnership exists whereby the municipality has shared control over the board per PS3060.** (Please refer to the section on proportional consolidation)

Please note that PSAB section 1300.07 indicates that an organization is to be consolidated if it is controlled by the municipality. (Section 1300.07: “The government reporting entity should comprise government components and those organizations that are controlled by the government.”) **In addition, PS 3060.29 indicates that government partnerships should be proportionately consolidated. (Section 3060.29: “Financial statements should recognize the public sector entity’s interest in partnerships, except for business partnerships, using the proportionate consolidation method.”)**

Municipalities have the authority under Ontario Regulation **599/06** of the Municipal Act, 2001 to establish municipal services corporations. For FIR purposes, corporations and organizations that are controlled by the government should be fully consolidated and reported in the appropriate functional category if they are not deemed to be government business enterprises. If deemed to be government business enterprises, they will be reported in the same manner as Municipal Electric Utilities (using modified equity method).

Notwithstanding the instructions above, the following types of local boards **are not** to be consolidated in the FIR:

- **Children’s Aid Societies**
- **Conservation Authorities**
- **Harbour Commissions**
- **Humane Societies**
- **Municipal Hospitals**
- **Provincial Area Library Boards**
- **School Boards**

Gas and Telephone Utilities *

If gas and telephone utilities or other municipal service corporations are deemed to be government business enterprises, then they are to be consolidated in the same manner as a municipal electric utility. They are to be consolidated using the modified equity method. If deemed to be a local board or a department of a municipality then they are fully consolidated. Please contact the FIR

Co-ordinator by e-mail at Fir.mah@ontario.ca for further information.

Further, the following funds are not consolidated because they **are not deemed to be assets or revenues of the municipality.**

- **Ontario Home Renewal Plan (OHRP) funds**
- **Pension funds**
- **Trust funds, including perpetual care funds for cemeteries.**

Municipalities will report **sinking funds** in **Schedule 70 of the FIR**. Please **do not report** the annual revenue of sinking funds on Schedule 10 and the payment of principal and interest on Schedule 40.

7. Accounting and Financial Reporting Requirements

Enter all amounts to the nearest dollar.

Full Accrual Basis of Accounting

Accrual basis of accounting recognizes the financial effects of transactions in the period(s) in which they occur irrespective of when the cash has been received or paid. It requires that tangible capital assets be reported on the balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position) at historical cost and expensed (amortized) in the annual results of operations over their estimated useful lives.

Highlight of Recent and Upcoming Public Sector Accounting Standard Changes

- **Financial Instruments (FIs) and the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses:**
Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (2023 calendar year for municipalities). These standards address the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of FIs. Notable changes include the accounting for and reporting of embedded derivatives. There will also be a shift to fair value measurement of certain financial instruments, with unrealized gains/losses recorded on a new statement called “Statement of Remeasurement Gains/Losses” that will become part of the municipal set of financial statements. Four standards to be adopted simultaneously:
 - PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation
 - PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation
 - PS 3041 Portfolio Investments
 - PS 3450 Financial Instruments

Asset Retirement Obligations: **New PS3280 Asset Retirement Obligations is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (2023 calendar year for municipalities).**

PS 3280 Standard AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized.

An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of a tangible capital asset, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

Before PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations was in effect, obligations regarding landfills were within the scope of PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities. When PS 3280 came into effect, PS 3270 was removed from the CPA Handbook and landfill liabilities are now accounted for as asset retirement obligation so that all asset retirement obligations can be accounted for in a consistent manner under the scope of PS 3280.

- **Conceptual Framework and new Reporting Model:** The new Conceptual Framework was issued in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA Handbook) on December 1, 2022. PS 1202, the new Financial Statement Presentation standard (replaces PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation), sets out PSAB's new Reporting Model and was approved in March 2023. Both the Conceptual Framework and the Reporting Model in Section PS 1202 will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. **Earlier adoption is permitted only if the Conceptual Framework is also adopted at the same time.** Prior period amounts would need to be restated to conform to the presentation requirements for comparative financial information in this Section.

2023 FIR to reflect changes in effect for the 2023 calendar year.

Reporting of Loans from Reserve Funds in the Financial Information Return (FIR)

Loans from reserve funds are not included in the totals for schedules 70 and 74.

Section 2500.08 of the PSA Handbook requires that financial transactions in individual funds are to be combined and any inter-fund balances and transactions eliminated.

Reporting of Capital Grants

Capital grants are reported directly in the consolidated statement of operations on Schedule 12 columns 5, 6 & 7.

Reporting of Provincial Gasoline Tax Revenue

Provincial gasoline tax revenues are reported in the consolidated statement of operations: revenue, as a **Conditional grant for Transit services** if the gasoline tax revenues were utilized during the Year. Report Provincial Gas Tax revenue on Schedule 12 under the transit sub-function. . If the Provincial Gas Tax revenue has not been used in the current year, it should be reported in Schedule 60 (Obligatory Reserve Fund/Deferred Revenue column 1).

Reserve Funds established to retain provincial gasoline tax revenues are reported as deferred revenue on Schedule 60 (Schedule 60 lines 0860 & 5690 column 1).

Reporting of Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF) (formally known as Federal Gasoline Tax) Revenue

Canada Community-Building Fund (formerly known as Federal gasoline tax) revenues are reported in the consolidated statement of operations: revenue, on Schedule 12 column 6 as a conditional grant if the CCBM revenues were utilized during the year. The Federal grants are to be used across several project categories to address local priorities. Information on the eligible project categories can be found at [Infrastructure Canada - The Canada Community-Building Fund](#). If the Canada Community-Building Fund revenue has not been used in the current year, it should be reported in Schedule 60 (Obligatory Reserve Fund/Deferred Revenue column 1).

Reserve Funds established to retain Canada Community-Building Fund (Federal gasoline tax) revenues are reported as deferred revenue on Schedule 60 (Schedule 60 lines 0862 & 5691 column 1).

Reserves, Reserve Funds, and Deferred Revenue

Reserves and reserve funds are comprised of funds set aside for specific purposes by Council and funds set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation or agreement. For financial reporting purposes, reserve funds set aside by legislation, regulation or agreement are obligatory reserve funds and are reported as deferred revenue, a liability, on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Other discretionary reserve funds and reserves are balances within the accumulated surplus.

Reserve Fund:

Monies set aside for a specific purpose as required by provincial legislation, a municipal by-law, or agreement.

Obligatory Reserve Fund:

Monies set aside and legally restricted by provincial legislation, a municipal by-law, or agreement. The funds are raised for a specific purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose. The main Obligatory Reserve Funds are the Development Charges Reserve Funds that are regulated by the *Development Charges Act, 1997*.

Recent changes have been made to the Development Charges Act, 1997. Section 26.1 of the Development Charges Act has allowed for deferred payments for builders of rental housing, non-profit housing, and institutional development. If there are changes made to the financial statements resulting from the recent updates to the Development Charges Act, 1997, these changes should be reflected in the FIR. Schedules 60 and 61 have been updated to reflect these recent changes. The Notes section in Schedule 83 (Line 0070) can also be used to provide any additional information.

Discretionary Reserve Fund:

Monies set aside for a specific purpose by Council and legislated by municipal by-law. If council should decide to spend the money for purposes other than what it was originally intended for, then a new by-law must be passed under section 417(4) of the Municipal Act.

Reserve:

Monies set aside by approval of Council and not restricted by legislation or municipal by-law.

Reserves can be related to projects that are of a nature prescribed and managed by approval of Council. Reserves make no reference to any specific asset and do not require the physical segregation of money or assets.

Generally, all revenues should be recorded in the statement of operations with the exception of deferred revenue (obligatory reserve funds).

Schedule 60: Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds, is provided to record allocation of surplus to reserves and reserve funds.

Deferred revenue that is used in the current year is reported as revenue in Schedule 60, column 1 (Obligatory reserve funds and deferred revenue). Unspent deferred revenue is recorded as a liability in Schedule 70, SLC 70 2410 01.

Netting of Revenues and Expenses

Generally, there is **no** netting of revenue against expenses with the following exceptions:

- **Insurance recoveries**
- **Retail sales tax refunds**

In all other circumstances, transactions are to be reported on a gross basis. The issue of debt instruments by upper-tier municipalities on behalf of lower-tier governments and lower-tier agencies, boards and commissions, and for school boards are to be reported on the appropriate receivable line in Schedule 70 and as part of the upper-tier debt in Schedule 70. Debt charges pertaining to these debt instruments are however not to be reported on the upper-tier municipality's schedule 10 and 40.

Transactions Involving Other Municipalities

Generally, all transactions involving other municipalities are to be reported on a gross basis. For example, where a municipality provides firefighting services to a neighbouring municipality, the expenditure would be shown gross on Schedule 40, Consolidated Statement of Operations: expenses, and the amounts recovered would be reported in Schedule 12, Grants, User fees and service charges, column 3 (Other municipalities).

There has been some confusion with respect to the reporting of water/wastewater revenues and expenditures between lower and upper-tier municipalities. As a general rule, you should determine which municipality has the statutory responsibility to provide the service in question; the reporting method follows accordingly.

Where a particular function is a statutory responsibility of the upper-tier municipality, then all amounts raised for the function by a lower-tier through upper-tier tax rates, or as amounts added to tax bills, are to be treated as amounts raised for upper-tier purposes and reported on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. In the case where revenues are raised through user fees or service charges, the lower-tier reports the revenue in Schedule 12, Grants & user fees and service charges, column 4 (User fees and service charges). The upper-tier reports the revenue in Schedule 12, column 3 (Other municipalities).

Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSMs) and District Social Services Administration Boards (DSSABs)

If the municipality designated as a Consolidated Municipal Service Manager is an upper-tier which provides CMSM services to its lower-tiers only, the upper-tier consolidates the operations of the CMSM in its FIR.

If the cost of CMSM services is included in the upper-tier tax rate, the lower-tiers do not report expenditures for CMSM services in Schedule 40. Note that Upper-Tier tax rates are reported in Schedules 22 and 24. If the upper-tier recovers some or all of its costs through an invoice, the payment to the upper-tier is reported in Schedule 40 as contracted services (column 4).

Where the CMSM consists of a county and a single-tier or two upper-tiers, reporting will reflect the nature of the consolidation agreement between the parties.

If the municipality designated as a CMSM has a purchase of service agreement with the other party, the CMSM reports CMSM operations in its FIR. The municipality (i.e. county or single-tier) which purchases services will report expenditures for CMSM services as contracted services in Schedule 40.

If the Consolidated Municipal Service Manager is organized as a joint local board, the operations of the CMSM are proportionally consolidated among the municipalities which are a party to the consolidation agreement.

District Social Services Administration Boards (DSSABs)

District Social Services Administration Boards are not fully or proportionally consolidated.

Schedule 77 captures the financial position and operations of the District Social Services Administration Board.

Proportional Consolidation

Joint local boards and home for seniors are proportionally consolidated if the entities are controlled by the municipality per PS 1300 or if a government partnership exists whereby the municipality has shared control over the entity per PS 3060.

Proportional consolidation is a method of accounting and reporting whereby a municipality's pro rata share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that are subject to joint control is combined on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the municipality's Financial Information Return. This method of accounting differs from full consolidation in that only the municipality's share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses is reported.

Transactions

Material transactions between the municipality and its consolidated local entities must be eliminated on consolidation.

Where proportional consolidation of a local board is applicable, the municipality is to reflect its proportional share of the gross revenues and the gross expenses of the local board.

8. Social Housing Consolidation Issues

Please refer to the MMAH Social Housing Treatment Document posted on the FIR website for further information.

Local Housing Corporations

Local Housing Corporations (LHC) should be fully consolidated in the FIR of the municipal service manager. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing commissioned KPMG to report on the transfer of social housing to Local Housing Corporations in November 2000. The KPMG report, entitled, Financial Reporting Guidance: Social Housing Transfer to Local Housing Corporations concluded:

LHCs are Government Not-For-Profit Organizations for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, they should apply the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook accounting guidelines for government not-for-profit organizations in maintaining their accounts and preparing their financial statements. The service manager in preparing their own financial statements should consolidate the LHC line by line on a uniform basis of accounting after eliminating inter-governmental unit transactions and balances.

Mortgages transferred to Local Housing Corporations (LHCs) should be reported in the financial statements of the LHCs. The municipal service manager will, therefore, reflect LHC debt obligations through the consolidation of the LHC in the FIR.

Ontario Housing Corporation debentures which were not transferred to Local Housing Corporations should not be reflected as debt of municipalities in the FIR. As the debentures are not assignable, the Ontario Housing Corporation will continue to hold the debentures.

Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporations

Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporations should be fully consolidated in the FIR if the municipality acts as the service manager, effectively controlling the strategic financial and operating policies, and the municipality controls a majority of the appointments to the Board of Directors of the Municipal Non-Profit Corporation.

The November 2000 report by KPMG indicated that municipal financial statement preparers will need to examine the structure of any existing municipal non-profit housing corporations that are part of the municipal reporting entity to determine whether they are accountable to the service manager and are owned or controlled by it. It is expected, given that the service manager will have authority over the municipal non-profit's strategic financial and operating policies, either directly or through its control of the members appointed to serve as directors, that many of these organizations would be part of the reporting entity of their respective service manager and as such be consolidated with it.

Private Non-Profits and Co-operative Housing Corporations

The financial activities of Private Non-Profits and Co-operative Housing Corporations should not be consolidated in the Financial Information Return.

The November 2000 KPMG report also did not make a recommendation regarding Private Non-Profits. In most cases, these bodies are not deemed to be local boards, i.e. part of the Municipal Service Manager, and municipalities do not control or hold ownership in the organizations. It should be pointed out; however, that municipalities do provide funding to these organizations.

9. Municipal Electric Utilities & Municipal Service Corporations **(Ontario Reg 599/06)**

The Energy Competition Act, 1998, requires municipalities choosing to continue providing hydro-electric services beyond November 7, 2000, to do so through an entity incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act.

In the Financial Information Return, municipalities are to account for their ownership interests in municipal electric utilities and other municipal service corporations as government business enterprises, regardless of the method used to report municipal electric utilities in the annual Financial Statements. To provide for consistent financial reporting in the FIR, municipalities are to account for ownership using the modified equity method. (Please see the CPA PSA Handbook, Government Reporting Entity, paragraph PSAB 1300.35 and PSAB 3070 Investments in Government Business Enterprises). The modified equity method reports the net assets of the municipal electric utility as a one-line investment in the Financial Information Return.

Reporting Municipal Electric Utilities & Municipal Service Corporations in the FIR

The annual net income (deficit) for the municipal electric utility is reported in Schedule 10 on SLC 10 6020 01 (Net Income for Government Business Enterprise for year).

Please note, Government Business Enterprise Equity at the end of the year in SLC 10 6090 01 will equal Government Business Enterprise Equity at the beginning of the year, plus Net Income for Government Business Enterprise for the year, plus any adjustments, less dividends paid. This can be expressed as:
$$\text{SLC 10 6090 01} = \text{10 6010 01} + \text{10 6020 01} + \text{10 6060 01} - \text{10 6065 01}$$

Government Business Enterprise Equity from SLC 10 6090 01 is carried forward to SLC 70 5080 01 in the Accumulated Surplus (Deficit) section. Government Business Enterprise Equity or net assets are also reported by the municipality in the “other financial assets” section on SLC 70 0820 01.

For further information please refer to Accounting for Electric Utilities by Municipalities in Ontario, dated April 2000, Ontario Regulation 599/06: Municipal Service Corporations and PSAB 1300 Government Reporting Entity and PSAB 3070 Investments in Government Business Enterprises.

10. Tangible Capital Assets

Please follow the same accounting and financial reporting standards contained in the PSA Handbook: PS 3150 Tangible Capital Assets that are utilized to produce the annual financial statements. PS 3150 provides the standards for recognizing tangible capital assets, the measurement of these assets and the requirement to amortize tangible capital assets. The cost of tangible capital assets less their accumulated amortization is reported under non-financial assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Schedule 70 of the FIR). In addition, tangible capital assets are reported on Schedule 51 of the FIR.

11. Asset Retirement Obligation Liability

Account for asset retirement obligations, including solid waste landfill closure and post-closure liabilities, as per PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations in the Public Sector Accounting (PSA) Handbook.

PS 3280 guides municipalities to report asset retirement obligations in municipal financial statements. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of tangible capital asset, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

Before PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations was in effect, obligations regarding landfills were within the scope of PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities. When PS 3280 came into effect, PS 3270 was removed from the PSA Handbook and landfill closure and post closure liabilities fell within the scope of PS 3280.

12. Capital Leases

Capital leases can be categorized as lease purchase agreements which are deemed leased tangible capital assets.

For further details, please refer to PSAB guideline PSG-2, Leased Tangible Capital Assets, and to PSG-5, Sale-leaseback transactions.

For information on financing leases beyond the life of Council, please see Ontario Regulation 46/94.

Lease Purchase Agreement (Tangible Capital Lease)

A leased tangible capital asset is defined as a lease that, from the point of view of the lessee, transfers substantially all the benefits and risks incident to ownership of a tangible capital asset to the lessee. A leased tangible capital asset is a non-financial asset that has physical substance and a useful life extending beyond an accounting period, and is held under lease for use, on a continuing basis, in the production or supply of goods and services. Under the terms and conditions of the lease, substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to ownership are, in substance, transferred to the government without necessarily transferring legal ownership.

A leased tangible capital asset is reported in the following schedules:

Schedule 74, Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

Report the leased tangible capital asset in the section - Debt burden of the municipality: Analysed by debt instrument, in SLC 74 1240 01 (Lease purchase agreements /Tangible capital assets).

Also, use Schedule 74E, Asset Retirement Obligation Liability, to report asset retirement obligations for the municipality by functional category.

Schedule 51, Statement of Tangible Capital Assets

Report the value of leased tangible capital assets under the appropriate function and sub-function.

Schedule 40, Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses

Annual lease payments for the tangible capital asset are allocated between repayments of the liability, interest expense and any related executory costs.

The annual interest payments are functionalised in Schedule 40 in column 2 (Long Term Debt Charges - Interest).

Sale-Leaseback Transaction

A Sale-Leaseback Transaction involves the sale of property by a government and the leasing of the same property, or a portion thereof, back to the government. The transaction may be affected through a series of concurrent sale transactions involving more than one external party or organization within

the government reporting entity, with the end result being that the government retains the use of the property, or a portion thereof.

In substance a sale-leaseback transaction that results in a Leased Tangible Capital Asset is a financing arrangement as the government still retains substantially all the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of the property. When this is the case, follow the procedures for leased tangible capital assets.

13. Inter-functional Adjustments

Beginning with the FIR2002, separate columns are provided in Schedule 40 for the reporting of Inter-Functional Adjustments and the Allocation of General Government:

Column 12 Inter-functional adjustments

Column 13 Allocation of program support

By providing two separate columns it is possible to identify the amounts reported for each purpose.

Interdepartmental Transfers

The inter-functional adjustments column in Schedule 40, column 12 is used to report the transfer of expenses between departments (sub-functions).

As an example, an interdepartmental transfer may be made if the waterworks department provides hydrant service for fire protection purposes and initially reports the expenditure. The waterworks department should allocate the expenditure for hydrant services to fire services using column 12 (inter-functional adjustments). On the line for the waterworks system, a negative amount is entered in column 12 or added to the existing balance in the column. An equal positive amount should be added to the balance in column 12 on the line for fire services.

Municipalities should report inter-functional adjustments if all the following conditions are met:

- A service is provided by one sub-function to one or more other sub-functions.
- Expenditures incurred in providing the service to another sub-function can be easily identified.
- A consistent method is used to determine the amount to be transferred between sub-functions
- The method used to determine the amount to be transferred is easily explainable.

Column Total for Inter-Functional Adjustments

The column total for inter-functional adjustments in SLC 40 9910 12 will always be zero because each interdepartmental transfer entered as a negative amount in column 12 for one sub-function has

a corresponding positive interdepartmental transfer entered for another sub-function.

14. Allocation of Indirect Costs (reported on the line for Program Support)

Municipalities are required to allocate indirect costs reported on the line for Program Support in Schedule 40 to other sub-functions, including Governance and Corporate Management. In contrast, the line for Corporate Management is used to report indirect costs that would be difficult to allocate to sub-functions. Expenses reported as Corporate Management are not allocated to other sub-functions. Please see the chapter entitled “Functional Classifications” for definitions of Program Support and Corporate Management. Please note that the line for Program Support is not intended for “adjustments”.

Column 13, Allocation of Program Support, records the amount to be allocated in SLC 40 0260 13 as a negative value. The amounts allocated to other sub-functions are recorded as positive amounts in column 13: SLC 40 xxxx 13.

In contrast, the column for Inter-Functional Adjustments is used to record interdepartmental transfers between services other than general government. It is asked that municipalities not use SLC 40 0240 12 (Governance line, Inter-functional Adjustments column) or SLC 40 0250 12 (Corporate Management line, Inter-functional Adjustments column) to record indirect costs to be allocated downwards in Schedule 40 to other sub-functions. Generally, any negative values entered on the governance and corporate management lines in column 12 would represent amounts to be allocated to other sub-functions.

When the Inter-Functional Adjustments column is used to record interdepartmental transfers and the allocation of indirect costs, neither type of transaction can be isolated. We do not know which entries represent interdepartmental transfers and which entries represent the allocation of indirect costs. This works against the objective of transparency in financial reporting.

Please note that the Inter-Functional Adjustments column does not contain a formula for summing expenses for salaries, wages, and employee benefits; materials; and contracted services. It is a standalone column separate from those expense categories. Therefore, the content of expenses reported as Inter-Functional Adjustments for Governance in SLC 40 0240 12 and for Corporate Management in SLC 40 0250 12 is unknown.

In addition, there is no standardized method for allocating Inter-Functional Adjustments reported on the Governance and Corporate Management lines to sub-functions. Note that Inter-Functional Adjustments reported on the Program Support Line in SLC 40 0260 12 do form part of the total to be allocated to other sub-functions in SLC 40 0260 13.

To sum up, standardized reporting of indirect costs in Schedule 40 using line 0260 (Program Support) and column 13 (Allocation of Program Support) is essential for the comparability of FIR data and the MPMP efficiency measures based on that data.

Amount of Program Support Allocated to Other Sub-functions.

The amount of Program Support to be allocated in SLC 40 0260 13 equals the sum of the following cells times -1:

Salaries, wages and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04
Rents and financial expenses	SLC 40 xxxx 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12

The amount to be allocated is shown as a negative value in SLC 40 0260 13 while the amounts allocated to other sub-functions are shown as positive values. The total for column 13 will be zero since the sum of the amounts allocated to individual sub-functions is a positive number which is equal to the negative number in SLC 40 0260 13.

Allocation Methods for Municipalities of Different Sizes

Municipalities are asked to use a standardized method of allocation for Program Support, based on population. The municipality must indicate the allocation method used in SLC 94 0201 03.

Population	Method of Allocation	
100,000+	MBN Canada (OMBI method)	Required
Under 100,000	Percentage of Total Expenses	Required
	OR Modified Percentage of Total Expenses	Required

ALLOCATION METHOD: Percentage of Total Expenses

Summary of Method:

This method is used by municipalities with populations under 100,000. Expenses for each service listed in Schedule 40, i.e., sub-function, are expressed as a percentage of Total Expenses.

Only 5 object categories of expenses are used in determining Total Expenses: salaries, wages & employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenses; and inter-functional adjustments.

Expenses for each sub-function are divided by Total Expenses to determine a percentage of Total Expenses. The amount to be allocated equals the percentage of Total Expenses times the amount of Program Support in (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

Total Expenses for the columns used from Schedule 40 are expressed net of Program Support.

Steps:

1. The amount of Program Support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

Since Program Support is shown as a negative value in Schedule 40, it is necessary to multiply Program Support in (SLC 40 0260 13) by (-1) to convert it to a positive number.

2. Determine expenses for each sub-function.

For each sub-function, expenses equal:

Sum of:

Salaries, wages and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04
Rents and financial expenses	SLC 40 xxxx 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12

3. Determine Total Expenses.

Sum of:

Salaries, wages and employee benefits	SLC 40 9910 01 less SLC 40 0260 01
Materials	SLC 40 9910 03 less SLC 40 0260 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 9910 04 less SLC 40 0260 04
Rents and financial expenses	SLC 40 9910 05 less SLC 40 0260 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 9910 12 less SLC 40 0260 12

Note that the amount of Program Support in each column (SLC 40 0260 xx) is subtracted from the column Total in line 9910.

4. Calculate expenses for each sub-function as a % of Total Expenses.

For each sub-function, divide expenses by Total Expenses and multiply by -1. Convert to a percentage by multiplying by 100 or formatting as a percentage.

5. Determine the amount of Program Support allocated to each sub-function.

For each sub-function, multiply the amount of Program Support in (SLC 40 0260 01) by (-1) and multiply by the percentage of Total Expenses.

6. For each sub-function, enter the amount of Program Support as a positive value in column 13 (Allocation of Program Support). TIP: Copy Schedule 40 to a new workbook and add columns to calculate the percentage of total expenses. (See Table 1)

Table 1. Allocation Method: Percentage of Total Expenses

Calculating the amount of Program Support to be allocated to each sub-function.

Method: Copy Schedule 40 and add columns A, B, C. Note: dummy data is used in this example.

		Salaries, wages & employee benefits	Materials	Contracted services	Rents & Financial Expenses	Inter- functional Adjustments	Program Support	SUBTOTAL	% of Total Expenses From Col. A: SUBTOTAL / TOTAL Expenses Less Program Support	Amount of Program Support to be Allocated in SLC 40 xxxx 13 (Col. 13 times -1 times Col. B)
		(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(12)	(13)	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C.
Line	Governance	500,000	100,000	0	100,000	0		700,000	2.62%	10,487
0240										
0250	Corp. Management	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0		500,000	1.87%	7,491
0260	Program Support	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	-400,000	NA		
0299	Subtotal	800,000	300,000	200,000	300,000	0		NA		
0410	Fire	600,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		1,200,000	4.49%	17,978
0420	Police	800,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	0		1,300,000	4.87%	19,476
		!	!	!	!	!			!	!
9910	TOTAL	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	100,000		27,100,000		
	TOTAL Expenses Less Program Support	9,900,000	9,900,000	1,900,000	4,900,000	100,000		26,700,000		
								Total	100.0%	400,000

The total amount of Program Support to be allocated to all other sub-functions equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1). This amount will equal the Total in Column C, "Amount of Program Support to be Allocated in SLC 40 xxxx 13".

The three vertical dots indicate continuation of the worksheet, so that all sub-functions are listed.

Subtotals for service areas, such as the Subtotal for General Government, are not allocated Program Support since Program Support is allocated only to individual sub-functions. Subtotal lines end in xx99. In this example, the Subtotal for General Government is SLC 40 0299 xx.

ALLOCATION METHOD: Modified Percentage of Total Expenses

Summary of Method:

This method may be used by municipalities with populations under 100,000.

This method is used when a municipality has already allocated to sub-functions a substantial amount of indirect costs that would otherwise be reported as Program Support. Program Support is not allocated to these sub-functions in this method.

In the Modified Percentage of Total Expenses method, Program Support will be allocated only to sub-functions which have not been directly allocated indirect costs.

Steps:

This method is similar to the Percentage of Total Expenses method:

1. The amount of Program Support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

Since Program Support is shown as a negative value in Schedule 40, it is necessary to multiply Program Support in (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1) to convert to a positive number.

2. Determine expenses for each sub-function which will be allocated Program Support.

For each sub-function, expenses equal:

Sum of:

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits	SLC 40 xxxx 01
Materials	SLC 40 xxxx 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 xxxx 04
Rents and financial expenses	SLC 40 xxxx 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 xxxx 12

3. Determine Modified Total Expenses.

In this method, Modified Total Expenses does not include sub-functions which have been directly allocated indirect costs which would otherwise be reported on the line for Program Support. As in the Percentage of Total Expenses method, Program Support is netted from expenses.

Modified Total Expenses equals:

Salaries, wages & Employee benefits	SLC 40 9910 01 less SLC 40 0260 01 less excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 01
Materials	SLC 40 9910 03 less SLC 40 0260 03 less excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 03
Contracted services	SLC 40 9910 04 less SLC 40 0260 04 less excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 04
Rents & financial expenses	SLC 40 9910 05 less SLC 40 0260 05 less excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 05
Inter-functional adjustments	SLC 40 9910 12 less SLC 40 0260 12 less excluded sub-functions in SLC 40 xxxx 12

4. Calculate sub-function expenses as a % of Modified Total Expenses.

For each sub-function, divide expenses by Modified Total Expenses and multiply by -1. Convert to a percentage by multiplying by 100 or formatting as a percentage.

5. Determine the amount of Program Support allocated to each sub-function.

For each sub-function, multiply the amount of Program Support in (SLC 40 0260 01) by (-1) and multiply by the percentage of Modified Total Expenses Less Program Support.

6. For each sub-function, enter the amount of Program Support as a positive value in column 13 (Allocation of Program Support).

ALLOCATION METHOD: MBN Canada (OMBI) Method

Summary of Method:

This method is used by municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more.

As for the other allocation methods, the amount of Program Support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).

The MBN Canada (OMBI) method of allocation divides Program Support expenses into 23 categories:

Accounts payable, accounts receivable, budgeting, compensation management, facilities and property management, fleet, health and safety, HR counselling, IT Application delivery & data management, Infrastructure tool access (Data and Voice), insurance/risk management administration, labour and employee relations, mailroom, payroll, printing and graphics, program accounting, program specific communication, program legal support, purchasing, records management, staffing.

Each Program Support category is assigned a type of unit or “driver” to measure consumption of Program Support services by each sub-function in Schedule 40. Consumption is the basis of allocating Program Support expenses for each category of Program Support.

For each sub-function and category of Program Support, the percentage of driver units consumed is determined. The percentage of driver units is multiplied by the total dollar amount assigned to the Program Support category.

For each sub-function, add the amount of Program Support to be allocated for all categories of Program Support. Record the total in Schedule 40, column 14 (Allocation of Program Support).

Example: Driver Units for Printing and Graphics

In this example, expenses are allocated for **printing and graphics**, one of the 23 categories of Program Support.

The “**driver**” or **type of unit** specified for printing and graphics is the *number of impressions*. In this example, \$350,000 in printing and graphics expenses are to be allocated, representing salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenses; and inter-functional adjustments. If the roadway’s sub-function consumes 10% of impressions, it is allocated 10% of printing and graphics expenses or \$35,000.

Steps: MBN Canada (OMBI) Method

1. **Total Program Support to be allocated equals (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1).**
2. **Divide Program Support in (SLC 40 0260 13) times (-1) among all Program Support categories.**

In the Excel workbook, enter expenses for each Program Support category in column “a” in the Total line.

3. For each Program Support category, determine the number of “driver” units consumed by each sub-function.

This information is entered by hand in column “b” of the Excel workbook for every category of Program Support and every sub-function.

4. For each Program Support category, calculate the total number of driver units.

In the Excel workbook, the total number of driver units in column “b” is summed and entered in line 9999 of column “b”.

5. For each sub-function and category of Program Support, calculate “driver” units as percentage of total “driver” units.

The percentage is automatically calculated in the Excel workbook and entered in column “c”.

6. For each sub-function and category of Program Support, determine the amount of Program Support to be allocated.

In this step, the percentage of driver units is multiplied by the amount of Program Support.

The amount allocated is automatically calculated in the Excel workbook in column “d” and equals Program Support in column “a” times the percentage of total “driver” units in column “c”.

7. For each sub-function, add the amounts of Program Support to be allocated for all categories of Program Support.

In the Excel workbook this is done automatically. For every sub-function, the amounts allocated for every Program Support category are summed. The total is automatically entered in the last tab of the workbook, titled “Total Program Support”.

8. Enter Total Program Support for each sub-function in Schedule 40 in column 13.

The municipality enters data from the Excel workbook in Schedule 40, by sub-function.

Program Support Categories and related “driver” units

Program Support service area (Please see the chapter on Functional Classifications for definitions)	Allocation “Driver” (type of units) used to track usage by each sub-function
Accounts payable	Number of invoices paid / Transactions processed
Accounts receivable	Number of transactions
Budgeting	Estimated time
Compensation management	Average head count (full-time, part-time, casual)
Facilities and property management	Floor space (on a facility by facility basis) or Average head count (full-time, part-time and casual) in each building
Fleet	Time and material
Health and Safety	Average headcount (full-time, part-time and casual)
HR Counselling	Average headcount (full-time, part-time and casual)
IT Application delivery & data management	Estimated time
Infrastructure tool access (Data and Voice)	Number of PC=s or Phone lines
Insurance/risk management administration	Insurance premiums or Claims
Labour and employee relations	Number of grievances or Average headcount of employees (full-time, part-time and casual)
Mailroom	Program cost
Payroll	Number of cheques / direct deposits
Printing and graphics	Number of impressions, including photocopies
Program accounting	Estimated time
Program specific communication	Estimated time
Program legal support	Estimated time
Purchasing	Volume of transactions
Records management	Number of records
Staffing	Number of job postings (both internal and external)
Stores & commodity management	Value of goods processed, or Number of stores requisitions processed
Training and development	Average headcount (full-time, part-time and casual)

15. Debt Burden of the Municipality

- A) Schedule 70: Consolidated Financial Position, reflects all outstanding debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities and all debt assumed from others including debt retirement funds and own sinking funds in SLC 70 2610 01, 70 2620 01 and 70 2630 01.

If long term debt has been specifically issued on behalf of a Government Business Enterprise, the amount is reported in SLC 70 2660 01. Long term debt issued on behalf of other municipalities, school boards and others (**includes tile drain loans**) and will be recovered from these organizations and others is reported in the appropriate line: SLC 70 0861 to 0868.

Debt retirement funds and sinking fund debt is to be reported in SLC 70 0863 and 0864 respectively.

- B) Schedule 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments, reflects the gross and net debt burden of the municipality.

To arrive at the net debt burden of the municipality, debt issued by the municipality, including debt issued on behalf of consolidated entities, is added to debt assumed by the municipality from others. From this amount is subtracted debt assumed by others, debt retirement funds and own sinking funds.

The debt burden includes all types of debentures, mortgages, and leasing agreements where there is an obligation or clear intention to acquire the asset at the end of the lease period. In addition, bank loans are considered as long-term liabilities if:

- (a) The loan is made for capital purposes, and
- (b) The bank cannot demand payment before maturity of the loan.

Municipalities may assume debt issued by other municipalities as a result of a municipal reorganization (annexation or amalgamation), debt issued on behalf of a joint project or board, or debt issued on behalf of other bodies, such as a public utilities commission.

Where debt is assumed by another municipality, it is reported by the municipality which assumed the debt and the municipality that issued the debt reflects the debt as debt assumed by others.

Given that Tile Drainage loans were issued in the name of the municipality, the obligations to repay the loans reside with the municipality. Tile Drainage loans are not loan guarantees – they are loans issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). Municipalities are obliged to repay the monies to OMAFRA whether or not the farmers fulfil their repayment obligations to respective municipalities. Tile Drainage Loans should be included in the calculation of the debt burden of the municipality.

16. Coding of Data points (SLC Number)

In the FIR, each data point is identified by a unique SLC Number. The SLC Number identifies the Schedule, Line and Column where a data point is located. SLC means “Schedule-Line-Column”.

For example, SLC 10 9930 01 refers to Schedule 10, Line 9930, Column 1.

Each Schedule is identified with a 2-Digit Number, which is displayed in the top right-hand corner of each Schedule.

Each Line is identified with a 4-Digit Line ID, which is displayed in the left margin beside every line on every Schedule.

Each Column is identified with a 2-Digit Column Number, which is displayed in every column heading.

In the FIR, there are several cases where amounts are automatically carried-forward from one schedule to another. On these lines, the SLC Number where an amount is carried-forward from will be shown in the Line Description.

For example, Schedule 10, Line 0810 for Ontario conditional grants is automatically carried-forward from Schedule 12, Line 9910, Column 1. Thus SLC 12 9910 01 is displayed on this Line, identifying the source of the carry-forward amount.

FIR2023 Content Changes

Schedule	SLC	Heading	Description
The following changes are due to the adoption of new accounting standards: PS 3280: Asset Retirement Obligations and PS 3450: Financial Instruments. Data points have been streamlined.			
MAJOR CHANGES			
71	New **	Statement of Remeasurement Gains & Losses	This schedule captures the portfolio gains and losses.
74E	New **	Asset Retirement Obligation Liability	This section, captures the Asset Retirement Obligation Liability by functional classifications.
51C	Deleted	Construction-in-progress - detail eliminated	Replaced with one line on schedule 51B
79	Deleted	Community Improvement Plans	This schedule has been eliminated.
80B	Deleted	Schedule 80B - Section 7: Alternate service delivery arrangements	This schedule has been eliminated.
MINOR CHANGES			
10	10 1888 01	Vacant Home Tax	Vacant Home Tax line added to capture Vacant Home Tax Revenue.
10	10 2099 01	Annual Surplus/(Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)	Updated language
10	10 2060 01	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at the beginning of year	Updated language
10	10 9950 01	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at the end of year	Updated language
10	10 4205 01	Canada Community - Building Fund for Operating Expenses: Capacity Building	Canada Community- Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax) - now captures only these lines.
10	10 4099 01	Canada Community - Building Fund for Capital Expenses	
10	10 4299 01	Canada Community - Building Fund Recognized in the Year	
12	12 0632 xx	Transit - Accessible	Updated language, applies to schedule 12, 40 & 51A.
40	40 0632 xx		
51A	51A 0632 xx		
12	12 1220 xx	Assistance to Seniors	Updated language, applies to schedule 12, 40 & 51A.
40	40 1220 xx		
51A	51A 1220 xx		
12	12 1230 xx	Child care and early years learning	Updated language, applies to schedule 12, 40 & 51A.
40	40 1230 xx		
51A	51A 1230 xx		
51A	51 xxxx 14	ARO Increase in TCA Cost	New line added as per PSAS.
51B	51 2405 xx	Construction-in-progress	Consolidated the Construction-in-progress details on Schedule 51C to one line (2405) on Schedule 51B; Schedule 51C eliminated.
53	53 1010 01	Annual Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) (SLC 10 2099 01)	Updated language as per PSAS.
53	53 1020 01	Acquisition of tangible capital assets	This line is automatically populated from Schedule 51.
53	53 1032 01	Change in construction-in-progress	This line is automatically populated from Schedule 51.
53	53 1301 01	Net Change in Remeasurement Gains (Losses) for the year (SLC 71 1299 01)	This line is automatically populated from the new Schedule 71.
54B	54B 2023 01	Accretion expense	Accretion expense line added as per PSAS.
60	60 5635 01	Development Charges Cash Collected (SLC 61B 0299 28)	This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61B line 0299 column 28.
60		Municipal Development-Related Charges	New heading & section D added to capture Spend/Allocate Balance for this section.
60	60 6001 xx	Development Charges: Highways (roads and structures)	New line captures spend/allocate balances.
60	60 6002 xx	Development Charges: Wastewater services, including sewers and treatment services	New line captures spend/allocate balances.
60	60 6003 xx	Development Charges: Water supply services, including distribution and treatment	New line captures spend/allocate balances.
60	60 6004 xx	Parkland Special Account	New line captures spend/allocate balances.
60	60 6005 xx	Community Benefits Charges Special Account	New line captures spend/allocate balances.
Schedule 61 has been split into two tabs:			
61A	New **	Development Charges Receivable	Captures New Development Charge Installments Receivable.
61B	New **	Development Charges Cash Collected	Captures New Development Charges Cash Collected and Development Charges Earned.
61A & 61B	New **	Updated eligible Development Charge Services list	Updated eligible development charge service lists.
62 & 62A	New **	Updated eligible Development Charge Services list	Updated eligible development charge service lists.
70	70 0817 01	Portfolio Investments	New lines added as per PSAS.
	70 0818 01	Derivatives	New lines added as per PSAS.
	70 0819 01	Financial assets, designated to the fair value category	New lines added as per PSAS.
	70 2271 01	Derivatives	New lines added as per PSAS.
	70 2272 01	Financial assets, designated to the fair value category	New lines added as per PSAS.
	70 2920 01	Asset retirement obligation liabilities	New lines added as per PSAS.
	70 6604 01	Unfunded Asset Retirement Obligation Costs	New lines added as per PSAS.
70		<u>New section added: Accumulated Surplus (Deficit) comprised of:</u>	
	70 9980 01	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) (SLC 10 9950 01)	This line is automatically populated from SLC 10 9950 01.
	70 9981 01	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Remeasurement Gains (Losses) (SLC 10 9950 01)	This line is automatically populated from SLC 71 9910 01.
	70 9982 01	Total Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)	This line is automatically calculated.
77A, B, C & D	77 0660 xx	Asset Retirement Obligations	New lines added as per PSAS for DSSABs.
	77 9960 xx	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)	New lines added as per PSAS.
	77 9970 xx	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Remeasurement Gains (Losses)	New lines added as per PSAS.
	77A1040 xx	Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Remeasurement Gains (Losses)	New lines added as per PSAS.
80A	80 1610 01	Vacant Home Tax	New line added to capture number of properties for which vacant home tax was levied in 2023.

2023 FIR Reporting Changes:

Asset Retirement Obligations & Financial Instruments

Illustrative Examples

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Disclaimer

- Interpreting and applying Public Sector Accounting Standards is a local responsibility.
- Municipalities are responsible for making local decisions that are in compliance with the law, such as applicable statutes and regulations, and are encouraged to consult with their local auditor.
- Examples provided in this document are for illustrative purposes only and may not reflect municipal circumstances or practices. They should not be relied upon as a comprehensive resource and are not a substitute for legal, accounting, or other professional advice.
- Rules and standards referenced within are subject to change.
- Local decisions which may impact the reporting of transactions could include, but are not limited to:
 - For the ARO standard – asset scoping, timing of recognition, discount rates selected, and transitional provision applied; and
 - For the FI standards – fair value measurement considerations, reporting of embedded derivatives, and application of transitional provisions.

Reminder: FIR reporting should align with municipalities' audited financial statements. Please use Schedule 83: Notes to report variances, if any.

1. Reporting an asset retirement obligation (ARO) for a newly purchased, developed, or constructed tangible capital asset.

Example Case Study

- A municipality purchases a building with asbestos for \$4,000,000 on January 1, 2023.
- The useful life of the building is ten years, after which the building will be demolished.
- An estimate of the removal of asbestos is \$800,000 in ten years.
- The present value of \$800,000 using a discount rate of 3% is \$595,275.
- The municipality uses straight-line amortization.
- The municipality sought auditor advice on how to record the transaction.

Table: The building's annual accretion and amortization expense (2023 – 2032)

		PV years	TCA Cost (\$)	Accumulated Amortization (\$)	Net Book Value (\$)	ARO Liability (\$)	Annual Amortization of ARO (\$)	Annual Accretion of ARO (\$)
January 1	2023	10	4,595,275	-	4,595,275	595,275	0	0
December 31	2023	9	4,595,275	459,528	4,135,748	613,133	459,528	17,858
December 31	2024	8	4,595,275	919,055	3,676,220	631,527	459,528	18,394
December 31	2025	7	4,595,275	1,378,583	3,216,693	650,473	459,528	18,946
December 31	2026	6	4,595,275	1,838,110	2,757,165	669,987	459,528	19,514
December 31	2027	5	4,595,275	2,297,638	2,297,638	690,087	459,528	20,100
December 31	2028	4	4,595,275	2,757,165	1,838,110	710,790	459,528	20,703
December 31	2029	3	4,595,275	3,216,693	1,378,583	732,113	459,528	21,324
December 31	2030	2	4,595,275	3,676,220	919,055	754,077	459,528	21,963
December 31	2031	1	4,595,275	4,135,748	459,528	776,699	459,528	22,622
December 31	2032	0	4,595,275	4,595,275	-	800,000	459,528	23,301
							4,595,275	204,725

Illustrative journal entries

To record initial recognition at Jan 1, 2023:		
Building (TCA)	\$4,000,000	
Building (ARO)	\$ 595,275	
Bank		\$4,000,000
Asset Retirement Obligation (liability)		\$ 595,275
To record annual amortization expense allocation for 2023 year:		
Amortization Expense (TCA) (\$4 million/10 years)	\$400,000	
Amortization Expense (ARO) (\$595,275/10 years)	\$ 59,528	
Accumulated Amortization (TCA)		\$400,000
Accumulated Amortization (ARO)		\$ 59,528
To record annual accretion expense for the 2023 year:		
Accretion Expense (per table on previous page)	\$ 17,858	
Asset Retirement Obligation (liability)		\$ 17,858
To record removal of asbestos in 2033:		
Asset Retirement Obligation (liability)	\$800,000	
Bank		\$800,000

FIR Reporting

- The new tangible capital asset (TCA) is recorded as an addition or betterment.
- PS3280 AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of tangible capital assets, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.
- PS3280.24 tells us that "upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, a public sector entity should recognize an asset retirement cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset (or a component thereof) by the same amount as the liability".
- For the purposes of preparing the FIR, in the case where a municipality acquires, constructs, or develops a TCA that requires restoration or rehabilitation at the end of its useful life, the entity would recognize a liability as a credit, then add a corresponding addition to the cost of the asset as a debit. The increase in the cost that relates to the ARO liability (the debit) is recorded in the new field "ARO Increase in TCA Cost" on Schedule 51A.

Schedule 51A Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets**ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION**

ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION												
	COST						AMORTIZATION				2023 Closing Net Book Value	
	2023 Opening Net Book Value	2023 Opening Cost Balance	Additions and Betterments	ARO Increase in TCA Cost	Disposals	Write Downs	2023 Closing Cost Balance	2023 Opening Amortization Balance	Annual Amortization	Amortization Disposal		2023 Closing Amortization Balance
	1	2	3	14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
0299 General Government.												
Protection Services												
0410 Fire												
0420 Police			4,000,000	595,275			4,595,275		459,528		459,528	4,135,747
0421 Court Security												
0422 Prisoner Transportation												
0430 Conservation Authority												
0440 Protective Inspection and Control												
0445 Building Permit and Inspection Services												
0450 Emergency Measures												
0460 Provincial Offices Act (POA)												
0498 Other												
0499 Subtotal	0	0	4,000,000	595,275	0	0	4,595,275	0	459,528	0	459,528	4,135,747
Transportation Services												

Record the new asset plus the increase in cost that relates to the ARO

Record amortization expense for the 2023 year

Schedule 40 Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Interest on Long Term Debt	Materials	Contracted Services	Rents and Financial Expenses	External Transfers	Amortization	Total Expenses Before Adjustments
	1	2	3	4	5	6	16	7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General government								
0240 Governance								0
0250 Corporate Management								0
0260 Program Support								0
0299 Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection Services								
0410 Fire								0
0420 Police					17,858			17,858
0421 Court Security								0
0422 Prisoner Transportation								0
0430 Conservation Authority								0
0440 Protective Inspection and Control								0

Record accretion expense for the 2023 year



According to PS 3280.08 (a), accretion expense is the increase in the carrying amount of a liability for asset retirement obligations due to the passage of time. In the FIR, accretion expense is recorded in the following schedules and fields:

- Schedule 40 Column 5 Rents and Financial Expenses for the corresponding functional category
- Schedule 74E Column 5 Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense.

In the FIR, the ARO liability (the credit) is recorded in the new schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments in Column 3 "Liability Incurred during the Year" field. This schedule requires the recording of the liability by functional classification. This schedule also requires recording any accretion expense, if applicable.

The ending balance in row 9910, Column 7, Liabilities for ARO at End of Year, automatically populates line 2920 in Schedule 70, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments**14. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION LIABILITY**

ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	Liabilities for ARO at Beginning of Year	Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Liability	Liability Incurred During the Year	Liability Settled During the Year	Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense	Increase (Decrease) Reflecting Change in the Estimate of F-148-100...	Liabilities for ARO at End of Year
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
0299 General Government							0
0499 Protection Services			595,275		17,858		613,133
0699 Transportation Services							0
0999 Environmental Services							0
1399 Health Services							0
1299 Social and Family Services							0
1499 Social Housing							0
1699 Recreation and Cultural Services							0
1899 Planning and Development							0
1910 Other							0
9910 Total Asset Retirement Obligations	0	0	595,275	0	17,858	0	613,133

Record the liability at year end as well as the accretion expense for the year.

If the ARO relates to a landfill, please use "Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Liability" column.

Schedule 70 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Liability For Contaminated Sites		
2910 Remediation Costs of Contaminated Sites		
Liability For Asset Retirement Obligations		
2920 Asset Retirement Obligation Liabilities		613,133
9940	TOTAL Liabilities	613,133
9945	Net Financial Assets (Net Debt): Total Financial Assets LESS Total Liabilities	-613,133

This amount will pre-populate from the ending ARO liabilities balance of Schedule 74E.

2. Reporting an ARO for an existing tangible capital asset – Retrospective method

Example Case Study

- A municipality has identified an existing tangible capital asset requiring future remediation.
- The asset was purchased July 1, 2017, and is estimated to have a 15-year life, at which time it will be demolished.
- The estimate to satisfy the remediation at Dec 31, 2032 is \$1,000,000.
- The municipality chooses to discount the ARO using a 5% discount rate. The present value of the future outflows at July 1, 2017 is \$481,017.
- The municipality uses straight-line amortization.
- After discussions with their auditor, the municipality plans to use a retrospective transition method.

Table: The asset's annual accretion and amortization expense (2017 – 2032)

		PV years	TCA Cost (\$)	Accum Amortization (\$)	Net Book Value (\$)	ARO Liability (\$)	Annual Amortization of ARO (\$)	Annual Accretion of ARO (\$)
July 1	2017	15	481,017	-	481,017	481,017	0	0
December 31	2017	14.5	481,017	16,034	464,983	492,896	16,034	11,879
December 31	2018	13.5	481,017	48,102	432,915	517,541	32,068	24,645
December 31	2019	12.5	481,017	80,170	400,848	543,418	32,068	25,877
December 31	2020	11.5	481,017	112,237	368,780	570,589	32,068	27,171
December 31	2021	10.5	481,017	144,305	336,712	599,118	32,068	28,529
December 31	2022	9.5	481,017	176,373	304,644	629,074	32,068	29,956
December 31	2023	8.5	481,017	208,441	272,576	660,528	32,068	31,454
December 31	2024	7.5	481,017	240,509	240,509	693,554	32,068	33,026
December 31	2025	6.5	481,017	272,576	208,441	728,232	32,068	34,678
December 31	2026	5.5	481,017	304,644	176,373	764,643	32,068	36,412
December 31	2027	4.5	481,017	336,712	144,305	802,875	32,068	38,232
December 31	2028	3.5	481,017	368,780	112,237	843,019	32,068	40,144
December 31	2029	2.5	481,017	400,848	80,170	885,170	32,068	42,151
December 31	2030	1.5	481,017	432,915	48,102	929,429	32,068	44,259
December 31	2031	0.5	481,017	464,983	16,034	975,900	32,068	46,471
December 31	2032	0	481,017	481,017	-	1,000,000	16,034	24,100
							481,017	518,983

Illustrative Journal entries

To record asset retirement obligation at January 1, 2023 (from December 31, 2022 line in previous table):		
Tangible Capital Asset	\$481,017	
Accumulated Amortization		\$176,373
Asset Retirement Obligation Liability		\$629,074
Opening Accumulated Surplus*	\$324,430	
To record amortization expense and accretion expense for the 2023 year (from December 31, 2023 line in previous table):		
Amortization Expense	\$32,068	
Accumulated Amortization		\$32,068
Accretion Expense	\$31,454	
Asset Retirement Obligation Liability		\$31,454

* Adjustment to opening accumulated surplus reflects cumulative accretion and amortization expense from purchase of asset to recognition of ARO (e.g., includes 5.5 years x \$32,068 annual amortization expense and accretion expense to Dec 31, 2022).

FIR Reporting

PS3280 AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of tangible capital assets, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

If your municipality has determined that the **retrospective** method will be used to transition to the new ARO standard in 2023 in your financial records, PS 3280.69 states: "As of the beginning of the fiscal year in which a public sector entity first applies this Section, the entity... recognizes:

- a liability for any existing asset retirement obligations, adjusted for accumulated accretion to that date;
- an asset retirement cost capitalized as an increase to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset;
- accumulated amortization on that capitalized cost; and
- an adjustment to the opening balance of the accumulated surplus/deficit."

In the FIR, to increase the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset, you will need to adjust the 2023 Opening Cost Balance. You may also need to adjust the 2023 Opening Amortization fields to record any accumulated amortization on the capitalized cost before 2023.

Schedule 51A: Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION										
	COST						AMORTIZATION			
	2023 Opening Net Book Value	2023 Opening Cost Balance	Additions and Betterments	ARO Increase in TCA Cost	Disposals	Write Downs	2023 Closing Cost Balance	2023 Opening Amortization Balance	Annual Amortization	2023 Closing Amortization Balance
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0299 General Government, Protection Services										
0410 Fire										
0420 Police										
0421 Court Security										
0422 Prisoner Transportation										
0430 Conservation Authority										
0440 Protective Inspection and Control										
0445 Building Permit and Inspection Services										
0450 Emergency Measures										
0460 Provincial Offices Act (POA)										
0498 Other										
0499 Subtotal		481,017					481,017	176,373	32,068	208,441
0499 Subtotal		481,017					481,017	176,373	32,068	208,441
0499 Subtotal		481,017					481,017	176,373	32,068	208,441

Bump up TCA opening cost balance by \$481,017 in correct functional area

Bump up accumulated amortization opening balance by \$176,373 in correct functional area

Record amortization expense for the 2023 year

You may also need to record an adjustment in the FIR to the opening balance of accumulated surplus.

Schedule 10: Statement of Operations: Revenue

Continuity of Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)		1
2010 PLUS: Total Revenues (SLC 10 9910 01)		\$ 0
2020 LESS: Total Expenses (SLC 40 9910 11)		0
2030 PLUS		
2040 PLUS		
2045 PLUS: PSAB Adjustments		
2099 Annual Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)		0
2060 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at the beginning of year		
2061 Prior Period Adjustments		324,430
2062 Restated Accumulated Surplus (Deficit) at the Beginning of the Year		324,430
9990 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at the end of year (SLC 10 2099 01 + SLC 10 2062 01)		324,430

Record the change in opening accumulated surplus as a prior period adjustment

Schedule 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Interest on Long Term Debt	Materials	Contracted Services	Rents and Financial Expenses	External Transfers	Amortization	Total Expenses Before Adjustments
	1	2	3	4	5	6	16	7
General government								
0240 Governance								0
0250 Corporate Management								0
0260 Program Support								0
0299 Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection Services								
0410 Fire								0
0420 Police					31,454			31,454
0421 Court Security								0
0422 Prisoner Transportation								0
0430 Conservation Authority								0
0440 Protective Inspection and Control								0
0445 Building Permit and Inspection Services								0
0450 Emergency Measures								0
0460 Provincial Offices Act (POA)								0
0498 Other								0
0499 Subtotal	0	0	0	0	31,454	0	0	31,454

Record accretion expense for the year



According to PS 3280.08 (a), accretion expense is the increase in the carrying amount of a liability for asset retirement obligations due to the passage of time. In the FIR, accretion expense is recorded in the following schedules and fields:

- Schedule 40 Column 5 Rents and Financial Expenses for the corresponding functional category
- Schedule 74E Column 5 Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense.

The ARO liability (the credit) is recorded in the new schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments in Column 1 "Liabilities for ARO at Beginning of Year" field. This schedule requires

the recording of the liability by functional classification. This schedule also requires recording any accretion expense for the year, if applicable.

The ending balance in row 9910, Column 7, Liabilities for ARO at End of Year, automatically populates line 2920 in Schedule 70, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

14. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION LIABILITY						
ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	Liabilities for ARO at Beginning of Year	Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Liability	Liability Incurred During the Year	Liability Settled During the Year	Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense	Increase (Decrease) Reflecting Change in the
	1	2	3	4	5	6
0299 General Government						
0499 Protection Services						
0699 Transportation Services						
0899 Environmental Services						
1099 Health Services						
1299 Social and Family Services						
1499 Social Housing						
1699 Recreation and Cultural Services						
1899 Planning and Development						
1910 Other						
9910 Total Asset Retirement Obligations	629,074	0	0	0	31,454	660,528

Record the opening ARO balance

Record the accretion expense for the year

Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Liability For Asset Retirement Obligations		
2920 Asset Retirement Obligation Liabilities		660,528
9940	TOTAL Liabilities	660,603
9945	Net Financial Assets (Net Debt): Total Financial Assets LESS Total Liabilities	-660,328

This amount will pre-populate from the end of year ARO Liabilities balance of Schedule 74E.

3. Reporting an ARO for an existing tangible capital asset – Prospective method

Example Case Study

- A municipality has identified an existing tangible capital asset requiring future remediation.
- The asset was purchased July 1, 2017, and is estimated to have a 15-year life, at which time it will be demolished.
- The estimate to satisfy the remediation at Dec 31, 2032 is \$1,000,000.
- The municipality chooses to discount the ARO using a 5% discount rate. The present value of the future outflows at July 1, 2017 is \$481,017.
- The municipality uses straight-line amortization.
- After discussions with their auditor, the municipality plans to use a prospective transition method.

Table: The asset's annual accretion and amortization expense (2022 – 2032)

		PV years	TCA Cost (\$)	Accum Amortization (\$)	Net Book Value (\$)	ARO Liability (\$)	Annual Amortization of ARO (\$)	Annual Accretion of ARO (\$)
December 31	2022	9.5	629,074	-	629,074	629,074		
December 31	2023	8.5	629,074	62,907	566,166	660,528	62,907	31,454
December 31	2024	7.5	629,074	125,815	503,259	693,554	62,907	33,026
December 31	2025	6.5	629,074	188,722	440,352	728,232	62,907	34,678
December 31	2026	5.5	629,074	251,630	377,444	764,643	62,907	36,412
December 31	2027	4.5	629,074	314,537	314,537	802,875	62,907	38,232
December 31	2028	3.5	629,074	377,444	251,630	843,019	62,907	40,144
December 31	2029	2.5	629,074	440,352	188,722	885,170	62,907	42,151
December 31	2030	1.5	629,074	503,259	125,815	929,429	62,907	44,259
December 31	2031	0.5	629,074	566,166	62,907	975,900	62,907	46,471
December 31	2032	-	629,074	629,074	-	1,000,000	62,907	24,100
							629,074	370,926

Illustrative Journal entries

To record asset retirement obligation at January 1, 2023 (from December 31, 2022 line in previous table):		
Tangible Capital Asset	\$629,074	
Asset Retirement Obligation Liability		\$629,074
To record amortization expense and accretion expense for the 2023 year (from December 31, 2023 line in previous table):		
Amortization Expense	\$62,907	
Accumulated Amortization		\$62,907
Accretion Expense	\$31,454	
Asset Retirement Obligation		\$31,454

FIR Reporting

PS3280 AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of tangible capital assets, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

If your municipality has determined that the **prospective** method will be used to transition to the new ARO standard in 2023, PS 3280.72 states "the entity would recognize:

- (a) Asset retirement obligations where the event giving rise to the obligation (i.e. acquisition, construction, development or normal use) occurred on or after April 1, 2022;
- (b) Asset retirement obligations where the event giving rise to the obligation arose prior to April 1, 2022 and the obligation has not previously been recognized; and
- (c) Asset retirement obligations where the event giving rise to the obligation arose prior to April 1, 2022 and the previously recognized obligation requires adjustment in applying this standard."

To increase the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset in the FIR, you will need to adjust the 2023 Opening Cost Balance to record any adjustments that relate to assets that belonged to the municipality before 2023 that had unreported asset retirement obligations from before the standard came into effect. In this case, there will be no impact to the opening accumulated amortization or the opening balance of accumulated surplus.

Schedule 51A: Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

	COST						AMORTIZATION					
	2023 Opening Net Book Value	2023 Opening Cost Balance	Additions and Betterments	ARO Increase in TCA Cost	Disposals	Write Downs	2023 Closing Cost Balance	2023 Opening Amortization Balance	Annual Amortization	Amortization Disposal	2023 Closing Amortization Balance	2023 Closing Net Book Value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
General Government:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Protection Services							0				0	0
Fire							0				0	0
Police		629,074					629,074		62,307		62,307	566,767
Court Security							0				0	0
Prisoner Transportation							0				0	0
Conservation Authority							0				0	0
Proactive Inspection and Patrol							0				0	0

Bump up TCA opening cost balance by \$629,074 in correct functional area

Record amortization expense for the 2023 year

Schedule 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Interest on Long Term Debt	Materials	Contracted Services	Rents and Financial Expenses	External Transfers	Amortization
	1	2	3	4	5	6	16
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General government							
0240 Governance							
0250 Corporate Management							
0260 Program Support							
0299 Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection Services							
0410 Fire							0
0420 Police					31,454		0
0421 Court Security							0

Record accretion expense for the year

Ontario

According to PS 3280.08 (a), accretion expense is the increase in the carrying amount of a liability for asset retirement obligations due to the passage of time. In the FIR, accretion expense is recorded in the following schedules and fields:

- Schedule 40 Column 5 Rents and Financial Expenses for the corresponding functional category
- Schedule 74E Column 5 Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense.

In the FIR, the ARO liability (the credit) is recorded in the new schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments in Column 1 "Liabilities for ARO at Beginning of Year" field. This schedule requires the recording of the liability by functional classification. This schedule also requires recording any accretion expense, if applicable.

The ending balance in row 9910, Column 7, Liabilities for ARO at End of Year, automatically populates line 2920 in Schedule 70, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

14. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION LIABILITY

ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	Liabilities for ARO at Beginning of Year	Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Liability	Liability Incurred During the Year	Liability Settled During the Year	Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense	Increase (Decrease) Reflecting Change in the	Liabilities for ARO at End of Year
	1 \$	2 \$	3 \$	4 \$	5 \$	6 \$	7 \$
0299 General Government							0
0499 Protection Services	629,074				31,454		660,528
0699 Transportation Services							0
0899 Environmental Services							0
1099 Health Services							0
1299 Social and Family Services							0
1499 Social Housing							0
1699 Recreation and Cultural Services							0
1899 Planning and Development							0
1910 Other							0
9910 Total Asset Retirement Obligations	629,074	0	0	0	31,454	0	660,528

Record the opening ARO balance

Record the accretion expense for the year

Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Liability For Contaminated Sites		
2910 Remediation Costs of Contaminated Sites		
Liability For Asset Retirement Obligations		
2920 Asset Retirement Obligation Liabilities		660,528
9940	TOTAL Liabilities	660,528
9945	Net Financial Assets (Net Debt): Total Financial Assets LESS Total Liabilities	-660,528

This amount will pre-populate from the end of year ARO Liabilities balance of Schedule 74E.

C

4. Reporting an ARO for a tangible capital asset that is no longer in productive use.

Example Case Study

- A municipality has identified an existing tangible capital asset that requires future remediation.
- Asset was purchased in 2000 and is no longer in productive use but remains within the control of the municipality.
- The municipality determines that they have a legal obligation to remediate the asset. The estimate to satisfy the remediation is \$300,000.
- After consultation with their auditor, the municipality determines they should expense the asset retirement cost.

Illustrative Journal entry

To record asset retirement obligation at December 31, 2023 :			
Asset Retirement Obligation Expense	\$300,000		
Asset Retirement Obligation Liability		\$300,000	

FIR Reporting

PS3280 AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of tangible capital assets, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

PS 3280.73 tell us that “for asset retirement obligations associated with tangible capital assets no longer in productive use, the entity would recognize an expense of the same amount as the liability.”

In the FIR, the ARO liability (the credit) is recorded in the new schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments in Column 1 “Liabilities for ARO at Beginning of Year” field. This schedule requires the recording of the liability by functional classification. This schedule also requires recording any accretion expense, if applicable.

The ending balance in row 9910, Column 7, Liabilities for ARO at End of Year, automatically populates line 2920 in Schedule 70, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Schedule 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses

	Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	Interest on Long Term Debt	Materials	Contracted Services	Rents and Financial Expenses	External Transfers	Amortization	Total Expenses Before Adjustments
	1	2	3	4	5	6	16	7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General government								
240 Governance					300,000			0
250 Corporate Management								300,000
260 Program Support								0
299 Subtotal	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	300,000
Protection Services								

Record asset retirement obligation expense

Schedule 74E Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

14. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION LIABILITY							
ANALYSIS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION							
	Liabilities for ARO at Beginning of Year	Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Liability	Liability Incurred During the Year	Liability Settled During the Year	Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense	Increase (Decrease) Reflecting Change in the Estimate of Liability	Liabilities for ARO at End of Year
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
0299 General Government	300,000						300,000
0499 Protection Services							0
0699 Transportation Services							0
0899 Environmental Services							0
1099 Health Services							0
1299 Social and Family Services							0
1499 Social Housing							0
1699 Recreation and Cultural Services							0
1899 Planning and Development							0
1910 Other							0
9910 Total Asset Retirement Obligations	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	300,000

Record the opening ARO balance

Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Liability For Contaminated Sites		
2910 Remediation Costs of Contaminated Sites		
Liability For Asset Retirement Obligations		
2920 Asset Retirement Obligation Liabilities		300,000
9940 TOTAL Liabilities		300,000
9945 Net Financial Assets (Net Debt): Total Financial Assets LESS Total Liabilities		-300,000

This amount will pre-populate from the end of year ARO Liabilities balance of Schedule 74E.

5. Reporting unrealized gains (losses) for portfolio investments and foreign exchanges.

A. Example Case Study (Scenario A – December 31, 2023):

- A municipality has identified a portfolio investment that is publicly traded on an active market. It was purchased in 2022 for \$50.
- After consulting with their auditor, the municipality has determined it must report this investment at fair market value. The fair value at December 31, 2023 is \$200.
- The municipality also has a US \$ payable at year end. In 2022, the accounts payable was recorded at \$50 Cdn.
- In 2023, the payable will require \$75 to settle due to unfavourable foreign exchange rates.

Statement of Financial Position			2023	2022
(A) Financial Assets				
Cash			\$ 75	\$ 75
Portfolio Investment, Fair Value (FV) (Historical cost \$50)			200	50
(B) Financial Liabilities				
Accounts Payable in US\$, FV (Historical value in CDN\$ \$50)			75	50
(A – B) Net Financial Assets			\$200	\$ 75
(C) Non-Financial Assets				
Tangible Capital Assets			100	100
(D) Accumulated Surplus				
Accumulated surplus, before RMG			175	175
Accumulated Remeasurement Gains			125	-
Total Accumulated Surplus			\$300	\$175

Statement of Operations		2023
Annual Surplus		\$ -
Accumulated surplus, before RMG		
Beginning of year		175
End of year		\$175

Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses)		2023
Accumulated remeasurement gains and (losses), Beginning of year		\$ -
Unrealized gains (losses) attributable to:		
Portfolio Investment (FV Gain - 200 - 50)		150
Foreign exchange (FX Loss - 50 - 75)		(25)
Net remeasurement gains and (losses) for the year		\$ 125
Accumulated remeasurement gains and (losses), End of year		\$ 125



FIR Reporting

PS 3450 Financial Instruments 3150.053 states that “a change in fair value of a financial instrument in the fair value category should be recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses as a remeasurement gain or loss until the financial instrument is recognized”.

PS3450.020 states that “a government should include the following items in the fair value category:

(a) derivatives; and

(b) portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market.”

PS 3450.057 tells us that "when a financial instrument is derecognized, a gain or loss is recognized in the statement of operations".

PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation PS.11 states that "at the transaction date, each asset, liability and amount reported in the statement of operations arising from a foreign currency transaction of the government should be translated into Canadian dollars by applying the exchange rate in effect at that date."

Also PS 2601.14 states that "At each financial statement date:

- (a) Monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency; and
- (b) Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency that are included in the fair value category in accordance with FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, section 3450

Should be adjusted to reflect the exchange rate in effect at that date."

PS 2601.18 states that "an exchange gain or loss that arises prior to settlement is recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses". PS 2601.19 (b) states that "in the period of settlement... an exchange gain or loss measured in relation to the exchange rate at the date of the item's initial recognition is recognized in the statement of operations."

Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Financial Assets		
0299 Cash and Cash Equivalents.		1 \$ 75
Investments *		
0817 Portfolio investments		200
0818 Derivatives		
0819 Financial Assets, Designated to the Fair Value Category		
0820 Government Business Enterprises		
0828 Other		
0829		
	Subtotal	200
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		
2210 Canada		
2220 Ontario		
2230 Upper-tier		
2240 Other Municipalities		
2250 School Boards		
2260 Interest On Debt		
2270 Trade Accounts Payable		75
2271 Derivatives		
2272 Financial Liabilities, Designated to the Fair Value Category		
2290 Other		
2299		
	Subtotal	75

Record the portfolio investment at its fair value at Dec 31

Record the foreign exchange payable at its fair value at Dec 31

Schedule 71: Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

0299 Accumulated Remeasurement Gains (Losses), Beginning of The Year		1	\$
Unrealized Gains (Losses) Attributable to:			
0410 Foreign Exchange		-25	
0420 Derivatives			
0430 Portfolio Investments		150	
0440 Other Financial Instruments, Designated to Fair Value Category			
0499	Subtotal	125	
Realized (Gains) Losses, Reclassified to the Statement of Operations			
0610 Foreign Exchange			
0620 Derivatives			
0630 Portfolio Investments			
0640 Other Financial Instruments, Designated to Fair Value Category			
0699		0	
1099 Proportionate Amount of Other Comprehensive Income From Investment in Government Business Enterprise			
1299 Net Change in Remeasurement Gains (Losses) for the Year (SLC 71 0499 01 + SLC 0699 01 + SLC 1099 01)		125	
9910 Accumulated Remeasurement Gains (Losses), End of Year. (SLC 71 0299 01 + SLC 1299 01)		125	

Presentation last saved: Just now

Record the unrealized foreign exchange loss and the unrealized portfolio investment gain

B. Example Case Study (Scenario B – December 31, 2024)

- In 2024, the municipality paid the US\$ payable. Fair value at the time the US\$ payable was paid was \$75 CDN.
- The fair value of the portfolio investment at Dec 31, 2024 remains \$200.

Statement of Financial Position			Statement of Operations		2024
	2024	2023			
(A) Financial Assets			Loss on FX (Historical 50 – FV 75)		\$(25)
Cash	\$ -	\$ 75	Annual Deficit		\$(25)
Portfolio Investment, Fair Value (FV)	200	200	Accumulated surplus, before RMG		
(Historical cost \$50)			Beginning of year		175
(B) Financial Liabilities			Accumulated surplus, before RMG		
Accounts Payable in US\$, FV	-	75	End of year		\$150
(Historical value in CDN\$ \$50)					
(A – B) Net Financial Assets	\$200	\$200			
(C) Non-Financial Assets			Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses)		
Tangible Capital Assets	100	100		2024	
(D) Accumulated Surplus			Accumulated remeasurement gains and (losses), Beginning of year		\$125
Accumulated surplus, before RMG	150	175	Net remeasurement gains and (losses) for the year		-
Accumulated Remeasurement Gains	150	125	Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations		
Total Accumulated Surplus	\$300	\$300	Foreign exchange		25
			Accumulated remeasurement gains and (losses), End of year		\$150

FIR Reporting:

PS 3450 Financial Instruments 3150.053 states that “a change in fair value of a financial instrument in the fair value category should be recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses as a remeasurement gain or loss until the financial instrument is recognized”.

PS3450.020 states that “a government should include the following items in the fair value category:

(a) derivatives; and

(b) portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market."

PS 3450.057 tells us that "when a financial instrument is derecognized, a gain or loss is recognized in the statement of operations".

PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation PS.11 states that "at the transaction date, each asset, liability and amount reported in the statement of operations arising from a foreign currency transaction of the government should be translated into Canadian dollars by applying the exchange rate in effect at that date."

Also PS 2601.14 states that "At each financial statement date:

- (a) Monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency; and
- (b) Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency that are included in the fair value category in accordance with FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, section 3450

Should be adjusted to reflect the exchange rate in effect at that date."

PS 2601.18 states that "an exchange gain or loss that arises prior to settlement is recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses". PS 2601.19 (b) states that "in the period of settlement... an exchange gain or loss measured in relation to the exchange rate at the date of the item's initial recognition is recognized in the statement of operations."

Schedule 71: Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

0299	Accumulated Remeasurement Gains (Losses), Beginning of The Year	125
Unrealized Gains (Losses) Attributable to:		
0410	Foreign Exchange	
0420	Derivatives	
0430	Portfolio Investments	
0440	Other Financial Instruments, Designated to Fair Value Category	
0499	Subtotal	0
Realized (Gains) Losses, Reclassified to the Statement of Operations		
0610	Foreign Exchange	25
0620	Derivatives	
0630	Portfolio Investments	
0640	Other Financial Instruments, Designated to Fair Value Category	
0699	Subtotal	25
1099	Proportionate Amount of Other Comprehensive Income From Investment in Government Business Enterprise	
1299	Net Change in Remeasurement Gains (Losses) for the Year (SLC 71 0499 01 + SLC 0699 01 + SLC 1099 01)	25
9910	Accumulated Remeasurement Gains (Losses), End of Year. (SLC 71 0299 01 + SLC 1299 01)	150

On 2024 FIR, record the reclassification of the foreign exchange loss from the Statement of RMG to the Statement of Operations

6. Reporting unrealized gains (losses) for restricted assets.**Example Case Study**

- A municipality which holds portfolio investments has been advised by their auditor to report select investments at fair value.
 - Some of these investments are related to restricted assets (e.g., obligatory reserve funds).
- Prior to FI reporting changes, the municipality reported externally restricted investment income as deferred revenue.
- Based on discussions with their auditor, the municipality will also report unrealized gains (loss) for restricted assets as deferred revenue.
- The municipality has identified three potential options for reporting unrealized gains (losses) related to restricted assets in the FIR.

FIR Reporting

PS 3450 Financial Instruments PS.053A states that "a change in fair value of a financial asset in the fair value category that is externally restricted should be accounted for in accordance with RESTRICTED ASSETS AND REVENUES, paragraphs 3100.11-.12." Also, PS 3450.056 tells us that "income attributable to a financial instrument that is externally restricted is accounted for in accordance with RESTRICTED ASSETS AND REVENUES, paragraph 3100.11-.12."

PS 3100 Restricted Assets and Revenues PS3100.11 and .12 state:

- PS3100.11 "Externally restricted inflows should be recognized as revenue in a government's financial statements in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified. An externally restricted inflow received before this criterion has been met should be reported as a liability until the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified."
- PS3100.12 "Income on externally restricted assets may or may not be restricted, depending on the terms of the agreement or legislation. If the provisions of the relevant agreement or legislation require that the income be restricted, then the revenue recognition principle in paragraph PS 3100.11 would apply. For example, governing legislation may stipulate that income on unspent development contributions also has to

be used for development. Such income would be recorded as a liability until used for the purpose or purposes specified."

There are three possible options for reporting unrealized gains/losses relating to development charges (DCs) in the FIR:

Option A is to record unrealized gains or losses in Schedule 61B Column 3 Interest and Investment Income Earned for each DC service. This option is appropriate when the unrealized gains or losses all relate to investments held for DCs. If using this option, it won't be possible to break out unrealized gains or losses from realized investment income or interest earned.

Option B is to record unrealized gains or losses in Schedule 60 lines 0895 to 0898 Column 1 Other. This allows the municipality to record unrealized gains or losses separate from investment income or interest earned. It also allows users to segregate unrealized gains or losses that arise from various obligatory reserves such as Canada Community-Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax), DCs, or Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF).

Option A: Use Schedule 61B: Development Charges Cash Collected & Amounts Earned

	Inflows / Revenue						Outflows / Expenditures					
	Development Charges Cash Collected						Development Charges Earned / Utilized					
	Total Opening Development Charges: Cash Collected, Balance, January 1	Development Charges Cash Collected	Interest and Investment Income Earned	Repayment of Monies Borrowed from DC Reserve Fund and Associated Interest	Net Development Charges Cash Collected	Total Development Charges Before Outflows: Cash Collected, Balance, December 31	To Consolidated Statement of Operations	To Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition	Other Disbursements	Monies Borrowed from Development Charges Reserve Fund	Total Development Charges Outflows	Total Ending Development Charges Balance (DC Cash Collected) at December 31
Services	26	2	3	21	6	27	7	8	9	23	11	28
General Government	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Emergency Preparedness Services					0	0					0	0
Electrical Power Services					0	0					0	0
Fire Protection Services					0	0					0	0

The municipality may choose to record the unrealized gains (losses) through the interest and investment income field on Schedule 61B.

Option B: Use Schedule 60: Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

	Obligatory Reserve Funds, Deferred Revenue 1	Discretionary Reserve Funds 2	Reserves 3
0299 Balance, Beginning of Year	\$	\$	\$
0312 Contribution From Operations:			
Development Charges Act			
0615 Net Development Charges Collected (SLC 61B 0299 06 - SLC 61B 0299 03)	0		
0616 Net Development Charges Receivable (SLC 61A 0299 20 - SLC 61A 0299 18)	0		
0699 Subtotal Development Charges Act	0		
0810 Lot Levies			
0820 Subdivider Contributions			
0830 Recreational Land (The Planning Act)			
0834 Community Benefits Charges			
0841 Investment Income			
0842 Interest Earned On Development Charges Receivable (SLC 61A 0299 18)	0		
0860 Gasoline Tax - Province			
0861 Building Code Act, 1992			
0862 Canada Community - Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax)			
0864 Building Canada Fund (BCF)			
0870 Inter - Reserve Fund / Reserves Transfer			
0895 Other Unrealized gains (losses) related to obligatory reserves			

If the municipality wishes to segregate the unrealized gains (losses) from investment income, they may choose to use the "Other" fields in Schedule 60.

Option C is to record unrealized gains or losses in Schedule 70 line 2490 Column 1 Other. This allows the municipality to record unrealized gains or losses separate from investment income or interest earned but doesn't provide details on which obligatory reserve fund the unrealized gains and losses relate to.

Option C: Use Schedule 70: Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		
2210 Canada		
2220 Ontario		
2230 Upper-tier		
2240 Other Municipalities		
2250 School Boards		
2260 Interest On Debt		
2270 Trade Accounts Payable		75
2271 Derivatives		
2272 Financial Liabilities, Designated to the Fair Value Category		
2290 Other		
2299 Subtotal		75
2301 Estimated Tax Liabilities (PS3510)		
Deferred Revenue		
2410 Obligatory Reserve Funds (SLC 60 2099 01)		0
2490 Other		0
2499 Subtotal		0

The municipality may also choose to record unrealized gains (losses) related to obligatory reserve funds in the "Other" box of Schedule 70.

Functional Classification of Expenses and Revenues

The functional categories described below are used in the following schedules:

- **Schedule 12: Grants, User Fees, and Service Charges**
- **Schedule 40: Statement of Operations: Expenses**
- **Schedule 51: Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets**

FUNCTIONS:

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General government in Schedule 40 consists of three categories: governance, corporate management, and program support.

Note that the general government function appears as a single line in Schedule 12, Grants, User Fees, and Service Charges for Specific Functions and in Schedule 51, Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets.

Line 0240 Governance

Election management

Election night management
Registration

Council

Council members
Administrative staff directly supporting Council members.

Council support

Agenda preparation
Minute taking
Council protocol
A/V services
Research for Council members

Office of the Mayor/Chair

Mayor/Chair
Administrative support

Line 0250 Corporate Management

CAO/City Manager

CAO/City Manager
Direct administrative support
Corporate strategic planning

Corporate accounting

Financial statement preparation
Preparation of FIR
Statistics Canada and other general returns

Corporate budgeting

- Budget coordination
- Design of budget documents, guidelines and templates

Corporate communication

- Website management
- Large mail outs
- General information telephone lines
- Switchboard
- Brand management
- Corporate news releases

Corporate financial policy and analysis

- Creating purchasing policies
- Developing overall financial direction for the municipality

Corporate legal support

- Lawsuits of general or large-scale nature
- Legal support to changes to the overall nature of the municipality.

Debt management

- Debt payment
- Debt registration
- Sinking fund management
- Issuing agent negotiations

Development charge administration

- By-law development
- Determination of charge
- Collection of charge
- Administration of DC reserves

Emergency planning

- Emergency planning coordinator
- Disaster recovery assets
- Planning exercises

Internal audit

- Value for money audits
- Compliance audits
- Systems audits
- Monetary processing audits

Investments

- Portfolio management
- Investment dealer negotiations
- Cash flow forecasting

Protocol and special events

- Visits of foreign dignitaries
- Large community events
- Parades

Real estate

- Acquisition and disposal of land
- Lease negotiations
- Encroachment agreements and administration of expropriations

Taxation

- Property class shortfalls
- Property tax policy development
- Property tax bill generation
- Payments/receipts processing
- Payments to Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) reported in **SLC 40 0250 04**
- Tax write-offs which cannot be reported in Schedule 72
- Increases to allowances for tax write-offs.

Line 0260 Program Support

All municipalities report program support. Information on allocation drivers is provided for municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more which use the OMBI (MBN Canada) method of allocating program support to other functions. Municipalities with populations under 100,000 use the percentage of total Expenses method or modified percentage of total Expenses method.

In the OMBI (MBN Canada) method, an allocation driver is specified for each area of program support. The allocation driver is the type of unit that will be used to allocate Expenses for each area of program support to other sub functions in Schedule 40. For each sub function, the number of driver units is calculated as a percentage of total driver units. The amount allocated to a sub function for one program support area equals the percentage of total driver units' times the amount to be allocated for that program support area. The allocation process is repeated for each area of program support. The total amount of program support allocated to a sub function equals the sum of the amounts allocated for each area of program support.

For more information on allocation methods, please see section 15 in the Introduction to the FIR instructions entitled, Allocation of Indirect Costs.

Program support service area	Allocation driver (type of units) used to track usage by each sub function
Accounts payable	Number of invoices paid/transactions processed. Creating regular cheques, express cheques, and EFTs Reconciling overdue vendor statements Monitoring the performance of accounts payable
Accounts receivable	Number of transactions Water billing Local improvement billing Special assessment billing Processing bill payments and collections

	Monitoring the performance of accounts receivable
Budgeting	Estimated time. Design and preparation of budget documents, guidelines, templates Support for creation of budgets within each business unit & service Monitoring, reporting, analyzing budget variances
Compensation management	Average Head count (full-time, part-time, casual) Average head count refers to the average annual number of actual employees (NOT FTE) employed by a business unit. Job analysis and evaluation Benefits management Pension management Pay equity maintenance
Facilities and property management	Floor space (on a facility-by-facility basis) or Average head count (full-time, part-time and casual) in each building Average head count refers to the average annual number of actual employees (NOT FTE) employed by a business unit. Asset preservation and coordination of facilities and property Building operations including caretaking, security, and maintenance Rental facilities Utilities and other building costs Note: Operating costs for municipal facilities which are leased to third parties should be reported as corporate management and not program support. These costs are not allocated to other functions.
Fleet	Time and material Administration of vehicle and rolling stock replacement program Inspection, testing, maintenance of vehicles and rolling stock. Training and licensing of operators Maintaining operating and maintenance records for vehicles and rolling stock
Health and Safety	Average headcount (full-time, part-time, and casual) Average head count refers to the average annual number of actual employees (not FTEs) employed by a business unit. Wellness program development and promotion WSIB claims management. Occupational health counselling Investigation of complaints Return to work program
HR Counselling	Average headcount (full-time, part-time, and casual) Average head count refers to the average annual number of actual employees (not FTEs) employed by a business unit. Career counselling advisory and referral EAP Retirement counselling Conflict resolution Harassment advisory

IT Application delivery & data management	Estimated time. Developing requirements for business applications Design, development, acquisition, and implementation of applications Operations of applications such as hardware and software management, capacity and performance monitoring and planning, security and access monitoring, system backup and jobs scheduling Maintenance and support B the ongoing sustainment of applications including application security, user-support, application fixes and updates, maintenance of source code and documentation.
Infrastructure tool access (Data and Voice)	Number of PC's or Phone lines Telephone installations Network configuration Hardware installation of PCs, servers, and peripherals Maintenance, support, and provision of upgrades to current releases of operating system software Support of office automation tools/ software such as spreadsheets, word processing and e-mail products Information and technology training for corporate standard desktop and web-based applications. Planning, design, implementation, and management of network connections (LAN, WAN) Systems management and maintenance of end-to-end connectivity between the desktops, network, and back-end server
Insurance/risk management administration	Insurance premiums or Claims Determining insurance needs Processing insurance claims Insurance adjusting
Labour and employee relations	Number of grievances or Average head count of employees (full-time, part-time, and casual) Collective bargaining Grievances & arbitration administration Employee relations Dispute resolution Municipalities may use the number of union employees in a business unit as the driver if activities are predominantly related to unionized employees. It may be appropriate to use all employees as the driver if activities are directed to all employees. For better precision, the number of grievances per program may be used to allocate the costs of grievances and arbitration administration.
Mailroom	Program cost Receiving and sorting incoming mail/courier deliveries Routing mail from internal and external sources within the organization Coordinating the municipality=s outgoing mail with Canada Post, courier services
Payroll	Number of cheques / direct deposits Processing time and attendance reports Producing pay cheques, processing EFT's Distributing pay cheques, pay statements. Remitting source deductions; producing T4's, etc

Printing and graphics	Number of impressions, including photocopies Document setup Reproduction services Collating and binding Sorting for distribution
Program accounting	Estimated time. Internal financial reporting Account reconciliations Variance analysis
Program specific communication	Estimated time. Program specific advertising or mail outs Detailed website information Program specific phone lines
Program legal support	Estimated time. Contract review Program specific lawsuit support Advice and council specific to one program
Purchasing	Volume of transactions Updating policies, procedures, and by-laws Processing purchasing documents. Approving and enacting the procurement method Awarding the contract
Records management	Number of records Register, classify and file documents. Establishing document handling policies Location and retrieval of documents
Staffing	Number of job postings (both internal and external) Consultation/advice Redeployment Recruitment Position control
Stores & commodity management	Value of goods processed, or Number of stores requisitions processed. Developing commodity management policies, procedures, and standards Receiving, storing, and distributing the commodity Ensuring that adequate commodity stores are available
Training and development	Average headcount (full-time, part-time, and casual) Course needs analysis. Course design Facilitation of training sessions Core competencies identification Course evaluation

Line 0299 Subtotal

The subtotal equals the sum of lines 0240, 0250 and 0260.

PROTECTION SERVICES

Line 0410 Fire

- Administration
- Alarm system
- Auxiliary services
- Equipment
- Fire fighting force (regular and volunteer)
- Fire halls
- Fire prevention and inspection
- Hydrant rental
- OTHER fire protection expenses

Line 0420 Police

- Administration
- Police services boards
- Equipment
- Garages
- Lock ups
- Offices
- Payments for OPP services
- Police animals
- Police communication systems
- Police service
- OTHER police protection expenses

Line 0421 Court security

Perimeter Security – Costs associated with external and or/internal police presence during regular hours to secure the perimeter of the facility, to respond to a specific threat or for high profile matters.

Courtroom Security – Costs associated with the presence of police staff in the courtroom to ensure the safety and security of the proceedings and attendees.

General Courthouse Security Presence – Costs associated with the use of screening stations staffed by police services to screen all public visitors to the courthouse, including the use of magnetometers and x-ray machines, and police staff assigned to perform roving patrols of the court facility.

Prisoner Movement in Courthouse – Costs associated with monitoring the movement of prisoners between holding cells and other areas within the courthouse.

Prisoner Guarding in Holding Cells – Costs associated with guarding and monitoring of prisoners brought to court for trial and held in courthouse holding cells (where applicable).

Prisoner Feeding – Costs associated with the provision of meals to prisoners while in the custody of local police services for the purpose of attending court.

Training that is relevant to court security only.

Equipment that is unique to the member's deployment within court security and does not include equipment that would be utilized if the member was deployed in any other capacity within the police service.

Recruiting that is relevant to the staffing of court security. Costs may include advertising for applicants, physical fitness and/or psychological testing, applicant screening, interviews or any other related human resources expense.

Line 0422 Prisoner transportation

Prisoner Transport – Costs associated with the movement of prisoners between correctional institutions and court locations for the purposes of attending trial.

Prisoner Transport – Youth – Costs associated with the movement of custodial minors (i.e. 12-17 years old) between correctional and/or custodial facilities and court locations for the purposes of attending trial.

Training that is relevant to prisoner transportation only.

Equipment that is unique to prisoner transportation only.

Recruiting that is relevant to the staffing of prisoner transportation only. Costs may include advertising for applicants, physical fitness and/or psychological testing, applicant screening, interviews or any other related human resources expense.

Line 0430 Conservation Authority

Requisition of a Conservation Authority

Line 0440 Protective inspection and control

Administration, if applicable

Animal control

Dog pounds

Fence viewing

Licensing commissions

Pest control

SPCA

Weigh scales

Humane societies: contributions to humane societies

OTHER by law enforcement (where not a public health function) expenses

Line 0445 Building permit and inspection services

Building permit and inspection services include activities undertaken by the building department that relate to the issuance of permits for the construction, renovation, or demolition of buildings under Subsection 8(1) of the *Building Code Act, 1992*.

Administration

Assessment of applicable law compliance

Enforcement activities including issuing orders.

Permits: processing/screening of permit applications, issuing permits

Prosecutions

Plans review.

Record keeping and reporting obligations.

Site inspections

Staff training

OTHER building permits and inspection services

Line 0450 Emergency measures

Administration, if applicable

Flood control,

Flood damage repairs

Ice storm damage repairs

911 SERVICE

OTHER emergency measures expenses

Line 0460 Provincial Offences Act (POA)

Report expenses incurred for Provincial Offences Act (POA) purposes on this line.

Line 0498 Other

Please specify expenses for protection services which are not reported on lines 0410 to 0460.

Line 0499 Subtotal

The subtotal for protection services is equal to the sum of lines 0410 through 0498.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Line 0611 Roads - Paved

Paved (hard top) roads are defined as roads with an asphalt surface, concrete surface, composite pavement, portland cement or surface treatment.

Maintenance includes:

Cold mix patching

Frost heave/base/utility cut repair.

Hot mix patching

Median barrier maintenance

Pavement inspection/inventory

Road patrol

Shoulder dust control/shoulder grading/shoulder graveling.
Surface maintenance/surface sweeping/surface flushing
Surface maintenance activities include crack sealing, spray patching, and slurry.

The following activities are considered capital items and are recorded on Schedule 51

Hot mix patching greater than municipal capitalization threshold.
Hot mix overlay
Surface treatment and double surface treatment
Include administration and direct overhead.

Line 0612 Roads - Unpaved

Unpaved (loose top) roads are defined as roads with a gravel, stone, or other loose travelling surface.

Maintenance includes:

Dust suppression
Loose top grading/loose top gravelling
Road patrol
Spot base repair
Surface inspection/Inventory
Wash-out repair

The following activities are considered capital items and are recorded on Schedule 51 :

Gravel patching greater than municipal capitalization threshold.

Loose top gravelling greater than municipal capitalization threshold
Surface treatment

Include administration and direct overhead.

Line 0613 Roads - Bridges and Culverts

Bridges

A bridge is a structure which provides a roadway or walkway for the passage of vehicles, pedestrians or cyclists across an obstruction, gap or facility and which is greater than or equal to three metres in span.

Causeways

Culverts, including concrete and steel.

A culvert is defined as an opening through soil with a span equal to or greater than three metres.
Include adjacent multiple cell culverts separated by soil with individual spans greater than or equal to three metres.

Pedestrian bridges

A bridge is a structure which provides a walkway for pedestrians or cyclists across an obstruction, gap or facility and which is greater than or equal to three metres in span.

Include administration and direct overhead.

Maintenance includes:

Bridge deck repairs
Bridge inspection/inventory
Damage repair to barriers
Maintain coatings on structural steel.
Maintain concrete on all surfaces.
Remove obstructions upstream.
Replace expansion joint seal.
Sidewalk discontinuity repair
Wash all surfaces of a bridge.
Wash barrel of culvert
Expansion joint - maintain expansion joint, replace expansion joint seal.
Repair de-lamination of exposed concrete deck

Line 0614 Roads - Traffic Operations & Roadside Maintenance**The following activities are considered traffic operations:**

Administration and direct overhead
Bike path maintenance
Child crossing patrols
Illumination
Pavement markings lane and special markings
PXO/Pedestrian priority signal maintenance
Railroad crossings and signals maintenance
Remove lane and special markings.
Signals, signs, safety devices maintenance
Street name maintenance
Traffic sign inspection
Traffic signal/detection system inspection
Traffic studies and data reports
Other traffic control Expenses

The following activities are considered roadside maintenance:

Administration and direct overhead
Curb & gutter maintenance
Debris collection including leaves.
Drainage work: portion of drainage work done under the Drainage Act which benefits municipal roads.
Fence maintenance, Graffiti removal
Guideposts, guard rails and barricades maintenance
Noise wall maintenance
Sidewalk maintenance
Vegetation management including roadside mowing, weed control, tree planting & removal, tree trimming.

Line 0621 Winter Control - except Sidewalks, Parking Lots

Exclude the clearing of sidewalks and parking lots.

Include:

Administration and direct overhead

Brine making

Continuous and spot: snow plowing, ice control, combination plowing/salting/sanding, winging back snow,

Ice blading

Receiving/piling/loading sand and salt

Salting

Sanding and spot sanding

Snow fencing

Snow dump operations

Snow removal

Spring clean-up

Winter drainage

Winter patrol, winter standby,
other winter control expenses

Line 0622 Winter Control - Sidewalks, Parking Lots only

Report only the expenses for clearing sidewalks and parking lots on this line.

Include administration and direct overhead.

Maintenance includes:

Bus stop plowing

Combination parking lot plowing/sanding/salting

Continuous and spot sidewalk plowing

Continuous and spot side sidewalk sanding/salting

Continuous and spot combination sidewalk plowing/sanding/salting.

Parking lot plowing, Parking lot sanding/salting

Line 0631 Transit - Conventional

Conventional transit is defined as all regular public transport services as opposed to specialized transit services for persons with disabilities who are unable to access regular public transport services.

Exclude expenses for transit - accessible.

Include:

Administration, direct overhead, and general expenses, including advertising and promotion; offices and departments, including general manager's office, finance, human resources, marketing, planning; office supplies and telephone; liability expenses other than fleet premiums.

Charters - local

Contract transportation services, including contracted services to school boards.

Fuel for vehicles: diesel, electric power, gasoline, propane, natural gas

Maintenance - vehicles: materials, parts, purchased services, supplies.

Maintenance - plant: materials, municipal fees and property taxes, parts, purchased services, shelter maintenance, and utilities.

Operations of transit commissions

Payments to GT Transit (Province took back responsibility effective January 1, 2002)

Salaries, wages, and benefits

Transit debt charges met from taxation.

Transportation operations: insurance premiums for fleet, purchased services including services purchased by private contract operators or other municipalities, uniforms, vehicle licenses and registration.

OTHER transit expenses

Line 0632 Transit – Accessible

Report only Expenses for **accessible transit** on this line.

Include:

Administration and direct overhead

Accessible transit services, including contract transportation services.

OTHER transit expenses

Line 0640 Parking

Administration, if applicable

Parking control officers

Operations of parking authorities

OTHER parking expenses

Line 0650 Street Lighting

Lighting of streets; roadways, bridges, underpasses, etc.

Street light maintenance, including the luminaries, mounting bracket, pole and base.

Line 0660 Air transportation

Administration

Airport commissions

Landing strips and airports

OTHER air transportation expenses

Line 0698 Other

Please specify other functions related to transportation services. Marinas are included under Recreation and cultural services.

Line 0699 Subtotal

The subtotal for transportation services is equal to the sum of lines 0611 through 0698.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Line 0811 Wastewater Collection/Conveyance

Report separate-sanitary sewer systems and combined sanitary/storm sewer systems on this line. Do not include separate storm sewer systems.

Include:

- Administration and direct overhead
- Cleaning and maintenance of pipes
- Connections
- Emergency operations
- Pumping stations
- Sewage forcements
- Trunk sewers

Line 0812 Wastewater Treatment and Disposal

This measure applies to separated sanitary systems and to combined sanitary/storm sewer systems. Separate storm sewer systems are not included.

Include:

- Administration and direct overhead
- Discharge/effluent system
- Sludge disposal
- Treatment
- Service operating agreements with the Ontario Clean Water Agency and other contractors/suppliers

Line 0821 Urban Storm Sewer System

An urban storm sewer system is one where storm sewer is conveyed primarily through closed conduits located in roadways with an urban cross section (curb and gutter) which are located, in areas defined as urban in municipal official plans. An urban storm sewer system consists primarily of closed drains but may include ditches, especially where the urban area has grown up around a rural area.

Urban storm sewer management includes:

- Administration and direct overhead
- Catch basins, including cleaning.
- Hydraulic modelling
- Inspections: manual and CCTV

Leads and lateral (storm connections) repairs, including open cut or relining.
Maintenance holes: adjustments, repairs, cleaning
Monitoring programs for quantity and quality
Open channels: maintenance, including grass cutting, erosion control, bioremediation.
slope stabilization
Sewer cleaning
Storm inlet and outlet structure maintenance
Storm pump station: operations and repairs
Wetland, wet and dry pond maintenance, cleaning, repairs

Line 0822 Rural Storm Sewer System

A rural storm sewer system is one where storm sewer is conveyed primarily along side of roadways with a rural cross section (open ditches) located in areas defined as rural in municipal official plans. A rural system may include covered drains.

Include:

Beavers: beaver control, beaver dam maintenance and removal
Brushing: light brushing, heavy brushing/cleaning
Canals: dredging
Clean-out: catch basins, ditches, sediment traps, etc.
Culverts: maintain/repair culverts, end walls
Catch basins, including clean-out, repairs.
Ditching (roadside), including clean-out
Erosion control, including bank repair.
Level spoil
Maintenance holes: maintenance and cleaning
Pumps: operation, maintenance/repairs
Repairs: banks, catch basins, endwalls, dykes, maintenance holes, outlets, tiles, pumps, rip
Sediment trap: maintenance, clean-out
Tiles: flush tile, repair tile including cave in, wrap joints, tile inspection (video)
Vegetation management: seeding, spraying.

Line 0831 Water Treatment

Treatment of drinking water is defined as all activities from supply source(s) to the completion of treatment (the point where water leaves the treatment plant)

Include administration and direct overhead.

Include operating agreements with the Ontario Clean Water Agency and other contractors/suppliers.

Include other waterworks system expenses that pertain to the treatment of drinking water.

Line 0832 Water Distribution/Transmission

Distribution is defined as all activities from the point where water leaves the treatment plant and reaches private property lines.

Include administration and direct overhead.

Include the cost of connections and hydrant leads included in the denominator.

Line 0840 Solid waste collection

Administration and direct overhead
Pickup of garbage
Excludes pick-up for diversion and recycling.
Includes collection of garbage from all property classes
OTHER waste collection expenses

Line 0850 Solid waste disposal

Administration and direct overhead
Deposit of garbage from all property classes into a transfer station, landfill site, incineration facility or energy from waste facility
Hauling
Perpetual care of active and closed sites
Solid waste landfill closure and post-closure
Transfer station
OTHER waste disposal expenses

(See section in Introduction entitled, 'Treatment of solid waste landfill closure and post-closure')

Line 0860 Waste diversion (Recycling)

Administration and direct overhead
Backyard composting programs.
Centralized facility
Collection and processing of material collected from all property classes which are diverted for recycling including:

Blue Box
Bulky items, such as refrigerators, stoves, etc.
Christmas tree
Gardening waste
Household hazardous waste
Source separated household organics.

Promotional expenses
Purchase and delivery of blue boxes and source separated organic bins.
OTHER recycling expenses

Line 0898 Other

Please specify other functions related to environmental services, including services previously reported as pollution control services:

Derelict motor vehicle program
Pollution control expenses
OTHER environmental expenses

Line 0899 Subtotal

The subtotal for environmental services is equal to the sum of lines 0811 through 0898.

HEALTH SERVICES

Line 1010 Public health services

A public health service combines public health services and public health inspections and control.

Administration

Care of indigents, including medical attention out of hospital, drugs, etc.

Communicable disease control, including immunization and vaccination.

Consolidated health unit costs

Contributions to district health councils

Disinfestations of premises

Grants to voluntary health organizations

Maternal care

Medical centres

Physician recruitment

Requisition of an unconsolidated health unit

School dental care

Sexually transmitted infection services

Water, food, public eating places and other public health inspections

OTHER public health expenses

Line 1020 Hospitals

Contributions to municipally owned hospitals

Grants to public hospitals

Hospital debt met from municipal revenues.

OTHER hospital expenses

Line 1030 Ambulance services

Administration

Amounts billed by the province or upper-tier.

Contributions to privately operated ambulance services

Municipally operated ambulance services

OTHER ambulance service expenses

Line 1035 Ambulance dispatch

This is a provincial responsibility. However, for those municipalities that provides this service on behalf of the province, please report all Expenses related to this service in line 1035 and in the appropriate object of expense.

Revenues pertaining to this service are reported on Schedule 12, line 1035 column 1.

Line 1040 Cemeteries

Administration and direct overhead.
Cemetery boards.
Cemetery maintenance.
Contributions to private cemeteries.
Morgues.
Other cemetery expenses

Line 1098 Other

Please specify other functions related to health services.

Line 1099 Subtotal

The subtotal for health services is equal to the sum of lines 1010 through 1098.

SOCIAL AND FAMILY SERVICES

Line 1210 General assistance

Administration and direct overhead
Aid to incapacitated persons (homemaking and nursing)
Aid to indigents (emergency dental treatment and burial)
Aid to unemployed and unemployable persons (living allowances, care of dependents, transportation, and rehabilitation)
Domiciliary hostels
Ontario dental benefits
Ontario disability support program
Ontario Works municipal contributions.
Requisitions of District Social Services Administration Boards
Supportive housing
OTHER general assistance expenses

Line 1220 Assistance to seniors

Administration
Grants to voluntary organizations assisting the seniors.
Grants under the Municipal Elderly Residents' Assistance Act
Homes for seniors
Housing for elderly persons
Seniors drop-in centres.
Social and recreational activities
Transit subsidies for elderly persons
OTHER expenses for assistance to seniors

Line 1230 Childcare and early years learning

Administration
Contributions to privately operated day nurseries
Day nurseries
Grants to voluntary organizations
Requisitions of District Social Services Administration Boards
OTHER Expenses for assistance to children

Line 1298 Other

Please specify other functions related to social and family services.

Line 1299 Subtotal

The subtotal for social and family services is equal to the sum of lines 1210 through lines 1298.

SOCIAL HOUSING

Line 1410 Public Housing

Local Housing Corporations (LHC) – A new corporation created by the legislation and controlled by the Service Manager as sole shareholder, to take over the ownership and other responsibilities of Local Housing Authorities (LHAs).

Line 1420 Non-Profit/Cooperative Housing

Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporations (MNP): This is a non-profit housing corporation that was established at the initiative of a municipality.

Co-operative housing is a different form of social housing. It is not rental housing. The households who live in the project are all members of the cooperative corporation that owns and manages the building.

Grants to non-profit housing corporations; Grants to co-op housing corporations

Grants to private non-profit housing corporations

Line 1430 Rent Supplement Programs

Rent supplements paid to a landlord to bridge the gap between a tenant's rent geared-to-income and the market rent ceiling set by the municipality, to fill units in their building with applicants from social housing waiting list. Other rent supplement programs

Line 1497 Other

Please specify other functions related to social housing.

Line 1498 Other

Please specify other functions related to social housing.

Line 1499 Subtotal

The subtotal for social housing is equal to the sum of lines 1410 through lines 1498.

RECREATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES

Parks and recreation are divided into four lines: parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities (2 lines).

Line 1610 Parks

Administration and direct overhead.
Allotments (community gardens)
Boards of Parks Management
Flower gardens and floral displays
Horticultural areas (including shrub beds)
Natural areas (including ravines, woodlots)
Parks and parkettes
Playgrounds
Public squares
Skateboard parks
Skating rinks - outdoor natural rinks
Sports fields (baseball diamonds, basketball play pads, soccer pitches)
Storm water management buffer areas (lands surrounding ponds and rivers) if these areas are part of the trail system or open space system.
Trails
OTHER parks expenses

Include leased lands if there is a formal lease agreement and the lands are managed and controlled by the municipality and made available for public use.

Line 1620 Recreation programs

Administration and direct overhead
Assistance to sport teams
Community and recreation programs
Exhibitions and fairs
Grants to voluntary organizations
Public celebrations
OTHER recreation program expenses

Line 1631 Recreation facilities - Golf Course, Marina, Ski Hill

Golf Courses, Marinas and Ski Hills are reported separately from recreation facilities since only some municipalities have these facilities.

Contributions to Harbour commissions
Docks
Golf courses
Harbours
Marinas (includes waterfront maintenance costs)
Ski Hills

Line 1634 Recreation facilities - Other

Administration and direct overhead
Arenas
Community centres and halls
Gymnasiums and fitness centres
Skating rinks (except outdoor natural rinks)
Splash pools and wading pools
Stadiums
Swimming pools (indoor and outdoor)
Tennis courts
Tourist camps
Youth centres
OTHER recreation facilities expenses

Include joint use facilities if there is a joint use agreement and the facilities are open to the public the majority of the time and are managed and controlled by the municipality.

Line 1640 Libraries

Administration and direct overhead
Contributions to regional library boards
Library boards
OTHER library expenses

Line 1645 Museums

Local museums are reported on this line. A local museum is an organization that is partly or wholly funded by a municipality that has the following characteristics:

- (a) is established for the purpose of acquiring, conserving, studying, interpreting, assembling and exhibiting to the public for its instruction and enjoyment a collection of artefacts of local historical interest.
- (b) maintains a bookkeeping system for the exclusive use of the museum's revenues and expenses.
- (c) has a statement of purpose.
- (d) owns a catalogued collection of artefacts.
- (e) has an appointed or elected governing body that is solely responsible for the management of the museum.
- (f) has an appointed curator.
- (g) is open to the public; and
- (h) is exempt from the payment of tax under the *Income Tax Act* and the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

The following institutions should be reported on the line for Cultural services and are not reported on the line for Museums:

- (a) an art museum or art gallery (eg. McMaster Art Gallery, Art Galley of Ontario).
- (b) an organization established primarily for conducting temporary exhibitions.
- (c) a community centre as defined in the Community Recreation Centres Act.

- (d) a specialized museum as designated by the National Museums Corporation of Canada (e.g., Museum of Civilization, Canadian War Museum).
- (e) a provincial agency of the Government of Ontario (e.g., the Royal Ontario Museum, Science North, Ontario Science Centre).

About museums that fall under the authority of a larger body such as a Conservation Authority:

- (a) Expenses may be reported on another line in the FIR, such as “Conservation Authority”, “Cultural Services” or “Recreation and Cultural Services: Other”.
- (b) Or the local museum component may be reported on the Museums line in Schedule 40 with the residual amount reported on another line in the FIR.

An example is Black Creek Pioneer Village which is governed by the Toronto Regional Conservation Authority (TRCA).

Line 1650 Cultural services

Administration
Art galleries
Auditoriums
Concert halls
Contributions to ethnic groups and celebrations
Entities incorporated to provide cultural services.
Grants to universities and colleges
Grants to voluntary organizations
Historical boards
Historic sites
Historical studies
Horticultural societies
Museum boards
Museums and archives
Scholarships and student awards
Theatres
Zoos
OTHER cultural service expenses

Line 1698 Other

Please specify other functions related to recreation and culture.

Line 1699 Subtotal

The subtotal for recreation and cultural services is equal to the sum of lines 1610 through 1698.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Line 1810 Planning and zoning

Administration and direct overhead
Committees of adjustment
Judges' plans
Land division committees
Official plan
Planning boards
Planning department
Subdivision control
Urban renewal surveys and studies
Zoning by law
OTHER planning and zoning expenses

Line 1820 Commercial and industrial

Administration and direct overhead
Business improvement areas
Commercial and industrial portion of urban renewal program
Grants to boards of trade and chambers of commerce
Industrial or development commissions and committees
Industrial parks and land assembly for commercial and industrial purposes
Markets
Tourist information and promotion
Economic development
OTHER industrial and commercial development expenses

Line 1830 Residential development

Administration and direct overhead
Housing studies
Land assembly for residential purposes
Other residential developments
Residential portion of urban renewal program
Trailer parks
OTHER residential development expenses

Line 1840 Agricultural and reforestation

Administration and direct overhead
Advancement of agriculture
Grants to agricultural societies
Portion of drainage work done under the Drainage Act which benefits landowners.
Reforestation
Weed control and tree cutting.
OTHER agricultural and reforestation expenses

Line 1850 Tile drainage/shoreline assistance

Programs under the Shoreline Property Assistance Act
Tile drainage carried out under the Tile Drainage Act

Line 1898 Other

Please specify other functions related to planning and development.

Line 1899 Subtotal

The subtotal for planning and development is equal to the sum of lines 1810 through 1898.

Line 1910 Other

This line is for those municipalities that have gas or telephone utilities and are deemed to be a local board or a department of the municipality.

Line 9910 TOTAL

Total operating expense for each column is equal to the sum of the subtotals for all functional categories.

FIR INFORMATION: BULLETIN #1

Tile Drainage Loans

Issue

Tile drainage loans shown on Schedule 70 in the FIR should also appear on the audited financial statements. (Tile drainage loans being netted out of Long term liabilities)

BACKGROUND

Given that Tile Drainage loans were issued in the name of the municipality, the obligations to repay the loans reside with the municipality. The loans also satisfy the criteria of liability recognition under PS 3200 – Liabilities.

Tile Drainage loans are not loan guarantees – they are loans issued by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). Municipalities are obliged to repay the monies to OMAFRA whether or not the farmers fulfill their repayment obligations to respective municipalities.

PSAB standards always emphasize the needs to present information in gross versus net method, except in the case where “the legal right of offset was in place.”

The Gross/Net method does not affect the Annual Repayment Limit (ARL) calculation, but it does affect the consistency in the FIR.

Tile Drainage Loans should be reported as liabilities, and report the gross amount respectively on Schedules 70 and 74.

Tile Drainage interest charges should be reported on line 1850 Schedule 40 Column 2. The principal repayment of the tile drain loans should be shown 1096 column 1.

These loans should not be considered as loan guarantees or contingent liabilities.

FIR INSTRUCTIONS

Please refer to page 28 of the FIR Introduction instructions for more information.

CONTACT US

Please email us at FIR.MAH@ontario.ca for more information.

NOTE:

Please consult with your municipal auditor with respect to your annual financial statement presentation on this issue and legal right of offset.

SCHEDULE 02: Declaration of the Municipal Treasurer

General Instructions

The Declaration affirms that all schedules agree with the books and records of the municipality and its consolidated entities and that the schedules have been completed in accordance with the instructions.

The Declaration of the Municipal Treasurer is labelled Schedule 02 in the FIR workbook.

Once you're ready to submit the return, you will be asked to tick two boxes:

The Declaration of the Municipal Treasurer will be displayed, check the boxes to **acknowledge that:** and select → **OK**.

Declaration

DECLARATION OF THE MUNICIPAL TREASURER

Pursuant to the information required by the Province of Ontario under the Municipal Affairs Act, the following schedules are attached:

Schedule	Title
10	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS: REVENUE
12	GRANTS, USER FEES AND SERVICE CHARGES
20	TAXATION INFORMATION
22	MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL BOARD TAXATION
24	PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXATION
26	TAXATION AND PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU SUMMARY
28	UPPER-TIER ENTITLEMENTS
40	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS: EXPENSES
42	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
51	SCHEDULE OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS
53	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET DEBT) AND TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSET ACQUISITION FINANCING/DONATIONS
54	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW (SELECT DIRECT OR INDIRECT METHOD)
60	CONTINUITY OF RESERVES AND RESERVE FUNDS
61	DEVELOPMENT CHARGES RESERVE FUNDS
62	DEVELOPMENT CHARGES RATES (INCLUDING SPECIAL AREAS)
70	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
72	CONTINUITY OF TAXES RECEIVABLE
74	LONG TERM LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS
75	WATER AND WASTEWATER
76	GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES (GBE)
77	OTHER ENTITIES (DSSAB, HEALTH UNIT, OTHER AND TOTAL ALL)
79	COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PLANS
80	STATISTICAL INFORMATION
81	ANNUAL DEBT REPAYMENT LIMIT
83	NOTES

By checking the boxes, I acknowledge that:

☒ For the purposes of this Financial Information Return, the amounts disclosed on the attached schedules are in agreement with the books and records of the municipality and its consolidated entities.

☒ This Financial Information Return has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Information Return instructions.

OK Cancel

Description of Lines

Lines 0020 to 0028 should contain the name, phone number, and email address of a contact person who can answer questions regarding information in the FIR. The contact person is the person to whom questions regarding the information contained in the schedules should be addressed.

Line 0020 **Name**
Line 0022 **Telephone**
Line 0028 **Email (Required)**

The following lines contain information on the Municipal Website, Auditor, Audit Firm and Treasurer:

Line 0030 **Website address of municipality**
Line 0091 **Municipal Auditor**
Line 0092 **Municipal Audit Firm**
Line 0095 **Municipal Auditor's email (Required)**
Line 0090 **Municipal Treasurer**
Line 0093 **Municipal Treasurer's Email (Required)**

Line 0094 **Date**

Enter the date the schedules are completed. The date automatically displays the current date.

Signature of Municipal Treasurer

The signature of the municipal treasurer has been replaced by an electronic signature when submitting the return.

Please see the general instructions above.

Line 0077 **Method used to allocate Program Support to other functions in Schedule 40.**

Select one of the methods from the pull-down menu. If this is not completed a critical error will be triggered. If "other method" is selected, please describe method for allocating Program Support in line 0078.

If "other method" is selected in line 0077, the cell in line 0078 will turn white indicating text can be entered. Space will expand as text is entered.

Municipal Data

Municipalities enter data on households, population, and youth population in the following lines.

Line 0040 **Households**

Households, refers to common households and include residential units, residential farm units, recreational dwelling units and Ontario Housing Corporation units.

Households should consist of the number of households on the assessment roll which was used to set taxes in the reporting year. The data originates in the year-end Summary of Assessment provided by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) and used for taxation in the following year.

Households for the **2023** reporting year should be based on the 2022 year-end assessment roll which was used to set property taxes for 2023.

Data Source: Please enter source of data: MPAC, Stats Can, or Municipal Sources.

Line 0041 Population

Population should be based on the municipal enumeration conducted in the municipal election year and should reflect the boundaries that are in place when the new council assumes office. Since municipal elections occur every four years, the enumerated population is frozen between elections. In the ministry database, the enumerated population traditionally lags a year since municipal elections occur near the year end.

Enumerated population includes persons on military bases but does not include seasonal residents.

Data Source: Please enter source of data: MPAC, Stats Can, or Municipal Sources.

Line 0042 Youth Population

Enter the number of youths aged 12 to 17 (up to the 18th birthday).

Youth population is based on 2021 Census of Canada data and may be updated if there have been material changes.

Youth population is provided on the FIR website:

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/index.php/en/municipal-reporting/additional-information/>

Data Source: Please enter source of data: Stats Can.

SCHEDULE 10: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Revenue

General Instructions

Schedule 10 is divided into four sections. The first section reports total revenues of the municipality.

The second section presents the continuity of accumulated surplus/deficit for the current year and the accumulated surplus or deficit at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year.

The third section, Continuity of Government Business Enterprise Equity, is a continuity section which presents the government business enterprise equity at the beginning and end of the year.

The fourth section captures the provincial and federal gas tax (now called Canada Community Building fund) reported in Schedule 12.

Schedule 10 is a summary schedule. It is completed after Schedules 20 to 28, 72 and 12, schedules that report taxes, taxes receivable and current revenue for specific functions. Data from those schedules automatically populates several lines in Schedule 10. Where data is carried forward, an SLC (schedule, line, and column) reference appears after the caption for the line, indicating the source of the data.

The following items are automatically carried forward from other schedules:

Property Tax:

Taxation - Own purposes
Payments-in-lieu of taxation

Government Transfers – Conditional Grants:

Ontario conditional grants
Ontario Grants for Tangible Capital Assets
Canada conditional grants
Canada Grants for Tangible Capital Assets
Deferred revenue earned (Provincial Gas Tax)
Deferred revenue earned (Canada Community – Building Fund)

Other Revenue:

Revenue from other municipalities for Tangible Capital Assets
Revenue from other municipalities
Total User fees and service charges
Deferred revenue earned (Development charges)
Deferred revenue earned (Recreation land (The Planning Act))
Deferred revenue earned (Community Benefits Charges)
Donated Tangible Capital Assets

Total Revenues

REVENUE: PROPERTY TAX

Line 0299 Taxation - Own Purposes (SLC 26 9199 04 - 72 2899 07 for LT/ST, and 28 0299 12 - 28 0299 08 for UT)

For lower-tier and single-tier municipalities, Taxation - Own purposes is automatically calculated and consists of total taxes before adjustments in Schedule 26 less tax adjustments before allowances in Schedule 72 (SLC 26 9199 04 less SLC 72 2899 07).

Total taxes before adjustments consist of the total levied by tax rate plus amounts added to the tax bill. Total taxes before adjustments are carried forward from Schedule 26, Taxation and Payments-in-Lieu Summary (SLC 26 9199 04).

Tax adjustments before allowances are also used in the equation and are carried forward from Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes Receivable (SLC 72 2899 07).

For an upper-tier, Taxation - Own purpose is automatically calculated from data in Schedule 28, Upper-tier Entitlements, and represents total upper-tier entitlements less payments-in-in-lieu (SLC 28 0299 12 less SLC 28 0299 08).

Note that total upper-tier entitlements reported in column 12 (Total) are net of upper-tier tax adjustments.

Line 0499 Payments-In-Lieu of Taxes (SLC 26 9599 08 for LT/ST, or SLC 28 0299 08 for UT)

For a lower-tier or single-tier municipality, payments-in-lieu of taxes are automatically carried forward from total payments-in-lieu of taxes in Schedule 26, Taxation and Payments-in-Lieu of Summary (SLC 26 9599 08).

For an upper-tier municipality, payments-in-lieu of taxes are automatically carried forward from total payments-in-lieu of taxes in Schedule 28, Upper -tier Entitlements (SLC 28 0299 08).

Line 9940 Subtotal

Total of lines 0299 Taxation own purpose plus 0499 Payments-In-Lieu.

Line 0510 Estimated tax revenue

Estimated tax revenue includes amounts recognized using management's best estimate according to Section *PS 3510 Tax Revenue*, which are not included in lines 0299 and 0499. PS 3510 guides municipalities that taxes should be recognized as revenue when they are authorized, and the taxable event has occurred. In other words, municipalities are guided to accrue taxes in the current period if taxes will eventually be billed which will cover the current period. Municipalities would only recognize tax revenue that it expects to collect in accordance with the general recognition criteria in Chapter 9 of the Conceptual Framework. The Conceptual Framework applies to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Earlier adoption is permitted. This Conceptual Framework is to be applied prospectively.

PS3510 also guides municipalities to evaluate the likelihood of having to repay taxes collected and recognize a liability when required in accordance with Section PS 3200.

Government Transfers – Unconditional Grants

Line 0620 Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF)

Please report your municipality's Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund entitlement.

Line 0625 Ontario Cannabis Legalization Implementation Fund (OCLIF)

Please report your municipality's cannabis legalization entitlement.

Line 0626 Safe Restart Agreement: Municipal Operating Funding

Please report your municipality's Safe Restart Agreement funding for municipal operating funding.

Line 0627 Safe Restart Agreement: Public Transit Funding

Please report your municipality's Public Transit Funding under the Safe Restart Agreement for public transit operating funding.

Line 0628 Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF)

Please report your municipality's Social Services Relief funding.

Line 0629 Provincial COVID-19 Recovery Funding

Please report your municipality's Provincial Covid-19 Recovery Funding.

Line 0695 Other

Please report any advances received under the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund.

Line 0696 Other: Please identify any other unconditional grants received.

Line 0697 Other: Please identify any other unconditional grants received.

Line 0698 Other: Please identify any other unconditional grants received.

Line 0699 Subtotal

The subtotal for Ontario unconditional grants is equal to the sum of lines 0620 through 0698.

Government Transfers - Conditional Grants

Line 0810 Ontario conditional grants

The total for Ontario conditional grants is automatically carried forward from Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees and Service Charges (SLC 12 9910 01).

Line 0815 Ontario grants for tangible capital assets

The total for Ontario grants for tangible capital assets is automatically carried forward from Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees and Service Charges (SLC 12 9910 05)

Line 0820 **Canada conditional grants**

The total for Canada conditional grants is automatically carried forward from Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees and Service Charges (SLC 12 9910 02).

Line 0825 **Canada grants for tangible capital assets**

The total for Canada grants for tangible capital assets is automatically carried forward from Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees, and Service Charges (SLC 12 9910 06).

Line 0830 **Deferred revenue earned (Provincial Gas Tax)**

This line is automatically populated from schedule 60-line 1042 column 1 + Schedule 60 Line 1045 Column 1.

Line 0831 **Deferred revenue earned (Canada Community – Building Fund)
(Federal Gas Tax)**

This line is automatically populated from schedule 60 Line 1047 column 1 + Schedule 60 Line 1048 column1.

Line 0899 **Subtotal**

The subtotal for conditional grants equals the sum of lines 0810 through 0831.

Line 1098 **Revenue from Other Municipalities for tangible capital assets
(SLC 12 9910 07)**

Total revenue received from other municipalities for tangible capital asset automatically carried forward from Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees and Service Charges **(SLC 12 9910 07)**

Line 1099 **Revenue from Other Municipalities (SLC 12 9910 03)**

Total revenue received from other municipalities is automatically carried forward from Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees and Service Charges (SLC 12 9910 03).

Note that revenue from other municipalities includes direct water billings and sewer surcharges raised from other municipalities.

Line 1299 **User Fees and Service Charges (SLC 12 9910 04)**

This line represents total user fees and service charges, generated within your municipality and includes direct water billings and sewer surcharges.

Total user fees and service charges are automatically carried forward from Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees and Service Charges (SLC 12 9910 04). Please see the instructions to Schedule 12 for a definition of user fees and service charges.

Development charges contributions in the year are not reported as revenue in Schedule 10. These contributions should be entered as deferred revenue in Schedule 60, Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds, lines 0615 and 0616, column 1 (Net Development Charges Collected and Net Development Charges Receivable).

Licences, Permits, Rents, Etc.

Report revenue in this section which is not reported as user fees and service charges in Schedule 12, column 4 (User fees and service charges).

Line 1410 Trailer revenue and permits

Include licenses, permits and other fees which pertain to trailers.

Line 1420 Licenses and permits

Include licenses and permits issued by the municipality. Examples: taxi licenses, vendor licenses, or other kinds of permits or licenses issued by the municipality. Please note: Do not use this line to record building permits. **Building permits should be recorded on Schedule 12 and will carry forward to Schedule 10 on line 1299.**

Line 1430 Rents, concessions and franchises

All rents, concessions and franchises should be reported on this line.

Do not report these items in Schedule 12, Grants & User Fees, and Service Charges.

Rentals are amounts received or receivable for the letting of municipally owned property. Rentals should not be confused with a sale of service. In the sale of a service, the vendor is actively engaged in providing a service to another party. In a rental situation, the owner permits another party to use municipal assets, such as:

1. Engineering structures, includes a broad range of physical structures owned by a municipality.
2. Buildings and land, Includes the rental of land, living accommodation, office, storage, or other building space.
3. Machinery and equipment

Concessions and franchises are privileges or rights granted in respect of municipal functions, activities or responsibilities. Concessions and franchises are similar and may be hard to distinguish from one another. Franchises tend to be essential services of a general nature. Concessions tend to be service conveniences and the public generally has alternative choices.

A common feature of franchise agreements especially, is the provision for payments over and above the agreed upon franchise fee. Any such payment which is clearly not a business tax or licence fee should be recorded here.

Examples: concessions and franchises from private fairs, circuses, cafeterias in municipal buildings, electric and natural gas utilities, etc.

Line 1431 Royalties

Enter royalty revenues on this line. For example, aggregate resources revenues.

Line 1432 Green Energy

Enter green energy revenues on this line. For example, solar and wind power revenues.

Line 1498 Other

Enter the amount and description of other sources of other revenues from licences, permits, rents etc.

Line 1499 Subtotal

The subtotal for licenses, permits, rents, etc. is equal to the sum of lines 1410 through 1498.

Fines and Penalties**Line 1605 Provincial Offences Act (POA)**

Municipalities which administer the Provincial Offences Act, report fines collected on line 1605. POA expenses are reported in Schedule 40 in SCL 40 0460 xx.

Municipalities which do not administer the Provincial Offences Act but receive a share of POA revenues from other municipalities, report the revenue in SLC 12 0460 03.

Line 1610 Other Fines

Report other fines collected by the municipality.

Line 1620 Penalties and interest on taxes

Enter penalties and interest on late payment of taxes.

Line 1698 Other

Enter other fines collected by the municipality.

Line 1699 Subtotal

The subtotal for fines and penalties is the sum of lines 1605, 1610, 1620 and 1698.

Other Revenue

This section refers to other revenue, including investment income, donations, sale of publications and equipment, contributions from non-consolidated entities, revenue from government business enterprises, revenue from the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation, revenue related to ambulance dispatch and other. Revenue reported in this section is not reported in Schedule 12, Grants, User Fees and Service Charges.

Line 1805 Investment income

This line refers to interest income generated on all fund balances from all sources such as bank deposits, promissory notes, etc.

Include investment income from consolidated local boards.

Line 1806 Interest earned on reserves and reserve funds

This line refers to interest income generated from reserves and reserve funds.

Line 1811 Gain/Loss on sale of land & capital assets

Enter the gain on the sale of land and other capital assets on this line. OR

Enter the loss on the sale of land and other capital assets on Schedule 40 column 5 (Rents and Financial Expenses)

Line 1812 Deferred revenue earned (Development charges)

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 60-line 1025 column 1 + schedule 60-line 1026 column 1.

Line 1813 Deferred revenue earned (Recreational land (The Planning Act))

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 60-line 1032 column 1 + Schedule 60-line 1035 column 1.

Line 1815 Deferred revenue earned (Community Benefits Charges) (SLC 60 1036 01)

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 60 Line 1036 column 1.

Line 1830 Donations

Enter donations on this line. Do not report donated Tangible Capital Assets on this line.

Line 1831 Donated Tangible Capital Assets (SLC 53 0610 01)

Donated Tangible Capital Assets are automatically populated from Schedule 53-line 0610 column 1.

Line 1840 Sale of publications, equipment, etc.

Enter amounts from the sale of publications, etc.

Where significantly high-cost items are purchased for resale, report the selling price here and the cost of goods sold in Schedule 40, Statement of Operations: Expenses, column 3 (Materials).

Note that the FIR will not balance if the cost of goods sold is reported in Schedule 40 and the selling price is not reported here.

Line 1850 Contributions from non-consolidated entities

Enter contributions from non-consolidated entities on this line. For example, trusts.

Line 1865 Other revenues from government business enterprise (i.e., Dividends, etc.)

Report revenue received from the municipality's business government enterprises including dividends, interest income, etc.

Report the net income from business government enterprise in SLC 10 6020 01 in the section labelled, Continuity of Government Business Enterprise Equity.

Line 1870 Gaming and Casino Revenues

Report any Gaming or Casino revenues from the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation on this line.

Line 1890-1898 Other

Enter the amount and description of other sources of operating revenue that are not reported as user fees, service charges or grants in Schedule 12. Include amounts from the sale of other products, including forestry products.

Line 1899 Subtotal

The subtotal for other revenue equals the sum of lines 1805 through 1898.

Line 1880 Municipal Land Transfer Tax (City of Toronto Act, 2006)

This line only applies to the City of Toronto. Please enter the Municipal Land Transfer tax revenue on this line.

Line 1886 Transient Accommodation Tax

Enter the total amount of transient accommodation tax revenue on this line.

Amounts transferred to eligible tourism organizations should be entered on Schedule 40, line 1820 column 6; please use schedule 42 lines 5991 to 5993 to enter the name of the tourism organization and the amount of the Transient Accommodation Tax received.

Line 1888 Vacant Home Tax

Enter the total amount of vacant home tax revenue on this line.

Line 1905 Increase/Decrease in Government Business Enterprise equity.

Enter the increase or decrease in government business enterprise equity.

Line 9910 TOTAL Revenues**Total Revenues - line 9910 equals:**

Taxation-Own Purpose & Payments-In-Lieu of taxation subtotal – Line 9940

PLUS: Estimated Tax Revenue – Line 0510

PLUS: Subtotal, - Government Transfers – Unconditional Grants - Line 0699

PLUS: Subtotal, Government Transfers - Conditional grants - Line 0899

PLUS: Revenue from other municipalities for Tangible Capital Assets – Line 1098

PLUS: Revenue from other municipalities - Line 1099

PLUS: Total User fees and service charges - Line 1299

PLUS: Subtotal, Licences, permits, rents, etc. - Line 1499

PLUS: Subtotal, Fines and penalties - Line 1699

PLUS: Subtotal, Other revenue - Line 1899

PLUS: Municipal Land Transfer Tax - Line 1880

PLUS: Transient Accommodation Tax - Line 1886

PLUS: **Vacant Home Tax -Line 1888**

PLUS: Increase/Decrease in Government Business Enterprise equity – line 1905

CONTINUITY OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)

Line 2010 PLUS: Total Revenues

This amount is automatically carried forward from line 9910 of this schedule (SLC 10 9910 01).

Line 2020 LESS: Total Expenses

This amount is automatically carried forward from line 9910 column 11 of Schedule 40 (SLC 40 9910 11).

Line 2030 PLUS: Other: Use this line for any adjustments.

Line 2040 PLUS: Other: Use this line for any adjustments.

Line 2045 PLUS: PSAB Adjustments: Use this line for any PSAB adjustments.

Line 2099 Annual Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses):

This amount is automatically calculated.

Line 2060 Accumulated surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at beginning of year

The accumulated surplus or deficit at the beginning of the year is equal to the accumulated surplus or deficit at the end of the previous year. This line is pre-populated.

Line 2061 Prior period adjustments

Please use this line to record any prior year adjustments to the opening accumulated surplus balance.

Line 2062 Restated accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at the beginning of year

This line is automatically calculated.

Line 9950 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at end of year

Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at the end of year – (SLC 10 line 9950 01) equals:

Accumulated surplus/ (deficit), beginning of year – (SLC 10 2060 01)

Plus: Prior Period Adjustments (SLC 10 2061 01)

Plus: Annual Surplus/Deficit, Before Remeasurements Gains (Losses) (SLC 10 2099 01)

The accumulated surplus (deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) at the end of the year should equal the total accumulated surplus/ (deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses) balance in Schedule 70, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (SLC 10 9950 01 = SLC 70 9980 01).

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISE EQUITY

According to the CPA Canada, Public Sector Accounting Handbook, PS 1300.28, a government business enterprise has the following characteristics:

- (a) It is a separate entity with the power to contract in its own name and that can sue and be sued.
- (b) It has been delegated the financial and operational authority to carry on a business.
- (c) It sells goods and services to individuals and organizations outside of the government reporting entity as its principal activity; and
- (d) It can, in the normal course of its operations, maintain its operations and meet its liabilities from revenues received from sources outside of the government reporting entity.

Municipalities report business government entities on a modified equity basis. This avoids line by line consolidation of the enterprise's operations with the municipality and its local boards. At the same time, reporting on a modified equity basis provides summary information on net assets and net income.

Line 6010 Government business enterprise, beginning of year.

This is equal to SLC 70 5080 01 and SLC 10 6090 01 for the previous year. This line is pre-populated.

Line 6020 PLUS: Net income for government business enterprise for year

This refers to the reporting year. This amount refers to net income of the government business enterprise as reported in the financial statements of the enterprise.

Line 6060 PLUS: Other

On this line report any other transactions not reflected in line 6020 that impact the equity of the government business enterprise.

If the municipality is reporting an investment in a government business enterprise for the first time, the net assets of the government business enterprise are reflected on this line as well.

Line 6065 LESS: Dividends paid.

On this line, report any dividends paid in the reporting year by the government business enterprise.

Line 6090 Government business enterprise equity, end of year

This line is equal to the sum of lines 6010, 6020, 6060 and 6065.

Also note that this amount is carried forward to SLC 70 5080 01.

Please complete Schedule 76: GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Total of line 0899 includes:

PROVINCIAL GAS TAX FUNDING:

Please report the Provincial Gas Tax revenues that are included on Schedule 10-line 0899 column 1 for transit services on the following lines:

Line 4018 Provincial Gas Tax for Transit – Operating expenses

Please report the Provincial Gas Tax revenue that was used for transit operating expenses.

Line 4019 Provincial Gas Tax for Transit – Capital expenses

Please report the Provincial Gas Tax revenue that was used for transit capital expenses.

Line 4020 Provincial Gas Tax: This line is automatically calculated.

Canada Community - Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax)

**Line 4205 Canada Community – Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax) for Operating expenses:
Capacity Building**

Please report the Canada Community-Building Fund revenue that was used for Capacity Building.

Line 4099 Canada Community – Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax) used for Capital Expenses

Please report the Canada Community-Building Fund revenue that was recognized for Capital Expenses.

Line 4299 Canada Community – Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax) Recognized in the year.

Total Canada Community – Building Fund (Federal Gas Tax) funding recognized as revenue for the year.

This line is automatically calculated.

SCHEDULE 12: Grants, User Fees, and Service Charges

General Information

Schedule 12 collects information on three types of non-tax revenues: operating grants from Ontario and Canada, revenue from other municipalities and user fees and service charges. Grants for tangible capital assets from Ontario, Canada and other municipalities are to be reported on this schedule. This information is reported under the appropriate functional category.

Other types of non-tax revenue which do not lend themselves to functional categories are reported on Schedule 10, Total Revenues. These include:

Licences, permits, rent, etc. (Schedule 10, lines 1410 to 1499)

Fines and penalties (Schedule 10, lines 1605 to 1699)

Other revenue (Schedule 10, lines 1805 to 1899)

Note that other revenue includes investment income, donations, sale of publications, equipment, etc., contributions from non-consolidated entities, government business enterprises and other.

Description of Lines

Schedule 40 uses the same functional categories as Schedule 12 but uses additional lines to capture greater detail on general government expenses. Schedule 40 also includes a line for expenses related to the Provincial Offences Act under the protection services function.

Note that Schedule 51A uses the same functional categories as Schedule 12 with an additional line for tangible capital assets related to the Provincial Offences Act.

Line 1035 Ambulance dispatch is provided to ensure uniformity with Schedules 40 and 51A.

Please report all revenues pertaining to Ambulance dispatch on Schedule 10 under other revenue.

Description of Columns:

Column 1 Ontario conditional grants

All conditional operating grants received or receivable from the province, including those from Ontario enterprises, are reported here.

Please note that unconditional operating grants are reported on Schedule 10, Total Revenues, because they are not related to a specific municipal function or service.

In this column, include operating grants from the Ontario Lottery Corporation.

Include grants for fully or proportionally consolidated local boards.

In this column, include the Provincial Gas Tax revenue if used for transit operations.

Include costs recovered from the province. Example: costs recovered from the province in respect of a hearing.

For other municipalities that provide ambulance dispatch on behalf of the province, please report all revenues pertaining to ambulance dispatch on line 1035 column 1. This only applies to the following

municipalities: City of Toronto, Region of Niagara, City of Ottawa, and City of Timmins. Line 1035 will be greyed out for all other municipalities.

If Ontario conditional operating grants have been overpaid as of December 31st, the amount reported should not include the amount of the overpayment. The overpaid portion should be recorded as a liability and included in the amount reported in Schedule 70, Consolidated Financial Position, line 2220 (Accounts Payable and accrued liabilities - Ontario).

An example is overpayment for general welfare assistance.

The total for Ontario conditional grants is automatically carried forward to Schedule 10 (SLC 10 0810 01).

Provincial grants for tangible capital assets are reported on column 5. Total provincial grants for tangible capital assets are automatically carried forward to Schedule 10 (SLC 10 0815 01).

Column 2 Canada conditional grants

Enter conditional operating grants received or receivable from the federal government or its agencies.

Include grants for fully or proportionally consolidated local boards.

If Canada conditional operating grants have been overpaid as of December 31st, the amount reported should not include the overpaid portion. The overpaid portion should be recorded as a liability and included in the amount reported in Schedule 70, Consolidated Financial Position, line 2210, (Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - Canada).

The total for Canada conditional grants is automatically carried forward to Schedule 10 (SLC 10 0820 01).

Federal grants for tangible capital assets are reported on column 6. Total Canada conditional grants for tangible capital assets is automatically carried forward to Schedule 10 (SLC 10 0825 01).

Column 3 Other Municipalities

Include revenue received or receivable from other municipalities, including amounts recovered from the upper tier.

Include amounts recovered from neighbouring municipalities for services provided. Include amounts pertaining to agreements for joint services and fees for professional services provided.

Examples include revenue received from other municipalities for firefighting services or for work done on the roads of another municipality. Include fees received from other municipalities.

Include the sale of water to another municipality.

Include contributions to recreation centres.

Include county contributions towards roads under section 41 (5) of the Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act.

Revenue received from a First Nations Council for fire protection services is to be reported as revenue from other municipalities in Schedule 12, column 3, rather than revenue from user fees in Schedule 12, column 4.

The total for revenue from other municipalities is automatically carried forward to Schedule 10 (SLC 10 1099 01).

Provincial Offences Act (POA) Revenue

Municipalities who administer the Provincial Offences Act, please report POA revenue in SLC 10 1605 01 in the section for Fines and Penalties.

POA expenses are reported in Schedule 40, line 0460, in the appropriate column.

Municipalities which do not administer the Provincial Offences Act but receive a share of POA revenues from other municipalities, report the revenue in column 3 in SLC 12 0460 03.

Library Boards

When a library board that is fully or partially consolidated bills the library board of another municipality, the revenue received is reported in column 3 as revenue from other municipalities.

Column 4 User Fees and Service Charges

In column 4, report user fees. User fees are fees and service charges imposed by the municipality which are directly associated with a particular municipal function.

Examples include, but are not limited to the following:

Building Permits: Building permits should be shown on line 0445 - Building permit and inspection services.

Child Care and Early Years Act fees

Committee of Adjustment fees

Contributions or co-payments from residents in Long Term Care

Incidental services to individuals or tax-exempt properties, such as surfacing or snow plowing, driveways.

Garbage collection fees

Parking revenues

Permit parking

Photocopies of municipal documents

Planning Act fees

Recreation program fees

Road closures for special events

Tile drainage and shoreline property assistance collections

Transit fares

Transit revenues from contract services and charters

Waste management

Water: direct water billings on ratepayers and sewer surcharges billed to ratepayers

Include fees and service charges received from fully and proportionally consolidated local boards and municipal enterprises.

Include user charges paid by First Nations with the exception that revenue for fire protection services should be reported in column 3 as revenue from other municipalities.

Report revenue received from the federal government for the provision of policing services to an airport as user fee and service charges.

Report revenue from the rental of recreational facilities, such as arenas, baseball diamonds and soccer fields on line 1634 (recreational facilities – all other); do not report amounts under rents, concessions, and franchises in Schedule 10.

Report revenue for fire protection services provided to an armed services base as user fees and service charges.

Note that revenue pertaining to trailers and revenue from licenses and permits, rents, concessions and franchises, fines, penalties and interest on taxes, donations, sale of publications, equipment, etc., and contributions from non-consolidated entities are reported on Schedule 10.

Please read the section on "Netting of Revenues and Expenses" on page 11 of the Introduction

The total for user fees and service charges is automatically carried forward to Schedule 10 in SLC 10 1299 01.

Direct water billings and sewer surcharges

Direct water billings on ratepayers include all charges for water which are not on the tax bill.

These may be flat rate and metered charges, metered service charges, minimum charges, connection and frontage charges, meter reading charges, meter rental and meter service charges. Direct water billings include special charges for double size of pipe, private fire hydrants and sprinklers, irrigation, bulk usage, water cooling, etc.

Direct water billings and wastewater surcharges are considered user fees and service charges and are reported in Schedule 12 under the environmental services function in column 4 (User fees and services charges) or in column 3 (Other municipalities).

Direct water billings and wastewater surcharges raised within municipality or from other municipalities.

For reporting purposes, a distinction is made between direct water billings and sewer surcharges raised within the municipality and raised from other municipalities:

Revenues from direct water billings and wastewater surcharges on direct water billings raised within the municipality should be reported in Schedule 12 in column 4 (User fees and service charges). Revenue from direct water billings is reported on either line 0831 or 0832 and revenue from wastewater surcharges on direct water billings is reported on line 0811 or 0812.

Revenues from direct water billings and sewer surcharges on direct water billings raised from other municipalities should be reported in **Schedule 12 in column 3 (Other municipalities)**. Revenue from direct water billings is reported on line 0831 or 0832 and revenue from wastewater surcharges on direct water billings is reported on line 0811 or 0812.

Responsibility for water services and wastewater services split between lower-tier and upper-tier.

In a two-tier system, responsibility for water treatment and distribution may be split between the upper-tier and lower-tiers. Similarly, responsibility for wastewater collection and treatment may be split between the upper-tier and lower tiers.

Where the lower-tier imposes a direct bill for water services and wastewater surcharges which includes the cost of both upper-tier and lower-tier services, please report as follows:

The lower-tier reports the lower-tier portion of water billings and wastewater surcharges in column 4 (User fees and service charges) in its FIR. Water billings are reported on line 0831 or 0832 and wastewater surcharges are reported on line 0811 or 0812.

The upper-tier reports only the upper-tier portion of water billings and wastewater surcharges in column 4 in its FIR. Water billings are reported on line 0831 or 0832 and wastewater surcharges are reported on line 0811 or 0812.

Column 5 Ontario Grants – Tangible Capital Assets

Report all Ontario grants for tangible capital assets on this column under the appropriate functional category.

Report OCIF deferred revenue earned in the year under the appropriate functional category.

Report the Provincial Gas Tax grants received and used for capital improvements for transit.

If the Provincial Gas tax was not utilized during the year, then these funds should be directly reported on Schedule 60 Line 0860 Column 1 under the provincial gas tax line.

Report all deferred revenue earned, such as Ontario bus replacement grant, etc., except for deferred revenue earned (Provincial Gas Tax) for Transit (Capital).

Deferred revenue earned (Provincial Gas Tax) for Transit (Capital) should be entered in Schedule 60-line 1045 column 1. Schedule 10-line 0830 column 1 automatically draws the amounts entered in schedule 60-line 1042 column 1 + schedule 60-line 1045 column 1.

The total in column 5 in SLC 12 9910 05 is carried forward to SLC 10 0815 01.

Column 6 Canada Grants – Tangible Capital Assets

Report all Federal grants for tangible capital assets on this column under the appropriate functional category.

Report the Canada Community-Building Fund (previously Federal Gas Tax) grant received and applied to the applicable program (or the various functional areas).

If the Federal Gas Tax was not utilized during the year, then these funds should be directly reported on Schedule 60 Line 0862 Column 1 under the Canada Community-Building Fund line.

Report all deferred revenue earned, such as Federal public transit, Canada Building Fund, etc., except for deferred revenue earned (Canada Gas Tax).

Deferred revenue earned Canada Community- Building Fund should be entered in schedule 60-line 1047 column 1. Schedule 10-line 0831 column 1 automatically draws the amount entered in Schedule 60-line 1047 column 1.

The total in column 6 in SLC 12 9910 06 is carried forward to SLC 10 825 01.

Column 7 Other Municipalities – Tangible Capital Assets

Include amounts received from other municipalities for their share of capital projects. For example, include amounts received from other municipalities for joint wastewater and water projects.

The total in column 7 in SLC 12 9910 07 is carried forward to SLC 10 1098 01.

SCHEDULE 20: Taxation Information

General Information

This schedule collects information on the property tax policies in effect in the municipality for the year. These include:

- 1. Optional Property Classes**
- 2. Capping Parameters and Results**
- 3. Graduated Taxation (Tax Bands)**
- 4. Phase-In Program in Effect**
- 5. Rebates for Eligible Charities**
- 6. Property Tax Due Dates for Current Year**

Property tax policy is determined by upper-tier and single-tier municipalities, but all municipalities must complete these sections. Lower tiers should consult the upper tier for the information if necessary. Only single tier and lower-tier municipalities are required to complete the property tax due date table.

Further information to that provided in the instructions below is also available in the OPTA Manual at the On-Line Property Tax Analysis (OPTA) website: <http://opta.reamined.on.ca>

1. OPTIONAL PROPERTY CLASSES

Upper tier and single tier municipalities have the option under Regulation 282/98 of the Assessment Act of selecting various 'optional property classes' within the multi-residential, commercial, and industrial property classes.

Optional property classes for Commercial include Parking Lots (G), Office Buildings (D), and Shopping Centres (S). The optional property class for Industrial is Large Industrial (L). The New Multi-Residential class is also considered an optional property. Municipalities which have selected the Resort Condominium class, or the Sports Facility class should identify it in the "Other" box.

Parking Lot on line 0205 includes two additional classes, CJ and CR for the Optional Property Classes in Effect.

Please indicate which of these optional property classes have been implemented in the municipality by entering Y for Yes and N for No in column 2.

2. CAPPING PARAMETERS AND RESULTS

Beginning in 1998, municipalities were required to limit assessment reform related property tax increases for Commercial, Industrial, and Multi-residential property classes to 10% in 1998, a further 5% in 1999, and a further 5% in 2000. For 2001 and onwards, the Capping Limit Program was continued by limiting assessment reform related property tax increases by a further 5% in 2001, and an additional 5% each year thereafter (Bill 140).

Commencing in 2005, municipalities have the option of selecting additional capping parameters to move properties to CVA taxation more quickly. More specifically, municipalities can increase the 5% capping limit to up to 10%, establish a minimum capping increase set at up to 5% of the CVA taxes of the previous year, and move properties to CVA if they fall within \$250 of CVA taxes after the application of the previously mentioned capping parameters. See section 329.1 of the Municipal Act.

Municipalities can opt to fund all of the protection costs within the class by limiting tax decreases or choose to fund all or a portion of the protection costs by other means. Upper tier and single tier municipalities must pass a by-law under section 330 of the Municipal Act to establish the percentage to which tax decreases will be limited (Decrease Percentage Retained).

The values to be entered in this section can be found in the capping reports prepared by the municipality, or in the OPTA data base system for those municipalities that use it.

Column 1 Exit Capping immediately

Enter Yes (Y) if your municipality exited the Capping Limit Program.

Enter No (Y) if your municipality did not exit the Capping Limit Program.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 2 Decrease- Percentage Retained

Enter the Percentage Decrease Retained value for properties that would have experienced a decrease in taxes.

If the total cost of protection of the capping program has been funded by the municipality, the decrease-percentage retained should equal 100%.

If the cost of protection has been totally funded by minimizing the property tax decreases, (i.e. Revenue Neutral approach), the decrease percentage share should be between 0% and 100%.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 3 Tax Adjustment - Increases

Tax Adjustment - Increases refers to the dollar amount refunded or credited to the capped properties (*increasing properties*). This amount is the difference between the Current Value Assessment (CVA) taxes on these properties for the year, and the capped taxes raised from these properties.

For municipalities that use the OPTA system, these amounts are displayed on the summary lines of the frozen capping reports.

Upper tier municipalities must report the total cost of protection for all capped properties across the upper tier.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 4 Net Class Impact

The Net Class Impact is the difference between the total taxes raised from the class after the capping adjustments, and the CVA taxes that would be levied on the class in the absence of capping. For lower tier municipalities, the amount can be positive or negative and should be inserted as such.

For municipalities that use the OPTA system, these amounts are displayed in the net class impact line of the capping summary analysis report or the tax adjustment column of the capping summary report.

Upper tier municipalities must report the total net tax impact across the upper tier (generally this amount is zero unless the upper tier has selected a non-revenue neutral capping policy or if there is a shortfall in the capping calculation).

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 5 Annualized Tax Limit

The minimum percentage of annualized tax limit that can be entered is 5%. Municipalities can increase this amount to up to 10%. Enter the value included in the by-law up to two decimal places for each of the multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 6 CVA Tax limit

If the municipality has adopted the CVA tax limit parameter of between 0 and 5% of the previous year's CVA taxes, enter the percentage amount to two decimal places.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 7 CVA Threshold Value for Protected Properties

If the municipality has elected to move increasing properties to CVA taxation if they fall within 0 to \$250 of CVA taxes, enter the CVA tax limit amount adopted in the by-law.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 8 CVA Threshold Value for Clawed Back Properties

If the municipality has elected to move decreasing properties to CVA taxation if they fall within 0 to \$250 of CVA taxes, enter the CVA tax limit amount adopted in the by-law.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 9 Exclude Properties Previously at CVA Tax

Please indicate which of these capping parameters have been implemented in the municipality by entering Y for Yes and N for No in column 9.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 10 Exclude Properties that go from capped to clawed back

Please indicate which of these capping parameters have been implemented in the municipality by entering Y for Yes and N for No in column 10.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

Column 11 Exclude Properties that go from clawed back to capped

Please indicate which of these capping parameters have been implemented in the municipality by entering Y for Yes and N for No in column 11.

This section will be automatically pre-populated from OPTA.

3. GRADUATED TAXATION (TAX BANDS)

Municipalities have been provided with the option under section 314 of the Municipal Act to apply lower tax rates to lower-valued Commercial and Industrial properties. Commencing in 2005, municipalities can establish graduated tax rates for any commercial and industrial optional classes as well.

Municipalities can establish two or three bands of tax rates and assessment.

Municipalities with two tax bands will be shown in the taxation schedules of the FIR as:

L	Low Tax Band
H	High Tax Band

Municipalities with three tax bands will be shown in the taxation schedules of the FIR as:

L	Low Tax Band
M	Middle Tax Band
H	High Tax Band

Example 1: Municipality sets two CVA tax bands, with a CVA Boundary of \$400,000, and the low tax band rate set at 75% of the high tax band rate

Tax Bands	CVA Range	Tax Rate
Low tax band (L)	\$0 to 400,000	3.000000%
High tax band (H)	\$400,000 +	4.000000%

The Low tax band rate of 3.0% is applied to \$400,000 of CVA on all properties in the banded class. If the CVA for a property is greater than \$400,000, the Low tax band rate of 3.0% is applied to the first \$400,000 of CVA, and the High tax band rate of 4.0% is applied to the remaining CVA.

You will notice that the Low tax band rate is 75% of the High tax band rate (i.e. $3.0\% / 4.0\% \times 100$), and the CVA Boundary between the 2 tax bands is \$400,000.

Example 2: Municipality sets three CVA tax bands, with CVA Boundaries of \$500,000 and \$800,000, along with the low tax band rate set at 60% of the high tax band rate, and the middle tax band rate set at 80% of the high tax band rate

Tax Bands	CVA Range	Tax Rate
Low tax band (L)	\$0 to 500,000	3.000000%
Middle tax band (M)	\$500,000 to 800,000	4.000000%
High tax band (H)	\$800,000 +	5.000000%

Like example 1, the tax rates for each tax band are applied to CVA within the specified Ranges. Properties with lower CVA values will experience lower tax rates compared to higher valued properties in the class.

The Low tax band rate of 3.0% is applied to \$500,000 of CVA on all properties in the banded class.

If the CVA for a property is between \$500,000 and \$800,000 the Low tax band rate of 3.0% is applied to the first \$500,000 of CVA, while the Middle tax band rate of 4.0% is applied to the remaining CVA.

If the CVA for a property is greater than \$800,000 the Low tax band rate of 3.0% is applied to the first \$500,000 of CVA, the Middle tax band rate of 4.0% is applied to the next \$300,000 of CVA, and the High tax band rate of 5.0% is applied to the remaining CVA.

The Low tax band rate is 60% of the High tax band rate ($3.0\% / 5.0\% \times 100$), and the Middle tax band rate is 80% of the High tax band rate ($4.0\% / 5.0\% \times 100$). The Low tax band CVA boundary is \$500,000 and the Middle tax band CVA boundary is \$800,000.

Column 2 Yes or No

Indicate whether graduated tax rates are in effect for each of the classes shown by entering a Y for Yes or N for No.

Column 3 Number of Tax Bands

If Graduated Tax Rates (Tax Bands) exist in the class, enter the number of tax bands which apply to the class.

Column 4 Low Band- CVA Boundary

This column should be completed if a municipality has opted for either two (Low and High) or three (Low, Middle, and High), taxation bands.

For two taxation bands, report the assessment value that separates the Low band from the High band in column 4, CVA Boundary.

For three taxation bands, report the assessment value that separates the Low band from the Middle band in column 4, CVA Boundary.

Column 5 Low Band - Percent of Highest Band Rate

This column should be completed if a municipality has opted for either two (Low and High) or three (Low, Middle, and High), taxation bands.

For two taxation bands, report the Low band tax rate as a percentage of the High band tax rate. (i.e. $\text{Low band rate} / \text{High band rate} \times 100$) in column 5.

For three taxation bands, report the Low band tax rate as a percentage of the High band tax rate. (i.e. $\text{Low band rate} / \text{High band rate} \times 100$) in column 5.

Column 6 Middle Band- CVA Boundary

This column should only be completed if a municipality opted for three taxation bands in the respective classes.

Report the assessment value that separates the Middle band from the High band in column 6, CVA Boundary.

Column 7 Middle Band - Percent of Highest Band Rate

This column should only be completed if a municipality opted for three taxation bands in the respective classes. Report the Middle band tax rate as a percentage of the High band tax rate. (i.e. $\text{Middle band rate} / \text{High band rate} \times 100$).

4. PHASE-IN PROGRAM IN EFFECT

Under section 318 of the Municipal Act, Upper tier and single tier municipalities have the option of phasing-in property tax increases and decreases resulting from province-wide reassessments.

Please indicate whether a Phase-In program is in effect for any of the property classes listed in this section as shown below:

Line	Property Class
0805	R Residential
0810	M Multi-Residential
0815	N New Multi-Residential
0820	C Commercial Includes: G - Parking Lot D - Office Building S - Shopping Centres
0840	I Industrial Includes L - Large Industrial
0850	F Farmland
0855	T Managed Forest
0860	P Pipeline

Municipalities should only report phase-in information of the Phase-In program that is currently in effect.

Column 2 Phase-In Program in Effect

For each property class, enter a Y for Yes, if a Phase-In program is in effect in the municipality. Enter N for No, if a Phase-In program is not in effect in the municipality.

Column 3 Year Current Phase-In Initiated

For each property class with a Phase-In program in effect, enter the year when the Phase-In program began. Municipalities could have opted for a Phase-In program in 1998, 2001, 2003 and/or 2016 (i.e. during any reassessment year).

Column 4 Term of Current Phase-In

For each property class with a Phase-In program in effect, enter the total number of years the Phase-In program is in effect.

5. REBATE PERCENTAGE FOR ELIGIBLE CHARITIES (%)

This section refers to the rebate percentage for eligible charities set by the municipality under Section 361 of the new Municipal Act, 2001.

The rebate program must provide rebates of at least 40% of the property tax paid by eligible charities occupying property in the Commercial or Industrial property classes. Municipalities have the option to increase the rebate to a maximum of 100%, expand the rebate to other property classes, and apply the rebate to other organizations that are like charities.

Please enter the rebate percentage that is applied in the municipality.

NOTE: In Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes Receivable, this rebate percentage is used to determine the adjustments on line 2099.

6. PROPERTY TAX DUE DATES FOR CURRENT YEAR

This part applies to Lower-tier/Single-tier municipalities only. Information related to Interim and Final property tax billings, including the number of instalments, and due dates for the first and last instalment is captured in this part.

All due dates should be entered as eight-digit numbers (YYYYMMDD). The first four digits represent the year. The second two digits represent the month and the last two digits represent the day. No spaces or slashes should be used. For example, **June 30, 2023** would be reported as **20230630**.

Report property tax billings by the following property classes:

Line	Property Class
1210	R Residential
1220	M Multi-Residential
1230	F Farmland
1240	T Managed Forest
1250	C Commercial
1260	I Industrial
1270	P Pipeline
1298	Other (Please provide a description)

Column 2 INTERIM BILLING - Instalments

Enter the number of instalments for Interim property tax billings of each property class which is applicable in the municipality.

Column 3 INTERIM BILLING - First Due Date

Enter the due date for the first installment of the Interim property tax bill in column 3. Due dates should be entered as eight-digit numbers (YYYYMMDD).

Column 4 INTERIM BILLING - Last Due Date

Enter the due date for the last installment of the Interim property tax bill in column 4. Due dates should be entered as eight-digit numbers (YYYYMMDD).

Column 5 FINAL BILLING - Instalments

Enter the number of instalments for Final property tax billings of each property class which is applicable in the municipality.

Column 6 FINAL BILLING - First Due Date

Enter the due date for the first installment of the Final property tax bill in column 6. Due dates should be entered as eight-digit numbers (YYYYMMDD).

Column 7 FINAL BILLING - Last Due Date

Enter the due date for the last installment of the Final property tax bill in column 7. Due dates should be entered as eight-digit numbers (YYYYMMDD).

SCHEDULE 22: Municipal and School Board Taxation

General Information

All municipalities, including single-tier, lower-tier and upper-tier municipalities must complete Schedule 22.

Upper-tiers report only Upper-tier tax rates that apply to the aggregated assessment of all lower-tiers. Lower-tier and Education tax rates do not need to be entered by Upper-tier municipalities.

This schedule collects taxation information on Taxable properties. It is simply, a line-by-line report showing the assessment for each property class in the municipality, the tax rates applicable to each class, and the taxation generated from each class.

Municipal and Education taxation information in this schedule is organized by dividing the Schedule into the following nine sections:

- 1. General Purpose Levy**
- 2. Special Area Levies (Lower-tier/Single-tier)**
- 3. Special Area Levies (Upper tier)**
- 4. Adjustments to Taxation**
- 5. Supplementary Taxes**
- 6. Amount Levied by Tax Rate**
- 7. Amounts Added to Tax Bill**
- 8. Other Taxation Amounts**
- 9. Total Amount Levied**

Also, the Schedule contains several columns, which can be summarized into the following 3 categories:

- A. Property Class Description (Columns 1 to 4)**
- B. Assessment and Tax Rates (Columns 5 to 11)**
- C. Taxes Levied (Columns 12 to 15)**

Before explaining each of the Sections and Columns, the reporting treatment of several unique property types will be explained below. Following this will be a description of each of the Columns, and then a description of information reported in each Section.

Unique Property Types

Hydro Properties (RTQ = H, J, K)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for Hydro properties owned by Ontario Power Generation Corporation and Hydro One or their subsidiaries. Hydro properties are described as “Taxable, shared as if Payment-In-Lieu” represented by RTQ’s of H, J, or K. The full property assessment and applicable tax rates for these properties should be reported in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this Schedule.

Since, the education portion of the payment from the Commercial or Industrial Hydro properties should be retained by the municipality, an adjustment is necessary to the amounts shown in Part 1. Part 4, Adjustment to Taxation, has been added to account for this. In Part 4, Line 7010 Municipalities should report the amount of education taxes that are retained by the Municipality as a negative adjustment to Education Taxes in column 14, and a positive adjustment to Municipal Taxes in column 12. The total of Line 7010 shown in column 15 should then equal 0.

Reporting the adjustments for Hydro Properties on Line 7010 will balance the Total Municipal Taxes and Total Education Taxes on Line 9990.

Taxable Tenants of the Province (RTQ = P, Q)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for taxable tenants of provincially owned properties. These properties described as “Taxable Tenant of Province” are represented by RTQ’s of P, Q.

These properties are unique since they are described as Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation (PIL), while being treated as Taxable. Unlike many other PIL properties, the Education amounts from these properties should be distributed to the School Boards and should not be retained by the Municipality.

Although these properties are treated as taxable properties because they are described as “Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation”, they should be reported on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Hydro-Electric Power Dams

As of 2001, Power Dams were exempted from property taxation. Municipalities no longer receive amounts from these properties based on a Tax Rate multiplied by Assessment. To compensate for the loss of this tax revenue, the province is making payments to municipalities based on the Municipal taxes these properties generated in 2000.

These amounts are paid directly to each lower-tier and each upper-tier municipality affected by the exemption. Since the amount is a payment from the province, it should be reported as a Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation on Schedule 24, on Line 8060 under Part 7, “Other Payment-In-Lieu Amounts”.

Railway Rights - of- way (RTC = W)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for Railway Rights-of-way properties. Railway Rights-of-way properties are represented by RTC of W.

Municipalities receive amounts from Railway Rights-of-way properties based on applying a Rate to the Acreage of the property.

A Railway Rights-of-way property can be classed as either Taxable or PIL. If the amount is derived from a Railway Right-of-way property which is classed as “Taxable”, the amount should be reported in Schedule 22 on Line 8045. If the amount is derived from a Railway Right-of-way property which is classed as “PIL”, then the amount should be reported in Schedule 24 on line 8045.

In some instances, the municipality receives an additional amount in respect of Railway Rights-of-way properties from the province. This is because Rates for Railway Rights-of-way are being phased-in to the mature geographical rates. Municipalities receive an amount as compensation for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the phase-in.

Unlike the compensation related to the Power Dams, these compensation amounts are paid directly to the lower-tier and single-tier municipality. Lower-tier Municipalities have been advised to share the compensation amounts they receive with the Upper-tier according to the sharing arrangements for Railway Rights-of-way revenues.

Since the compensation amount is a payment from the province, it should be reported as a Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation on Schedule 24, under Part 7, "Other Payment-In-Lieu Amounts". Line 8046 has been added specifically for reporting this amount.

Utility Corridors (RTC = U)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for Utility Corridor properties. Utility Corridor properties are represented by RTC of U. Municipalities receive amounts from Utility Corridor properties based on applying a Rate to the Acreage of the property.

A Utility Corridor property can be classed as either Taxable or PIL. If the amount is derived from a Utility Corridor property which is classed as "Taxable", the amount should be reported in Schedule 22 on Line 8050. If the amount is derived from a Utility Corridor property which is classed as "PIL", then the amount should be reported in Schedule 24 on line 8050.

In some instances, the municipality receives an additional amount in respect of Utility Corridor properties from the province. This is because Rates for Utility Corridors are being phased-in to the mature geographical rates. Municipalities receive an amount as compensation for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the phase-in.

Unlike the compensation related to the Power Dams, these compensation amounts are paid directly to the lower-tier and single-tier municipality. Lower-tier Municipalities have been advised to share the compensation amounts they receive with the Upper-tier.

Since the compensation amount is a payment from the province, it should be reported as a Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation on Schedule 24, under Part 7, "Other Payment-In-Lieu Amounts".

Line 8051 has been added specifically for reporting this amount.

DESCRIPTION OF COLUMNS

The following table displays a list of all the columns in this schedule:

Column	Description
1	RTC / RTQ
2	Tax Band
3	Property Class
4	Tax Rate Description
5	Tax Ratio
6	Percent of Full Rate
7	CVA Taxable Assessment
16	Phase-In Taxable Assessment
8	Tax Rates: LT / ST
9	Tax Rates: UT
10	Tax Rates: EDUC
11	Tax Rates: TOTAL
12	Municipal Taxes: LT / ST
13	Municipal Taxes: UT
14	Education Taxes
15	TOTAL Taxes

Columns 1,3,4,5,6,7,16,8,9,10, are pre-populated for the user in the taxable general-purpose levy schedule.

- **Percent of full rate (Column 6) is now prepopulated as well.**
- **To complete the schedule, the user must select the tax band (Column 2), and the rest of the schedule will be automatically calculated.**

A. Property Class Description (Columns 1 to 4)

The first 4 columns display information related to the property classes that exist in the municipality. The information contained in these columns determines the information that should appear in the remaining columns.

Column 1 RTC / RTQ

This refers to the 2-digit code of the property class, and tax rate applicable to the assessment on a property. The first digit represents the Realty Tax Class (RTC) and refers to the property class. The second digit represents the Realty Tax Qualifier (RTQ) and refers to the tax rate that is applied to the property.

The RTQ describes which of the following ways the Tax Rate is applied:

1. **Full tax rate**
2. **Discounted tax rate**
 - i. **Excess Land**
 - ii. **Vacant Land**
 - iii. **Farmland Awaiting Development**
3. **Education tax rate only**
4. **General tax rate only**

For RTC / RTQ codes that refer to optional property classes, municipalities should report these whether the class is 'in effect' or not. They should not be aggregated with the 'broad' Commercial or Industrial class. This allows the optional property class properties to be identified regardless of whether the optional class is in effect.

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of applicable RTC / RTQ combinations. New Construction classes have been formed under the Commercial and Industrial property class. RTC codes and RTQ codes available at the FIR website:

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/index.php/municipal-reporting/additional-information/>

Column 2 Tax Band

Municipalities have been provided with the option of applying graduated tax rates, often referred to as Tax Banding, in the commercial and industrial property classes. This means that municipalities can apply different tax rates to tax bands, or different ranges of assessment within a property class. Please refer to Section 3 of Schedule 20 in these instructions, for further information on Tax Bands.

Municipalities must enter 0, L, M, or H in this column as explained in the instructions below:

For municipalities who have NOT adopted tax banding in a property class, a zero, '0', should be reported on each line in this column. An entry of '0' represents an '**Un-banded**' tax rate.

For municipalities who have adopted tax banding, by either creating 2 or 3 Tax Bands of assessment value (CVA) to which different tax rates are applied, the following tables outline the entries available for this column:

No Tax Bands:

Tax Band	Enter
Un-banded	0

2 Tax Bands:

Tax Band	Enter
Low tax band	L
High tax band	H

3 Tax Bands:

Tax Band	Enter
Low tax band	L
Middle tax band	M
High tax band	H

Note: If an optional Commercial or Industrial property class is in effect in the municipality, Tax Banding only applies to the residual Commercial or Industrial assessment. In other words, Tax banding does not apply to optional property classes that are in effect.

Please refer to the **FIR2022** document for a complete list of applicable RTC / RTQ combinations, RTC Codes, and RTQ codes available at the FIR website:

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/index.php/municipal-reporting/additional-information/>

Column 3 Property Class

The name of the property class in this column corresponds to the Realty Tax Class (RTC) code, which is the first letter of the RTC / RTQ Code in column 1. (See **FIR2023 Tables**)

Column 4 Tax Rate Description

This column describes the tax rate that is applied to a property class and corresponds to the Realty Tax Qualifier (RTQ) code, which is the second letter of the RTC / RTQ Code in column 1. (See **FIR2023 Tables**)

B. Assessment and Tax Rates (Columns 5 to 11)

Current Value Assessment (CVA) totals and Tax Rate information, including Tax Ratios, Discount Percentages of the Full Tax Rate, and Tax Rates that are applicable to the property classes outlined in columns 1 to 4 must be reported in these columns.

It is important to notice that EVERY tax rate is determined by the following relationship with the Residential (RT) tax rate:

$\text{Tax Rate} = \text{RT Tax Rate} \times \text{Tax Ratio} \times \text{Percent of Full Rate}$

Example:

The Commercial vacant land tax rate (CX) is usually discounted to 70% of the Commercial full occupied tax rate (CT). If the RT Tax Rate is 0.12% and the Commercial Tax Ratio is 2.5000, the CX

rate is determined from the residential tax rate as follows (assuming a 70% Vacant Land discount):

CX tax rate	= RT rate x CT Tax Ratio x Percent of Full CT Rate
	= 0.120000% x 2.5000 x 70%
	= 0.210000%

Column 5 Tax Ratio

The Tax Ratio defines the relationship between the Tax Rate of each property class in relation to the Residential property class (RT). For example, if the Residential tax rate is 2% and the Commercial tax rate (CT) is 4% twice that of the Residential tax rate, then the Commercial tax ratio is 2.0000:

Commercial Tax Ratio	= CT Tax Rate ÷ RT Tax Rate
	= 4% ÷ 2%
	= 2.0000

All Tax Ratios are now expressed as a decimal to 6 decimal places. The tax ratio for the Residential (RTC = R) property class is always 1.0000, and the tax ratio for the Farmland (RTC = F), and Managed Forest (RTC = T) property classes is always 0.2500.

Each property class, and similarly, each RTC code, must have a tax ratio associated with it. It is also worth noting that the Tax Ratio remains constant within a property class. For example, a Commercial Tax Ratio of 2.0000 applies to CT, CU and CX (CU, and CX usually have a 70% discount as described in column 6).

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of RTC Codes which shows the relationship between the RTC Code (or property class) and the tax ratio.

Please note the exceptions that exist when optional classes are in effect.

Column 6 Percent of Full Rate

This column captures information relating to discounted tax rates, and tax banding of the tax rates. These can be summarized into the following 3 cases:

Types of Tax Rate Discounts	Options
Vacant Land or Excess Land	Excess Land Rate (RTQ = U) Vacant Land Rate (RTQ = X)
Farmland Awaiting Development	Phase I (RTQ = 1) Phase II (RTQ = 4)
Tax Banding (Percent of Full Un-Banded Rate)	Low tax band (Tax Band = L) Middle tax band (Tax Band = M) High tax band (Tax Band = H)

Notice that the first 2 cases relate to the RTQ of a property, while the 3rd case refers to the Tax Band.

For municipalities who have opted for tax banding of tax rates, it may be possible to have case 1 and 3 occurring at the same time (i.e. RTQ = U, X and Tax Band = L, M, H).

Remember, every tax rate is determined by the following relationship with the Residential tax rate:

$$\text{Tax Rate} = \text{RT Tax Rate} \times \text{Tax Ratio} \times \text{Percent of Full Rate}$$

This formula can be rearranged as follows to enable us to calculate the Percent of Full Rate:

$$\text{Percent of Full Rate} = \frac{\text{Tax Rate}}{\text{RT Tax Rate} \times \text{Tax Ratio}}$$

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of RTQ Codes which shows the relationship between the RTQ Code and the Percent of Full Rate. Please note the exceptions that exist when optional classes are in effect.

Example 1: The following table outlines a sample of property classes, with the tax ratio, percent of full rate, and tax rate columns.

RTC / RTQ 1	Tax Band 2	Tax Ratio 5	Percent of Full Rate 6	Tax Rate 8
RT	0	1.0000	100%	2.000000%
FT	0	0.2500	100%	0.500000%
CT	0	2.0000	100%	4.000000%
CU	0	2.0000	70%	2.800000%
CX	0	2.0000	70%	2.800000%
IT	0	3.0000	100%	6.000000%
IU	0	3.0000	65%	3.900000%
I1	0	3.0000	40%	2.400000%
I4	0	3.0000	55%	3.300000%

In this table, notice that any tax rate can be determined using the formula mentioned earlier.

Multiplying the Residential tax rate (RT Rate) of 2.0% by the Tax Ratio and then by the Percent of Full Rate on any line will provide the resulting Tax Rate for that RTC / RTQ code.

This is shown below for CU:

CU Rate	= RT Rate x CT Tax Ratio x Percent of Full CT Rate
	= 2.0% x 2.0000 x 70%
	= 2.0% x 1.4000
	= 2.8%

Also, notice that working backwards with the second formula mentioned earlier, the Percent of Full Rate for any line can be determined as shown below for RTC / RTQ of I4:

Percent of Full Rate	= I4 Rate ÷ (RT Tax Rate x IT Tax Ratio)
	= 3.3% ÷ (2.0% x 3.0000)
	= 3.3% ÷ (6.0%)
	= 55%

For municipalities which have implemented Tax Banding in the commercial or industrial property classes, the 'Percent of Full Rate' column is slightly more complicated.

In dealing with tax rates which are 'Banded', the percent of Full Rate is determined as a discount percent of the Full *Un-Banded* Rate. This column would thus be more appropriately named, 'Percent of Full *Un-Banded* Rate' in this case.

When Tax Banding exists, the Percent of Full Rate is a combination of the Tax Banding discount, and the Vacant or Excess Land discount.

Example 2:

The following table outlines a simple case where 2 commercial tax bands (Low and High) are in effect in a municipality:

RTC / RTQ 1	Tax Band 2	Tax Ratio 5	Percent of Full Rate 6	Tax Rate 8
RT	0	1.0000	100%	2.000000%
FT	0	0.2500	100%	0.500000%
CT	0	2.0000	100%	4.000000%
CT	L	2.0000	90%	3.600000%
CT	H	2.0000	120%	4.800000%
CU	L	2.0000	63%	2.520000%

RTC / RTQ 1	Tax Band 2	Tax Ratio 5	Percent of Full Rate 6	Tax Rate 8
CU	H	2.0000	84%	3.360000%
CX	L	2.0000	63%	2.520000%
CX	H	2.0000	84%	3.360000%

In this example, we have included the un-banded commercial rate for illustration purposes. You will notice that CT, CU, and CX have each been divided into 2 parts, a Low band (L) and a High band (H).

Notice that working backwards with the second formula mentioned earlier, the Percent of Full Rate column for RTC / RTQ and Tax Band of CU L (Low Band) is as follows:

Percent of Full Rate	= CU Low Rate ÷ [RT Rate x CT Tax Ratio]
	= 2.52% ÷ (2.0% x 2.0000)
	= 2.52% ÷ (4.0%)
	= 63%

Further examination of this calculation shows that the Percent of Full Rate for CU L (Low Band) can be determined by simply dividing by the CT 0 (Un-banded) Rate:

Percent of Full Rate = CU Low Rate ÷ CT Un-Banded Rate

A closer look at the tax rate for CU Low Band shows that the 63% Discount is made up of 2 parts. First, it includes a Discounted to 70% of the full commercial tax rate because it is a Vacant Land rate (i.e. RTQ = U), and second, it is further discounted by 90% because it is the Low Tax Band rate (Tax Band = L).

CU Low Rate	= RT Rate x CT Tax Ratio x (Vacant disc. x Low band disc.)
	= RT Rate x CT Tax Ratio x (Percent of Full Rate)
	= 2.0% x 2.0000 x (70% x 90%)
	= 2.0% x 2.0000 x (63%)
	= 2.52%

The Percent of Full Rate column for CT is 90% for the Low band and 120% for the High band. For CU and CX the Percent of Full Rate is 63% for the Low band, and 84% for the High band.

The Percent of Full Rate for CU and CX are lower because they combine the Vacant Land or Excess Land discount of 70%, along with the Tax Banding discounts of 90% and 120%.

The table below outlines how to calculate the Percent of Full Rate, when tax banding exists in the Municipality.

RTQ	Tax Band	Description	Percent of Full 'Un-banded' Rate
T	0	"Full" Un-banded	100%
	L	Low tax band	Low band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	M	Middle tax band	Middle band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	H	High tax band	High band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
U	0	Un-banded	nU Rate ÷ (RT Rate x nT Tax Ratio)
	L	Low tax band	Low band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	M	Middle tax band	Middle band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	H	High tax band	High band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
X	0	Un-banded	nX Rate ÷ (RT Rate x nT Tax Ratio)
	L	Low tax band	Low band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	M	Middle tax band	Middle band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	H	High tax band	High band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate

* n is a variable representing the RTC Code

Column 7 CVA Assessment

The total current value assessment (CVA) associated with each property class is entered in this column.

Column 7 is pre-populated for the user in this taxable general-purpose levy schedule. If the CVA assessment is incorrect, please delete the pre-populated amount and enter the correct information.

For those municipalities that have multiple general levy areas, you will enter the 2023 Base CVA at 2016 Roll Return. **(CVA assessment has been frozen till 2023)**

Each taxable RTC / RTQ Code and Tax Band combination that is applicable in a municipality should have a record shown in this schedule.

Please note that Hydro properties represented by RTQ = H, J, or K are reported in this column as Taxable Assessment.

Upper-tier municipalities

For an upper-tier municipality, this column should contain the sum of the taxable assessment in all the lower-tier municipalities. This total aggregated assessment for all lower-tier taxable properties will be used to calculate the amount of upper-tier taxation.

Column 16 Phase-In Taxable Assessment

The **phase-in taxable assessment** associated with each property class is entered in this column. Each taxable RTC / RTQ Code and Tax Band combination that is applicable in a municipality should have a record shown in this schedule.

Column 16 is pre-populated for the user in the taxable general-purpose levy schedule. The information has been pre-populated from OPTA. If the phase-in taxable assessment is incorrect, please delete the pre-populated amount and enter the correct information.

The **phase-in taxable assessment** amounts reported in this column will be applied to the Tax Rates reported in columns 8 to 11 to arrive at the Taxation amounts in columns 12 to 15 in this schedule.

Please note that Hydro properties represented by RTQ = H, J, or K are reported in this column as Taxable Assessment.

Upper-tier municipalities

For an upper-tier municipality, this column should contain the sum of the phase-in taxable assessment in all the lower-tier municipalities. This total aggregated assessment for all lower-tier taxable properties will be used to calculate the amount of upper-tier taxation.

Column 8 TAX RATES: Lower-Tier / Single-Tier

All Lower-tier (LT) and Single-tier (ST) municipalities should enter tax rates in this column.

Column 8 is pre-populated for the user in this taxable general-purpose levy schedule

All tax rates that have been applied in the municipality for Lower-tier or Single-tier purposes should appear in this column.

The tax rates should be entered as a Percentage to 6 decimal places into the appropriate column based on the purpose of the tax rate.

Decimal	Equals	Percentage
0.00123456	=	0.123456 %

NOTE: Some RTC / RTQ combinations represent Education Rates only, or General Municipal rates only.

Column 9 TAX RATES: Upper-Tier

All Upper-tier (UT) and Lower-tier (LT) municipalities should enter tax rates in this column.

Column 9 is pre-populated for the user in this taxable general-purpose levy schedule

All Tax rates that have been applied in the municipality for Upper-tier purposes should appear in this column.

The tax rates should be entered as a Percentage to 6 decimal places into the appropriate column based on the purpose of the tax rate.

Decimal	Equals	Percentage
0.00123456	=	0.123456 %

NOTE: Some RTC / RTQ combinations represent Education Rates only, or General Municipal rates only.

Column 10 TAX RATES: Education

All Lower-tier (LT) and Single-tier (ST) municipalities should enter tax rates in this column. Upper-Tier (UT) municipalities should NOT enter tax rates in this column.

Column 10 is pre-populated for the user in this taxable general-purpose levy schedule

All Tax rates that have been applied in the municipality for Education purposes should appear in this column.

The tax rates should be entered as a Percentage to 6 decimal places into the appropriate column based on the purpose of the tax rate.

Decimal	Equals	Percentage
0.00123456	=	0.123456 %

NOTE: Some RTC / RTQ combinations represent Education Rates only, or General Municipal rates only.

Column 11 TAX RATES: TOTAL

This column displays the total municipal and education tax rates.

The total tax rate in each line is automatically calculated from the sum of columns 8, 9, and 10.

C. Taxes Levied (Columns 12 to 15)

The remaining columns display the taxes levied for Municipal, and Education purposes on each line of the schedule.

In sections 1 to 3 of this schedule, the taxes levied columns 12 to 15 are automatically calculated from the assessment and tax rate information entered in previous columns.

The taxes levied are calculated based on the following formula:

$$\text{Taxes Levied} = \text{Assessment} \times \text{Tax Rate}$$

In sections 4 to 8, these amounts must be entered manually since they are not calculated by applying a tax rate to an assessment. Total amounts are automatically calculated.

Column 12 MUNICIPAL TAXES: Lower-Tier / Single-Tier

All Lower-tier (LT) and Single-tier (ST) municipalities should have values in this column.

This column is automatically calculated by multiplying the Assessment in column 7 by the LT / ST Tax Rate in column 8.

In sections 4 to 8, the amounts must be entered, with the exception of totals which are automatically added.

Column 13 MUNICIPAL TAXES: Upper-Tier

All Upper-tier (UT) and Lower-tier (LT) municipalities should have values in this column.

This column is automatically calculated by multiplying the Assessment in column 7 by the UT Tax Rate in column 9.

In sections 4 to 8, the amounts must be entered, with the exception of totals which are automatically added.

Column 14 Education Taxes

All Lower-tier (LT) or Single-tier (ST) municipalities should have values in this column.

This column is automatically calculated by multiplying the Assessment in column 7 by the Education Tax Rate in column 10.

In sections 4 to 8, the amounts must be entered, with the exception of totals which are automatically added.

Column 15 TOTAL Taxes

This column displays the total municipal and education taxes.

This column is automatically calculated by adding the Taxes in columns 12 to 14.

DESCRIPTION OF SECTIONS

Now that we have discussed the information contained in each of the Columns across the schedule, we shall proceed with discussing the following Sections that appear as you work down through the schedule:

1. **General Purpose Levy**
2. **Special Area Levies (Lower-tier / Single-tier)**
3. **Special Area Levies (Upper-tier)**
4. **Adjustments to Taxation**
5. **Supplementary Taxes**
6. **Amount Levied by Tax Rate**
7. **Amounts Added to Tax Bill**
8. **Other Taxation Amounts**
9. **Total Amount Levied**

This schedule is separated into sections to allow for simpler presentation of complicated tax scenarios that may exist in a municipality. It is important for municipalities to recognize which tax rates and levies should be reported in each section.

Municipalities should report all General-purpose tax rates in section 1. If a Lower-tier or Single-tier municipality strikes a Special Area tax rate, this should be reported in part 2. If an Upper-tier municipality strikes a Special Area tax rate, this should be reported in part 3.

Municipalities should not add a Special Area tax rate to a General-purpose tax rate and report the sum as a General-purpose tax rate in section 1.

If a municipality does not enter tax rates in the appropriate sections, numerous ***miscalculations*** will occur in several parts of the FIR. Municipalities should ensure tax rates are reported accurately to prevent this compounding of errors from occurring.

In any section, if a municipality has more than one set of tax rates, then each set of tax rates should be reported separately within the section. It is important to realize that the RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination representing the property class can be shown only once within any set of tax rates. That is, the property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is unique within each set of tax rates.

In some instances, a Municipality may have more than one set of General Purpose tax rates. This scenario is referred to as 'Levy Areas' and requires a custom FIR to be set-up. A custom FIR is created which contains additional tables in section 1, for each set of General purpose tax rates, or each 'Levy Area'. This allows the Municipality to report all General-Purpose Tax Rates in Section 1. Municipalities can contact the Ministry by email at FIR.mah@ontario.ca to arrange for this to be set-up.

Please refer to the **Levy Areas** document for a description of Levy Areas.

Throughout the FIR, data points are referenced using the Schedule-Line-Column (SLC) numbering system. For example, SLC 60 0410 02 refers to the data in Schedule 60, Line 0410, and Column 2.

In this Schedule, every RTC / RTQ combination has a unique Line number associated with it. For example, the Line number for RT is always 0010, and will repeat for every entry of RT throughout the Schedule. Referencing a data point in section 1 of this schedule therefore, involves a 'Levy Area' code in conjunction with the SLC Number. Similarly, in sections 2 and 3, a 'Levy Type' code in conjunction with the SLC Number references a data point. For sections 4 to 8, the SLC Number alone identifies a data point.

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of applicable Levy Types and Codes.

1. General Purpose Levy Information (22A)

This section contains all General-Purpose tax rates by property class for municipal and education purposes. For each property class in the municipality, the total taxable assessment is also shown here, and is used to calculate the taxes levied for that property class.

The following columns for the user in this taxable general-purpose levy schedule are pre-populated:

- **RTC/RTQ codes (column 1)**
- **Property Class (column 3)**
- **Tax Rate Description (column 4)**
- **Tax Ratio (column 5)**
- **Percent of Full Rate % (column 6)**
- **CVA Assessment (column 7)**
- **Phase-In Taxable Assessment (column 16)**
- **LT/ST Tax rate (column 08)**
- **UT Tax rate (column 09)**
- **Education Tax rate (column 10)**

To complete the schedule, the user must select the tax band (column 2), and the rest of the schedule will be automatically calculated.

It is important that ALL General-purpose tax rates and levies are reported in this section. General purpose tax rates should not be shown in the Special area tax rate sections.

In cases where municipalities have a Special Budgetary Levy that is applied to all classes except those over the threshold, a Special Area Rate should be entered on 22B or C. The Levy Type of "Special Budgetary Levy" has been made available on the list of Levy Types.

Most municipalities will have one set of uniform General-purpose tax rates that applies to every property in the municipality. In this situation, the set of tax rates are reported in the table in this section.

In some instances, Municipalities may have more than one set of General Purpose Tax Rates. In this scenario, a number of tables must be added to this section, and the concept of 'Levy Area' is introduced to accomplish this. The Municipality is split into separate parts called 'Levy Areas', where the sum of the parts makes up the entire municipality. Each Levy Area has a corresponding table set-up in this section, and the Municipality can then report separate sets of tax rates within each Levy Area.

Municipalities with one set of uniform General-purpose tax rates that applies to every property in the municipality will report tax rates in the Levy Area of '0'. Municipalities with more than one set of General purpose tax rates will be assigned a unique code for each Levy Area.

If a municipality has more than one set of General Purpose tax rates, a custom FIR must be set-up that includes 'Levy Areas' for each set of General purpose tax rates. Municipalities can contact the Ministry by email at FIR.mah@ontario.ca to arrange for this to be set-up.

The need for multiple sets of general purpose tax rates usually occurs in Municipalities which have recently amalgamated. In this situation, each of the former Municipalities that make up the newly amalgamated Municipality may have different General-purpose tax rates. This accommodates the different service levels and needs that exist initially in an amalgamated Municipality. Eventually, the former municipalities will phase-in to a uniform General-purpose tax rate.

Each property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination can only be reported once within a Levy Area. This means that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is unique within each set of General Purpose tax rates.

If a municipality has more than one General purpose tax rate for an RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination, then multiple General-purpose levies exist within the municipality, and separate sets of tax rates must be entered into separate Levy Areas.

Please recall that data points in this part of the FIR are referenced by Levy Area + SLC Number. It is also important to notice that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is associated with a unique Line Number.

Subtotals are numbered sequentially based on the number of Levy Areas. For example, if one Levy Area exists, the Subtotal line is 9201. If 2 Levy Areas exist, Subtotal lines are 9201, and 9202.

2. Lower-Tier / Single-Tier Special Area Levy Information (22B)

This section contains all Lower-tier or Single-tier special area tax rates by property class. For each property class in the municipality, the assessment that is within the "special area" is also shown and is used to calculate the special area taxes levied for that property class.

Upper-tier municipalities should not enter any information into this section.

For Lower-tier and Single tier municipalities, completion of this section is required where any special area tax rates for Lower-tier / Single-tier purpose have been applied within the municipality.

In general, a special area levy only applies to a unique area within the Municipality (which is not usually the entire municipality). Also, a special area levy is usually a specific Type, for example, Fire or Transit, which is separate from the General-purpose levy.

A list of Levy Types is available to allow municipalities to identify each Special Area Rate. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** file for a complete list of Levy Types available to select.

Special area tax rates that are separately identified in a Municipality's tax rate By-law should be reported here, and should NOT be shown in section 1, for General purpose levy information.

Miscalculations will occur in several parts of the FIR if tax rates are not reported in the correct section.

To enter a special area levy:

This section contains the following 2 items which should be completed for each Special Area Levy:

1. **Levy Type**
2. **RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations**

First, notice how this section is divided into the top and bottom parts. In the top part, different types of special area levies that exist in the Municipality are shown. Even though only a few can be seen at one time, a large number of different special area levies can be accommodated. The bottom part shows the tax rates that are applicable to the Levy Type which is 'highlighted' in the top part. All the individual tax rates that apply to the 'highlighted' Special Area Levy are reported by RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination here.

To enter a Special Area Levy, first identify the type of levy that exists in the municipality. In the top of this section Municipalities can add a Special Area Levy by clicking the '*Add a Special Area Levy*' button at the top.

Select the appropriate Levy Type from the table that is shown. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of Levy Types that are available.

Once a Levy Type has been chosen, municipalities can also add their own custom description of the Special Area Levy in the blank area provided. The Levy Type is then shown at the top, and on one of the tables in the bottom part.

To enter another Special Area Levy, simply repeat this step. Also notice that if a Municipality has more than one set of tax rates applicable to a single specific levy type such as Transit, then multiple sets of tax rates can be entered for this Levy Type. A 'Levy Sequence' is assigned to each set of tax rates. For example, Transit 01, and Transit 02 are 2 sets of Transit tax rates. The following table outlines a sample of a series of Levy Types that could appear:

Levy Code	Levy Type	Description
320 01	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – East
320 02	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – West
450 01	RECYCLING	Recycling - North Ward Only

Notice that the Levy Type can be repeated, in which case the Levy Sequence identifies each of the records as 01 and 02.

Next, Municipalities should enter Tax rates and Assessment amounts in the bottom part of this section. It is important to remember that tax rates are entered into the Levy Type that is 'highlighted' in the top part.

Like the General-purpose levy section, Municipalities can report all taxable RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations. Notice that each property class can be reported only once within a Levy Type.

Remember: Numbering of data points in this part of the FIR is by Levy Code + SLC Number. Also notice that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is associated with a unique Line Number.

3. Upper-Tier Special Area Levy Information (22C)

This section contains all Upper-tier Special area tax rates by property class. For each property class in the municipality, the assessment that is within the 'special area' is also shown and is used to calculate the special area taxes levied for that property class.

Only Lower-tier and Upper-tier municipalities should enter information in this section.

For lower-tier and Upper-tier municipalities, completion of this section is required where any special area tax rates for Upper-tier purpose have been applied within the municipality.

In general, a special area levy only applies to a unique area within the Municipality (which is not usually the entire Municipality), but as mentioned above, can apply to the entire Municipality. Also, a special area levy is a specific Type, for example, Fire or Transit, which is separate from the General-purpose levy.

A list of Levy Types is available to allow municipalities to identify each Special Area Rate. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** file for a complete list of Levy Types available to select.

Special area tax rates that are separately identified in a municipality's tax rate By-law must be reported here, and should NOT be shown in section 1, for General purpose levy information.

Miscalculations will occur in several parts of the FIR if tax rates are not reported in the correct section.

Lower-tier municipalities reporting Upper-tier special area tax rates must be careful entering these tax rates. In some Lower-tier municipalities, an Upper-tier special area tax rate may be applicable to the entire Lower-tier municipality. This tax rate must still be treated as a special area levy and should be reported in this section. This tax rate should not be added to the General-purpose tax rate reported in section 1.

To enter a special area levy:

Like the lower-tier / single-tier special area levy section, this section contains the following 2 items which should be completed for each Special Area Levy:

1. Levy Type
2. RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations

First, notice how this section is divided into the top and bottom parts. In the top part, different types of special area levies that exist in the Municipality are shown. Even though only a few can be seen at one time, a large number of different special area levies can be accommodated. The bottom part shows the tax rates that are applicable to the Levy Type which is 'highlighted' in the top part.

All the individual tax rates that apply to the 'highlighted' special area levy is reported by RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination here.

To enter a Special Area Levy, first identify the type of levy that exists in the Municipality. In the top of this section, Municipalities can add a Special Area Levy by clicking the '*Add a Special Area Levy*' button at the top.

Select the appropriate Levy Type from the table that is shown. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of Levy Types that are available.

Once a Levy Type has been chosen, municipalities can also add their own custom description of the Special Area Levy in the blank area provided. The Levy Type is then shown at the top, and on one of the tables in the bottom part.

To enter another Special Area Levy, simply repeat this step. Also notice that if a Municipality has more than one set of tax rates applicable to a single specific levy type such as Transit, then multiple sets of tax rates can be entered for this Levy Type. A 'Levy Sequence' is assigned to each set of tax rates. For example, Transit 01, and Transit 02 are 2 sets of Transit tax rates. The following table outlines a sample of a series of Levy Types that could appear:

Levy Code	Levy Type	Description
320 01	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – East
320 02	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – West
450 01	RECYCLING	Recycling - North Ward Only

Notice that the Levy Type can be repeated, in which case a Levy Sequence identifies each of the records as 01 and 02.

Next, Municipalities should enter Tax rates and Assessment amounts in the bottom part of this section. It is important to remember that tax rates are entered into the Levy Type that is 'highlighted' in the top part.

Like the General-purpose levy section, Municipalities can report all taxable RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations. Notice that each property class can be reported only once within a Levy Type.

Remember: Numbering of data points in this part of the FIR is by Levy Code + SLC Number. Also notice that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is associated with a unique Line Number.

4. Adjustments to Taxation (22D)

This section allows municipalities to enter adjustments for properties that are "Taxable yet shared as if Payment-In-Lieu". Hydro Properties represented by RTQ = H, J, K are included in this description.

Line 7010 Adjustment for Properties Shared as if Payment-In-Lieu

Hydro Properties are described as “Taxable, shared as if Payment-In-Lieu” represented by RTQs of H, J, and K.

This line is available to reconcile the Education portion of the amount from Commercial or Industrial Hydro properties, which is retained by the municipality.

No other adjustments should be included on this line, and thus should NOT include cancellation, reduction, refund, or rebate adjustments of taxation levied in the year. These ‘negative’ adjustments should be reported on Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes Receivable. The overall impact of these ‘negative’ adjustments will be carried forward to Schedule 10, Revenue Fund Receipts.

Previous Ontario Hydro properties are unique since the assessment is Taxable, while the taxes are shared in the same manner as a Payment-In-Lieu property. For Commercial and Industrial classes, the Lower-tier (or Single-tier) retains the School Board share of the tax.

First, Municipalities should report all properties with RTQ of H, J, and K in sections 1 to 3 of Schedule 22 with all corresponding Municipal and Education Tax Rates. Remember, in sections 1 to 3, each property class is reported with the respective RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination. The taxable assessment and applicable tax rates are reported, which automatically calculate a Municipal, Education, and Total Tax amount for the property class.

Next, when the Education tax amount is retained by the Lower-tier (Single-tier) Municipality, the Education amount that is automatically shown in column 14 of sections 1 to 3 is overstated. Municipalities should use line 7010, to adjust for the difference.

In effect, Taxes need to be shifted from the Education Taxes shown in column 14, to the LT / ST Taxes shown in column 12. To accomplish this, Municipalities should use line 7010 to report the **negative** adjustment to Education Taxes in column 14, and the **positive** adjustment to the LT / ST Taxes in column 12. This will result in the Total of line 7010 in column 15 equalling 0.

The adjustment results in the Education share of the Taxes on these properties being subtracted from the Total Education Taxes and added to the Total Lower-tier (Single-tier) Taxes.

5. Supplementary Taxes (22D)

This section allows municipalities to enter supplementary taxes for Lower-tier (or Single-tier), Upper-tier, and Education purposes.

Line 9799 Total of All Supplementary Taxes

This line is for reporting all additional taxes raised, because of re-billing, subsequent to the Final tax bills being issued on properties.

This line should NOT include cancellation, reduction, refund, or rebate adjustments of taxation levied in the year. These ‘negative’ adjustments should be reported on Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes

Receivable. The overall impact of these ‘negative’ adjustments will be carried forward to Schedule 10.

Items that should be included in this line are amounts in respect of the Assessment Act, and Municipal Act:

Assessment Act

Section 33 (OMIT):
Assessment Omitted from collector’s roll for the current year, or for any part or all of either or both of the next two preceding years.

Section 34 (SUPP):
After notices of assessment have been given, and before the last day of the taxation year, further assessment necessary to reflect a change to a property.

Municipal Act

Section 359:
Upon application made by the treasurer of the local municipality, a local municipality may increase the taxes levied on land in the year in which the application is made to the extent of any undercharge caused by a gross or manifest error that is a clerical or factual error, including the transposition of figures, a typographical error or similar error, but not an error in judgement in assessing the land.

6. Amount Levied by Tax Rate (22D)

This subtotal equals the Total amount of taxation levied by the application of a tax rate to an assessment value.

Line 9910 Amount Levied by Tax Rate

This line automatically calculates the sum of the General-Purpose Levy total, all Special Area Levy totals, Adjustments to Taxation, and Supplementary Taxes reported in the previous sections of this schedule.

In other words, this line equals the sum of the totals of Sections 1 to 5.

The following table outlines the calculation of the amount in this line:

Amount Levied by Tax Rate	=	Total General-Purpose Levy
	+	Total LT/ST Special Area Levies
	+	Total UT Special Area Levies
	+	Adjustments to Taxation
	+	Total Supplementary Taxes

7. Amounts Added to Tax Bill (22D)

This section contains all amounts added to tax bills which are NOT levied by applying a tax rate to an assessment value.

Examples of amounts charged by means other than applying a tax rate to an assessment are Rates per Acre, Rates per Amount of Frontage, Flat rates, etc.

All amounts reported in this section must include any related supplementary taxes raised.

The following list of items should **not be included** in this section:

Do Not Include in this Section	Where to Report
Payment-In-Lieu (PIL) amounts	Schedules 24 and 26 (Amounts are then carried forward onto Schedule 10)
Tile drainage and shoreline assistance collections	SLC 12 1850 04
Direct water billings and sewer surcharges	SLC 12 0810 04 to SLC 12 0830 04
Charges for collection of Education taxes in Unorganized territories	SLC 12 0299 04
All other User Fees and Service Charges which are NOT levied on tax bills	SLC 12 xxxx 04
Utility rate arrears and Federation of Agriculture collection fees on tax bills	SLC 70 0699 01 as Taxes Receivable

The following lines are provided in this section for reporting typical additions to tax bills:

Line 8005 Local improvements

Include amounts for local improvements which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees in Schedule 12, Current revenue for specific functions.

Line 8010 Sewer and water service charges

Include amounts for sewer or water services which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Direct water billings and Sewer surcharges should not be reported on this line.

Line 8015 Sewer and water connection charges

Include amounts for sewer and water connection charges which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Direct water billings and Sewer surcharges should not be reported on this line. Include connections on public property up to the municipality's lot line.

Line 8020 Fire service charges

Include amounts for fire service charges which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Line 8025 Minimum tax (differential only)

If the sum of taxes for Municipal, Education, and other purposes that is charged to a property owner is 'less than' the 'Minimum Tax' amount as provided for under section 388 of the Municipal Act, the difference between these amounts must be reported in this line.

Differential = Minimum Tax Amount - Sum of Taxes

Line 8030 Municipal drainage charges

Include billings for municipal drainage charges which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Line 8035 Waste management collection charges

Include all charges relating to the collection and disposal of garbage and recyclable materials which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Line 8040 Business improvement area

Include all charges related to any Business Improvement Areas which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge. These amounts are typically charged by applying a rate to the Amount of Frontage of a property.

Line 8097 Other

In addition to the lines mentioned above, line 8097 has been provided to allow municipalities to specify other items that have been added as a separate charge to the tax bill. Municipalities can enter amounts which appear on the tax bill for purposes other than those mentioned above.

A short description of the charge should also be included on this line by typing in the space provided.

An example of an amount that should be entered here are amounts generated when a local improvement is prepaid after a debenture is issued by a municipality. A portion of the prepayment is applied to the annual debt charges.

Line 9890 Subtotal - Amounts Added to Tax Bills

This amount is equal to the sum of lines 8005 through 8040 and 8097.

8. Other Taxation Amounts (22D)

This section contains all other taxation amounts which are NOT levied by applying a tax rate to an assessment value. These amounts are not added to the tax bill as in section 7.

Examples of amounts charged by means other than applying a tax rate to an assessment are Rates per Acre, Rates per Amount of Frontage, Flat rates, etc.

All amounts reported in this section must include any related supplementary taxes raised. The following list of items should **not be included** in this section:

Do Not Include in this Section	Where to Report
Payment-In-Lieu (PIL) amounts	Schedules 24 and 26 (Amounts are then carried forward onto Schedule 10)
Tile drainage and shoreline assistance collections	SLC 12 1850 04
Direct water billings and sewer surcharges	SLC 12 0810 04 to SLC 12 0830 04
Charges for collection of Education taxes in Unorganized territories	SLC 12 0299 04
All other User Fees and Service Charges which are NOT levied on tax bills	SLC 12 xxxx 04
Utility rate arrears and Federation of Agriculture collection fees on tax bills	SLC 70 0699 01 as Taxes Receivable

The following lines are provided in this section for reporting typical additions to tax bills:

Line 8045 Railway Rights-of-way (RTC = W)

Include amounts related to Taxable properties within the Railway Right-of-Way property class (RTC = W). These amounts are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties.

Note: Amounts that are in respect of portions of the property which are regarded as Payment-In-Lieu (PIL) or exempt from taxation should be reported on Schedule 24, line 8045. Also, compensation amounts received from the province in respect of phasing-in Railway Rights-of-way rates should be

reported in Schedule 24, line 8046.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 8050 Utility transmission and utility corridors (RTC = U)

Include amounts related to Taxable properties within the Utility Transmission and Distribution Corridor property class (RTC = U). These amounts are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties.

Note: Amounts that are in respect of portions of the property which are regarded as Payment-In-Lieu (PIL) or exempt from taxation should be reported on Schedule 24, line 8045. Also, compensation amounts received from the province in respect of phasing-in Utility Corridor rates should be reported in Schedule 24, line 8046.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 8098 Other

In addition to the lines mentioned above, line 8098 has been provided to allow municipalities to specify other taxation amounts which have not been shown above. Municipalities can enter other taxation amounts which have not been added to the tax bill.

A short description of the amount should also be included on this line by typing in the space provided.

Line 9892 Subtotal - Other Taxation Amounts

This amount is equal to the sum of lines 8045 through 8050 and 8098.

9. Total Amount Levied (22D)

This section is simply a total of all taxable amounts levied in the municipality.

Line 9990 Total Levied

This amount is equal to the sum of the totals in section 6, Amounts Levied by Tax Rate, section 7, Amounts Added to Tax Bill, and section 8 Other Taxation Amounts.

Total Amount Levied	=	Amount Levied by Tax Rate	Line 9910
	+	Amounts Added to Tax Bill	Line 9890
	+	Other Taxation Amounts	Line 9892

SCHEDULE 24: Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation

General Information

All municipalities, including single-tier, lower-tier and upper-tier municipalities must complete Schedule 24.

Upper-tiers report only Upper-tier tax rates that apply to the aggregated assessment of all lower-tiers. Lower-tier and Education tax rates do not need to be entered by Upper-tier municipalities.

This schedule is very similar to Schedule 22, except this schedule collects information on Payment-In-Lieu properties only. This schedule is a comprehensive report of Payment-In-Lieu (PIL) properties, with line-by-line details of the assessment for each property class in the municipality, the tax rates applicable to each class, and the Payment-In-Lieu amounts levied against each property class.

In completing this schedule, it is important to notice that this schedule only captures the PILS Levied (i.e., The PIL amount that is calculated from Tax Rate multiplied by Assessment). Also recognize that amounts generated from Payment-In-Lieu properties are different from amounts generated from Taxable properties.

First, the amount of "PIL levied" on a property; is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Second, in some cases the PIL amounts received for Education purposes are retained by the Municipality.

Both of these unique situations are captured in Part 3 of Schedule 26, where the final PIL amount retained by the Municipality and PIL amounts distributed to School Boards is reported. Since the final PIL entitlement is reported on Schedule 26, this total PIL amount will be carried-forward onto Schedule 10, Revenue Fund Revenues.

IMPORTANT: This schedule only captures the PILS Levied, which is not necessarily the total amount of PIL retained by the Municipality and distributed for Education purposes.

Municipal and Education PIL information in this schedule is organized by dividing the Schedule into the following eight sections:

- 1. General Purpose PILS**
- 2. Special Area PILS (Lower-Tier / Single-Tier)**
- 3. Special Area PILS (Upper-Tier)**
- 4. Supplementary PILS**
- 5. PILS Levied by Tax Rate**
- 6. Amounts Added to PILS**
- 7. Other PILS Amounts**
- 8. Total PILS Levied**

Also, the schedule contains several columns, which can be summarized into the following 3 categories:

- A. Property Class Description (columns 1 to 4)**
- B. Assessment and Tax Rates (columns 5 to 11)**
- C. PILS Levied (columns 12 to 15)**

Before explaining each of the Sections and Columns, the reporting treatment of several unique property types will be explained below. Following this will be a description of each of the Columns, and then a description of information reported in each Section.

Unique Property Types

Hydro Properties (RTQ = H, J, K)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for Hydro properties owned by Ontario Power Generation Corporation and Hydro One or their subsidiaries. Hydro properties are described as “Taxable, shared as if Payment-In-Lieu” represented by RTQ=s of H, J, or K. The full property assessment and applicable tax rates for these properties should not be reported on this Schedule, but should be reported in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 22.

Taxable Tenants of the Province (RTQ = P, Q)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for taxable tenants of provincially owned properties. These properties described as “Taxable Tenant of Province” are represented by RTQ’s of P, Q.

These properties are unique since they are described as Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation (PIL), while being treated as Taxable. Unlike many other PIL properties, the Education amounts from these properties should be distributed to the School Boards and should not be retained by the Municipality.

Although these properties are treated as taxable properties, because they are described as “Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation”, they should be reported on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Hydro-Electric Power Dams

As of 2001, Power Dams were exempted from property taxation. Municipalities no longer receive amounts from these properties based on a Tax Rate multiplied by Assessment. To compensate for the loss of this tax revenue, the province is making payments to municipalities based on the Municipal taxes these properties generated in 2000.

These amounts are paid directly to each lower-tier and each upper-tier municipality affected by the exemption. Since the amount is a payment from the province, it should be reported as a Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation on Schedule 24, on line 8060 under Part 7, “Other Payment-In-Lieu Amounts”.

Railway Rights-of-way (RTC = W)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for Railway Rights-of-way properties. Railway Rights-of-way properties are represented by RTC of W. Municipalities receive amounts from Railway Rights-of-way properties based on applying a Rate to the Acreage of the property.

A Railway Rights-of-way property can be classed as either Taxable or PIL. If the amount is derived from a Railway Right-of-way property which is classed as “Taxable”, the amount should be reported in Schedule 22 on Line 8045. If the amount is derived from a Railway Right-of-way property which is classed as “PIL”, then the amount should be reported in Schedule 24 on line 8045.

In some instances, the municipality receives an additional amount in respect of Railway Rights-of-way properties from the province. This is because Rates for Railway Rights-of-way are being phased-in to the mature geographical rates. Municipalities receive an amount as compensation for the loss of revenue resulting from the phase-in.

Unlike the compensation related to the Power Dams, these compensation amounts are paid directly to the lower-tier and single-tier municipality. Lower-tier Municipalities have been advised to share the compensation amounts they receive with the Upper-tier according to the sharing arrangements for Railway Rights-of-way revenues.

Since the compensation amount is a payment from the province, it should be reported as a Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation on Schedule 24, under Part 7, "Other Payment-In-Lieu Amounts". Line 8046 has been added specifically for reporting this amount.

Utility Corridors (RTC = U)

Unique RTC / RTQ descriptions are available for Utility Corridor properties. Utility Corridor properties are represented by RTC of U. Municipalities receive amounts from Utility Corridor properties based on applying a Rate to the Acreage of the property.

A Utility Corridor property can be classed as either Taxable or PIL. If the amount is derived from a Utility Corridor property which is classed as "Taxable", the amount should be reported in Schedule 22 on Line 8050. If the amount is derived from a Utility Corridor property which is classed as "PIL", then the amount should be reported in Schedule 24 on line 8050.

In some instances, the municipality receives an additional amount in respect of Utility Corridor properties from the province. This is because Rates for Utility Corridors are being phased-in to the mature geographical rates. Municipalities receive an amount as compensation for the loss of revenue resulting from the phase-in.

Unlike the compensation related to the Power Dams, these compensation amounts are paid directly to the lower-tier and single-tier municipality. Lower-tier Municipalities have been advised to share the compensation amounts they receive with the Upper-tier.

Since the compensation amount is a payment from the province, it should be reported as a Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation on Schedule 24, under Part 7, "Other Payment-In-Lieu Amounts". Line 8051 has been added specifically for reporting this amount.

DESCRIPTION OF COLUMNS

The following table displays a list of all of the columns in this schedule:

Column	Description
1	RTC / RTQ
2	Tax Band
3	Property Class
4	Tax Rate Description
5	Tax Ratio
6	Percent of Full Rate
7	PIL Assessment

16	Phase-in PIL Assessment
8	Tax Rates: LT / ST
9	Tax Rates: UT
10	Tax Rates: EDUC
11	Tax Rates: TOTAL
12	Municipal PILS: LT / ST
13	Municipal PILS: UT
14	Education PILS
15	TOTAL PILS

To complete the schedule, the user must select the tax band (column 2), input the percent of full rate (column 6) and the rest of the schedule will be automatically calculated.

A. Property Class Description (Columns 1 to 4)

These first 4 columns display information related to the property classes that exist in the municipality. The information contained in these columns determines the information that should appear in the remaining columns.

Column 1 RTC / RTQ

This refers to the 2-digit code of the property class, and tax rate applicable to the assessment on a property. The first digit represents the Realty Tax Class (RTC) and refers to the property class. The second digit represents the Realty Tax Qualifier (RTQ) and refers to the tax rate that is applied to the property.

The RTQ describes which of the following ways the Tax Rate is applied:

1. Full tax rate
2. Discounted tax rate
 - i. Excess Land
 - ii. Vacant Land
 - iii. Farmland Awaiting Development
3. Education tax rate only
4. General tax rate only

For RTC / RTQ codes that refer to optional property classes, municipalities should report these whether or not the class is 'in effect' or not. They should not be aggregated with the 'broad' Commercial or Industrial class. This allows the optional property class properties to be identified regardless of whether the optional class is in effect.

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of applicable RTC / RTQ combinations. New Construction RTC and RTQ codes have been added. RTC Codes and RTQ

codes available at the FIR website:

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/index.php/municipal-reporting/additional-information/>

Column 2 Tax Band

Municipalities have been provided with the option of applying graduated tax rates, often referred to as Tax Banding, in the commercial and industrial property classes. This means that municipalities can apply different tax rates to tax bands, or different ranges of assessment within a property class.

Please refer to Section 3 of Schedule 20 in these instructions, for further information on Tax Bands.

Municipalities must enter **0, L, M, or H** in this column as explained in the instructions below:

For municipalities who have NOT adopted tax banding in a property class, a zero, '0', should be reported on each line in this column. An entry of '0' represents an 'Un-banded' tax rate.

For

No Tax Bands:

Tax Band	Enter
Un-banded	0

2 Tax Bands:

Tax Band	Enter
Low tax band	L
High tax band	H

3 Tax Bands:

Tax Band	Enter
Low tax band	L
Middle tax band	M
High tax band	H

Municipalities who have adopted tax banding, by either creating 2 or 3 Tax Bands of assessment value (CVA) to which different tax rates are applied, the following tables outline the entries available for this column:

Note: If an optional Commercial or Industrial property class is in effect in the municipality, Tax Banding only applies to the residual Commercial or Industrial assessment. In other words, Tax banding does not apply to optional property classes that are in effect.

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of applicable RTC / RTQ combinations, RTC Codes, and RTQ codes available at the FIR website:

<https://efis.fma.csc.gov.on.ca/fir/index.php/municipal-reporting/additional-information/>

Column 3 Property Class

The name of the property class in this column corresponds to the Realty Tax Class (RTC) code, which is the first letter of the RTC / RTQ Code in column 1. (See **FIR2023 Tables**)

Column 4 Tax Rate Description

This column describes the tax rate that is applied to a property class and corresponds to the Realty Tax Qualifier (RTQ) code, which is the second letter of the RTC / RTQ Code in column 1. (See **FIR2023 Tables**)

B. Assessment and Tax Rates (Columns 5 to 11)

Current Value Assessment (CVA) totals and Tax Rate information, including Tax Ratios, Discount Percentages of the Full Tax Rate, and Tax Rates that are applicable to the property classes outlined in columns 1 to 4 must be reported in these columns.

It is important to notice that EVERY tax rate is determined by the following relationship with the Residential (RT) tax rate:

Tax Rate = RF Tax Rate x Tax Ratio x Percent of Full Rate
--

Example:

The Commercial PIL vacant land tax rate (CY) is usually discounted to 70% of the Commercial full occupied tax rate (CF). If the RF Tax Rate is 0.12% and the Commercial Tax Ratio is 2.5000, the CY rate is determined from the residential tax rate as follows (assuming a 70% Vacant Land discount):

CY tax rate	= RF rate x CF Tax Ratio x Percent of Full CF Rate
	= 0.120000% x 2.5000 x 70%
	= 0.210000%

Column 5 Tax Ratio

The Tax Ratio defines the relationship between the Tax Rate of each property class in relation to the Residential property class (RF). For example, if the Residential tax rate is 2% and the Commercial tax rate (CF) is 4%, twice that of the residential tax rate, then the Commercial tax ratio is 2.0000:

Commercial Tax Ratio	= CF Tax Rate ÷ RF Tax Rate
	= 4% ÷ 2%
	= 2.0000

All Tax Ratios are now expressed as a decimal to 6 decimal places. The tax ratio for the Residential (RTC = R) property class is always 1.0000, and the tax ratio for the Farmland (RTC = F), and Managed Forest (RTC = T) property classes is always 0.2500.

Each property class, and similarly, each RTC code, must have a tax ratio associated with it. It is also worth noting that the Tax Ratio remains constant within a property class. For example, a Commercial Tax Ratio of 2.0000 applies to CF, CV and CY (CV, and CY usually have a 70% discount as described in column 6).

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of RTC Codes which shows the relationship between the RTC Code (or property class) and the tax ratio. Please note the exceptions that exist when optional classes are in effect.

Column 6 Percent of Full Rate

This column captures information relating to discounted tax rates, and tax banding of the tax rates.

These can be summarized into the following 3 cases:

Types of Tax Rate Discounts	Options
Vacant Land or Excess Land	Excess Land Rate (RTQ = V, W) Vacant Land Rate (RTQ = Y, Z)
Farmland Awaiting Development	Phase I (RTQ = 2, 3) Phase II (RTQ = 5, 6)
Tax Banding (Percent of Full Un-banded Rate)	Low tax band (Tax Band = L) Middle tax band (Tax Band = M) High tax band (Tax Band = H)

Notice that the first 2 cases relate to the RTQ of a property, while the 3rd case refers to the Tax Band.

For municipalities who have opted for tax banding of tax rates, it may be possible to have case 1 and 3 occurring at the same time (i.e. RTQ = V, W, Y, Z and Tax Band = L, M, H).

Remember, every tax rate is determined by the following relationship with the Residential tax rate:

$$\text{Tax Rate} = \text{RF Tax Rate} \times \text{Tax Ratio} \times \text{Percent of Full Rate}$$

This formula can be rearranged as follows to enable us to calculate the Percent of Full Rate:

$$\text{Percent of Full Rate} = \frac{\text{Tax Rate}}{\text{RF Tax Rate} \times \text{Tax Ratio}}$$

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of RTQ Codes which shows the relationship between the RTQ Code and the Percent of Full Rate. Please note the exceptions that exist when optional classes are in effect.

Example 1:

The following table outlines a sample of property classes, with the tax ratio, percent of full rate, and tax rate columns:

RTC / RTQ 1	Tax Band 2	Tax Ratio 5	Percent of Full Rate 6	Tax Rate 8
RF	0	1.0000	100%	2.000000%
FF	0	0.2500	100%	0.500000%
CF	0	2.0000	100%	4.000000%
CV	0	2.0000	70%	2.800000%

RTC / RTQ 1	Tax Band 2	Tax Ratio 5	Percent of Full Rate 6	Tax Rate 8
CY	0	2.0000	70%	2.800000%
IF	0	3.0000	100%	6.000000%
IV	0	3.0000	65%	3.900000%
I2	0	3.0000	40%	2.400000%
I5	0	3.0000	55%	3.300000%

In this table, notice that any tax rate can be determined using the formula mentioned earlier. Multiplying the Residential tax rate (RF Rate) of 2.0% by the Tax Ratio and then by the Percent of Full Rate on any line will provide the resulting Tax Rate for that RTC / RTQ code. This is shown below for CV:

CV Rate	= RF Rate x CF Tax Ratio X Percent of Full CF Rate
	= 2.0% x 2.0000 x 70%
	= 2.0% x 1.4000
	= 2.8%

Also, notice that working backwards with the second formula mentioned earlier, the Percent of Full Rate for any line can be determined as shown below for RTC / RTQ of I5:

Percent of Full Rate	= I5 Rate ÷ (RF Tax Rate x IF Tax Ratio)
	= 3.3% ÷ (2.0% x 3.0000)
	= 3.3% ÷ (6.0%)
	= 55%

For municipalities which have implemented Tax Banding in the commercial or industrial property classes, the 'Percent of Full Rate' column is slightly more complicated.

In dealing with tax rates which are 'Banded', the Percent of Full Rate is determined as a discount percent of the Full Un-Banded Rate. This column would thus be more appropriately named, 'Percent of Full Un-Banded Rate' in this case.

When Tax Banding exists, the Percent of Full Rate is a combination of the Tax Banding discount, and the Vacant or Excess Land discount.

Example 2:

The following table outlines a simple case where 2 commercial tax bands (Low and High) are in effect in a municipality:

RTC / RTQ 1	Tax Band 2	Tax Ratio 5	Percent of Full Rate 6	Tax Rate 8
RF	0	1.0000	100%	2.000000%
FF	0	0.2500	100%	0.500000%
CF	0	2.0000	100%	4.000000%
CF	L	2.0000	90%	3.600000%
CF	H	2.0000	120%	4.800000%
CV	L	2.0000	63%	2.520000%
CV	H	2.0000	84%	3.360000%
CY	L	2.0000	63%	2.520000%
CY	H	2.0000	84%	3.360000%

In this example, we have included the Un-banded commercial rate for illustration purposes. You will notice that CF, CV, and CY have each been divided into 2 parts, a Low band (L) and a High band (H).

Notice that working backwards with the second formula mentioned earlier, the Percent of Full Rate column for RTC / RTQ and Tax Band of CV L (Low Band) is as follows:

Percent of Full Rate	= CV Low Rate ÷ [RF Rate x CF Tax Ratio]
	= 2.52% ÷ (2.0% x 2.0000)
	= 2.52% ÷ (4.0%)
	= 63%

Further examination of this calculation shows that the Percent of Full Rate for CV L (Low Band), can be determined by simply dividing by the CF 0 (Un-banded) Rate:

Percent of Full Rate	= CV Low Rate ÷ CF Un-Banded Rate
-----------------------------	--

A closer look at the tax rate for CU Low Band, shows that the 63% Discount is made up of 2 parts. First, it includes a Discounted to 70% of the full commercial tax rate because it is a Vacant Land rate (i.e. RTQ = V), and second, it is further discounted by 90% because it is the Low Tax Band rate (Tax Band = L).

CV Low Rate	= RF Rate x CF Tax Ratio x (Vacant disc. x Low band disc.)
	= RF Rate x CF Tax Ratio x (Percent of Full Rate)
	= 2.0% x 2.0000 x (70% x 90%)
	= 2.0% x 2.0000 x (63%)
	= 2.52%

The Percent of Full Rate column for CF is 90% for the Low band and 120% for the High band. For CV and CY, the Percent of Full Rate is 63% for the Low band, and 84% for the High band.

The Percent of Full Rate for CV and CY are lower because they combine the Vacant Land or Excess Land discount of 70%, along with the Tax Banding discounts of 90% and 120%.

The table below outlines how to calculate the Percent of Full Rate, when tax banding exists in the municipality.

RTQ	Tax Band	Description	Percent of Full 'Un-banded' Rate
F	0	'Full' Un-banded	100%
	L	Low tax band	Low band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	M	Middle tax band	Middle band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	H	High tax band	High band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
V, W	0	Un-banded	nV Rate ÷ (RF Rate x nF Tax Ratio)
	L	Low tax band	Low band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	M	Middle tax band	Middle band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	H	High tax band	High band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
Y, Z	0	Un-banded	nY Rate ÷ (RF Rate x nF Tax Ratio)
	L	Low tax band	Low band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	M	Middle tax band	Middle band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate
	H	High tax band	High band Tax Rate ÷ Full Un-Banded Rate

* n is a variable representing the RTC Code

Column 7 PIL CVA Assessment

The total current value assessment (CVA) associated with each property class should be entered in this column. Each Payment-In-Lieu RTC / RTQ Code and Tax Band combination that is applicable in a municipality should have a record shown in this schedule.

The CVA amounts reported in this column will be applied to the Tax Rates reported in columns 8 to 11 to arrive at the Total PIL Levied amounts in columns 12 to 15 in this schedule. **Column 7 is pre-populated for the user in this schedule.**

Please note that Hydro properties represented by RTQ = H, J, or K are reported on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

Upper-tier municipalities

For an upper-tier municipality, this column should contain the sum of the PIL assessment in all the lower-tier municipalities. This total aggregated assessment for all lower-tier PIL properties will be used to calculate the amount of upper-tier PILS.

Column 16 PIL Phased-In Assessment

The total phased-in current value assessment (CVA) associated with each property class should be entered in this column. Each Payment-In-Lieu RTC / RTQ Code and Tax Band combination that is applicable in a municipality should have a record shown in this schedule.

The CVA amounts reported in this column will be applied to the Tax Rates reported in columns 8 to 11 to arrive at the Total PIL Levied amounts in columns 12 to 15 in this schedule.

Please note that Hydro properties represented by RTQ = H, J, or K are reported on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

Column 8 TAX RATES: Lower-Tier / Single-Tier

All Lower-tier (LT) and Single-tier (ST) municipalities should enter tax rates in this column. All Tax rates that have been applied in the municipality for Lower-tier or Single-tier purposes should appear in this column.

The tax rates should be entered as a Percentage to 6 decimal places into the appropriate column based on the purpose of the tax rate.

Decimal	Equals	Percentage
0.00123456	=	0.123456 %

NOTE: Some RTC / RTQ combinations represent Education Rates only, or General Municipal rates only.

Column 9 TAX RATES: Upper-Tier

All Upper-tier (UT) and Lower-tier (LT) municipalities should enter tax rates in this column. All Tax rates that have been applied in the municipality for Upper-tier purposes should appear in this column.

The tax rates should be entered as a Percentage to 6 decimal places into the appropriate column based on the purpose of the tax rate.

Decimal	Equals	Percentage
0.00123456	=	0.123456 %

NOTE: Some RTC / RTQ combinations represent Education Rates only, or General Municipal rates only.

Column 10 TAX RATES: Education

All Lower-tier (LT) and Single-tier (ST) municipalities should enter tax rates in this column. All Tax rates that have been applied in the municipality for Education purposes should appear in this column.

The tax rates should be entered as a Percentage to 6 decimal places into the appropriate column based on the purpose of the tax rate.

Decimal	Equals	Percentage
0.00123456	=	0.123456 %

NOTE: Some RTC / RTQ combinations represent Education Rates only, or General Municipal rates only.

Column 11 TAX RATES: Total

This column displays the total municipal and education tax rates. The total tax rate in each line is automatically calculated from the sum of columns 8, 9, and 10.

C. PILS Levied (Columns 12 to 15)

The remaining columns display the PILS Levied for Municipal, and Education purposes on each line of the schedule.

In sections 1 to 3 of this schedule, the PILS Levied columns 12 to 15 are automatically calculated from the assessment and tax rate information entered in previous columns.

The PILS Levied are calculated based on the following formula:

$$\text{PILS Levied} = \text{Assessment} \times \text{Tax Rate}$$

In sections 4 to 8, these amounts must be entered manually since they are not calculated by applying a tax rate to an assessment. Total amounts are automatically calculated.

Column 12 MUNICIPAL PILS: Lower-Tier / Single-Tier

All Lower-tier (LT) and Single-tier (ST) municipalities should have values in this column.

This column is automatically calculated by multiplying the Assessment in column 7 by the LT / ST Tax Rate in column 8. In sections 4 to 8, the amounts must be entered, with the exception of totals which are automatically added.

Column 13 MUNICIPAL PILS: Upper-Tier

All Upper-tier (UT) and Lower-tier (LT) municipalities should have values in this column.

This column is automatically calculated by multiplying the Assessment in column 7 by the UT Tax Rate in column 9.

In sections 4 to 8, the amounts must be entered, with the exception of totals which are automatically added.

Column 14 Education PILS

All Lower-tier (LT) and Single-tier (ST) municipalities should have values in this column. This column is automatically calculated by multiplying the Assessment in column 7 by the Education Tax Rate in column 10.

In sections 4 to 8, the amounts must be entered, with the exception of totals which are automatically added.

Column 15 TOTAL PILS

This column displays the total municipal and education PILS Levied. Remember, this may not be the total amount of PILS actually received and retained by the Municipality.

This column is automatically calculated by adding the PILS in columns 12 to 14.

DESCRIPTION OF SECTIONS

Now that we have discussed the information contained in each of the columns across the schedule, we shall proceed with discussing the following Sections that appear as you work down through the schedule:

1. **General Purpose PILS**
2. **Special Area PILS (Lower-tier / Single-tier)**
3. **Special Area PILS (Upper-tier)**
4. **Supplementary PILS**
5. **PILS Levied by Tax Rate**
6. **Amounts Added to PILS**
7. **Other PIL Amounts**
8. **Total PILS Levied**

This schedule is separated into sections to allow for simpler presentation of complicated tax scenarios that may exist in a municipality. It is important for municipalities to recognize which tax rates and levies should be reported in each section.

Municipalities should report all General-purpose tax rates in section 1.

If a Lower-tier or Single-tier municipality strikes a Special Area tax rate, this should be reported in part 2. If an Upper-tier municipality strikes a Special Area tax rate, this should be reported in part 3.

Municipalities should not add a Special Area tax rate to a General-purpose tax rate and report the sum as a General-purpose tax rate in section 1.

If a municipality does not enter tax rates in the appropriate sections, numerous miscalculations will occur in several parts of the FIR. Municipalities should ensure tax rates are reported accurately to prevent this compounding of errors from occurring.

In any section, if a municipality has more than one set of tax rates, then each set of tax rates should be reported separately within the section. It is important to realize that the RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination representing the property class can be shown only once within any set of tax rates. That is, the property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is unique within each set of tax rates.

In some instances, a Municipality may have more than one set of General purpose tax rates. This scenario is referred to as 'Levy Areas' and requires a custom FIR to be set-up. A custom FIR is created which contains additional tables in section 1, for each set of general purpose tax rates, or each 'Levy Area'. This allows the Municipality to report all General-Purpose Tax Rates in Section 1. Municipalities can contact the Ministry by email at FIR.mah@ontario.ca to arrange for this to be set-up.

Please refer to the **Levy Areas** document for a description of Levy Areas.

Throughout the FIR, data points are referenced using the Schedule-Line-Column (SLC) numbering system. For example, SLC 60 0410 02 refers to the data in Schedule 60, Line 0410, and Column 2.

In this Schedule, every RTC / RTQ combination has a unique Line number associated with it. For example, the Line number for RF is always 1010, and will repeat for every entry of RF throughout the

Schedule. Referencing a data point in section 1 of this Schedule, therefore, involves a 'Levy Area' code in conjunction with the SLC Number. Similarly, in sections 2 and 3, a 'Levy Type' code in conjunction with the SLC Number references a data point. For sections 4 to 8, the SLC Number alone identifies a data point.

Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of applicable Levy Types and Codes.

1. General Purpose Payments-In-Lieu (24A)

This section contains individual sets of 'actual' General Purpose tax rates and PILS Levied. This section contains all General-Purpose tax rates by property class for municipal and education purposes. For each property class in the municipality, the total PIL assessment is also shown here, and is used to calculate the PILS levied for that property class.

The following columns are pre-populated from OPTA:

- The RTC/RTQ (column 1) codes
- Property Class (column 3)
- Tax Rate Description (Column 4)
- Tax Raio (column 5)
- Percent of Full Rate % (Column 6)
- PIL CVA Taxable Assessment (column 7)
- PIL Phased-in Assessment (column 16)

To complete the schedule, the user must select the tax band (column 2), and the rest of the schedule will be automatically calculated.

It is important that ALL General-purpose tax rates and General purpose PILS levied are reported in this section. General purpose tax rates should not be shown in the Special Area PILS sections.

In cases where municipalities have a Special Budgetary Levy that is applied to all classes except those over the threshold, a Special Area Rate should be entered on 24B or C. The Levy Type of "Special Budgetary Levy" has been made available on the list of Levy Types.

Most municipalities will have one set of uniform General-purpose tax rates that applies to every property in the municipality. In this situation, the set of tax rates are reported in the table in this section.

In some instances, Municipalities may have more than one set of General Purpose Tax Rates. In this scenario, a number of tables must be added to this section, and the concept of 'Levy Area' is introduced to accomplish this. The Municipality is split into separate parts called 'Levy Areas', where the sum of the parts makes up the entire municipality. Each Levy Area has a corresponding table set-up in this section, and the Municipality can then report separate sets of tax rates within each Levy Area.

Municipalities with one set of uniform General-purpose tax rates that applies to every property in the municipality will report tax rates in the Levy Area of "0". Municipalities with more than one set of general-purpose tax rates will be assigned a unique code for each Levy Area.

If a municipality has more than one set of General-purpose tax rates, a custom FIR must be set-up that includes 'Levy Areas' for each set of General purpose tax rates. Municipalities can contact the Ministry by email at FIR.mah@ontario.ca to arrange for this to be set-up.

The need for multiple sets of General-Purpose tax rates usually occurs in Municipalities which have recently amalgamated. In this situation, each of the former Municipalities that make up the newly amalgamated Municipality may have different General-purpose tax rates. This accommodates the different service levels and needs that exist initially in an amalgamated Municipality. Eventually, the former municipalities will phase-in to a uniform General-purpose tax rate.

Each property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination can only be reported once within a Levy Area. This means that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is unique within each set of General-purpose tax rates.

If a municipality has more than one General purpose tax rate for an RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination, then multiple General-purpose levies exist within the municipality, and separate sets of tax rates must be entered separate Levy Areas.

Please recall: Data points in this part of the FIR are referenced by Levy Area + SLC Number. It is also important to notice that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is associated with a unique Line Number.

Subtotals are numbered sequentially based on the number of Levy Areas. For example, if one Levy Area exists, the Subtotal line is 9201. If 2 Levy Areas exist, Subtotal lines are 9201, and 9202.

2. Lower-Tier / Single-Tier Special Area Payments-In-Lieu (24B)

This section contains all Lower-tier or Single-tier special area tax rates by property class. For each property class in the municipality, the assessment that is within the 'special area' is also shown and is used to calculate the special area taxes levied for that property class.

Upper-tier municipalities should not enter any information into this section.

For Lower-tier and Single tier municipalities, completion of this section is required where any special area tax rates for Lower-tier / Single-tier purpose have been applied within the municipality.

In general, a special area levy only applies to a unique area within the Municipality (which is not usually the entire municipality). Also, a special area levy is usually a specific Type, for example, Fire or Transit, which is separate from the General-purpose levy.

A list of Levy Types is available to allow municipalities to identify each Special Area Rate. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** file for a complete list of Levy Types available to select.

Special area tax rates that are separately identified in a Municipality's tax rate By-law should be reported here, and should NOT be shown in section 1, for General purpose PIL information.

Miscalculations will occur in several parts of the FIR if tax rates are not reported in the correct section.

To enter a Special Area PIL Levy:

This section contains the following 2 items which should be completed for each Special Area PIL Levy:

1. **Levy Type**
2. **RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations**

First, notice how this section is divided into the top and bottom parts. In the top part, different types of special area PIL levies that exist in the Municipality are shown. Even though only a few can be seen at one time, many different special area PIL levies can be accommodated. The bottom part shows the tax rates that are applicable to the Levy Type which is 'highlighted' in the top part. All the individual tax rates that apply to the 'highlighted' Special Area PIL Levy are reported by RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination here.

To enter a Special Area PIL Levy, first identify the type of levy that exists in the municipality. In the top of this section Municipalities can add a Special Area PIL by clicking the 'Add a Special Area PIL' button at the top.

Select the appropriate Levy Type from the table that is shown. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of Levy Types that are available.

Once a Levy Type has been chosen, municipalities can also add their own custom description of the Special Area PIL Levy in the blank area provided. The Levy Type is then shown at the top, and on one of the tables in the bottom part.

To enter another Special Area PIL Levy, simply repeat this step. Also notice that if a Municipality has more than one set of tax rates applicable to a single specific levy type such as Transit, then multiple sets of tax rates can be entered for this Levy Type. A 'Levy Sequence' is assigned to each set of tax rates. For example, Transit 01, and Transit 02 are 2 sets of Transit tax rates. The following table outlines a sample of a series of Levy Types that could appear:

Levy Code	Levy Type	Description
320 01	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – East
320 02	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – West
450 01	RECYCLING	Recycling - North Ward Only

Notice that the Levy Type can be repeated, in which case the Levy Sequence identifies each of the records as 01 and 02.

Next, Municipalities should enter Tax rates and Assessment amounts in the bottom part of this section. It is important to remember that tax rates are entered into the Levy Type that is 'highlighted' in the top part.

Like the General purpose PIL section, Municipalities can report all PIL RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations. Notice that each property class can be reported only once within a Levy Type.

Remember: Numbering of data points in this part of the FIR is by Levy Code + SLC Number. Also notice that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is associated with a unique Line Number.

3. Upper-Tier Special Area Payments-In-Lieu (24C)

This section contains all Upper-tier Special area tax rates by property class. For each property class in the municipality, the assessment that is within the 'special area' is also shown and is used to calculate the special area PILS levied for that property class.

Only Lower-tier and Upper-tier municipalities should enter information in this section.

For lower-tier and Upper-tier municipalities, completion of this section is required where any special area tax rates for Upper-tier purpose have been applied within the municipality.

In general, a special area levy only applies to a unique area within the Municipality (which is not usually the entire Municipality), but as mentioned above, can apply to the entire Municipality. Also, a special area levy is a specific Type, for example, Fire or Transit, which is separate from the General-purpose levy.

A list of Levy Types is available to allow municipalities to identify each Special Area Rate. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** file for a complete list of Levy Types available to select.

Special area tax rates that are separately identified in a municipality's tax rate By-law must be reported here, and should NOT be shown in section 1, for General purpose levy information.

Miscalculations will occur in several parts of the FIR if tax rates are not reported in the correct section.

Lower-tier municipalities reporting Upper-tier special area tax rates must be careful entering these tax rates. In some Lower-tier municipalities, an Upper-tier special area tax rate may be applicable to the entire Lower-tier municipality. This tax rate should still be treated as a Special Area PIL Levy and should be reported in this section. This tax rate should not be added to the General-purpose tax rate reported in section 1.

To enter a Special Area PIL levy:

Like the lower-tier / single-tier Special Area PIL Levy section, this section contains the following 2 items which should be completed for each Special Area PIL Levy:

- 1. Levy Type**
- 2. RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations**

First, notice how this section is divided into the top and bottom parts. In the top part, different types of special area PIL levies that exist in the Municipality are shown. Even though only a few can be seen at one time, a large number of different special area PIL levies can be accommodated. The bottom part shows the tax rates that are applicable to the Levy Type which is 'highlighted' in the top part. All the individual tax rates that apply to the 'highlighted' special area levy is reported by RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination here.

To enter a Special Area PIL Levy, first identify the type of levy that exists in the Municipality. In the top of this section, Municipalities can add a Special Area PIL Levy by clicking the 'Add a Special Area PIL Levy' button at the top.

Select the appropriate Levy Type from the table that is shown. Please refer to the **FIR2023 Tables** document for a complete list of Levy Types that are available.

Once a Levy Type has been chosen, municipalities can also add their own custom description of the Special Area PIL Levy in the blank area provided. The Levy Type is then shown at the top, and on one of the tables in the bottom part.

To enter another Special Area PIL Levy, simply repeat this step. Also notice that if a Municipality has more than one set of tax rates applicable to a single specific levy type such as Transit, then multiple sets of tax rates can be entered for this Levy Type. A 'Levy Sequence' is assigned to each set of tax rates. For example, Transit 01, and Transit 02 are 2 sets of Transit tax rates. The following table outlines a sample of a series of Levy Types that could appear:

Levy Code	Levy Type	Description
320 01	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – East
320 02	TRANSIT	Hamilton Street Railway – West
450 01	RECYCLING	Recycling - North Ward Only

Notice that the Levy Type can be repeated, in which case a Levy Sequence identifies each of the records as 01 and 02.

Next, Municipalities should enter Tax rates and Assessment amounts in the bottom part of this section. It is important to remember that tax rates are entered into the Levy Type that is 'highlighted' in the top part.

Like the General purpose PIL section, Municipalities can report all PIL RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combinations. Notice that each property class can be reported only once within a Levy Type. Remember: Numbering of data points in this part of the FIR is by Levy Code + SLC Number. Also notice that each RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination is associated with a unique Line Number.

4. Supplementary Payments-In-Lieu (24D)

This section consists of a single line, line 9799, which allows municipalities to enter supplementary PIL amounts for Lower-tier (or Single-tier), Upper-tier, and Education purposes.

Line 9799 Total of All Supplementary PILS

This line is meant to capture all additional PIL amounts raised as a result of rebilling, subsequent to the Final tax bills being issued on properties.

This line should not be used to report any adjustments to PILS levied. All adjustments to PIL amounts should be reported in Section 3 of Schedule 26.

This line should NOT include cancellation, reduction, refund, or rebate adjustments of taxation levied in the year. These 'negative' adjustments should be reported on Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes Receivable. The overall impact of these 'negative' adjustments will be carried forward to Schedule 10, Statement of Operations: Revenues.

Items that should be included in this line are amounts in respect of the Assessment Act, and Municipal Act:

Assessment Act

Section 33 (OMIT): Assessment Omitted from collector's roll for the current year, or for any part or all of either or both of the next two preceding years.

Section 34 (SUPP): After notices of assessment have been given, and before the last day of the taxation year, further assessment necessary to reflect a change to a property.

Municipal Act

Section 359: Upon application made by the treasurer of the local municipality, a local municipality may increase the taxes levied on land in the year in which the application is made to the extent of any undercharge caused by a gross or manifest error that is a clerical or factual error, including the transposition of figures, a typographical error or similar error, but not an error in judgement in assessing the land.

5. Payments-In-Lieu Levied by Tax Rate (24D)

This subtotal equals the Total amount of PILS levied by the application of a tax rate to an assessment value.

Line 9910 Amount Levied by Tax Rate

This line automatically calculates the sum of the General Purpose PIL total, all Special Area PIL totals and Supplementary PILS reported in the previous sections of this schedule. In other words, this line equals the sum of the totals of Sections 1 to 4.

The following table outlines the calculation of the amount in this line:

PILS Levied by Tax Rate	=	Total General Purpose PILS
	+	Total LT/ST Special Area PILS
	+	Total UT Special Area PILS
	+	Total Supplementary PILS

6. Amounts Added to Payments-In-Lieu (24D)

This section contains all amounts added to tax bills which are NOT levied by applying a tax rate to an assessment value.

Examples of amounts charged by means other than applying a tax rate to an assessment are Rates per Acre, Rates per Amount of Frontage, Flat rates, etc.

All amounts reported in this section must include any related supplementary PILS raised.

The following list of items should **not be included** in this section:

Do Not Include in this Section	Where to Report
Taxation amounts (and Adjustments to Taxation)	Schedules 22, 72
Tile drainage and shoreline assistance collections	SLC 12 1850 04
Direct water billings and sewer surcharges	SLC 12 0810 04 to SLC 12 0830 04
Charges for collection of Education taxes in Unorganized territories	SLC 12 0299 04
All other User Fees and Service Charges which are NOT levied on tax bills	SLC 12 xxxx 04
Utility rate arrears and Federation of Agriculture collection fees on tax bills	SLC 70 0699 01 as Taxes Receivable

The following lines are provided in this section for reporting typical additions to tax bills:

Line 8005 Local improvements

Include amounts for local improvements which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees in Schedule 12, Current revenue for specific functions.

Line 8010 Sewer and water service charges

Include amounts for sewer or water services which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Direct water billings and Sewer surcharges should not be reported on this line.

Line 8015 Sewer and water connection charges

Include amounts for sewer and water connection charges which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Direct water billings and Sewer surcharges should not be reported on this line.

Include connections on public property up to the municipality's lot line.

Line 8020 Fire service charges

Include amounts for fire service charges which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Line 8030 Municipal drainage charges

Include billings for municipal drainage charges which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Line 8035 Waste management collection charges

Include all charges relating to the collection and disposal of garbage and recyclable materials which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge and are not reported as operating revenue from user fees and service charges on Schedule 12.

Line 8040 Business improvement area

Include all charges related to any Business Improvement Areas which appear on the tax bill as a separate charge. These amounts are typically charged by applying a rate to the Amount of Frontage of a property.

Line 8097 Other

In addition to the lines mentioned above, line 8097 has been provided to allow municipalities to specify other items that have been added as a separate charge to the tax bill. Municipalities can enter amounts which appear on the tax bill for purposes other than those mentioned above.

A short description of the charge should also be included on this line by typing in the space provided.

Amounts added as a separate charge that are in respect of portions of a property which are regarded as Exempt from Taxation should be reported in this section.

Examples of amounts that should be entered here are:

Charges on Exempt properties such as schools and churches for which no payment-in-lieu of taxes are received; (This amount should be included here even though it may be determined by applying a tax rate to an assessment).

Amounts generated when a local improvement is prepaid after a debenture is issued by a municipality. A portion of the prepayment is applied to the annual debt charges.

Line 9890 Subtotal - Amounts Added to PILS

This amount is equal to the sum of lines 8005 through 8040 and 8097.

7. Other Payment-In-Lieu Amounts (24D)

This section contains all other taxation amounts which are NOT levied by applying a tax rate to an assessment value. These amounts are not added to the tax bill as in section 6.

Examples of amounts charged by means other than applying a tax rate to an assessment are Rates per Acre, Rates per Amount of Frontage, Flat rates, Passenger Volume (Airport Authority), etc. All amounts reported in this section must include any related supplementary PILS raised.

The following list of items should **not be included** in this section:

Do Not Include in this Section	Where to Report
Taxation amounts (and Adjustments to Taxation)	Schedules 22, 72
Tile drainage and shoreline assistance collections	SLC 12 1850 04
Direct water billings and sewer surcharges	SLC 12 0810 04 to SLC 12 0830 04
Charges for collection of Education taxes in Unorganized territories	SLC 12 0299 04
All other User Fees and Service Charges which are NOT levied on tax bills	SLC 12 xxxx 04
Utility rate arrears and Federation of Agriculture collection fees on tax bills	SLC 70 0699 01 as Taxes Receivable

The following lines are provided in this section for reporting typical additions to tax bills:

Line 8045 Railway Rights-of-way (RTC = W) - from Ontario Enterprises

Include amounts related to PIL properties within the Railway Right-of-Way property class (RTC = W). These amounts are derived from applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties.

Note: Amounts in respect of portions of the property which are regarded as Taxable should be reported on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 8045. Also, compensation amounts received from the province in respect of phasing-in Railway Rights-of-way rates should be reported in Schedule 24, line 8046.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 8046 Railway Rights-of-way (RTC = W) - from Province

Rates for Railway Rights-of-way properties are being phased-in across the province. Municipalities receive an amount from the province as compensation for the loss of revenues resulting from the phase-in.

The compensation amounts received from the province in respect of phasing-in Railway Rights-of-way rates should be reported on this line.

Note: Amounts related to Taxable properties within the Railway Right-of-Way property class (RTC = W) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 22, line 8045. Amounts related to PIL properties within the Railway Right-of-Way property class (RTC = W) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 24, line 8045.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 8050 Utility transmission and utility corridors (RTC = U) - from Ontario Enterprises

Include amounts related to PIL or Exempt properties within the Utility Transmission and Distribution Corridor property class (RTC = U). These amounts are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties.

Note: Amounts in respect of portions of the property which are regarded as Taxable should be reported on Schedule 22, line 8050. Also, compensation amounts received from the Province in respect of phasing-in Utility Corridor rates should be reported in Schedule 24, line 8051.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 8051 Utility transmission and utility corridors (RTC = U) - from Province

Rates for Utility Corridor properties are being phased-in across the province. Municipalities receive an amount from the province as compensation for the loss of revenues resulting from the phase-in.

The compensation amounts received from the province in respect of phasing-in Utility Corridor rates should be reported on this line.

Note: Amounts related to Taxable properties within the Utility Corridor property class (RTC = U) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 22, line 8050. Amounts related to PIL properties within the Utility Corridor property class (RTC = U) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 24, line 8050.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 8055 Institutional Payments - Heads and Beds

Amounts in respect of Section 323 and 324 (Formerly 157 and 158) of the Municipal Act should be reported on this line. These amounts are often referred to as the "Heads and Beds" amount.

Municipal Act:

Section 323: Annual levy amounts in respect of Post-Secondary Institutions (Universities and Colleges), Correctional Institutions, Public Hospitals, Facilities, for the Developmentally Disabled, Provincial Education Institutions, etc.

Section 324: Annual levy amounts in respect of a non-profit hospital service corporation.

Line 8060 Hydro-electric Power Dams - from Province

Power Dams are now exempt from Taxation. Municipalities no longer receive amounts from these properties based on a Tax Rate multiplied by Assessment.

To compensate for the loss of this revenue, the province is making payments to municipalities based on the municipal taxes these properties generated in 2000.

The compensation amounts received from the province in respect of Power Dam exemptions should be reported on this line.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 8098 Other

In addition to the lines mentioned above, line 8098 has been provided to allow municipalities to specify other PIL amounts which have not been shown above.

Municipalities can enter other PIL amounts which have not been added to the tax bill.

An example of “Other PIL amounts” that should be included on this line, are amounts received from Airport Authority’s based on passenger volume (per passenger).

A short description of the amount should also be included on this line by typing in the space provided.

Line 9892 Subtotal - Other Taxation Amounts

This amount is equal to the sum of lines 8045 through 8060 and 8098.

8. Total Payments-In-Lieu Levied (24D)

This section is simply a total of all PIL amounts levied in the Municipality. Remember, this may not be the total amount of PILS actually received and retained by the Municipality.

Line 9990 Total PILS Levied

This amount is equal to the sum of the totals in section 5, PILS Levied by Tax Rate, section 6, Amounts Added to PILS, and section 7 Other PIL Amounts.

Total PILS Levied	=	PILS Levied by Tax Rate	Line 9910
	+	Amounts Added to PILS	Line 9890
	+	Other PIL Amounts	Line 9892

SCHEDULE 26: Taxation and Payments-In-Lieu Summary

General Information

This schedule is used for reporting the final distribution of Education Taxes and Education PIL amounts by School Board. To arrive at the final breakdown of Education amounts by School Board, the schedule has been set up with a summary of Property Tax and Payment-In-Lieu amounts reported on Schedules 22 and 24.

Municipal and Education totals are automatically calculated and summarized from the information entered on Schedule 22 and 24. Education Totals are then distributed by School Board.

Since Taxation and PIL are treated differently, the schedule has been divided into the following sections:

- 1. Municipal and School Board Taxation**
- 2. Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation**
- 3. Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation - Distribution of Entitlements**

Each of these sections facilitates the reporting of Education taxes by school board. Also, these sections provide a summary of the Property Taxation and Payment-In-lieu amounts levied in the municipality.

Section 1 contains a summary of the Taxable properties within the municipality, and further, allows the municipalities to report the Education taxes by School Board.

Section 2 contains a summary of the Payment-in-lieu amounts levied in the municipality. Remember, this PIL Levied amount, is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, in some cases the PIL amounts received for Education purposes are retained by the Municipality. Adjustments for both of these unique situations occur in Section 3.

Section 3 first captures the PILS Levied by Source of the PIL. Because the Municipality may not necessarily receive this "Levied" amount, a column is available to make any adjustments. After making adjustments, the total PIL Entitlement, or final PIL received by the Municipality is shown, with amounts for Municipal and Education purposes reported. Lastly, the Education portion is shown distributed by School Board.

In summary, Schedule 24 and similarly Section 2 of Schedule 26 capture the PIL Levied, which may or may not equal the PIL amount received or retained by the Municipality. The final PIL amount received and retained is reported in Section 3 of Schedule 26, Columns 8 to 10. For Lower-tier and Single-tier Municipalities, this amount will be carried-forward onto Schedule 10, Revenue Fund Revenues.

1. MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL BOARD TAXATION

The Municipal and Education Property Taxation reported in Schedule 22 is automatically calculated and summarized by property class in this Section. The Education tax amounts can then be shown distributed by school board.

Section 1 of this schedule compliments Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. Section 1 contains the following columns:

Column	Description
1	Property Class Group
16	Taxable Assessment (CVA)
2	Taxable Assessment (Weighted and Discounted CVA)
3	Total Taxes
4	Municipal Taxes: Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)
5	Municipal Taxes: Upper-Tier
6	Education Taxes
7	Taxes by School Board: English - Public
8	Taxes by School Board: French - Public
9	Taxes by School Board: English - Separate
10	Taxes by School Board: French - Separate
11	Taxes by School Board: Other

The following is a description of each of the columns contained in Section 1:

Description of Columns

Column 1 represents a grouping of property classes, while columns 2 to 6 are automatically calculated from information entered on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. Columns 7 to 11 contain Taxes by School Board which should be entered manually. In some cases, these amounts are automatically calculated.

Column 1 Property Class Group

In this column, every property class, or RTC / RTQ combination has been 'categorized' into Property Class Groups. The Realty Tax Class (RTC) determines which Property Class belongs to which Group. Amounts for each property class on Schedule 22 will be aggregated for each Group.

The Construction class has been reflected by the RTC codes for the Commercial and Industrial property class group.

The following table outlines the RTC codes that are included in each Property Class Group shown in column 1:

Property Class Group	RTC Included
Residential	R
Multi-Residential	M, N
Farmland	F
Managed Forest	T
Commercial	C, A, X
Parking Lot	G
Office Building	D, Y
Shopping Centre	S, Z
Industrial	I, J
Large Industrial Landfill	L, K HA
Pipeline	P
Other Property Classes	O

Subtotals exist for Residential and Farmland property classes (Line 9110), Commercial property classes (Line 9120), and Industrial property classes (Line 9130).

It should be noted that these property class groups do not include Supplementary Taxes, and Amounts Added to Tax Bills. Like Schedule 22, individual lines are made available for reporting Supplementary Taxes, and Amounts Added to Tax Bills.

Column 16 Taxable Assessment (CVA)

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

Assessment values reported in column 7 of Schedule 22 are summed by Property Class Group as discussed in column 1 of this Schedule.

Column 2 Taxable Assessment (Weighted and Discounted CVA)

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

Assessment values reported in column 7 of Schedule 22 are converted to a 'Weighted' and

'Discounted' Assessment value by multiplying by the Tax Ratio in column 5, and the Percentage of Full Rate in column 6.

'Weighted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Tax Ratio applicable to the property class.

'Discounted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Percent of Full discount applicable to the property class. Assessment values are discounted for unoccupied properties, Farmland Awaiting Development, and Tax Banding.

For each property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination, the Weighted and Discounted Assessment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\textbf{Weighted and Discounted Assessment} \\ &= \textbf{Tax Ratio X Percent of Full Rate X Assessment} \\ &= \textbf{Column 5 x Column 6 x Column 7} \end{aligned}$$

Weighted and Discounted Assessment is summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

This Weighted and Discounted Assessment information can be used to compare the Total Assessments of municipalities with different mixes of property classes, and historical tax burdens.

Column 18 Phase-In Taxable Assessment (CVA)

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

Phase-in taxable assessment values reported in column 16 of Schedule 22 are summed by Property Class Group as discussed in column 1 of this Schedule.

Column 17 Phase-In Taxable Assessment (Weighted and Discounted CVA)

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

Assessment values reported in column 16 of Schedule 22 are converted to a 'Weighted' and 'Discounted' Assessment value by multiplying by the Tax Ratio in column 5, and the Percentage of Full Rate in column 6.

'Weighted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Tax Ratio applicable to the property class.

'Discounted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Percent of Full discount applicable to the property class. Assessment values are discounted for

unoccupied properties, Farmland Awaiting Development, and Tax Banding.

For each property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination, the Weighted and Discounted Phase-In Taxable Assessment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\textbf{Weighted and Discounted Assessment} \\ &= \text{Tax Ratio X Percent of Full Rate X Phase-In Taxable Assessment} \\ &= \text{Column 5 x Column 6 x Column 16} \end{aligned}$$

Weighted and Discounted Assessment is summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

This Weighted and Discounted Assessment (Phase-In) information can be used to compare the Total Assessments of municipalities with different mixes of property classes, and historical tax burdens.

Column 3 Total Taxes

The Total Taxes shown in this column are equal to the sum of Municipal Taxes, and Education taxes. This column is automatically calculated by adding amounts in columns 4 to 6 of this Section.

Unlike other parts of the FIR, the Total Taxes column has been placed to the left of Municipal and Education taxes in order for the Education taxes, column 6, to appear beside the Distribution of Education Taxes by School Board, columns 7 to 11.

Column 4 Municipal Taxes: Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

This column shows automatically calculated Municipal Taxes for Lower-Tier (or Single-Tier) purposes from information reported in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. Amounts are summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Column 5 Municipal Taxes: Upper-Tier

Only Upper-tier or Lower-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

Upper-tier municipalities will have an aggregated amount from all Lower-tier municipalities shown in this column.

This column shows automatically calculated Municipal Taxes for Upper-tier purposes from information reported in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. Amounts are summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Column 6 Education Taxes

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

This column shows automatically calculated Education Taxes from information reported in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. Amounts are summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Distribution of Education Taxes in Column 6 by School Board

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in the following columns. Education Taxes shown in column 6 of this schedule must be shown distributed by each school board that is applicable in the municipality.

The following columns are available for reporting of Education Taxes distributed to School Boards:

Column 7 Education Taxes by School Board: English - Public

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

The portion of Education Taxes in column 6 which are distributed to the English - Public School Boards should be reported in this column.

For all commercial, industrial, and pipeline properties, the amount shown in this column is derived from the fixed Legislated Percentage for each school board shown on Line 9010 of this schedule.

The Legislated Percentages applicable in each Municipality is shown.

Column 8 Education Taxes by School Board: French - Public

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

The portion of Education Taxes in column 6 which are distributed to the French - Public School Boards should be reported in this column.

For all commercial, industrial, and pipeline properties, the amount shown in this column is derived from the fixed Legislated Percentage for each school board shown on Line 9010 of this schedule.

The Legislated Percentages applicable in each Municipality is shown.

Column 9 Education Taxes by School Board: English - Separate

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

The portion of Education Taxes in column 6 which are distributed to the English - Separate School Boards should be reported in this column.

For all commercial, industrial, and pipeline properties, the amount shown in this column is derived from the fixed Legislated Percentage for each school board shown on Line 9010 of this schedule.

The Legislated Percentages applicable in each Municipality is shown.

Column 10 Education Taxes by School Board: French - Separate

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

The portion of Education Taxes in column 6 which are distributed to the French - Separate School Boards should be reported in this column.

For all commercial, industrial, and pipeline properties, the amount shown in this column is derived from the fixed Legislated Percentage for each school board shown on Line 9010 of this schedule. The Legislated Percentages applicable in each Municipality is shown.

Column 11 Education Taxes by School Board: Other

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

The portion of Education Taxes in column 6 which are distributed to Other School Boards should be reported in this column.

For all commercial, industrial, and pipeline properties, the amount shown in this column is derived from the fixed Legislated Percentage for each school board shown on Line 9010 of this schedule. The Legislated Percentages applicable in each Municipality is shown.

Description of Lines

Since Education taxes for Commercial, Industrial and Pipeline property classes are distributed based on a fixed percentage which is legislated by the Province, this section begins with a line displaying the percentages as prescribed by the Ministry of Education.

Line 9010 Legislated Percent of Education Taxes Distributed to each School Board

Each year, the Ministry of Education legislate percentages which are used to determine the distribution of Education taxes to the school boards for Commercial, Industrial and Pipeline property classes. The Ministry of Education legislates, a unique set of percentages for each municipality.

For each Municipality, the Legislated Percentage of Education Taxes distributed to each School Board for Commercial, Industrial and Pipeline property classes is automatically displayed on this line. If there are any discrepancies with these percentages, please email: FIR.mah@ontario.ca

The Legislated Percentages are arrived at based on student enrolment in each of the school boards which are applicable in the municipality. Also, notice that percentages shown in columns 7 to 11 should add to 100%.

For each municipality, this legislated set of percentages is used to automatically calculate the Education taxes for the commercial, industrial and pipeline property classes by each School Board. Thus, amounts distributed to each school board are automatically calculated in columns 7 to 11 for Commercial, Industrial, and Pipeline property classes shown on lines 0210 to 0710.

The schedule allows for one set of Legislated Percentages to be shown for each Municipality. For municipalities with more than one set of Legislated Percentages, the percentages cannot be shown, and the calculation of commercial, industrial and pipeline education taxes by school board will not occur automatically. In these cases, the word "Multiple" will be displayed in each column and a custom FIR is required from the Ministry.

Municipalities with multiple sets of legislated percentages should email FIR.mah@ontario.ca to arrange for a custom FIR. The custom FIR file will allow the municipality to manually enter the commercial, industrial and pipeline education taxes by school board.

The remaining lines for Residential, Multi-residential, Farmland, Managed Forest, and Other property classes, must be manually entered by municipalities. These values must be entered in this way because Education taxes for properties shown on these lines are not distributed by any fixed legislated percentage.

Lines 9160, 9170, 9190 and 9192 for must also be manually entered by the municipality in columns 7 to 11.

Line 0010 Residential

This line displays information for the Residential property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of R as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0050 Multi-Residential

This line displays information for the Multi-Residential (Including New Multi-Residential) property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of M and N as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0110 Farmland

This line displays information for the Farmland property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of F as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0140 Managed Forests

This line displays information for the Managed Forests property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of T as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9110 Subtotal

This subtotal line represents the Residential/Farmland/Managed Forest subtotal and is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 0010 to 0140.

Line 0210 Commercial

This line displays information for the Commercial property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of C as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0215 Commercial (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Commercial (New Construction)** property classes. This refers to all properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of X** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0310 Parking Lot

This line displays information for the Parking Lot optional commercial property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of G, as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0320 Office Building

This line displays information for the Office Building optional commercial property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of D as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0325 Office Building (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Office Building (New Construction)** property classes. This refers to all properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of Y** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0340 Shopping Centre

This line displays information for the Shopping Centres optional commercial property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of S as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0345 Shopping Centre (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Shopping Centre (New Construction)** property classes. This refers to all properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of Z** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9120 Subtotal

This subtotal line represents the Commercial subtotal and is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 0210 to 0345.

Line 0510 Industrial

This line displays information for the Industrial property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of I as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0515 Industrial (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Industrial (New Construction)** property classes. This refers to all properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of J** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0610 Large Industrial

This line displays information for the Large Industrial optional industrial property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of L as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0615 Large Industrial (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Large Industrial (New Construction)** property classes. This refers to all properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of K** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9130 Subtotal

This subtotal line represents the Industrial subtotal and is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 0510 to 0615.

Line 0705 Landfill

This line displays information for the **Landfill** property classes. This refers to all properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of H** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0710 Pipelines

This line displays information for the **Pipeline** property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of P as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 0810 Other Property Classes

This line displays information for the other property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of O as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9160 Adjustment for Properties Shared as if PIL

This line displays the adjustments for properties which are shared as if Payment-In-Lieu. This refers to Hydro properties which are described as "ATaxable", shared as if Payment-In-Lieu@ and represented by Realty Tax Qualifier (RTQ) of H, J and K.

Since the Education portion of the payment from the commercial and industrial Hydro properties is retained by the Municipality, an adjustment is necessary to balance the Municipal and Education taxes on Schedule 22, Line 7010.

Education amounts should be shown distributed by School Boards in columns 7 to 11.

Line 9170 Supplementary Taxes

This line displays the Supplementary Taxes as shown on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 9799, Total of all Supplementary Taxes.

Education amounts should be shown distributed by School Boards in columns 7 to 11.

Line 9180 TOTAL LEVIED BY TAX RATE

This line is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 9110, 9120, 9130, 0710, 0810, 9160 and 9170 of this Schedule.

The amounts shown on this line should equal the corresponding amounts on line 9910, Amount Levied by Tax Rate, on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

Line 9190 Amounts Added to Tax Bills

This line displays the Amounts Added to Tax Bills as shown on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, subtotal line 9890.

Education amounts should be shown distributed by School Boards in columns 7 to 11.

Line 9192 Other Taxation Amounts

This line displays the Other Taxation Amounts as shown on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, subtotal line 9892.

Education amounts should be shown distributed by School Boards in columns 7 to 11.

Line 9199 TOTAL BEFORE ADJUSTMENTS

This line equals the Total Taxes Levied by Tax Rate, line 9180, plus the Amounts Added to Tax Bills, line 9190 and Other Taxation Amounts, line 9192.

The amount is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 9180, 9190, and 9192.	
Total Before Adjustments	Line 9199
=	=
Total Levied by Tax Rate	Line 9180
+	+
Amounts Added to Tax Bill	Line 9190
+	+
Other Taxation Amounts	Line 9192

The amounts shown on this line should equal the corresponding amounts on line 9990, Total Amount Levied, on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation.

2. PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXATION

All information in this section is automatically generated from PIL information that is entered on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

This Section displays information on Payment-in-lieu properties. It is important to notice that this Section displays the PILS Levied, which refers to the PIL amount that is arrived at by applying a tax rate to the assessment. Remember, this PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, in some cases the PIL amounts received for Education purposes are retained by the Municipality.

In section 3 of this Schedule, municipalities will be able to report any adjustments to the PILS Levied, to arrive at a Total PIL entitlement amount, or Final PIL amount.

Supplementary PILS, Amounts Added to PILS and Other PIL amounts are also shown in this section.

Remember, Hydro properties owned by Ontario Power Generation Corporation and Hydro One or their subsidiaries are reported as Taxable properties in the FIR, even though they are treated as PIL properties. Since the education portion of the payment from these properties is retained by the municipality, Line 7010 on Schedule 22 allows municipalities to shift education amounts into the Municipal totals.

PIL Assessments and Municipal and Education PIL information in this Section is organized into Property Class Groups as mentioned in the column 1 instructions below.

This Section compliments Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation. Section 2 contains the following columns:

Column	Description
1	Property Class Group
16	PIL Assessment (CVA)
2	PIL Assessment (Weighted and Discounted CVA)
3	Total PILS Levied
4	Municipal PILS: Lower-tier (Single-tier)
5	Municipal PILS: Upper-tier
6	Education PILS

This section is very similar to Section 1 of this schedule, except that the Distribution of Education PILS to School Boards in columns 7 to 11 is not shown. This Distribution of Education PILS to School Boards is shown in Section 3, after any adjustments to the PILS Levied have been taken into account.

Description of Columns

Column 1 represents a grouping of property classes, while columns 2 to 6 are automatically calculated from information entered on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Column 1 Property Class Group

In this column, every property class, or RTC / RTQ combination has been 'categorized' into Property Class Groups. The Realty Tax Class (RTC) determines which Property Class Group belongs to which Group. Amounts for each property class on Schedule 24 will aggregated for each Group.

The New Construction class has been reflected by the new RTC codes for the Commercial and Industrial property class group.

The following table outlines the RTC codes that are included in each Property Class Group shown in column 1:

Property Class Group	RTC Included
Residential	R
Multi-Residential	M, N
Commercial	C, A, X
Parking Lot	G
Office Building	D, Y
Shopping Centre	S, Z

Property Class Group	RTC Included
Industrial	I, J
Large Industrial	L, K
Pipeline	P
Other Property Classes	O

Subtotals exist for Residential property classes (Line 9210), Commercial property classes (Line 9220), and Industrial property classes (Line 9230).

It should be noted that these property class groups do not include Supplementary PILS, and Amounts Added to PILS. Like schedule 24, individual lines are made available for reporting Supplementary PILS, Amounts Added to PILS and Other PIL Amounts.

Column 16 **PIL Assessment (CVA)**

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Assessment values reported in **column 7 of Schedule 24** are summed by Property Class Group as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Column 2 **PIL Assessment (Weighted and Discounted CVA)**

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Assessment values reported in column 7 of Schedule 24 are converted to a 'Weighted' and 'Discounted' Assessment value by multiplying by the Tax Ratio in column 5, and the Percentage of Full Rate in column 6.

'Weighted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Tax Ratio applicable to the property class.

'Discounted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Percent of Full discount applicable to the property class. Assessment values are discounted for unoccupied properties, Farmland Awaiting Development, and Tax Banding.

For each property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination, the Weighted and Discounted Assessment is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\textbf{Weighted and Discounted Assessment} \\
 &= \text{Tax Ratio} \times \text{Percent of Full Rate} \times \text{PIL Assessment} \\
 &= \text{Column 5} \times \text{Column 6} \times \text{Column 7}
 \end{aligned}$$

Weighted and Discounted Assessment is summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

This Weighted and Discounted Assessment information can be used to compare the Total Assessments of municipalities with different mixes of property classes, and historical tax burdens.

Column 18 Phase-In PIL Assessment (CVA)

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Assessment values reported in **column 16 of Schedule 24** are summed by Property Class Group as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Column 17 PIL Phase-In Assessment (Weighted and Discounted CVA)

Amounts shown in this column are automatically calculated from information reported in Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Assessment values reported in column 16 of Schedule 24 are converted to a 'Weighted' and 'Discounted' Assessment value by multiplying by the Tax Ratio in column 5, and the Percentage of Full Rate in column 6.

'Weighted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Tax Ratio applicable to the property class.

'Discounted' Assessment refers to Assessment values that have been multiplied by the Percent of Full discount applicable to the property class. Assessment values are discounted for unoccupied properties, Farmland Awaiting Development, and Tax Banding.

For each property class, or RTC / RTQ and Tax Band combination, the Weighted and Discounted Assessment is calculated as follows:

$\begin{aligned} &\textbf{Weighted and Discounted Assessment} \\ &= \text{Tax Ratio X Percent of Full Rate x PIL Phase-in Assessment} \\ &= \text{Column 5 x Column 6 x Column 16} \end{aligned}$

Weighted and Discounted Assessment is summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

This Weighted and Discounted Assessment information can be used to compare the Total Assessments of municipalities with different mixes of property classes, and historical tax burdens.

Column 3 Total PILS Levied

The Total PILS Levied shown in this column is equal to the sum of Municipal PILS, and Education PILS. This column is automatically calculated by adding amounts in columns 4 to 6 of this Section.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. Thus, the Final PIL Entitlement is shown in Section 3.

Column 4 Municipal PILS: Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

This column shows automatically calculated Municipal PILS for Lower-tier (or Single-tier) purposes from information reported in Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation. Amounts are summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. Thus, the Final PIL Entitlement is shown in Section 3.

Column 5 Municipal PILS: Upper-Tier

Only Upper-tier or Lower-tier municipalities should have values in this column. Upper-tier municipalities will have an aggregated amount from all Lower-tier municipalities shown in this column.

This column shows automatically calculated Municipal PILS for Upper-tier purposes from information reported in Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation. Amounts are summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. Thus, the Final PIL Entitlement is shown in Section 3.

Column 6 Education PILS

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

This column shows automatically calculated Education PILS from information reported in Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation. Amounts are summed by property class groups as discussed in column 1 of this schedule.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. Thus, the Final PIL Entitlement is shown in Section 3.

Description of Lines

In Section 2, municipalities are provided with a summary of Assessments, Weighted and Discounted Assessments, Municipal and Education Taxes for Payments-In-Lieu properties reported on Schedule 24.

Amounts in columns 2 to 6 are automatically generated from information that is entered on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Like Section 1, this section summarizes all properties into several Property Class Groups as outlined in the instructions for column 1 of this Section.

Distribution of Education Taxes by the English-Public, French-Public, English-Catholic, French-Catholic, and Other School Boards is not shown in this Section since Education PILS shown in column 6 are PILS Levied, and not necessarily the PIL amounts that are received and distributed to School Boards. The PILS Levied will be adjusted for this and the Final PIL Entitlement will be shown in Section 3 of this Schedule.

Line 1010 Residential

This line displays information for the Residential property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of R as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1050 Multi-Residential

This line displays information for the Multi-Residential (Including New Multi-Residential) property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of M and N as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1110 Farmland

This line displays information for the Farmland property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of F as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1140 Managed Forests

This line displays information for the Managed Forests property classes. This refers to all properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of T as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9210 Subtotal

This subtotal line represents the Residential/Farmland/Managed Forest subtotal and is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 1010 to 1140.

Line 1210 Commercial

This line displays information for the Commercial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of C as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1215 Commercial (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Commercial (New Construction)** property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of X** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1310 Parking Lot

This line displays information for the Parking Lot optional commercial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of G as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1320 Office Building

This line displays information for the Office Building optional commercial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of D as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1325 Office Building (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Office Building (New Construction)** optional commercial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of Y** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1340 Shopping Centre

This line displays information for the Shopping Centres optional commercial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of S as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1345 Shopping Centre (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Shopping Centres (New Construction)** optional commercial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of Z** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9220 Subtotal

This subtotal line represents the Commercial subtotal and is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 1210 to 1345.

Line 1510 Industrial

This line displays information for the Industrial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of I as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1515 Industrial (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Industrial (New Construction)** property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of J** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1610 Large Industrial

This line displays information for the Large Industrial optional industrial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of L as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1615 Large Industrial (New Construction)

This line displays information for the **Large Industrial (New Construction)** optional industrial property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of K** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9230 Subtotal

This subtotal line represents the Industrial subtotal and is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 1510 to 1615.

Line 1718 Pipelines

This line displays information for the Pipeline property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of P as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 1705 Landfill

This line displays information for the **Landfill** property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the **Realty Tax Class (RTC) of H** as described in the instruction for column 1 of this

schedule.

Line 1810 Other Property Classes

This line displays information for the other property classes. This refers to all PIL properties with the Realty Tax Class (RTC) of O as described in the instruction for column 1 of this schedule.

Line 9270 Supplementary PILS

This line displays the Supplementary PILS as shown on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation, line 9799, Total of all Supplementary PILS.

Line 9280 TOTAL LEVIED BY TAX RATE

This line is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 9210, 9220, 9230, 1718, 1810, and 9270 of this Schedule.

The amounts shown on this line should equal the corresponding amounts on line 9910, Total PILS Levied by Tax Rate, on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

Line 9290 Amounts Added to PILS

This line displays the Amounts Added to PILS as shown on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation, subtotal line 9890.

Line 9292 Other PIL Amounts

This line displays the Other PIL Amounts as shown on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation, subtotal line 9892.

Line 9299 TOTAL BEFORE ADJUSTMENTS

This line equals the Total Levied by Tax Rate, line 9280, plus the Amounts Added to PILS, line 9290 and Other PIL Amounts, line 9292. The amount is automatically calculated by adding the amounts in lines 9280, 9290, and 9292.

Total Before Adjustments	Line 9299
=	=
Total Levied by Tax Rate	Line 9280
+	+
Amounts Added to PILS	Line 9290
+	+
Other PIL Amounts	Line 9292

The amounts shown on this line should equal the corresponding amounts on line 9990, Total PILS Levied, on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation.

3. PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXATION - DISTRIBUTION OF ENTITLEMENTS

This Section differs from Section 2, since the Payment-In-Lieu amounts are reported by Source of the PIL, rather than by Property Class Groups.

This Section allows Municipalities to report PIL Levied amounts by Source, and then show adjustments for PIL amounts not received, and then report the Final PIL Entitlement. Lastly, the Education PILS are then shown distributed by School Board.

The PILS Levied refers to the PIL amount that is arrived at by applying a tax rate to the assessment.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. This section captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL (column 6), and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion (Columns 8 and 10).

This Section is divided into the following categories:

- A. PILS Levied (Columns 2 to 5)**
- B. Adjustments to PILS Levied (Column 6)**
- C. PIL Entitlement after Adjustments (Columns 7 to 10)**
- D. Distribution of Education PILS by School Board (Columns 11 to 15)**

The PILS Levied columns will coincide with the amounts shown in Section 2 of this Schedule (which were automatically calculated from information entered on Schedule 24, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation). Following across the schedule, column 6 has been provided to account for any Adjustments that are made to the PILS Levied. Adjustments can be reported in cases where the Municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL. The difference between the PILS Levied and the Adjustments will result in the Final PIL Entitlement (After Adjustments). The Total PIL Entitlement amount is also shown by Lower-Tier (Single-Tier), Upper-Tier and Education. In cases where the Education amounts are retained by the Municipality, the amount should be reported in Columns 8 (or 9) as opposed to 10. This effectively shifts the Education amounts to the Municipal Totals.

The final columns of this section allow for reporting the Education PIL Entitlements after Adjustments by School Board.

The following box outlines the relationship between the amounts shown in this section:

PILS Levied + Adjustments to PILS Levied = PIL Entitlements After Adjustments

Column 2 + Column 6 = Column 7

Note: Adjustments to PILS Levied can be either **Positive or Negative**.

Remember, Hydro properties owned by Ontario Power Generation Corporation and Hydro One or their subsidiaries which are coded as Taxable properties, must be treated as PIL properties in the FIR. These properties should be included in amounts in this section. These properties must

be treated in this manner because the education portion of the payment from these properties is retained by the municipality.

Description of Columns

The following table displays a list of all the columns in this section:

Col umn	Description
1	Source of PILS
3	PILS Levied: Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)
4	PILS Levied: Upper-Tier
5	PILS Levied: Education PILS
2	TOTAL PILS Levied
6	Adjustments to PILS Levied
7	TOTAL PIL Entitlement (After Adjustments)
8	PIL Entitlement: Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)
9	PIL Entitlement: Upper-Tier
10	PIL Entitlement: Education PILS
11	School Board: English - Public
12	School Board: French - Public
13	School Board: English - Catholic
14	School Board: French - Catholic
15	School Board: Other

The following is a description of the columns in this section.

Column 1 **Source of PILS**

This column displays the Payment-In-Lieu of Taxation amounts by Source of the PIL. The following table outlines the Sources of Payment-In-Lieu amounts available for reporting:

Line	Source of PIL
5010	Canada
5020	Canada Enterprises
5210	Ontario: Municipal Tax Assistance Act - Previously Exempt Properties
5220	Ontario: Municipal Tax Assistance Act - Other PILS
5230	Ontario: Institutional Payments - Heads and Beds

Line	Source of PIL
5232	Ontario: Railway Rights-Of-Way
5234	Ontario: Utility Corridors/Transmission
5236	Ontario: Hydro-Electric Power Dams
5240	Ontario: Other
5410	Ontario Enterprises: Ontario Housing Corporation
5430	Ontario Enterprises: Liquor Control Board of Ontario
5432	Ontario Enterprises: Railway Rights-Of-Way
5434	Ontario Enterprises: Utility Corridor/Transmission
5437	Ontario Enterprises: Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
5460	Ontario Enterprises: Other
5610	Municipal Enterprises
5910	Other Municipalities, Other Enterprises
5950	Amounts Added to PIL
9599	TOTAL

Line 9599 automatically calculates the Total of lines 5010 to 5950 in this Section. Notice that the Totals on Line 9599 from Columns 2 to 5 should match the Totals shown on Line 9299 of Section 2, Columns 3 to 6.

A. PILS Levied

Amounts in these columns must coincide with PILS Levied amounts shown in Section 2 of this Schedule.

The PILS Levied refers to the PIL amount that is arrived at by applying a tax rate to the assessment. It should be noted that these amounts must include Supplementary PILS, and Amounts Added to PILS to ensure that Totals shown on line 9299 from Section 2 of this Schedule equal those shown on line 9599 of this Section.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. The Final PIL Entitlement is shown in columns 7 to 10 of Section 3.

Column 3 PILS Levied: Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column. Municipalities must enter PILS Levied for Lower-tier (or Single-tier) purposes in this column. The

Total in line 9599 must equal the Total Lower-tier (or Single-tier) PILS Levied in column 4, line 9299 of Section 2 in this Schedule.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. The Final PIL Entitlement is shown in columns 7 to 10 of Section 3.

Column 4 PILS Levied: Upper-Tier

Only Upper-tier or Lower-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

Upper-tier municipalities will have an aggregated amount from all Lower-tier municipalities shown in this column.

Municipalities must enter PILS Levied for Upper-tier purposes in this column. The Total in line 9599 must equal the Total Upper-tier PILS Levied in column 5, line 9299 of Section 2 in this Schedule.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. The Final PIL Entitlement is shown in columns 7 to 10 of Section 3.

Column 5 PILS Levied: Education PILS

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column. Municipalities must enter PILS Levied for Education purposes in this column. The Total in line 9599 must equal the Total Education PILS Levied in column 6, line 9299 of Section 2 in this Schedule.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. The Final PIL Entitlement is shown in columns 7 to 10 of Section 3.

Column 2 PILS Levied: TOTAL

The Total PILS Levied shown in this column is equal to the sum of Municipal PILS, and Education PILS. This column is automatically calculated by adding amounts in columns 3 to 5 of this section.

Remember, the PIL Levied amount is not necessarily the amount received by the municipality. Also, the portion “levied” for Education may not be the amount passed onto the School Boards. Section 3 captures adjustments for cases when the municipality does not receive the full amount

of the PIL, and cases where the Municipality retains the Education portion. The Final PIL Entitlement is shown in columns 7 to 10 of Section 3.

B. Adjustments

Column 6 Adjustments to PILS Levied

In this column, municipalities will be able to report any adjustments to the PILS Levied.

In some cases, the PIL amount received and distributed is not equal to the PIL amount levied. This column allows municipalities to account for the difference between the PILS that are levied in columns 2 to 5, with the PILS that are actually received in columns 7 to 10.

C. PIL Entitlement after Adjustments (Columns 7 to 10)

Amounts in these columns represent the PIL amounts actually received and distributed. A total PIL entitlement after Adjustments have been made should be shown in columns 7 to 10.

The PIL amounts in columns 7 to 10 may differ from the amounts shown in columns 2 to 5 in the following 2 ways:

1. PILS Levied does not equal PILS Received

The PIL amount received and distributed may not equal the PIL amount levied. In cases where the Municipality does not receive the calculated amount of the PIL, the totals will differ. The difference is reflected in the Adjustments to PILS Levied in Column 6.

2. Municipality Retains Education portion of PIL

The PIL amount retained by the Municipality may include the Education portion of the PIL. In this case, the calculated PIL amounts shown in columns 3 to 5 will be distributed differently amongst the School Boards and Municipalities involved than the amounts shown in Columns 8 to 10. The final distribution of the PILS should be reflected in columns 7 to 10.

An Adjustment to PILS Levied in column 6 is 0, since the Totals in columns 2 and 7 would remain the same.

Column 7 PIL Entitlement after Adjustments: TOTAL

The Total PILS Levied shown in this column is equal to the sum of Municipal PILS, and Education PILS, net of Adjustments to PILS Levied reported in Column 6.

This column is automatically calculated by adding amounts in columns 2 and 6.

Column 8 PIL Entitlement after Adjustments: Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column. Municipalities must enter PIL amounts retained for Lower-tier (or Single-tier) purposes in this column. This amount should include any education PIL amounts retained by the lower-tier or

single-tier municipality.

The Total in line 9599 will be automatically carried forward into line 0499, Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation, of Schedule 10, Revenue Fund Receipts, for all Lower-tier, or Single-tier municipalities.

(For further details, please refer to the Carry Forward Operations table in the **FIR2023** Tables file).

Column 9 PIL Entitlement after Adjustments: Upper-Tier

Only Upper-tier or Lower-tier municipalities should have values in this column.

Upper-tier municipalities will have an aggregated amount from all Lower-tier municipalities shown in this column.

Municipalities must enter PIL amounts retained for Upper-tier purposes in this column. This amount should include any education PIL amounts shared with the upper-tier municipality.

Column 10 PIL Entitlement after Adjustments: Education PILS

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in this column. Municipalities must enter PIL amounts received and distributed for Education purposes in this column.

D. Distribution of Education PILS by School Board (Columns 11 to 15)

Only Lower-tier or Single-tier municipalities should have values in these columns.

Education PILS shown in column 10 of this Section are distributed by each school board applicable to the Municipality in columns 11 to 15 where school boards are shown as English-Public, French-Public, English-Catholic, French-Catholic, and Other School Boards.

Remember, column 5 shows Education PILS Levied, which are then adjusted to reflect the final Education PIL Entitlement in column 10. The Education amounts in column 10 are the final amount passed onto School Boards.

The following columns are available for reporting of Education PILS distributed to School Boards:

Column 11 English - Public

The portion of Education PIL amounts that are passed onto the English-Public school board should be reported in this column.

Column 12 French - Public

The portion of Education PIL amounts that are passed onto the French-Public school board should be reported in this column.

Column 13 English - Separate

The portion of Education PIL amounts that are passed onto the English-Separate school board should be reported in this column.

Column 14 French - Separate

The portion of Education PIL amounts that are passed onto the French-Separate school board should be reported in this column.

Column 15 Other

The portion of Education PIL amounts that are passed onto any other school boards other than the English-Public, French-Public, English-Separate or French-Separate school boards should be reported in this column.

Description of Lines

In this section, PIL amounts are shown by Source of the PIL. The following is a description of the lines available.

Line 5010 Canada

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Federal Government of Canada is categorized into Canada, and Canada Enterprises. PIL Amounts which are paid by the Federal Government, however, not paid by a Federal Government Enterprise should be reported on this line.

Line 5020 Canada Enterprises

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Federal Government of Canada is categorized into Canada, and Canada Enterprises. PIL Amounts which are paid by any Federal Government Enterprise should be reported on this line.

Line 5210 Ontario: Municipal Tax Assistance Act - Previously Exempt Properties

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Provincial Government of Ontario is categorized into Ontario, and Ontario Enterprises.

Amounts for Previously Exempt Properties under the Municipal Tax Assistance Act refers to payments made by the Province or Crown agency for property it occupies and leases from tax exempt bodies such as Municipalities and the Federal Government. Prior to 1998 no payments were made on these properties. This does not apply to provincial property.

Line 5220 Ontario: Municipal Tax Assistance Act - Other

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Provincial Government of Ontario is categorized into Ontario, and Ontario Enterprises.

Other amounts under the Municipal Tax Assistance Act refer to payments on provincial property owned and occupied by the Province or Crown agency.

Line 5230 Ontario: Institutional Payments (Heads and Beds)

Amounts in respect of Section 323 and 324 (Formerly 157 and 158) of the Municipal Act should be reported on this line. These amounts are often referred to as the 'Heads and Beds' amount.

Several amounts on this line are carried-forward from SLC 24 8055 xx.

Line 5232 Ontario: Railway Rights-Of-Way

Rates for Railway Rights-of-way properties are being phased-in across the Province. Municipalities receive an amount from the Province as compensation for the loss of revenues resulting from the phase-in.

The compensation amounts received from the Province in respect of phasing-in Railway Rights-of-way rates should be reported on Schedule 24, Line 8046, which are then carried-forward to this line.

Note: Amounts related to Taxable properties within the Railway Right-of-Way property class (RTC = W) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 22, line 8045. Amounts related to PIL properties within the Railway Right-of-Way property class (RTC = W) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 24, line 8045.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 5234 Ontario: Utility Corridors, Utility Transmission

Rates for Utility Corridor properties are being phased-in across the Province. Municipalities receive an amount from the Province as compensation for the loss of revenues resulting from the phase-in.

The compensation amounts received from the Province in respect of phasing-in Utility Corridor rates should be reported on Schedule 24, Line 8051, which are then carried-forward to this line.

Note: Amounts related to Taxable properties within the Utility Corridor property class (RTC = U) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 22, line 8050. Amounts related to PIL properties within the Utility Corridor property class (RTC = U) which are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties should be reported on Schedule 24, line 8050.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 5236 Ontario: Hydro-Electric Power Dams

Power Dams are now exempt from Taxation. Municipalities no longer receive amounts from these properties based on a Tax Rate multiplied by Assessment.

To compensate for the loss of this revenue, the Province is making payments to municipalities based on the municipal taxes these properties generated in 2000.

The compensation amounts received from the Province in respect of Power Dam exemptions should be reported on Schedule 24, Line 8060, which are then carried-forward to this line.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 5240 Ontario: Other

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Provincial Government of Ontario which are not from Ontario Enterprises, and are not included in the lines above should be included on this line.

Line 5410 Ontario Enterprises: Ontario Housing Corporation

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Provincial Government of Ontario is categorized into Ontario, and Ontario Enterprises.

Under Ontario Enterprises, any PIL Amounts which are paid by the Ontario Housing Corporation should be reported on this line.

Line 5430 Ontario Enterprises: Liquor Control Board of Ontario

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Provincial Government of Ontario is categorized into Ontario, and Ontario Enterprises.

Under Ontario Enterprises, any PIL Amounts which are paid by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario should be reported on this line.

Line 5432 Ontario Enterprises: Railway Rights-Of-Way

Amounts related to PIL properties within the Railway Right-of-Way property class (RTC = W) are derived from applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties. These amounts are reported on Schedule 24, Line 8045, which are then carried-forward to this line.

Note: Amounts in respect of portions of the property which are regarded as Taxable should be reported on Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 8045. Also, compensation amounts received from the Province in respect of phasing-in Railway Rights-of-way rates should be reported in Schedule 24, line 8046.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 5434 Ontario Enterprises: Utility Corridors, Utility Transmission

Amounts related to PIL or Exempt properties within the Utility Transmission and Distribution Corridor property class (RTC = U) are charged by applying a rate to the Acreage of such properties. These amounts are reported on Schedule 24, Line 8050, which are then carried-forward to this line.

Note: Amounts in respect of portions of the property which are regarded as Taxable should be reported on Schedule 22, line 8050. Also, compensation amounts received from the Province in respect of phasing-in Utility Corridor rates should be reported in Schedule 24, line 8051.

Please refer to the details at the beginning of the Instructions for this Schedule.

Line 5437 Ontario Enterprises: Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Provincial Government of Ontario is categorized into Ontario, and Ontario Enterprises.

Under Ontario Enterprises, any PIL Amounts which are paid by the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation should be reported on this line.

However, notice that Gaming and Casino revenues received by the Municipality should be reported on Schedule 10, Line 1870.

Line 5460 Ontario Enterprises: Other

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by the Provincial Government of Ontario which are from any Ontario Enterprises not listed above, should be included on this line.

Line 5610 Municipal Enterprises

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by any Municipal Enterprise should be reported on this line.

However, Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by other Municipalities, or other Enterprises not considered Federal, Provincial or Municipal Enterprises should be reported on line 5910.

Line 5910 Other Municipalities, Other Enterprises

Payment-In-Lieu of Taxes paid by other Municipalities, or other Enterprises not considered Federal, Provincial or Municipal Enterprises should be reported on this line.

Line 5950 Amounts Added to PIL

PIL Amounts added to tax bills which are NOT levied by applying a tax rate to an assessment value are shown in Part 6 of Schedule 24. The subtotal for Amounts Added to PIL on Line 9890 of Schedule 24 is carried forward onto this line.

All amounts reported in this section include any related supplementary PILS raised. Examples of amounts charged by means other than applying a tax rate to an assessment are

Rates per Acre, Rates per Amount of Frontage, Flat rates, etc. The following items of this nature are listed on Schedule 24: Local improvements, Sewer and water service charges, Sewer and water connection charges, Fire service charges, Municipal drainage charges, Waste management collection charges, Business improvement area, and other.

Line 9599 TOTAL

The Total Amounts shown on this Line are automatically calculated by the sum of Lines 5010 through 5950.

SCHEDULE 28: Upper-Tier Entitlements

General Information

This schedule outlines the upper-tier Municipalities entitlements from each lower-tier municipality.

This schedule must be completed by Upper-tier municipalities only.

Information contained in this schedule should be obtained from each lower-tier municipality within the upper-tier municipality. Column 11, Upper-tier tax adjustments recovered from allowances, should be available from the upper-tier Municipalities records.

Each line in the schedule is reserved for an individual lower-tier municipality. The columns that appear across this schedule can be summarized into the following three categories:

- 1. Lower-tier Municipality Description (Columns 1 to 3)
- 2. Taxation and Payments-In-Lieu (Columns 4 to 8, 13)
- 3. Adjustments (Columns 9 to 11)

The following is a description of each of the columns that appear across this schedule:

A. LOWER-TIER MUNICIPALITY DESCRIPTION

Information displayed in these columns will automatically appear when the upper-tier municipality enters this schedule. All lower-tier municipalities that exist within the upper-tier municipality should be shown.

Column 1 Lower-tier Municipalities

This column displays the name of each of the lower-tier municipalities within the upper-tier municipality.

Column 2 MAH Code

This column displays the Municipal Affairs and Housing Code (MAH Code) which is associated with the municipality. The MAH Code is a five-digit code which is unique to each municipality in the province.

The five-digit MAH Code is divided into three parts.

First two digits: Code which identifies the Region, County, or District where the municipality is located.

Third digit: Code which identifies the Municipalities status according to the following table:

Digit	Municipal Status	Abbreviation
1	City	C
2	Borough	B
3	Separated Town	ST
4	Town	T
5	Village	V
6	Township	Tp
7	Development Area Board	DB
8	Improvement District	ID
9	District School Area	DSA

Last two digits: Represent a sequential ordering of Municipalities of the same status in the same Geographic region, county, or district.

Example: 27401 Town of Aurora (in York Region)

27 Represents York Region
4 Represents Town
01 Identifies Aurora as Town 1 in the Region

First two digits XX Geographic Region, County, or District	Middle digit X Municipal Status	Last two digits XX Sequence
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Column 3 Municipal Assessment Code

This column displays the Municipal Assessment Code (Asmt Code) which is associated with the municipality.

The Municipal Assessment Code is a four-digit code which is unique to each municipality in the province.

The Municipal Assessment Code is used by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) to identify properties in the assessment roll. The first four digits of properties roll number begins with this code.

The four-digit code is divided into two parts:

First two digits: Identifies the Region, County, or District where the municipality is located.

Last two digits: Identifies each Municipality

Example: 1946 Town of Aurora (in York Region)

19 Represents York R
46 Represents Aurora T

First two digits XX Geographic Region, County, or District	Last two digits XX Municipality
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B. TAXATION and PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU

Column 4 General Purpose Levy

For each lower-tier municipality, the General-Purpose Levy for upper-tier purposes should be reported in this column.

This amount is reported by each lower-tier municipality, in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 9299 (Total General-Purpose Levy), column 13 (Municipal Taxes: Upper-tier).

Column 5 Upper-tier Special Area Levies

For each lower-tier municipality, the total of all Upper-tier Special Area Levies should be reported in this column.

This amount is reported by each lower-tier municipality, in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 9699 (Total Upper-tier Special Area Levies), column 13 (Municipal Taxes: Upper-tier).

This amount equals the sum of all subtotals for upper-tier special area levies that are reported (Lines 9601, 9602, 9603...).

Column 6 Supplementary Taxes

For each lower-tier municipality, the Supplementary Taxes should be reported in this column.

This amount is reported by each lower-tier municipality, in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 9799 (Total of all Supplementary Taxes), column 13 (Municipal Taxes: Upper-tier).

Column 7 Amounts Added to Tax Bills

For each lower-tier municipality, the Amounts Added to Tax Bills should be reported in this column.

This amount is reported by each lower-tier municipality, in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 9890 (Subtotal: Amounts Added to Tax Bills), column 13 (Municipal Taxes: Upper-tier).

Column 13 Other Taxation Amounts

For each lower-tier municipality, the Other Taxation Amounts should be reported in this column.

This amount is reported by each lower-tier municipality, in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation, line 9892 (Subtotal: Other Taxation Amounts), column 13 (Municipal Taxes: Upper-tier).

Column 8 Payments-In-Lieu

For each lower-tier municipality, the total Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation should be reported in this column.

Please Report Hydro-Electric Power Dam PIL on Schedule 28-line 0222 column 8.

This amount is reported by each lower-tier municipality, in Schedule 26, Taxation and Payments-In-Lieu, line 9599 (Total: PIL Entitlement after Adjustments), column 9 (Municipal PILS: Upper-tier).

C. ADJUSTMENTS

Column 9 5% Capping Limit Adjustment

For each lower-tier municipality, the surplus or deficit of taxation for upper-tier purposes which occurs because of the 5% Capping Limit program should be reported (Refer to Instructions for Section 2 of Schedule 20 for further information).

The School Tax Recovery amount should be included in the amounts shown for each lower-tier municipality.

The sum of this column should equal 0.

Column 10 PLUS: UT Tax Adjustment Applied to Taxation

For each lower-tier municipality, the Total Tax Adjustments Applied to Taxation should be reported.

This amount is reported by each lower-tier municipality in Schedule 72, Continuity of Taxes Receivable, on line 2899 (TOTAL Tax Adjustments before Adjustments) in column 8 (Upper-tier).

Column 11 LESS: UT Tax Adjustment Recovered from Allowances

Upper-tier municipalities should enter amounts in respect of allowance for doubtful accounts that pertain to each lower-tier municipality.

Column 12 TOTAL

This automatically calculated amount is equal to the sum of the amounts in columns 4 to 10 and 13, less the amounts in column 11.

For each lower-tier municipality shown on this schedule, the TOTAL can be described by the following:

Total Upper-Tier Entitlement - Column 12

Equals: Taxes Levied (for Upper-Tier Purposes) - Columns 4, 5

PLUS: Supplementary Taxes (for Upper-Tier Purposes) – Column 6

PLUS: Amounts Added to Tax Bills (for Upper-Tier Purposes) - Column 7

PLUS: Other Taxation Amounts (for Upper-Tier Purposes) - Column 13

PLUS: PILS Raised (for Upper-Tier Purposes) - Column 8

PLUS: Upper-Tier Tax Adjustments for 5% Capping Limit Program - Column 9

PLUS: Upper-Tier Tax Adjustments Applied to Taxation - Column 10

LESS: Upper-Tier Tax Adjustments Recovered from Allowances - Column 11

SCHEDULE 40: Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses

General Information

Schedule 40 consists of operating expenses reported by object and function. This is supported by Schedule 42, Additional Operating Information. Schedule 42 isolates specific expenses for services which were reported as part of a total in Schedule 40.

Expenses are grouped by object and by function as per *PS1201 Financial statement presentation*. Object expenses are presented in columns 1 through 7:

Column 1	Salaries, wages, and employee benefits
Column 2	Interest on Long term debt
Column 3	Materials
Column 4	Contracted services
Column 5	Rents and financial expenses
Column 6	External transfers
Column 16	Amortization
Column 7	Total Expenses before adjustments

The following additional columns contain information used for analytical purposes:

Column 12	Inter-functional adjustments.
Column 13	Allocation of program support
Column 11	Total expenses

Please note that column 11, TOTAL expenses, equals the sum of columns 7, 12, and 13.

NEW: Amortization expense in Column 16 is now pre-populated from Schedule 51A Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets.

Municipal Services Corporations

The *Municipal Act, 2001* provides municipalities the power to establish corporations, either by itself or together with one or more other public sector entities, in accordance with the Act and O. Reg. 588/06. Corporations established in this way are often referred to as municipal services corporations. A municipal services corporation must have as its purpose, to provide a system, service, or thing that the municipality itself could provide. If a municipality sets up a municipal services corporation, either by itself or together with one or more public sector entities, they are encouraged to speak to their auditor for the proper accounting treatment of the municipal services corporation in their financial statements.

Suggested order of completion for columns:

Column 1	Salaries, wages and employee benefits
Column 2	Long-term debt charges (Interest)
Column 3	Materials
Column 4	Contracted services
Column 5	Rents and financial expenses
Column 6	External transfers
Column 16	Amortization
Column 12	Inter-functional adjustments
Column 13	Allocation of program support

Description of Lines:

Schedule 40 uses the same functional categories as Schedule 12 with additional lines provided for greater detail on general government expenses and Provincial Offences Act expenses.

While in Schedule 12 - Statement of Operations: Revenue - revenue for general government is reported on a single line (line 0299), three lines are provided for reporting general government expenses in Schedule 40:

- 0240 Governance**
- 0250 Corporate management**
- 0260 Program support**

Please see the instructions on Functional categories for a detailed description of general government sub functions.

Please note that the FIR includes a line for reporting expenses related to the Provincial Offences Act (line 0460) as part of the protection services function.

Description of Columns:

Column 1 Salaries, wages, and employee benefits

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits include expenses incurred for the following purposes: full-time, part-time and temporary salaries and wages including, regular, overtime, shift premiums and other remuneration to employees.

Benefits include employer's contribution payments to Canada Pension Plan (CPP), Ontario Municipal Employee Retirement System (OMERS), Employer's Health Tax, Employment Insurance (EI), Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) and any other insurance plans, such as supplementary health and dental.

Include clothing, moving, tuition, housing and other employee benefits and allowances paid.

Include funded and unfunded post-employment benefits in the amount for salaries, wages and employee benefits for each sub function.

Column 2 Interest on long-term debt

This column records interest incurred on long term liabilities and for leased tangible capital assets.

Exclude interest payments made by unconsolidated entities.

Exclude interest payments made from reserve funds.

For tile drainage/shoreline assistance, only interest on long-term debt is reported in Schedule 40.

Corresponding revenue is reported in SLC 12 1850 04. Principal repayments are not reported in Schedule 40 and the corresponding revenue is not reported in Schedule 12. Note that the long-term receivable and long-term debt are reduced by the principal repayment in the year.

Column 3 Materials (and all other expenses not reported in other columns)

This column is used to report materials purchased by a municipality for its own uses and/or disposal or resale. Materials purchased by the municipality which are subsequently provided to a third party are also included in this column.

Please note that the purchase of hydro services and utilities including cell phone service are reported in column 3 as materials.

Include all other expenses not reported in other columns as materials. For example, include expenses for insurance, travel, reimbursement of mileage, and photocopying.

Tax write-offs

All tax write-offs should be reported on Schedule 72. The exception to reporting tax write-offs on Schedule 72, are amounts determined to be property class shortfalls. These amounts are reported as corporate management - materials in SLC 40 0250 03. Please refer to the instructions for Schedule 72 line 4420: net impact of 5 % capping limit program.

Please note that any increase in the allowance for uncollectible taxes is reported as corporate management - materials in SLC 40 0250 03. If, for any reason, a tax-write cannot be reported on Schedule 72, please report it as corporate management - materials in SLC 40 0250 03 (this should be an exception).

Column 4 Contracted services

When a municipality is responsible for providing a service and contracts out service delivery; in part or in whole, to an arms length service provider, use column 4 to report payments to the service provider.

The arm's length service provider may be a private contractor, another municipality, or another level of government.

If services are provided in part by an arms length service provider and in part by municipal staff, column 4 is used to report services provided by the contractor. Services provided by municipal staff are not reported in column 4 but are reported using other object categories of expenses.

If a municipality is invoiced by a Consolidated Municipal Service Manager (CMSM) for services, the amount invoiced is reported as contracted services.

If a CMSM decides to meet its service responsibilities (e.g., ambulance and childcare) through a purchase of service agreement with an arms length service provider, the CMSM reports the purchased service as a contracted service.

If a municipality is legislated to provide a service and the service is provided through a legislated body, such as a conservation authority, the payment is reported as an External transfer in column 6.

For contracts which extend beyond the current fiscal year, report only that portion of the contract that relates to the current fiscal year.

Examples of services that may be provided by way of a contract with an arms length service provider:

- Communications planning and research activities
- Consulting: Information technology consulting and professional services (services related to electronic data processing, telecommunications, or office automation)
- Consulting: Management consulting and professional services (services related to planning, organizing, directing, and controlling activities to assist managers in analysing management problems and recommending solutions)
- Consulting: Technical consulting and professional services (services related to accounting, actuarial sciences, architecture, appraisal, community planning, employment/placement, engineering, health science, surveys)
- Data processing services
- Fence viewing
- Legal services
- Medical and other professional services provided by the municipality but contracted with providers such as doctors, dentists, veterinarians, and nursing services.
- Research and development services, e.g., research services provided by a university.
- Solid waste: collection, disposal
- Snow removal services
- Weed cutting.
- MPAC Services

Property assessment services provided by MPAC should be reported on line 0250 (corporate management).

Column 5 Rents and financial expenses

Rents and financial expenses paid to external parties are recorded in column 5. Include the rental of buildings, land, machinery, equipment, and engineering structures.

Where a contracted service reported in column 4 (Contracted services) includes a separate and easily identifiable rental component, report the rental component in this column.

Financial expenses include short-term borrowing costs, bank and credit card service charges, annual payments associated with financing leases not deemed to be capital tangible lease and any other financial costs from external sources. Include losses on disposal of tangible capital assets.

Do not include interest paid on long term liabilities since interest should be reported in column 2 (Long term debt charges - Interest).

Do not include interdepartmental rents and financial expenses in column 5 since these are captured in column 10 (Inter-functional adjustments).

Report accretion expense in column 5. Accretion expense accounts for the increase in liability balances that results from the passage of time (e.g., asset retirement obligation liability).

Column 6 External transfers

Include transfers to:

- **Charitable organizations, colleges, cultural or recreation organizations, hospitals, universities, and public health services (i.e., public health units).**
- **Conservation authorities**
- **Individuals, i.e., social assistance**
- **Unconsolidated local boards**

Please report the amount of transient accommodation tax revenue transferred to tourism organization(s). Please use line 1820 to record this transfer.

Amounts billed by the province for social housing are reported as external transfers.

Transfers to organizations should be reported as contracted services instead of external transfers if there is a formal agreement that the organization will provide services to the municipality.

Where land ambulance has not been devolved and a municipality receives a bill from the province for land ambulance services, the expenditure is reported as an external transfer.

Tax write-offs that do not meet the reporting requirements of Schedule 72, should not be reported in the column for external transfers; they should be reported in the column for materials in SLC 40 0250 03. These expenses will be backed out of the efficiency measure formula for operating costs.

The Treasurers Group of the Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Association MBN Canada (OMBI) asks that municipalities review any external transfers reported as program support in SLC 40 0260 06. External transfers related to program areas should not be reported on any line for general government. If external transfers are not related to a specific program, they should be reported on the line for corporate management in SLC 40 0250 06.

Column 16 Amortization

This column records the annual amortization expense for tangible capital assets.

Amortization amounts are automatically populated from schedule 51A column 8. **Amortization**

expense on schedule 40 column 16 may be adjusted based on the municipality's functional costing.

Schedule 40-line 0260 column 16 - no amount should be entered for amortization under program support.

Column 7 Total Expenses before adjustments

The subtotal is equal to the sum of columns one through six plus column 16.

Column 12 Inter-functional adjustments

For a complete discussion of the allocation of program support, please see section 14, Allocation of Indirect Costs, in the Introduction to the FIR instructions.

Column 12 is used only to record transfers between sub-functions below general government. A separate column, column 13, is provided for the allocation of program support to other sub-functions.

Municipalities should not use SLC 40 0240 12 (governance line, inter-functional adjustments column) or SLC 40 0250 12 (corporate management line, interfunctional adjustments column) to record indirect costs to be allocated downwards in Schedule 40 to other sub-functions. Generally, any negative values entered on the governance and corporate management lines in column 12 would represent amounts to be allocated to other sub-functions.

When the inter-functional adjustments column is used to record both inter departmental transfers and the allocation of indirect costs, neither type of transaction can be isolated. We do not know which entries represent interdepartmental transfers and which entries represent the allocation of indirect costs. This works against the objective of transparency in financial reporting.

Please note that the interfunctional adjustments column does not contain a formula for summing expenses for salaries, wages, and employee benefits; materials; and contracted services. It is a stand-alone column separate from those expense categories. Therefore, the content of expenses reported as inter-functional adjustments for governance in SLC 40 0240 12 and for corporate management in SLC 40 0250 12 is unknown.

In addition, there is no standardized method for allocating interfunctional adjustments reported on the governance and corporate management lines to sub-functions. Note that interfunctional adjustments reported on the program support line in SLC 40 0260 12 do form part of the total to be allocated to other sub-functions in SLC 40 0260 13.

Using column 12

The department or sub-function which provides a service reports a negative value in column 12. The department which receives the service reports a positive value in column 12.

Total in column 12

The total in SLC 40 9910 12 will always be zero because each negative amount entered in column 12 as an interdepartmental transfer has a corresponding positive amount.

Column 13 Allocation of program support

The program support line in Schedule 40, line 0260, is used to report indirect costs that can be easily allocated to other sub-functions. In comparison, the corporate management line, line 0250, is used to record indirect costs that are not easily allocated to other sub-functions. Please see the chapter on Functional Categories for a discussion of the differences between these two lines.

Municipalities report the amount of program support to be allocated to other sub-functions in column 13.

Please see section 14 on the Allocation of Indirect Costs in the Introduction to the FIR instructions for further details.

Determining the amount of Program Support to be allocated to other functions.

The following object categories of expenses are automatically summed and entered as a negative value in SLC 40 0260 13:

Column 1	Salaries, wages, and employee benefits
Column 3	Materials
Column 4	Contracted services
Column 5	Rents and financial expenses
Column 12	Inter-functional adjustments

Program support is allocated to other sub-functions and entered as positive values in column 13. The column total for column 13 is always zero since the sum of the amounts allocated to other functions is a positive value which equals the amount in SLC 40 0260 13, a negative value.

The method of allocating program support to other sub-functions depends on the population of the municipality. Municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more are required to use the Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative (MBN Canada) method of allocation.

Municipalities with populations under 100,000 are required to allocate program support using the percentage of total expenses method. Municipalities with populations under 100,000 may also use the modified percentage of total expenses method.

Column 11 Total expenses after Adjustments

Total expenses are equal to the sum of:

Column 7	Total Expenses before adjustments
	+
Column 12	Inter functional adjustments.
	+
Column 13	Allocation of program support

SCHEDULE 42: Additional Information

This section analyses information contained in **Schedule 40, Statement of Operations: Expenses**.

This schedule isolates amounts which are included in a column total or row total.

TOTAL OF COLUMN 1 INCLUDES:

In Schedule 40, column 1 is entitled, **Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits**.

Please identify the following amounts contained in the total on line 9910:

Line 5010 **Salaries and wages**

Enter the amount spent on salaries and wages included in total salaries, wages, and employee benefits in SLC 40 9910 01.

Line 5020 **Employee benefits**

Enter the total cost of employee benefits included in total salaries, wages, and employee benefits in SLC 40 9910 01.

Line 5099 **Subtotal**

This line automatically calculates the total salaries, wages, and employee benefits (not including line 5050). (Subtotal is equal to the sum of lines 5010 to 5020)

Line 5050 **Salaries, Wages and Employee benefits capitalized on Schedule 51**

Enter the total salaries, wages and employee benefits capitalized on schedule 51.

Line 5098 **Subtotal**

This line is automatically calculated, and it captures the total salaries, wages and employee benefits (subtotal is equal to the sum of lines 5099 and 5050).

TOTAL OF COLUMN 3 INCLUDES:

In Schedule 40, column 3 is entitled, **Materials**.

Line 5110 **Amounts for tax write-offs reported in SLC 40 0250 03**

Enter increases to allowances for tax write-offs and tax write-offs reported in Schedule 40 which were not reported in Schedule 72.

TOTAL OF COLUMN 4 INCLUDES:

In Schedule 40, column 4 is entitled, **Contracted Services**.

Line 5210 **Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC)**

Enter the amount for assessment services provided by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation which is included in the total for contracted services in SLC 40 0250 04.

TOTAL OF COLUMN 5 INCLUDES:

In Schedule 40, column 5 is entitled, Rents and Financial Expenses.

Line 5610 Short-term interest costs

Short-term interest costs are interest costs not classified as Interest on Long-Term Debt. Report short-term interest costs reflected in the total of the column for rents and financial expenses in SLC 40 9910 05.

Line 5611 Asset Retirement Obligation related expense, including accretion expense.

Report accretion expense and other expenses relating to asset retirement obligations reflected in the total of the column for rents and financial expenses in SLC 40 9910 05.

If a municipality identifies an existing tangible capital asset that requires future remediation, but the asset is no longer in productive use, the municipality, in consultation with their auditor, may determine that it is appropriate to expense the asset retirement obligation. In this instance, the expense should be recorded on line 5611.

TOTAL OF COLUMN 6 INCLUDES:

In Schedule 40, column 6 is entitled, External Transfers.

Please identify amounts for the programs listed below which are included in the total for external transfers in SLC 40 9910 06.

Line 5810 Grants to charitable and non-profit organizations

Line 5820 Grants to universities and colleges

Contributions to UNCONSOLIDATED joint local boards

It is expected that most local boards will be fully or proportionally consolidated. However, the following lines are provided to identify external transfers to local boards which are not consolidated by your municipality.

If an unconsolidated local board does not fit one of the categories provided, please specify the name of the board on line 5895 to line 5898.

Line 5840 Health unit

Line 5850 District Social Services Administration Board (DSSAB)

Line 5860 Consolidated Municipal Service Manager (CMSM)

Line 5870 Homes for seniors

Line 5880 Recreation boards

Line 5890 Fire area boards

Line 5895 Other: Please describe.

Line 5896 Other: Please describe.

Line 5897 Other: Please describe.

Line 5898 Other: Please describe.

Tourism

Line 5991 Specify:

Please enter tourism organization receiving transient accommodation revenue.

Line 5992 Specify:
Please enter tourism organization receiving transient accommodation revenue.

Line 5993 Specify:
Please enter tourism organization receiving transient accommodation revenue.

TOTAL OF COLUMN 11 INCLUDES:

In Schedule 40, column 11 is entitled, Total Expenses after Adjustments.

Line 6010 Payments for long term financial commitments, liabilities and contractual obligations financed from the Consolidated Statement of Operations, excluding long term debt charges reported in Column 2

The intent of line 6010 is to capture expenses related to other capital long term financial commitments, liabilities, and contractual obligations entered in Schedule 40.

The amount in line 6010 flows to Schedule 81 to calculate the Annual Debt Repayment Limit. Long term debt charges reported in Column 2 of Schedule 40 are not included in line 6010 because these charges flow from Schedule 74C to Schedule 81.

Line 6010 could include, among other expenses, capital lease payments and financial commitments to hospitals and universities. Note that some payments to institutions will also be reported on line 5810 (Grants to charitable and non-profit organizations) of this schedule or on line 5820 (Grants to universities and colleges).

The costs associated with operating contracts such as garbage disposal, snow removal, office cleaning, etc., should be reported in Schedule 40 as contracted services and do not require disclosure here.

Schedule 51: Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets

The Schedule 51 series collects the net book value of tangible capital assets by function (51A) and asset class (51B), and construction-in-process by function (51C)

Refer to the FIR Instructions section on functional categories for definitions of specific functions.



Ensure tangible capital assets are included in the appropriate functional categories. Ministries use information from the FIR, including Schedule 51, to determine eligibility and allocations for certain grants and programs.

Municipalities that do not fill out Schedule 51 properly may be deemed ineligible for certain grants. If you require assistance classifying tangible capital assets, contact: Fir.mah@ontario.ca

Transfers between functional categories:

Transfers between functional categories may be recorded by:

(a) Adjusting opening balances

- Decrease the opening cost balance (column 2) of the previous functional classification by the original cost of the asset.
- Increase the opening cost balance (column 2) of the new functional classification by the original cost of the asset (the same amount as the previous step)
- Decrease the opening amortization balance (column 7) of the previous functional classification by the total accumulated amortization balance of the asset as at the end of the prior year.
- Increase the opening amortization balance (column 7) of the new functional classification by the total accumulated amortization balance of the asset as at the end of the prior year (the same amount as the previous step)

(b) In-year adjustments

- Record the original cost of the asset as a positive amount in the disposal's column (column 4) of the previous functional classification.
- Record the original cost of the asset as a negative amount in the disposal's column (column 4) of the new functional classification.
- Record the total accumulated amortization balance of the asset at the end of the prior year as a positive amount in the amortization disposal column (column 9) of the previous functional classification.
- Record the total accumulated amortization balance of the asset at the end of the prior year as a negative amount in the amortization disposal column (column 9) of the new functional classification.

(c) Historical bump-up of the opening tangible capital asset cost balances due to the transitional application of the Public Sector (PS) 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)

- PS 3280 Standard AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized.
- The opening tangible capital asset cost balances for each functional area (Column 2) and the opening amortization balances (Column 7) can be used to record any adjustments to the cost and amortization amounts corresponding to the related tangible capital assets. Adjustments to opening cost and/or amortization amounts may need to be made when using the retrospective or prospective methods to record asset retirement obligations relating to tangible capital assets that belonged to the municipality on or before January 1, 2023. Adjustments to the opening balances may be required as part of the transition to the new PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligation standard.
- The retrospective method may require corresponding adjustments to opening accumulated surplus (deficit). **Line 2061 Prior Period Adjustments** in Schedule 10 can be used to record any corresponding adjustment in the Opening Accumulated Surplus (Deficit) balance.

Schedule 51A: Tangible Capital Assets by Function

Column 1: Opening Net Book Value of tangible capital assets

This column is automatically populated from the previous year's closing Net Book Value of tangible capital assets.

Cost of Tangible Capital Assets:

Column 2: Opening Cost Balance

Column 2 includes the opening balance of the cost of assets. This column is automatically pre-populated from the previous year's closing cost balance. However, the amounts in this column can be edited if needed (as described in the section above "Transfers between functional categories").

Column 3: Additions and Betterments

Column 3 includes all costs related to the purchase, construction, and development of tangible capital assets as per *PS 3150 Tangible capital assets*. This also includes donated/contributed tangible capital assets and betterments.

Column 14: ARO Increase in TCA Cost

In column 14, record the asset retirement obligation for any tangible capital assets that are newly purchased, developed or constructed (after January 1, 2023).

If the asset retirement obligation relates to an existing tangible capital asset that is included in the opening cost balance for 2023 year, please see (c) above regarding adjustments to opening tangible capital asset cost and accumulated amortization balances.

Column 4: Disposals

In Column 4, record the cost for assets that were sold, traded-in, destroyed, lost, or abandoned. These amounts should be recorded as positive values.

Column 5: Write Downs

In Column 5, record the permanent decline in the value of tangible capital assets. These amounts should be recorded as positive values.

Column 6: Closing Cost Balance

The year-end closing cost balance is automatically calculated as follows:

Closing Cost Balance		Opening Cost Balance	Column 2
=		Additions and Betterments	Column 3
	+	ARO Increase in TCA Cost	Column 14
	+	Disposals	Column 4
	-	Write Downs	Column 5

Amortization

Column 7: Opening Amortization Balance

Column 7 includes the opening accumulated amortization balance. This column is automatically pre-populated from the previous year's closing accumulated amortization balance; however, these amounts can be edited if needed. Accumulated amortization is the cumulative amortization of assets up to a certain point in time.

If an asset retirement obligation relates to an existing tangible capital asset that is included in the opening cost balance for 2023 year, please see (c) above regarding adjustments to opening tangible capital asset cost and accumulated amortization balances.

Column 8: Annual amortization

In Column 8, record the cost reported as an amortization expense in schedule 40 on column 16.

Column 9: Amortization Disposal

In Column 9, report the sum of the accumulated amortization applicable to disposals or write downs. These amounts should be recorded as positive values.

Column 10: Closing Amortization Balance

The year-end closing accumulated amortization balance is automatically calculated as follows:

Closing Amortization Balance		Opening Amortization Balance	Column 7
=		Annual Amortization	Column 8
	+	Amortization Disposal	Column 9
	-		

Column 11: Closing Net Book Value

The year-end closing net book value is automatically calculated as follows:

$\text{Closing Cost Balance} - \text{Closing Amortization Balance} = \text{Closing Net Book Value}$ $\text{Column 6} - \text{Column 10} = \text{Column 11}$

NOTE: SCHEDULE 51A: NET BOOK VALUE (NBV) SHOULD NEVER BE NEGATIVE!

Schedule 51B: Segmented by Asset Class

Please ensure tangible capital assets are segmented by asset class only.

General Capital Assets

General capital assets include tangible capital assets (TCA) that are not considered part of the Infrastructure Asset class. Refer to the definition of Infrastructure Class for more details (below).

General capital assets include TCAs in the following classes: Parks, Recreation facilities, Fire, EMS, Police, Waste Collection and Disposal, and Landfills. Lists of examples provided in the FIR instructions for Schedule 51B are not exhaustive.

Line 2005 Land

Land consists of real property in the form of a plot, lot, or area.

Include all expenditures made to acquire land and ready it for use, where improvements are considered permanent in nature. Examples of expenditures include purchase price, closing costs, grading, filling, draining, clearing, and removal of old buildings (net of salvage), assumption of liens or mortgages, and any additional land improvements that have an indefinite life.

Line 2010 Land Improvements

Land improvements consist of betterments, site preparation and site improvements (other than buildings) that ready land for its intended use, which generally decay or break down over time.

Land improvements that are removable and can degrade or deplete over the course of time through use or due to the elements, should be separately capitalized and their value amortized over the useful life of the improvement.

General capital land improvement examples include landfill site development, construction of driveways, parking lots, retaining walls, bike paths in parks, drop off locations, sidewalks, fencing, patios, water fountains, outdoor swimming or wading pools, ball diamonds, soccer fields, irrigation systems, and tennis courts.

Line 2020 Buildings

General capital buildings include all structures that provide shelter from the elements which function independent of an infrastructure network.

Examples include EMS stations, bus transit facilities, sport and recreation facilities, office buildings, fire/police stations, libraries, pavilions, change rooms, park washrooms & concession buildings, band shells, ticket kiosks,

crematoriums, chapels, mausoleums, waste depots, recycling facilities.

Line 2030 Machinery & Equipment

General capital machinery and equipment include apparatuses, tools, devices, implements or instruments that likely use energy (for ex. human, electrical, hydraulic fuel, or thermal) to facilitate a process, function, or completion of a task.

Machinery and equipment may also include furniture and fixtures. It may be installed within a building but is generally capable of being moved and reinstalled at a different location (it is not permanently affixed to or integrated into the building or structure in which it resides).

Line 2040 Vehicles

General capital vehicles include means of transportation, usually having wheels, used for transporting persons or things, or for towing purposes.

Vehicles include automobiles, trucks, trailers, motorcycle, and boats.

Line 2097 Other Please enter description.

Line 2098 Other Please enter description.

Line 2099 Total General Capital Assets

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 2005 through 2098.

Infrastructure Assets

Tangible capital assets are classified as 'Infrastructure Assets' if the assets are linear in nature. Linear assets and their associated components are generally constructed or arranged in a continuous and connected network.

Infrastructure assets include Transportation Infrastructure (Roads –including cycling lanes, bridges, tunnels, public transit rail line portion only, drainage systems), Utilities (telephone, gas and electrical), and Environmental Infrastructure (water delivery systems, wastewater treatment, storm drainage systems).

Line 2205 Land

Land for line 2205 consists of real property in the form of a plot, lot, or area that is associated with infrastructure.

Line 2205 land includes land under roads and land associated with road allowances, sewage treatment plant sites, and pump station properties.

Line 2210 Land Improvements

Report land improvements as defined in the General Capital asset class that is associated with infrastructure.

Examples include parking lots and driveways for water/wastewater sites, and site improvements such as grading at works yards whose purpose is to serve as a base for maintaining Infrastructure.

Line 2220 Buildings

Reports buildings as defined in the "General Capital" asset class associated with infrastructure.

Examples include wastewater treatment control buildings, water supply buildings, buildings in works yards dedicated to Infrastructure maintenance, and rail transit facilities.

Line 2230 Machinery & Equipment

Report machinery and equipment as defined in the General Capital asset class that is associated with infrastructure.

Line 2240 Vehicles

Reports vehicles as defined in the General Capital asset class associated with infrastructure.

Line 2250 Linear Assets

The Linear assets sub class applies only to "Infrastructure assets." It has no "General Capital" counterpart.

Linear assets are assets generally constructed or arranged in a continuous and connected network.

This Includes connected:

1. Surface systems such as roads, sidewalks, bridges, drainage ditches, streetlights, and transit rail lines; and
2. Underground systems such as water distribution pipe systems, wastewater collection pipe systems, manholes, catch basins, and storm drainage collection systems and tunnels.

Line 2297 Other Please enter description.

Line 2298 Other Please enter description.

Line 2299 Total Infrastructure Assets

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 2205 through 2298.

Line 9920 Total Tangible Capital Assets

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 2099 and 2299.

Line 9920 Column 11 on Schedule 51B should agree to Line 9910 Column 11 on Schedule 51A.

Construction-in-progress

Please note that **Schedule 51C**, which previously collected detailed construction in progress data by functional classification, **has been eliminated and replaced** with a one-line item on Schedule 51B that collects aggregate construction-in-progress data.

Line 2405 Construction-in-progress

Column 1: Opening Balance

This column is automatically populated by the ending construction-in-progress balance from the previous year. However, amounts in this column can be adjusted if needed.

Column 2: Expenditures in Current Year

In Column 2, enter the costs incurred in the current year for capital work not yet completed.

Column 3: Less: Assets Capitalized

In Column 3, enter the tangible capital assets capitalized in the current year. These amounts should be recorded as positive values.

Column 4: Closing Balance

This column is automatically calculated as follows:

Closing Construction-in-Progress Balance	=	Opening Balance	Column 1
	+	Expenditures in year	Column 2
	-	Assets Capitalized	Column 3

Line 9921 Total Tangible Capital Assets and Construction-in-progress

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 9920 and 2405.

NOTE: SCHEDULE 51A & 51B: NET BOOK VALUE (NBV) SHOULD NEVER BE NEGATIVE!

Schedule 53: Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) and Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition Financing/Donations

Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Net Debt)

The statement of change in net financial assets (net debt) explains the difference between a municipality's surplus or deficit and its change in net financial assets or net debt in the same reporting year. This statement provides for the reporting of the acquisition of tangible capital assets and other significant items that have an impact on the difference between the annual surplus or deficit and the change in net financial assets or net debt.

Line 1010 Annual Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

This line is automatically populated from line 2099, Schedule 10, Consolidated Statement of Operations: Revenue.

Line 1020 Acquisition of tangible capital assets

The acquisition of tangible capital assets is automatically populated from Schedule 51- lines 9910 03 plus 9910 14.

Line 1030 Amortization of tangible capital assets

Amortization of tangible capital assets is automatically populated from Schedule 51-line 9910 column 8.

Line 1031 Contributed (Donated) tangible capital assets.

Report the contribution/donation of tangible capital assets from developers, etc.

Line 1032 Change in construction-in-progress

The change in construction-in-progress of tangible capital assets is automatically populated from Schedule 51 – lines 51B 2405 02 minus 2405 03.

Line 1040 (Gain)/Loss on sale of tangible capital assets

Report the excess or deficiency of proceeds from the disposal/and or sale of tangible capital assets over net book value.

Line 1050 Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets

Report the proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets.

Line 1060 Write-downs of tangible capital assets

Report the write-downs of tangible capital assets.

Line 1070 Other: Please describe other.

Line 1071 Other: Please describe other.

Line 1099 Subtotal:

The subtotal is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1020 through 1071.

Line 1210 Change in supplies inventories

Report the difference between the cost of acquiring and consuming supplies inventories.

Line 1220 Change in prepaid expenses

Report the difference between costs that are prepaid during the year and prepaid costs that are expensed.

Line 1230 Other: Please describe other.

Line 1299 Subtotal:

The subtotal is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1210 through 1230.

Line 1301 Net Change in Remeasurement Gains (Losses) For the Year.

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 71-line 1299 column 1.

Line 1410 (Increase) decrease in net financial assets (net debt)

The (increase) decrease in net financial assets (net debt) is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1010, 1099, 1299 and 1301.

Line 1420 Net financial assets (net debt), beginning of year.

This line is automatically populated from the previous year's ending net financial assets (net debt).

Line 1422 Prior period adjustment

Enter any prior period adjustment on this line.

Line 1423 Restated Net financial assets (net debt), beginning of year.

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1420 and 1422.

Line 9910 Net financial assets (net debt), end of year

The ending net financial assets (net debt) is automatically calculated as the sum of lines 1410, and 1420, and 1422.

Sources of Financing for TCA Acquisitions/Donations:

This section captures the method of financing the acquisition of tangible capital assets as shown on Schedule 53-line 1020 column 01.

LONG TERM LIABILITIES INCURRED

On the following lines report long term liabilities issued under the following programs:

Line 0205	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)
Line 0210	Ontario Financing Authority
Line 0215	Commercial Area Improvement Program
Line 0220	Other Ontario housing programs

On the following lines, report debt by type where it has not been listed under any of the programs listed on lines 0205 through 0220:

Line 0235	Serial debentures
Line 0240	Sinking fund debentures
Line 0245	Long term bank loans
Line 0250	Long term reserve fund loans
Line 0255	Lease purchase agreements (Tangible capital leases)
Line 0260	Construction financing debentures
Line 0265	Infrastructure Ontario
Line 0297	Other: Please enter description.
Line 0298	Other: Please enter description.

Line 0299 **Subtotal:** The subtotal of long-term liabilities incurred is the sum of lines 0205 through 0298.

FINANCING FROM DEDICATED REVENUE

Line 0405 **Municipal Property Tax by Levy**

Report revenues specifically generated for the acquisition of tangible capital assets from the municipality's property tax levy including property tax revenues generated from special area rates.

Line 0406 **Reserves and Reserve Funds**

This line is automatically calculated from Schedule 60-line 1012 column 2 plus Schedule 60- line 1012 column 3. (SLC 60 1012 02 + 03)

Reserves and reserve funds that have been utilized during the year for the acquisition of Tangible Capital Assets are reported on this line.

Line 0410 **Municipal User Fee & Service Charges**

Report revenues specifically generated for the acquisition of tangible capital assets from municipal user fee and service charges.

Line 0415 Development Charges

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61-line 0299 column 8.

Development charges revenues utilized in the reporting year that were generated for the acquisition of tangible capital assets are reported on this line.

Line 0416 Recreation land (The Planning Act)

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 60-line 1032 column 1.

Recreation land revenues utilized in the reporting year that were generated for the acquisition of tangible capital assets are reported on this line.

Line 0417 Community Benefit Charges (SLC 60 1036 01)

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 60 Line 1036 Column 1.

Line 0419 Donations

Report donation revenues received for the acquisition of tangible capital assets.

Line 0420 Other: Report other revenues, please describe other.

Line 0446 Proceeds from the sale of Tangible Capital Assets, etc.

Report the proceeds from the sale of tangible capital assets that have been used to acquire tangible capital assets on this line.

Line 0447 Investment income

Report investment income or interest income used to acquire tangible capital assets.

Line 0448 Prepaid special charges

Report any prepaid special charges used to acquire tangible capital assets.

Line 0495 Other: Report other revenues received, please describe other.

Line 0496 Other: Report other revenues received, please describe other.

Line 0497 Other: Report other revenues received, please describe other.

Line 0498 Other: Report other revenues received, please describe other.

Line 0501 Subtotal: Financing from dedicated revenue: Sum of lines 0405 to 0498

GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS

Line 0425 Capital Grants: Federal

This line is automatically calculated from Schedule 10, Schedule 12 and Schedule 60.

This line excludes the Federal Gas Tax grants. Federal gas tax grants are shown on Schedule 53-line 0440 column 1.

Federal capital grants received for the acquisition of tangible capital assets and utilized in the reporting year are reported on this line.

Calculation: $\text{SLC } 12 \text{ } 9910 \text{ } 06 - (\text{SLC } 10 \text{ } 4099 \text{ } 01 - \text{SLC } 60 \text{ } 1047 \text{ } 01)$

Line 0430 Capital Grants: Provincial

This line is automatically calculated from Schedule 10, Schedule 12, and Schedule 60.

This line excludes the Provincial Gas Tax funding for transit. Provincial gas tax grants are shown on Schedule 53-line 0445 column 1.

Provincial capital grants received for the acquisition of tangible capital assets and utilized in the reporting year are reported on this line.

Calculation: $\text{SLC } 12 \text{ } 9910 \text{ } 05 - (\text{SLC } 10 \text{ } 4019 \text{ } 01 - \text{SLC } 60 \text{ } 1045 \text{ } 01)$

Line 0435 Capital Grants: Other Municipalities

This line is automatically calculated Schedule 12-line 9910 column 7.

Grants received from the other municipalities for the acquisition of tangible capital assets and utilized in the reporting year are reported on this line.

Line 0440 Canada Community-Building Fund

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 10-line 4099 column 1.

Federal gas tax (Canada Community-Building Fund) revenues received and utilized in the reporting year to acquire tangible capital assets are reported on this line.

Line 0445 Provincial Gas Tax

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 10-line 4019 column 1.

Provincial gas tax revenues received and utilized in the reporting year to acquire tangible capital assets are reported on this line.

Line 0502 Subtotal: Government Transfers

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 0425 through 0445.

Line 0499 Subtotal: (Dedicated Revenue and Government Transfers)

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of line 0501 and line 0502.

Line 0610 Contributed (Donated) Tangible Capital Assets

This line automatically populated by multiplying line 1031 in this schedule by -1.

Line 9920 Total Capital Financing

This line is the sum of lines 0299, 0499 and 0610.

Line 0810 Unexpended Capital Financing or (Unfinanced Capital Outlay)

Both unexpended capital financing or unfinanced capital outlay measure the difference between the total capital financing and the sum of the acquisition of tangible capital assets, the change in construction in progress, and donated tangible capital assets.

Unexpended capital financing represents a surplus in capital financing and indicates financing received to date exceeds capital expenditures to date.

Unfinanced capital outlay represents a shortfall in capital financing and indicates capital expenditures exceed financing received to date.

Schedule 54: Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows reflects the effects of a municipality's activities on its cash resources. The statement of cash flows shows how a municipality generated and used cash in the reporting year and the change in cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the reporting year.

The statement of cash flows reports cash flows classified by operating, capital, investing and financing activities.

PSA Section 1202 Financial statement presentation allows a municipality to use either the direct or indirect method to report cash activities in municipal financial statements.

Please utilize the method in the FIR that was used in the municipal financial statements.

The information provided in the statement of cash flows for the FIR should be the same as reported in the municipal financial statement.

Direct Method (Schedule 54A):

Please do not report revenues and expenses calculated using the accrual method, instead report gross cash receipts and gross cash payments. Cash receipts (inflows) should be reported as positive amounts and cash payments (outflows) should be reported as negative amounts.

Operating Transactions:

This category includes cash received and cash spent during the year on the municipality's operations.

Refer to the instructions for Schedule 10 Consolidated Statement of Operations: Revenue and Schedule 40 Consolidated Statement of Operations: Expenses for more information on the line items within the operating transactions category.

Cash received from:

Line 0210	Taxes
Line 0220	Transfers
Line 0230	User Fees
Line 0240	Fees, permits, licenses and fines.
Line 0250	Enterprises
Line 0260	Investments
Line 0298	Other
Line 0299	subtotal: sum of lines 0210 to 0298.

Cash paid for:

Line 0410	Salaries, wages, employment contracts and benefits
Line 0420	Material and supplies
Line 0430	Contracted services
Line 0440	Financing charges
Line 0450	External transfers
Line 0498	Other

Line 0499 **subtotal: sum of lines 0410 to 0498.**
Line 2099 **Cash provided by operating transactions: line 0299 less line 0499.**

Capital Transactions:

This category includes cash flow related to the acquisition and disposal of tangible capital assets.

Line 0610 **Proceeds from the sale of tangible capital assets**
Line 0620 **Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets.**
Line 0630 **Change in construction-in-progress**
Line 0698 **Other**

Line 0699 **Cash applied to capital transactions: sum of lines 0610 to 0698.**

Investing Transactions:

Cash flow from investing transactions relates to the purchase and disposal of investments. This category includes investments such as marketable securities and investments in government-controlled business enterprises. Refer to PS 3041 Portfolio investments for a definition of portfolio investments.

Line 0810 **Proceed from portfolio transactions.**

Report the proceeds from portfolio transactions, such as disposals and redemptions.

Line 0820 **Portfolio investments**

Report cash used to purchase portfolio investments.

Line 0898 **Other**

Line 0899 **Cash provided by / (applied to) investing transactions: sum of lines 0810 to 0898.**

Financing Transactions:

Cash flow from financing transactions includes the issuance and payment of debt obligations by the municipality. This category also includes cash transactions associated with tangible capital assets acquired through a capital lease.

Line 1010 **Proceeds from long-term debt issues**

Report the proceeds from debt issued.

Line 1020 **Principal long term Debt repayment**

Report only the principal debt repayment on this line.

Line 1030 Temporary loans

Report the proceeds from temporary loans.

Line 1031 Repayment of temporary loans

Report the repayment of temporary loans.

Line 1096 Other: Please describe.

Line 1097 Other: Please describe.

Line 1098 Other: Please describe.

Line 1099 Cash applied to financing transactions: sum of lines 1010 to 1098.

Increase in cash and cash equivalents:

Line 1210 Increase in cash and cash equivalents.

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents is automatically calculated as follows:

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	=	Cash provided by operating transactions	Line 2099
	+	Cash (applied to) capital transactions	Line 0699
	+	Cash provided by investing transactions	Line 0899
	+	Cash (applied to) financing transactions	Line 1099

Line 1220 Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year.

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year, is automatically populated from the previous year's line 9920 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year.

Line 9920 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year, is the sum of lines 1210 and 1220.

Cash and cash equivalents represented by:

In this section, the end of year balance of cash and cash equivalents is classified by type of component.

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investing or other purposes.

Line 1401 Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

Line 1402 Temporary borrowings

When bank overdrafts, which are repayable on demand, form an integral part of a municipality's cash management, such that the municipality's bank balance often fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Line 1403 Short term Investments

An investment would normally qualify as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents.

Line 1404 Other

Please include other types of cash equivalents. Please provide a text description.

Line 9940 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year, is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1401 through 1404. This line is also equal to line 9920.

Cash and cash equivalents represented by:

In this section, the end of year balance of cash and cash equivalents is classified.

CASH:

Line 1501 Unrestricted

Please enter Cash and cash equivalents that are "unrestricted." Unrestricted Cash means cash that has no restrictions.

Line 1502 Restricted

Please enter Cash and cash equivalents that are "Restricted." Restricted Cash means cash amounts in obligatory reserve, development charges, etc., or any reserve funds that council has restricted their use.

Line 1503 Unallocated

Please enter Cash and cash equivalents that are "unallocated."
"Unallocated" means cash that hasn't been apportioned between unrestricted and restricted funds.

Line 9950 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year, is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1501 through 1503. This line is also equal to line 9920.

Indirect Method (Schedule 54B):

Cash receipts (inflows) should be reported as positive amounts and cash payments (outflows) should be reported as negative amounts.

Operating Transactions:

Using the indirect method, cash used in and or available from operations is calculated by adjusting the surplus/deficit for the reporting year for the effects of non-cash items included in the calculation of the reporting year surplus/deficit.

Line 2010 Annual Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

Automatically carried over from line 2099, column 1, Statement of Operations: Revenue

Line 2020 Non-cash items including amortization.

Include non-cash items, like amortization as reported on line 9910, column 16, Schedule 40 Statement of Operations: Expenses, not specifically requested in lines 2021 through 2040. Line 2020 could include items such as pension expenses not funded in the period.

Line 2021 Contributed (Donated) tangible capital assets.

Enter donated tangible capital assets on this line.

Line 2022 Change in non-cash assets and liabilities

Include changes in non-cash assets and liabilities not included elsewhere in lines 2021 to 2098. The effect of changes in balances of non-cash assets and liabilities should be reflected as follows:

If a non-cash asset at the end of the current year compared to the end of the previous year,	Effect on cash balance
Increases	Negative
Decreases	Positive
If a non-cash liability at the end of the current year compared to the end of the previous year,	
Increases	Positive
Decreases	Negative

Line 2023 Accretion Expense

Report the accretion expense due to the asset retirement obligation. This amount should agree to the amount reported for accretion expense in Schedule 74E Asset Retirement Obligation Liability (SLC 74E 9910 05 Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense - Total).

Line 2030 Prepaid Expenses

Report the change in the prepaid expense balance at year end compared with the balance at the end of the previous year.

Line 2040 Change in deferred revenue

Report the change in the deferred revenue balance at year end compared with the balance at the end of the previous year.

Line 2096 Other: Please describe.

Line 2097 Other: Please describe.

Line 2098 Other: Please describe.

Line 2099 Cash provided by operating transactions: sum of lines 2010 to 2098.

Capital Transactions:

This category includes cash flow related to the acquisition and disposal of tangible capital assets.

Line 0610 Proceeds from the sale of tangible capital assets

Line 0620 Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets.

Line 0630 Change in construction-in-progress

Line 0698 Other: Please describe.

Line 0699 Cash applied to capital transactions: Sum of lines 0610 to 0698.

Investing Transactions:

Cash flow from investing transactions relates to the purchase and disposal of investments. This category includes investments such as marketable securities and investments in government-controlled business enterprises. Refer to PS 3041 Portfolio investments and PS 3450 Financial Instruments for a definition of portfolio investments and information on how to measure portfolio investments.

Line 0810 Proceed from portfolio transactions.

Report the proceeds from portfolio transactions, such as disposals and redemptions.

Line 0820 Portfolio investments

Report cash used for the purchase of portfolio investments.

Line 0898 Other: Please describe.

Line 0899 Cash provided by (applied to) investing transactions: Sum of lines 0810 to 0898.

Financing Transactions:

Cash flow from financing transactions includes the issuance and payment of debt obligations by the municipality. This category also includes cash transactions associated with tangible capital assets acquired through a capital lease.

Line 1010 Proceeds from long-term debt issues

Report the proceeds from long-term debt issued.

Line 1020 Principal long-term debt repayment

Report only the principal debt repayment on this line.

Line 1030 Temporary loans

Report the proceeds from temporary loans.

Line 1031 Repayment of temporary loans

Report the repayment of temporary loans.

Line 1096 Other: Please describe

Line 1097 Other: Please describe

Line 1098 Other: Please describe

Line 1099 Cash applied to financing transactions: sum of lines 1010 to 1098

Increase in cash and cash equivalents:

Line 1210 Increase in cash and cash equivalents: Automatically populated.

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents is automatically calculated as follows:

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	=	Cash provided by operating transactions	Line 2099
	+	Cash (applied to) capital transactions	Line 0699
	+	Cash provided by investing transactions	Line 0899
	+	Cash (applied to) financing transactions	Line 1099

Line 1220 Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year:

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year, is automatically populated, from the previous year's line 9920 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year.

Line 9920 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year: Sum of lines 1210 and 1220.

Cash and cash equivalents represented by:

In this section, the end of year balance of cash and cash equivalents is classified by type of component.

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investing or other purposes.

Line 1401 Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

Line 1402 Temporary borrowings

When bank overdrafts, which are repayable on demand, form an integral part of a municipality's cash management, such that the municipality's bank balance often fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Line 1403 Short term Investments

An investment would normally qualify as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents.

Line 1404 Other

Please include other types of cash equivalents. Please provide a text description.

Line 9940 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year, is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1401 through 1404. This line is also equal to line 9920.

Cash and cash equivalents represented by:

In this section, the end of year balance of cash and cash equivalents is classified

CASH:

Line 1501 Unrestricted

Please enter Cash and cash equivalents that are "unrestricted." Unrestricted Cash means cash that has no restrictions.

Line 1502 Restricted

Please enter Cash and cash equivalents that are “Restricted.” Restricted Cash means cash amounts in obligatory reserve, development charges, etc., or any reserve funds that council has restricted their use.

Line 1503 Unallocated

Please enter Cash and cash equivalents that are “unallocated.”
“Unallocated” means cash that hasn’t been apportioned between unrestricted and restricted funds.

Line 9950 Cash and cash equivalents, end of year

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year, is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1501 through 1503. This line is also equal to line 9920.

SCHEDULE 60 - Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds

General Information

Reserves and reserve funds are comprised of funds set aside for specific purposes by Council and funds set aside for specific purposes by legislation, regulation, or agreement. For financial reporting purposes, reserve funds set aside by legislation, regulation or agreement are categorized as Obligatory Reserve Funds and are reported as deferred revenue, a liability, on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Other reserve funds and reserves are balances within the accumulated surplus.

Schedule 60 contains a continuity section (lines 0299 to 2099) and an analysis section (lines 5010 to 9930).

Three columns have been created to distinguish Obligatory reserve funds/Deferred revenues from Discretionary reserve funds and Reserves.

All schedules of the FIR should be prepared in conjunction with the audited financial statements. Obligatory reserve funds are reported as part of deferred revenue. The reason is that such funds, by their nature, involve restrictions on their use and are not available for the discretionary use of Council.

CONTINUITY SECTION

Line 0299 Balance, Beginning of Year

The opening balances for Obligatory reserve funds/Deferred revenue in column 1, Discretionary reserve funds in column 2, and reserves in column 3, all of which are carried forward from the prior year's closing balances."

Reserve Inflows

This section identifies sources of inflows to obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue, discretionary reserve funds, and reserves.

Line 0312 Contribution from Operations (Previously "Allocation of Surplus")

This section reports contributions to reserves and discretionary reserve funds (includes funds raised for future use as well as any allocations of annual surplus). These amounts should be positive values.

Please note that transfers between reserves/reserve funds should continue to be recorded in line 0870 Inter-Reserve Fund/Reserves Transfer.

DEVELOPMENT CHARGES ACT

All development charges received during the year should be reported on this schedule as an inflow of obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue, in column 1.

Section 26.1 of the Development Charges Act (DCA) provides for deferred payments for rental housing and institutional development.

Development charges are categorized into:

Line 0615 Net Development Charges Collected

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61B Line 0299 Column 06 less Line 0299 Column 03.

Line 0616 Net Development Charges Receivable

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61A Line 0299 Column 20 less Line 0299 Column 18.

Line 0699 Subtotal Development Charges Act

This line is automatically calculated as the sum of lines 0615 and 0616.

Line 0810 Lot levies

Report lot levies received previously pursuant to section 164 of the Municipal Act on this Line in either column 2 or 3.

Line 0820 Sub-divider contributions

Report sub-divider contributions received previously pursuant to section 51.5 of the Planning Act on this line.

Line 0830 Recreational land (the Planning Act)

Report payments received in lieu of parkland dedication under sections 42 and 51.1 of the Planning Act here.

Line 0834 Community Benefits Charges

Report community benefits charges received pursuant to section 37 of the Planning Act on this line.

Line 0841 Investment income

Report interest earned from short-term internal loans from reserves and reserve funds.

Include all interest income generated on reserve fund balances from external sources such as bank

deposits, promissory notes, etc.

This section may also include unrealized gains (losses) from fair value measurement of restricted assets. Please refer to PS 3450 Financial Instruments on how to account for unrealized gains (losses) for restricted assets.

Line 0842 Interest earned on Development Charges Receivable

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61 Line 0299 column 18.

Line 0860 Gasoline Tax - Province

Report the Provincial gas tax received from the Provincial Government only if these funds have not been utilized during the year.

If the Provincial Gasoline tax revenues have been utilized (“earned”) then the earned revenue should be reported on Schedule 12, under the appropriate transit category.

Line 0861 Building Code Act, 1992

Record the building permit fees to cover future enforcement and administrative costs as deferred revenue.

Line 0862 Canada Community – Building Fund (Gasoline Tax – Federal)

Report the Canada Community-Building Fund grants received from the Federal Government only if these funds have not been utilized during the year.

If the Canada Community-Building Fund revenues have been utilized (“earned”) then the earned revenue should be reported on Schedule 12, column 6 – Canada Grants: Tangible Capital Assets, under the appropriate functional category.

Line 0864 Building Canada Fund (BCF)

Report the Building Canada fund inflows received from the Federal Government only if the funds have not been utilized during the year.

If the Building Canada Fund inflows have been utilized (“earned”) then the earned revenues should be reported on Schedule 12, column 6 – Canada Grants: Tangible Capital Assets, under the appropriated functional category.

Line 0870 Inter-Reserve Fund/Reserves Transfer

This line has been included to allow transfers between the following reserve funds: Discretionary Reserve Funds and Reserves.

Please note that transfers from Obligatory reserve funds/Deferred revenue to Discretionary reserve funds and Reserves **is not allowed**.

Line 0895 to Line 0898 Other

Please specify other inflows of the Obligatory reserve funds/Deferred revenue.

If you have unrealized gains or losses from restricted assets recorded at fair value (such as development charges or gas tax) and you would like to record these amounts separately in deferred revenue, you may use "Other" lines 0895 to 0898 to report these unrealized gains or losses. If you wish, you may also choose to report unrealized gains or losses specific to investments of development charges in Schedule 61 Column 18. Please refer to PS 3450 Financial Instruments on how to account for unrealized gains (losses) for restricted assets.

Line 9940 Total Revenues & Surplus

In column 1 (Obligatory reserve funds/Deferred revenue), total inflows on Line 9940 equal the sum of line 0699 plus amounts on lines 0820 through 0898. These lines represent contributions from the Statement of Operations, development charges, sub-divider contributions, payments received in lieu of recreational land, community benefits charges, investment income, interest earned on development charges receivables, building code act, and Provincial gasoline and Canada Community-Building Fund inflows.

In column 2 (Discretionary reserve funds), total inflows on line 9940 equal the sum of Lines 0312, 0810, and 0841 through 0898. These lines represent contributions from the Statement of Operations, lot levies, investment income, and inter-reserve fund transfers.

In column 3 (Reserves), total inflows on Line 9940 equal the sum of lines 0312, 0810 and 0841 through 0898. These lines represent contributions from the Statement of Operations, lot levies, investment income, and inter-reserve fund transfers.

LESS: UTILIZATION (Outflows) OF RESERVE FUNDS AND RESERVES (TRANSFERS)

Line 1012 For acquisition of tangible capital assets

For each column, report the amount used for the acquisition of tangible capital assets.

Do not include on this line any amounts coming from the obligatory reserves (deferred revenue) such as development charges, recreational land, Community Benefits Charges, Canada Community-Building fund, and provincial gas tax.

Line 1015 For current operations

For each column, report the amount used for current operating expenses.

Do not include on this line any amounts coming from the obligatory reserves such as development charges, recreational land, Community Benefits Charges, Canada Community-Building fund, and provincial gas tax.

Line 1025 Development Charges Earned to Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition.

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61 Line 0299 Column 8.

Line 1026 Development Charges Earned to Operations.

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61 Line 0299 Column 7.

Line 1027 Monies Borrowed from Development Charges Reserve Fund

This line is used to record amounts borrowed from development charges reserve funds. This line is automatically populated from Schedule 61 Line 0299 Column 23.

Line 1032 Recreational land (the Planning Act) earned to tangible capital asset acquisition.

Please report recreational land earned for the acquisition of tangible capital assets.

Line 1035 Recreational land (the Planning Act) earned to operations.

Please report recreational land earned for current operating purposes.

Line 1036 Community Benefits Charges Earned

Please report community benefits charges used in the current year for the acquisition of tangible capital assets.

Line 1042 Deferred revenue earned (Provincial Gas Tax) for Transit (operations)

Please report the Provincial gas tax - deferred revenue earned – for transit current operating expenses.

Line 1045 Deferred revenue earned (Provincial Gas Tax) for Transit (Capital)

Please report the Provincial gas tax –deferred revenue earned – for the acquisition of tangible capital assets only for Transit.

Line 1047 Deferred revenue earned (Canada Community – Building Fund (Formerly known as Canada Gas Tax)

Please report the Canada Community -Building Fund – deferred revenue earned – for the acquisition of tangible capital assets.

Line 1048 Deferred revenue earned (Canada Community-Building Fund for Operating – Capacity Building)

Please report the Canada Community -Building Fund (Canada Gas Tax) – deferred revenue earned –

for the capacity building.

Line 1070 Inter – Reserve Fund/Reserves Transfer

This line has been included to allow transfers between the following: Discretionary reserve funds and Reserves.

Please note that transfers from Obligatory reserve funds/Deferred revenue to Discretionary reserve funds and Reserves **is not allowed**.

Line 0910 Less: Utilization (deferred revenue recognized)

This line is automatically calculated, and it identifies the utilization (“earned”) of obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue, discretionary reserve funds, and reserves.

For obligatory reserve funds, utilization is equal to the sum of lines 1012 through 1048.

For Discretionary reserve funds and reserves, utilization is equal to the sum of lines 1012, 1015, and 1070.

Line 2099 Balance, End of Year

For each column: Balance, end of year - Line 2099 equals

**Balance, beginning of year - Line 0299
PLUS: Total Revenues & Surplus - Line 9940
LESS: Utilization - Line 0910**

TOTALS IN LINE 2099 ARE ANALYSED AS FOLLOWS:

The year-end balances for each column reported in Line 2099 in the Continuity section are analysed further in this section.

Obligatory reserve funds/Deferred revenue

In column 1, the year-end balance for obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue in line 2099 is itemized using the following categories on lines 5635 to 5699:

Development Charges Cash Collected

Development Charge Instalments Receivable (Uncollected)

Sub-divider contributions (Section 51.5 of the Planning Act)

Recreational land (the Planning Act) (Sections 42 and 51.1 of the Planning Act)

Community Benefits Charges (Section 37 of the Planning Act)

Building Code Act, 1992 (Section 1.9.1.1 (d))

Gasoline Tax - Province

Canada Community-Building Fund (Gasoline Tax – Federal)

Building Canada Fund (BCF)

Other

The lines which do not apply are blocked out.

Discretionary reserve funds

In column 2, the year-end balance for discretionary reserve funds is analysed in terms of:

Working funds and other specified uses (Lines 5010 to 5680)

Per service function (Lines 5205 to 5290)

Reserves

In column 3, the year-end balance for reserves is analysed in terms of:

Working funds and other specified uses (Lines 5010 to 5680)

Per service function (Lines 5205 to 5290)

For each column, the balance reported on line 9930 of the Analysis section must equal the balance at the end of the year on line 2099 of the Continuity section. A critical error is triggered if the amounts do not equal.

Lines 5010 to 5290 These Lines apply only to Column 2 (Discretionary reserve funds) and Column 3 (Reserves).

For each column, identify amounts included in the year-end balance on line 2099 which are held for the following purposes: working funds, contingencies, Ontario Clean Water Agency, replacement of equipment, sick leave, insurance, Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) and post-employment benefits, lot levies, parking revenues, debenture repayment, exchange rate stabilization and other.

Line 5010 Working funds

Report the amount set aside to meet current expenditures during the year.

Line 5020 Contingencies

Report the amounts set aside to offset future expenditures classified as contingencies by your municipality. Amounts set aside may relate to the balance of property taxes under appeal, unresolved litigation, among other balances.

Line 5030 Asset Replacement funds for renewals: Wastewater

Line 5040 Asset Replacement funds for renewals: Water

- Line 5050 Replacement of Equipment**
- Line 5060 Sick Leave**
- Line 5070 Insurance**
- Line 5080 Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB)**
- Line 5090 Post-employment benefits**

Report the value of reserves or discretionary reserve funds established to provide for the settlement of these liabilities. The value reported is not necessarily the amount of the liability reported in the balance sheet at the year-end on Schedule 70, Consolidated Financial Position.

Line 5091 Tax rate stabilization

Report the amount set aside to stabilize the impact of future budget tax increases. Amounts set aside may relate to the balance of property taxes under appeal among other balances.

- Line 5630 Lot levies**
- Line 5660 Parking revenues**
- Line 5670 Debenture repayment**
- Line 5680 Exchange rate stabilization**

Per Service Purpose:

These lines apply only to Column 2 (Discretionary reserve funds) and Column 3 (Reserves). For column 2 and column 3, identify amounts included in the year-end balance in Line 2099 which are held for capital asset renewal. Per service purposes are identified by function as shown below. Each functional category used in Schedule 40 is included. In addition, selected sub-functions are included for transportation services, environmental services and recreation and cultural services.

General Government	
Protection Services	
Transportation Services	- Roadways; Winter Control; Transit; Parking; Street Lighting; Air transportation
Environmental Services	- Wastewater System - Storm water System - Waterworks System - Solid waste Collection - Solid waste Disposal - Waste Diversion
Health Services	

Line 5695 Other

Line 5696 Other

Line 5697 Other

Line 5698 Other

Line 5699 Other

Line 9930 TOTAL

For obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue (Column 1) the total on line 9930 must equal the sum of lines 5635 to 5699.

For discretionary reserve funds (Column 2), the total on line 9930 must equal the sum of lines 5010 through 5290.

For reserves (Column 3), the total on line 9930 must equal the sum of lines 5010 through 5290.

For each column, the total on line 9930 in the analysis section must equal the amount on line 2099 (Balance, end of year) in the Continuity section of this Schedule.

SLC 60 2099 01 = SLC 60 9930 01

SLC 60 2099 02 = SLC 60 9930 02

SLC 60 2099 03 = SLC 60 9930 03

Municipal Development-Related Charges

B: Parkland Special Account

The Planning Act provides tools for municipalities to fund the acquisition of land to be used for parks and other public recreational purposes. The purpose of this section is to record the dedication provisions of land for different types of development. Please record both the number in hectares and the value of the land that has been dedicated for parkland in the current year.

Please do not include cash-in-lieu amounts (cash-in-lieu contributions for parkland are recorded on line 0830 Recreation land (the Planning Act) and line 5650 Recreation land (the Planning Act) in Schedule 60 (above.)

Parkland provided in the year:

Line 5801 Non-Residential (Standard Rate)

This line is used to record the dedication of parkland in respect of land proposed for **non-residential-development**. Both the number of hectares of parkland provided and its value are required.

Line 5802 Residential (standard rate)

This line is used to record the dedication of land in respect of land proposed for residential development based on the standard rate of up to 5% of the land proposed for development. Both the number of hectares of parkland provided and its value are required.

Line 5803 Residential (alternative rate)

In certain circumstances, municipalities can use the alternative rates of up to 1 hectare of parkland for every 600 dwelling units. This line is used to record dedications in accordance with these alternative land dedication provisions for residential development. Both the number of hectares of parkland provided and its value are required.

Line 5804 Other

This line is used to record other arrangements made with developers for parkland. Both the number of hectares of parkland provided and its value are required.

C: Community Benefits Charges

In Kind Contributions for the year:

Line 5901 In Kind Contributions (reported in year building permit issued)

Please enter the dollar value of in-kind contributions.

D: Spending or Allocation of Opening Obligatory Reserve Fund Balances

Development Charges

Beginning in 2023 and in each calendar year thereafter, the Development Charges Act, 1997, introduces a requirement for municipalities to spend or allocate at least 60% of the funds in the reserve fund for water supply services, including distribution and treatment services, waste water services, including sewer and treatment services, and services related to a highway (roads and structures) as defined in subsection 1 (1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* or subsection 3 (1) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*.

Line 6001 Highways (Roads and Structures)

Please use Line 6001 Column 1 to record the percentage of the monies in the reserve fund at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Highways (Roads and Structures), as described above.

Please use Line 6001 Column 2 to record the amount of the monies in the reserve fund at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Highways (Roads and Structures), as described above.

Line 6002 Wastewater Services, Including Sewers, and Treatment Services

Please use Line 6002 Column 1 to record the percentage of the monies in the reserve fund at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Wastewater Services, Including Sewers, and Treatment Services, as described above.

Please use Line 6002 Column 2 to record the amount of the monies in the reserve fund at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Wastewater Services, Including Sewers, and Treatment Services, as described above.

Line 6003 Water Supply Services, Including Distribution and Treatment

Please use Line 6003 Column 1 to record the percentage of the monies in the reserve fund at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Water Supply Services, including Distribution and Treatment, as described above.

Please use Line 6003 Column 2 to record the amount of the monies in the reserve fund at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Water Supply Services, including Distribution and Treatment, as described above.

Parkland

Beginning in 2023 and in each calendar year thereafter, the Planning Act, Section 42.16.1 introduces a requirement for municipalities to spend or allocate at least 60% of the funds in the parkland special account.

Line 6004 Parkland Special Account

Please use Line 6004 Column 1 to record the percentage of the monies in the special account at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Parkland, as described above.

Please use Line 6004 Column 2 to record the amount of the monies in the special account at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Parkland, as described above.

Community Benefits Charges

Beginning in 2023 and in each calendar year thereafter, the Planning Act, Section 42.47 introduces a requirement for municipalities to spend or allocate at least 60% of the funds in the parkland special account.

Line 6005 Community Benefits Charges Special Account

Please use Line 6005 Column 1 to record the percentage of the monies in the special account at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Community Benefits Charges, as described above.

Please use Line 6005 Column 2 to record the amount of the monies in the special account at the beginning of the year spent or allocated in the year on Community Benefits Charges, as described above.

Schedule 61A: Development Charges Receivable

Schedule 61A drills deeper than Schedule 60 and collects information on development charge receivable transactions which occurred during the year segmented by service category.

For financial reporting purposes, development charges reserve funds are reported as obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Development Charges Receivable:

Column 24: Total Opening Development Charges Receivables Balance, January 1

This column is automatically populated from the previous year's ending Development Charges Receivables balance at year end.

However, the amounts in this column can be changed, if needed, to adjust amounts across the various prescribed services.

For column 1, the balance at the beginning of the year on Line 0299 should equal the amount reported in the previous year as the balance at the end of the year.

Column 17 New Development Charge Installments Receivable

Deferred (uncollected) development charges are funds that are recorded upon issuance of a building permit in the current year for specific types of developments as provided for under section 26.1 of the Development Charges Act (DCA) and are payable in equal annual instalments as per section 26.1 of the DCA. These amounts remain uncollected at year end.

Column 18 New Development Charge Interest Receivable

Enter the accrued interest charges in the current year for the uncollected development charges (deferred under section 26.1 of the DCA). These amounts have not yet been collected.

Column 19 Less: Prior Year Development Charges Installment Receivables and Interest Collected during the year.

Enter the portion of last year's uncollected development charges, and any associated interest, that has been collected during the year. These amounts should be recorded as a positive value and will be subtracted to calculate Column 20.

Column 20 Net Development Charges Receivable

This is the total amount of uncollected development charges and accrued interest at year end as per section 26.1 in the DCA.

This line is automatically calculated.
(SLC 61 0299 17 + SLC 61 0299 18 – SLC 61 0299 19)

Column 25 Total Closing Development Charges Receivables Balance at December 31.

This line is automatically calculated.

For each prescribed service in each row:

Total Closing Development Charges Receivables Balance at, December 31, Column 25, equals:

Total Opening Development Charges Receivables Balance, beginning of year – Column 24

PLUS: Total New Development Charges Installments Receivable – Column 17

PLUS: New Development Charges Interest Receivable – Column 18

LESS: Prior Year Development Charges Instalment Receivables and Interest Collected During the Year – Column 19

Schedule 61B: Development Charges Cash Collected and Amounts Earned (DC Inflows/Outflows)

Inflows/Revenue:

Development Charges Cash Collected

Column 26 Total opening Development Charges: Cash Collected Balance on January 1.

This column is automatically populated from the previous year's ending Development Charges at year end.

However, the amounts in this column can be changed, if needed, to adjust amounts across the various prescribed services.

For column 1, the balance at the beginning of the year on Line 0299 should equal the amount reported in the previous year as the balance at the end of the year.

Column 2: Development Charges Cash Collected

Enter development charges cash collected in the current year for each prescribed service in development Charges reserve funds in Column 2. These amounts have been collected.

Column 3: Interest and Investment Income Earned

Enter income from securities and other investments earned in each obligatory reserve fund during the year in Column 3. Please note that development charges reserve funds cannot be consolidated with other municipal reserve funds for investment purposes.

If reserve funds for various service categories were grouped, please enter proportional interest and investment income for each service.

This section may also include unrealized gains (losses) from fair value measurement of restricted assets. Please refer to PS 3450 Financial Instruments on how to account for unrealized gains (losses) for restricted assets.

Column 21: Repayment of Monies Borrowed from Development Charges Reserve Fund and Associated Interest

Enter the amount of borrowed development charges funds and associated interest that were paid back to each service in DC obligatory reserve funds in the current year in column 21.

Column 6: Net Development Charges Cash Collected

This line includes development charges collected in the year.

Total is automatically calculated. (SLC 61B 0299 02 + SLC 61B 0299 03 + SLC 61B 0299 21)

Column 27: Total Development Charges Before Outflows: Cash Collected, Balance, December 31.

This line includes the opening balance of DC cash collected and the net development charges cash collected. Total is automatically calculated. (SLC 61B 0299 26 + SLC 61B 0299 06)

Outflows / Expenditures Development Charges:

Amounts included in Columns 7, 8, 9 and 23 should reflect transactions recorded during the year. These amounts should be recorded as positive values.

Column 7: Development Charges Outflows to Consolidated Statement of Operations

In Column 7, enter the money in the reserve fund spent on costs that were included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

This column is automatically carried forward to Schedule 60 Line 1026 Column 1.

Column 8: Development Charges Outflows to Tangible Capital Asset Acquisition

In Column 8, enter money in the reserve fund spent to acquire, construct, or develop tangible capital assets.

This column is automatically carried forward to Schedule 60 Line 1025 Column 1.

Column 9: Other Disbursements

Enter Development Charges Disbursements in Column 9 that cannot be captured under other disbursements categories. Refunds of development charges can be recorded in this column.

Column 23: Monies Borrowed from Development Charges Reserve Funds

Enter the amount of borrowed funds from development charges reserve funds for other municipal purposes.

Column 11: Total Development Charges Outflows

Total is automatically calculated. It is the sum of Development Charges Outflows in Columns 7, 8, 9 and 23.

Column 28: Total Ending Development Charges (DC Cash Collected) at Balance December 31

This line is automatically calculated as the Balance Beginning of Year Plus Total Development Charges Inflows: Cash Collected less Total Development Charges Outflows.

For each prescribed service in each row:

Total Ending Development Charges Balance (DC Cash Collected) at, December 31, Column 28, equals:

Balance, beginning of year – Column 26

PLUS: Total Development Charges Inflows: – Column 27

LESS: Total Development Charges Outflows – Column 11

Please note that the sum of 61B Column 28 ending balance (SLC 61B 0299 28) and 61A Column 25 ending balance (SLC 61A 0299 25) should agree to the year-end development charges reserve funds balance recorded in the financial statements.

Schedule 62 & 62A: Development Charges Rates

Schedules 62 and 62A require municipalities to report their own development charge rate information.

Schedule 62 is the main schedule used to report the current year's municipal wide development charges, both residential and non-residential. Under this schedule, please enter development charges by the type of service and by type of dwelling that were in place as of December 31, 2023.

Schedule 62A – is used in cases where the municipality has special area development charge rates that are not the same as the municipal wide rates and are applied only to specific areas of the municipality.

Enter the development charge rates that were in place as of December 31, 2023.

Schedule 62 – Municipal Wide Services – Residential and Non-Residential

1. Click on the box under the heading “**Municipal Wide Charges**” to report the type of service (e.g., roads, water, police, fire).
2. Click on the arrow to the right of the box. A drop-down menu will appear listing typical **services for which municipalities collect development charges**.
Select the appropriate service. If the type of service is not listed, please choose “other”.
A pop-up box will appear that will request you to type in the name of the service.
3. Under each **dwelling type**, please enter the residential charges with respect to the dwelling type. Note that, if semi-detached and fully detached rates are the same, please enter the value under both columns.
Secondary units also known as accessory or basement apartments, secondary suites and in-law flats are self-contained residential units with kitchen and bathroom facilities within dwellings or within structures accessory to dwellings (such as above laneway garages).
4. If you need more rows, please click on the “Add Rows” button. Each time you click “Add Rows” it will add 3 additional rows to enter services and charges.

Line 1250 If the development charges rates are based on a new development charge by-law that was approved by council within the reporting year, then enter Y.

If yes, please attach the new by-law when submitting the FIR file to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

Please indicate on schedule 83 line 110, the effective period of the development charge by-law.

Schedule 62A – Special Area Rates

1. To report specific area rates which are not municipal wide, please click on “Schedule 62A” on the FIR excel sheet.
2. Click on “Add a Development Charges Special Area” button to add an area.
3. A pop-up box will appear requesting the name of special area. Please type in the name of the area and press “OK”.
4. Once the name is entered, a series of rows under the area-name will appear.
5. Click on a box under the area names to report the type of service and an arrow will appear.
6. Click on the arrow to the right of the box. A drop-down menu will appear listing typical services for which municipalities collect development charges.
7. Select the appropriate service. If the type of service is not listed, please choose “other”. A pop-up box will appear that will request you to type in the name of the service.
8. Under each dwelling type, please enter the residential charges with respect to the dwelling type. Note that, if semi-detached and fully detached rates are the same, please enter the value under both columns.
9. If your municipality has per hectare area-rated development charge, enter this information on Schedule 62A.
 - Select “Add a Development Charges Special Area” and enter the name of the area you are reporting on.
 - From the pull-down menu under name of the area rate select “Per Hectare”
 - Scroll across to the columns labelled “Other”. Enter “Per Hectare” in the appropriate cell and the column heading will change to reflect the text entered.
 - Enter the dollar amount of the development charge for this area.

SCHEDULE 70: Consolidated Financial Position

General Information

This schedule reports financial assets, liabilities, non-financial assets, and the accumulated surplus.

Please note: Accumulated surplus is now broken out into two components: Accumulated Surplus (Deficit) **before** remeasurement gains (losses), and Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), remeasurement gains (losses).

Report the assets and liabilities of the revenue fund, capital fund, obligatory reserves/deferred revenue, discretionary reserve funds and reserve funds of the municipality and all the consolidated local boards that make up the reporting entity as defined in PS 1300 of the PSAB Handbook.

Report all municipal investments in government business enterprises using the modified equity basis of accounting, as set out in PS 1300, paragraphs .28 to .36 of the PSAB Handbook.

All inter fund receivables and liabilities are to be eliminated. The exception is a long-term loan from own reserve funds. These loans should be reported on Schedule 70-line 2610 column 1.

Assets are divided into financial assets (cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, taxes receivable, investments, debt recoverable from others, and other financial assets) and non-financial assets.

Liabilities are categorized as temporary loans, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, estimated tax liabilities, deferred revenue, long term liabilities, post-employment benefits, liability for contaminated sites, and liability for asset retirement obligations.

The accumulated surplus/(deficit) is divided into equity in tangible capital assets (TCA), investment in intangible assets, reserve and reserve funds, general surplus/(deficit), unexpended capital financing, local boards, equity in government business enterprises, and unfunded liabilities (post-employment benefits, remediation costs relating to contaminated sites and asset retirement obligations).

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Line 0299 Cash and cash equivalents

Include cash, demand deposits and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investing or other purposes. An investment would normally qualify as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. See PS 1201.104 and .105 of the PSAB Handbook for a definition of cash and cash equivalents.

Cash in foreign currencies is to be converted into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the year-end.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Report accounts receivable by source on lines 0410 through 0490: Canada, Ontario, upper-tier, other municipalities, school boards, and other.

Accounts receivable balances should be net of any allowances for doubtful accounts.

Line 0410 **Canada**

Report accounts receivable from the Federal Government of Canada on this line.

Line 0420 **Ontario**

Report accounts receivable from the Province of Ontario on this line.

Line 0430 **Upper-Tier**

Report accounts receivable from the Upper-Tier Municipality on this line.

Line 0440 **Other Municipalities**

Report accounts receivable from all other Municipalities apart from the Upper-Tier Municipality on this line.

Line 0450 **School Boards**

Report accounts receivable from the School Boards on this line.

Line 0490 **Other receivables**

Other receivables could include accounts receivable billed by the waterworks, including sewer surcharges and other charges on water bills.

Report all receivables that relate to unorganized territories, e.g., provincial land and school board taxes.

Line 0499 **Subtotal**

The subtotal for accounts receivable is equal to the sum of lines 0410 through 0490.

TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivables are categorized by time period (current year's levies, previous year's levies, prior year's levies) on lines 0610 to 0630. Penalties and interest are reported separately on line 0640, and Allowance for uncollectible tax receivables is reported separately on line 0690.

Tax deferrals should be reported on line 0850 (Deferred taxes receivable) under the "Other Financial

Assets” section. They should not be reported in the taxes receivable section. Tax deferrals may include property taxes that are deferred for the purpose of relieving hardship for owners and their spouses who are considered low-income seniors or low-income persons with disabilities under a by-law passed under Section 319(1) of the Municipal Act, 2001.

Property taxes paid in advance (for instance, taxes remitted in the prior year for the current year) should be recorded as deferred revenue on the Deferred Revenue line (0240). They too should not be reported in the taxes receivable section.

Line 0610 Current year’s levies

Taxes receivable in respect to the current year’s levies should be reported on this line.

Line 0620 Previous year’s levies

Taxes receivable in respect of the previous year’s levies should be reported on this line. In this instance, the previous year is considered one year previous to the current reporting year.

Line 0630 Prior year’s levies

Taxes receivable in respect of the prior year’s levies should be reported on this line. In this instance, the prior years is considered two or more years previous to the current reporting year.

Line 0640 Penalties and Interest

Penalties and interest are reported separately on line 0640. However, if penalties and interest cannot be reported separately, they are to be included as part of the balances on lines 0610 to 0630.

Line 0690 LESS: Allowance for uncollectibles

Enter allowance for uncollectible tax receivables as a positive amount.

Line 0699 Subtotal

The subtotal for taxes receivable is equal to the sum of lines 0610 through 0640, less line 0690.

INVESTMENTS

Exclude investments of sinking funds or trust funds, and those investments which are included on line 0299 as cash and temporary investments.

Line 0817 Portfolio Investments

Report portfolio investments of the municipality in this line, as at year end. See PS 3041.02 for a definition of portfolio investments. PS 3041.03 and PS 3450.020 provide guidance on the measurements of portfolio investments.

Line 0818 Derivatives

Report derivatives of the municipality in this line, as at year end . See PS 3041.016 for a definition of derivatives. PS 3041.020 and PS 3450.01 provide guidance on how derivatives should be measured.

Line 0819 Financial Assets, Designated to the Fair Value Category

Report financial assets that have been designated to the fair value category in this line, as at the year-end date. See PS 3450.021 to 3450.024 for further guidance.

Line 0820 Government business enterprises

Report investments of the municipality in business government enterprises on a modified equity basis as defined in PS 1300, paragraphs .28 through .36 of the PSAB Handbook, as of the balance sheet date.

Line 0828 Other

Include investments which do not fit into the categories on lines 0817 through 0820.

Line 0829 Subtotal

The subtotal for Investments is equal to the sum of lines 0817 through 0828.

DEBT RECOVERABLE FROM OTHERS

Include here debt issued on behalf of another municipality or school board. The amount will be recovered from the assuming municipality or board as it comes due. Separate lines have been provided for amounts recoverable from other municipalities, school boards, retirement funds, sinking funds, individuals (tile drainage/shoreline assistance) and other.

Line 0861 Municipalities

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 74-line 0630 column 1. All debt recoverable from other municipalities is reported on this line.

Line 0862 School Boards

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 74-line 0620 column 1. All debt recoverable from School Boards is reported on this line.

Line 0863 Retirement Funds

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 74-line 0899 column 1. All debt recoverable from retirement funds is reported on this line.

Line 0864 Sinking Funds

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 74-line 1099 column 1. All debt recoverable from sinking funds is reported on this line.

Line 0865 Individuals

Report all debt recoverable from Individuals (Tile Drainage / Shoreline Assistance) on this line.

For tile drainage/shoreline assistance, please see the attached information bulletin included with the FIR Introduction instructions.

Line 0868 Other

Report all debt recoverable from others not included in lines 0861 to 0865 above.

Line 0845 Subtotal

The subtotal for Debt Recoverable from Others is equal to the sum of lines 0861 through 0868.

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Line 0830 Inventories Held for Resale

Inventories held for resale are considered financial assets according to PS1201 of the PSAB Handbook. However, inventories of supplies are not considered financial assets and are to be reported on line 6250 consistent with PS 1201.032.

Line 0831 Land Held for Resale

Report all land held for resale that is not included in the Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets, in accordance with PS 1201.055.

Line 0835 Notes Receivable

Report non-current obligations supported by a note outlining the terms of repayment.

Line 0840 Mortgages Receivable

Mortgages receivables are defined as notes receivable secured by real property.

Line 0850 Deferred Taxes Receivable

Tax deferrals should be reported on line 0850 (Deferred taxes receivable) under the "Other Financial Assets" section. They should not be reported in the taxes receivable section. Tax deferrals may include property taxes that are deferred for the purpose of relieving hardship for owners and their spouses who are considered low-income seniors or low-income persons with disabilities under a by-

law passed under Section 319(1) of the Municipal Act, 2001.

Line 0852 Development Charge Instalments Receivable (SLC 60 5636 01)

This line includes amounts (development charges and accrued interest) that at year end remain uncollected.

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 60 Line 5636 Column 01

Line 0890 Other Please describe.

Line 0891 Other Please describe.

Include any other financial assets not reported on lines 0830 to 0852. An example of another financial asset would be the estimated tax receivable associated with potential estimated tax revenue recognized according to PS3510 Tax Revenue not included in lines 0610 through 0699. Estimated taxes receivable and/or taxes liability should be recorded on the same basis (net or gross) as in the audited financial statements.

Line 0898 Subtotal

The subtotal for other financial assets is equal to the sum of lines 0830 through 0891.

Line 9930 TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS

Total Financial Assets - Line 9930 equals:

Cash and cash equivalents - Line 0299

PLUS: Subtotal, Accounts receivable - Line 0499

PLUS: Subtotal, Taxes receivable - Line 0699

PLUS: Subtotal, Investments - Line 0829

PLUS: Subtotal, Debt Recoverable from Others - Line 0845

PLUS: Subtotal, Other financial assets - Line 0898

LIABILITIES

TEMPORARY LOANS

Temporary loans are reported as temporary loans for current purposes or capital purposes. Loans for capital purposes are identified by source (Canada, Ontario, other).

Line 2010 Operating Purposes

Report the temporary loans for operating purposes on this line.

Line 2020 Tangible Capital Assets: Canada

Report the temporary loans for capital purposes from the Federal Government on this line.

Line 2030 Tangible Capital Assets: Ontario

Report the temporary loans for capital purposes from the Province of Ontario on this line.

Line 2040 Tangible Capital Assets: Other

Report other temporary loans for capital purposes not reported on lines 2020 or 2030.

Line 2099 Subtotal

The subtotal for temporary loans is equal to the sum of lines 2010 through 2040.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are reported by source (Canada, Ontario, Upper-Tier, Other municipalities, School boards).

Line 2210 Canada

Report accounts payable and accrued liabilities to the Federal Government of Canada on this line.

Line 2220 Ontario

Report accounts payable and accrued liabilities to the Province of Ontario on this line.

Line 2230 Upper-Tier

Report accounts payable and accrued liabilities to the Upper-Tier municipality on this line.

Line 2240 Other Municipalities

Report accounts payable and accrued liabilities to other municipalities on this line.

Line 2250 School Boards

Report accounts payable and accrued liabilities to school boards on this line.

Line 2260 Interest on Debt

Report interest on debt accrued from the date of the last interest payment to the end of the fiscal year.

Line 2270 Trade Accounts Payable

Report trade accounts payable on this line.

Line 2271 Derivatives

Report derivatives of the municipality in this line, as of the balance sheet date. See PS 3041.016 for a definition of derivatives. PS 3041.020 and PS 3450.01 provide guidance on the measurement of derivatives.

Line 2272 Financial Liabilities, Designated to the Fair Value Category.

Report financial liabilities that have been designated to the fair value category in this line, as at the yearend date. See PS 3450.021 to 3450.024 for further guidance.

Line 2290 Other

Report all other accrued liabilities such as accrued wages and salaries and audit fees.

Line 2299 Subtotal

The subtotal for accounts payable and accrued liabilities is equal to the sum of lines 2210 through 2290.

Line 2301 Estimated Tax Liabilities (PS3510)

The estimated tax liability includes all potential tax revenue changes due to the results of tax appeals and supplementary taxes as the result of Assessment Review Board decisions, Minutes for Settlement, Post Roll Assessments notices, Supplementary and Omitted Assessments, among other tax adjustments. Estimated taxes receivable and/or taxes liability should be recorded on the same basis (net or gross) as in the audited financial statements.

DEFERRED REVENUE**Line 2410 Obligatory Reserve Funds**

This line is automatically carried-forward from the end of the year balance for obligatory reserve funds and deferred revenue from Schedule 60, Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds, SLC 60 2099 01.

Line 2490 Deferred Revenue - Other

Report the unearned portion of any grants received in the current period. Commuted special charges should also be included in this line. You may also wish to record unrealized gains or losses from investments in restricted assets in this line.

Line 2499 Subtotal

The subtotal for deferred revenue is equal to the sum of lines 2410 and 2490.

LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Line 2610 Debt Issued

Report total debt issued by the municipality for all purposes.

Line 2620 Debt Payable to Others

Report total debt assumed from other municipalities. As an example, report here the municipality's share of debt issued by another municipality for a joint project.

Line 2630 Lease Purchase Agreements (Tangible Capital Assets)

A separate line is provided for lease purchase agreements which are tangible capital assets. Please see the section on "Capital Leases" in the Introduction to the FIR instructions.

Line 2640 Other:

Report other debt issued by the municipality that's not listed in the above lines 2610 to 2630.

Line 2650 Other:

Report other debt issued by the municipality that's not listed in the above lines 2610 to 2630.

Line 2660 LESS: Debt issued on behalf of Government Business Enterprise

Debt specifically issued on behalf of the Government Business Enterprise is entered as a positive amount on line 2660.

Line 2699 Subtotal

The subtotal for long term liabilities is equal to the sum of lines 2610 through 2650, less 2660.

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Report benefits related to PS 3250 and PS 3255 in the following lines:

Line 2810 Accumulated Sick Leave

Report the total value of accumulated sick leave that is vested and payable in future periods.

Line 2820 Accrued Vacation Pay

Report the total value of vacation pay entitlements which have been earned at December 31, regardless of whether the entitlements are available to be taken as time off or paid out in future periods.

Line 2830 Accrued Pensions Payable

Report the total of OMERS past service, supplementary benefits, or any other unpaid pension amounts.

Line 2840 Accrued Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) Claims

Municipalities operating under Schedule II of the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board Act are to report the amount of outstanding liabilities incurred or those municipalities that have a self-insurance program in place to offset Worker's Compensation claims, report the difference between the total outstanding claims and the total insurance coverage.

Line 2898 Other

Report any other post-employment benefits earned but unpaid, such as supplementary health and dental benefits paid after an employee retires. Also include compensated absences and termination benefits in this line.

Line 2899 Subtotal

The subtotal for post-employment benefits is equal to the sum of lines 2810 through 2898.

Liability For Contaminated Sites

Line 2910 Remediation Costs of Contaminated Sites

Report remediation costs for contaminated sites as per the discussion in PS 3260 of the PSAB Handbook.

Liability For Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs)

Line 2920 Liability for Asset Retirement Obligations

This column pre-populates from SLC 74E 9910 07, Liabilities for ARO at End of Year. It reports asset retirement obligation liabilities in accordance with PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs).

PS 3280 Standard AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of tangible capital asset, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

- Before PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations was in effect, obligations regarding landfills were within the scope of PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities. When PS 3280 came into effect, PS 3270 was removed from the CPA Handbook and landfill liabilities are now accounted for as asset retirement obligation so that all asset retirement obligations can be accounted for in a consistent manner under the scope of PS 3280.

Please note that Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post Closure Liability amounts, previously reported on line 2799, are now to be recorded as asset retirement costs and should also be included in Schedule 74E, Asset Retirement Obligation Liability, if applicable.

Line 9940 TOTAL LIABILITIES

Total Liabilities - Line 9940 Equals:

Subtotal, Temporary loans - Line 2099

PLUS: Subtotal, Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - Line 2299

PLUS: Estimated Tax Liabilities (PS 3510) – Line 2301

PLUS: Subtotal, Deferred revenue - Line 2499

PLUS: Subtotal, Long term liabilities - Line 2699

PLUS: Subtotal, post-employment benefits - Line 2899

PLUS: Liability for contaminated sites – Line 2910

PLUS: Liability for asset retirement obligations – Line 2920

Line 9945 Net Financial Assets (Net Debt): Total Financial Assets Less Total Liabilities

This line reflects the difference between total financial assets (Line 9930) and total liabilities (Line 9940).

Non-Financial Assets

Line 6210 **Tangible Capital Assets**

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 51B line 9921 columns 11.

Line 6250 **Inventory of supplies**

Report all inventories held by the municipality that are consumed by the municipality in the normal course of operations. See PS 1201.032 of the PSAB Handbook.

Line 6260 **Prepaid Expenses**

Report all prepaid expenses on this line.

Line 6261 **Intangible Assets**

PSAB Purchased Intangibles Guideline PSG-8 is in effect for fiscal years beginning on after April 1, 2023, but earlier adoption is permitted.

Report any intangible assets on this line.

Line 6262 **Other**

Report any other non-financial assets on this line.

Line 6299 **Total Non-Financial Assets**

This line is automatically calculated. This line is the total of lines 6210 to 6262.

Line 9970 **Total Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)**

Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) is automatically calculated by adding line 9945 and line 6299:

Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) + Total Non-Financial Assets = Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)

Analysis of the Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)

Please break out the accumulated surplus (deficit) into the following:

Line 6410 **Equity in Tangible Capital Assets**

Please report the equity in tangible capital assets on this line. Equity in tangible capital assets (TCA) represents the net book value (NBV) of total capital assets less long-term obligations assumed to acquire those assets.

Equity in Tangible Capital Assets	= Total Tangible Capital Assets - Long-term liabilities related to Tangible Capital Assets - Accrued interest on long-term liabilities related to Tangible Capital Assets
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Line 6411 Investment in Intangible Assets

Please report the investment in intangible assets on this line.

Line 6412 Other

Please report any other non-financial asset on this line.

Line 6420 Reserves and Discretionary Reserve Funds Balance

The balance for reserves and discretionary reserve funds at the end of the year is automatically carried-forward from Schedule 60, Continuity of Reserves and Reserve Funds, SLC 60 2099 02+03.

Obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue are not included on this line because they are reported as a liability on line 2410.

Line 6430 General Surplus / (Deficit)

Report general surplus/ (deficit) from operations on this line.

Line 6431 Unexpended capital financing

Report any unexpended capital financing on this line.

Local Boards

Report the surplus/deficit of local boards that are fully consolidated. For proportionally consolidated local boards, report only the municipality's proportional share of the surplus/deficit. The following functional categories are provided for local boards: transit operations; water operations; wastewater operations; solid waste operations; libraries; cemeteries; recreation, community centres and arenas; business improvement areas.

Line 5030 Transit Operations

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Transit operations on this line.

Line 5035 Water Operations

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Water operations on this line.

Line 5040 Wastewater Operations

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Wastewater operations on this line.

Line 5041 Solid Waste Operations

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Solid waste operations on this line.

Line 5045 Libraries

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Libraries on this line.

Line 5050 Cemeteries

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Cemeteries on this line.

Line 5055 Recreation, Community Centres and Arenas

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Recreation, Community Centres and Arenas on this line.

Line 5060 Business Improvement Area

Report the operating surplus/deficit of local boards for Business Improvement Areas on this line.

Line 5076 Other

Please enter description.

Report the operating surplus/deficit of other local boards not listed in lines 5030 to 5060.

Line 5077 Other

Please enter description.

Report the operating surplus/deficit of other local boards not listed in lines 5030 to 5060.

Line 5078 Other

Please enter description.

Report the operating surplus/deficit of other local boards not listed in lines 5030 to 5060.

Line 5079 Other

Please enter description.

Report the operating surplus/deficit of other local boards not listed in lines 5030 to 5060.

Line 5098 Total Local Boards

The Local boards balance at the end of the year is equal to the sum of lines 5030 through 5079.

Line 5080 Equity in Government Business Enterprises

Equity in Government Business Enterprises is automatically carried-forward from the Continuity of Government Business Enterprise section in Schedule 10 on SLC 10 6090 01.

Line 6601 Unfunded Employee Benefits

Accumulated surplus may include amounts to be recovered from future revenues. Report the unfunded employee benefits on this line.

Line 6603 Unfunded Remediation Costs of Contaminated Sites

Report the unfunded remediation costs of contaminated sites on this line.

Line 6604 Unfunded Asset Retirement Obligation Costs (AROs)

Report the unfunded asset retirement obligation costs on this line.

Line 6610 Other: Please describe:

Line 6620 Other: Please describe:

Line 6630 Other: Please describe:

Line 6640 Other: Please describe:

Line 6699 Total Other

Automatically calculated, this line is the sum of lines 6601 to 6640.

Line 9971 Total Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)

Total Accumulated is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 6410 to 6431, 5098, 5080, and 6699. Line 9971 should be equal to Line 9970 and also equal Line 9982.

Accumulated Surplus (Deficit) comprised of:

Line 9980 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 10 Line 9950 Column 1.

PS 1201.041 to PS 1201.042 state that accumulated surplus (deficit) is comprised of two components:

1. Accumulated operating surplus (deficit), or the amount before remeasurement gains (losses)
2. Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), or the amount from remeasurement gains (losses).

Line 9981 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

This line is automatically populated from Schedule 71 Line 9910 Column 1.

PS 1201.041 to PS 1201.042 state that accumulated surplus (deficit) is comprised of two components:

1. Accumulated operating surplus (deficit), or the amount before remeasurement gains (losses)
2. Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), or the amount from remeasurement gains (losses).

Line 9982 Total Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)

Automatically calculated, this line is the sum of lines 9980 plus 9981.

SLC 70 9982 01 should also agree to SLC 70 9970 01 and SLC 70 9971 01.

This total comprises a municipality's accumulated surplus or deficit at the financial statement date.

SCHEDULE 71 - Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

General Information

According to PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation, municipal financial statements may include a statement of remeasurement gains and losses (this statement is only prepared when the municipality has unrealized gains or losses to report). Remeasurement gains and losses result from changes in the value of financial assets and liabilities arising from:

1. Remeasurement of financial assets to fair value

Public sector accounting standards state that the value of specific financial assets and liabilities should be updated at the financial statement reporting date using current fair value. This includes derivatives and equity instruments. The annual change in the fair value of these assets and liabilities should be reported in the FIR on the statement of remeasurement gains and losses until the assets are sold or the liabilities are paid.

2. Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations

All financial assets or liabilities held in foreign currency should be converted to Canadian dollars at the financial statement reporting date. The annual fluctuations in exchange rates are reported in the FIR in the statement of remeasurement gains or losses.

Once the asset is sold or liability paid, unrealized gains or losses become recognized, and the realized gain or loss is reallocated from the accumulated remeasurement gains and losses to the statement of operations.

Line 0299 Accumulated Remeasurement Gains (Losses), Beginning of the Year

This column is automatically populated from the previous year's closing accumulated remeasurement gains (losses) (Line 9910 Column 1 from the previous year).

Unrealized Gains (Losses) Attributable to:

This section is for recording remeasurement gains and losses that arise during the current year.

Line 0410 Foreign Exchange

In this line, record unrealized exchange gains and losses for the current year on items in the amortized cost category denominated in a foreign currency. When an item designated to the fair value category is denominated in a foreign currency, there is no separate disclosure of the unrealized exchange gain or loss.

Line 0420 Derivatives

In this line, record changes for the current year in the fair value of derivatives.

Line 0430 Portfolio Investments

In this line, record changes for the year in the fair value of portfolio investments.

Line 0440 Other Financial Instruments, Designated to Fair Value Category

In this line, record changes for the year in any other financial instruments that are designated to the fair value category.

Line 0499 Subtotal: (SLC 71 0410 01 + 71 0420 01 + 71 0430 01 + 71 0440 01)

The subtotal for remeasurement gains or losses attributable for the current year is equal to the sum of lines 0410 through 0440.

Realized (Gains) Losses, Reclassified to the Statement of Operations:

This section is for recording remeasurement gains and losses that are reclassified during the current year to the statement of operations.

Line 0610 Foreign Exchange

In this line, record exchange gains and losses on items denominated in a foreign currency that have been realized in the current year and are being reallocated to the statement of operations.

Line 0620 Derivatives

In this line, record gains and losses on derivatives that have been realized in the current year and are being reallocated to the statement of operations.

Line 0630 Portfolio Investments

In this line, record gains and losses on portfolio investments that have been realized in the current year and are being reallocated to the statement of operations.

Line 0640 Other Financial Instruments, Designated to Fair Value Category

In this line, record gains and losses on other financial instruments designated to the fair value category that have been realized in the current year and are being reallocated to the statement of operations.

Line 0699 Subtotal: (SLC 71 0610 01 + 71 0620 01 + 71 0630 01+ 71 0640 01)

The subtotal for realized gains or losses reclassified to the statement of operations during the current year is equal to the sum of lines 0610 through 0640.

Line 1099 Proportionate Amount of Other Comprehensive Income from Investment in Government Business Enterprise (GBE's)

In this line, record the municipality's proportionate share of other comprehensive income reported in the financial statements of government business enterprises or business partnerships. Other comprehensive income is excluded from the government's statement of operations as other comprehensive income is not attributable to the net income reported by the government business enterprise or business partnership. Please see PS 1201.095 to .096 for further information.

**Line 1299 Net Change in Remeasurement Gains (Losses) for the Year
(SLC 71 0499 01 +SLC 0699 01 + SLC 71 1099 01)**

This line is automatically calculated as the net change in remeasurement gains (losses) for the year. It is equal to the sum of lines 0499, 0699, and 1099.

**Line 9910 Accumulated Remeasurement Gains (Losses), End of Year.
(SLC 71 0299 01 +SLC 1299 01)**

This line is automatically calculated as the ending remeasurement gains (losses) balance for the year. It is equal to the sum of lines 0299 and 1299. This line carries forward to Schedule 70, line 9981, Column 1 – Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Remeasurement Gains (Losses).

SCHEDULE 72: Continuity of Taxes Receivable

General Information

This series of schedules is only completed by Single-Tier or Lower-Tier municipalities. In a two-tier system, even though the Upper-Tier municipality sets an upper-tier tax rate, the Upper-Tier municipality does not complete this schedule because taxes are collected by lower-tier municipalities.

This schedule provides information on adjustments to the **balance sheet item, taxes receivable, in SLC 70 0699 01**.

This schedule consists of the following sections:

- 72A - Continuity of Taxes Receivable**
- 72A - Cash Collections**
- 72B - Tax Adjustments Applied to Taxation**
- 72B - Tax Adjustments Not Applied to Taxation**
- 72B - Additional Information**

CONTINUITY OF TAXES RECEIVABLE (Schedule 72A)

Line 0210 Taxes receivable, beginning of year.

This amount is the subtotal for taxes receivable from the statement of Consolidated Financial Position from the previous year.

Taxes receivable for the beginning of the reporting year will be equal to taxes receivable at the end of the previous year in SLC 72 0290 01.

Line 0215 PLUS: Amounts added to tax bills for collection purposes only.

On this line report all amounts which have been added to the collector's roll for collection purposes only. These amounts are not reported in section 6, Amounts added to tax bill, in Schedule 22, Municipal and School Board Taxation. (Please note that actual amounts collected are reflected in line 0640 below.)

A few examples of amounts reported in this line include tile drainage loans pursuant to the Tile Drainage Act, the cost of repairing unsafe buildings pursuant to the Building Code Act, the cost of removing fire hazards pursuant to the Fire Marshall's Act, fence viewers' judgements pursuant to the Line Fences Act, and the cost of destroying weeds pursuant to the Weed Control Act, etc.

Line 0220 PLUS: Tax amounts levied in the year.

This amount is automatically carried forward from SLC 26 9199 03. This amount does not include Payments-In-Lieu of taxes.

Line 0225 PLUS: Current year penalties and interest

Include penalties imposed in the current year and the interest imposed in the current year in respect of tax arrears. Please refer to section 345 of the Municipal Act, 2001.

Line 0240 LESS: Total cash collections

Cash collections are automatically carried forward from SLC 72 0699 09.

Cash collections are equal to the sum of taxes collected for the current year, collections on taxes outstanding from the previous and prior years, penalties and interest and accounts added to tax bills for collection purposes only.

Line 0250 LESS: Tax adjustments before allowances

This amount is automatically carried forward from SLC 72 2899 09.

Line 0260 LESS: Tax adjustments not applied to taxation.

This amount is automatically carried forward from SLC 72 4999 09.

Line 0280 PLUS: Other

In the space provided please provide an explanation of the adjustment provided for in this line. In column 9, report the increase or decrease for the allowance for uncollectible taxes. Also, include any other increases or decreases not reflected above.

Line 0290 Taxes receivable, end of year

Taxes receivable end of year line 0290 equals:

Taxes receivable, beginning of year - Line 0210

PLUS: Amounts added to tax bills for collection purposes only - Line 0215

PLUS: Tax amounts levied in the year - Line 0220

PLUS: Current year penalties and interest - Line 0225

LESS: Total cash collections - Line 0240

LESS: Tax adjustments before allowances - Line 0250

LESS: Tax adjustments not applied to taxation - Line 0260

PLUS: Other - Line 0280

Taxes receivable at the end of the year reported in SLC 72 0290 09 of this schedule must be equal to taxes receivable in SLC 70 0699 01.

CASH COLLECTIONS (Schedule 72A)

Cash collections consist of the collection of current year taxes, the collection of outstanding taxes from previous and prior years, penalties and interest, and amounts added to the tax bill for collection purposes only.

Include payments received for railway rights-of-way and utility corridors in cash collections for current, previous, and prior years.

Line 0610 Current year's tax

Report the amount of the current year's tax which has been collected.

Line 0620 Previous year's tax

Include collections related to previous and prior year taxes.

Line 0630 Penalties and interest

Report the amount of penalties and interest on this line. However, if penalties and interest cannot be isolated from cash collections, the amounts should be reported on line 0610 (Current year's tax) and line 0620 (Previous year's tax).

Line 0640 Amounts added to tax bills for collection purposes only.

Report on this line amounts collected during the year; the amounts added to tax bills for collection purposes only. If it is not possible to identify the amounts added to tax bills for collection purposes only, then include the collections in line 0610 or 0620.

Line 0690 Other

Report collections not included in lines 0610 through 0640.

Line 0699 TOTAL Cash Collections

Total cash collections are equal to the sum of lines 0610 through 0690.

TAX ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO TAXATION (Schedule 72B)

Adjustments reported in this section reduce tax revenue.

Where possible, some cells have been pre-populated with information collected by OPTA. Municipal edits are permitted in all cells. Please remember to Save Changes.

Description of Columns

Columns record tax adjustments recoverable from school boards, the municipality, and the upper-tier municipality. The following columns are used:

Column 1 School Boards: English - Public

The tax adjustments recoverable from the English-Public school board should be reported in this column.

Column 2 School Boards: French - Public

The tax adjustments recoverable from the French - Public school board should be reported in this column.

Column 3 School Boards: English - Separate

The tax adjustments recoverable from the English - Separate school board should be reported in this column.

Column 4 School Boards: French - Separate

The tax adjustments recoverable from the French - Separate school board should be reported in this column.

Column 5 School Boards: Other

The tax adjustments recoverable from other school boards should be reported in this column.

Column 6 TOTAL Education

The tax adjustments recoverable from all school boards should be displayed in this column. The Total Education amount in column 6 is equal to the sum of columns 1 through 5.

Column 7 Lower-Tier (Single-Tier)

This column records tax adjustment funded from the general accounts of the local municipality.

Column 8 Upper-Tier

In a two-tier system, lower-tiers use this column to record tax adjustments recoverable from the upper-tier municipality.

Column 9 TOTAL Tax Adjustments

Total tax adjustments are equal to the sum of columns 6 through 8.

Description of Lines

In this section, several lines are used to identify specific tax adjustments. The following is a description of lines used to report each of the tax adjustments.

Line 1000 Taxes collected on behalf of “other” bodies (Municipal Act Section 353)

Refers to a deficiency in taxes collected for another body. On this line, record the amount of the deficiency shared by the lower-tier, upper-tier, and school boards in a two-tier system or by the single-tier and school boards. Please refer directly to the Act.

Do not include adjustments reported in lines 1010 to 1090.

Line 1010 Write-off of taxes (Municipal Act Section 354)

Refers to taxes which have been deemed uncollectible by the treasurer or ruled uncollectible by a court decision and are to be recovered from the local municipality, upper-tier, and school board. Enter the amounts of tax adjustments to be shared by the lower-tier, upper-tier, and school boards in a two-tier system or by the single-tier and school boards. Please refer directly to the Act.

Line 1020 Cancellation, reduction, refund of taxes, overcharges (Municipal Act Section 357/358)

Section 357 refers to cancellations, reductions, refunds, etc. of taxes approved by Council where an individual has applied to Council for tax relief due to specific circumstances outlined in this section of the Act. Enter the amount of tax adjustments shared by the lower-tier, upper-tier, and school boards in a two-tier system or by the single-tier and school boards. Please refer directly to the Act.

Section 358 refers to cancellation, reductions or refunds of taxes approved by Council in respect to clerical errors. Enter the amounts of tax adjustments to be shared by the lower-tier, upper-tier, and school boards in a two-tier system or by the single-tier and school boards. Please refer directly to the Act.

Line 1030 Cancellation, reduction, or refund of taxes (Municipal Act Section 365)

Refers to cancellation, reductions or refunds of taxes approved by Council in respect to residential/farm, farmlands, and managed forest properties. Taxes are considered by Council to be unduly burdensome. Enter the amounts of tax adjustments to be shared by the lower-tier, upper-tier, and school boards in a two-tier system or by the single-tier and school boards. Please refer directly to the Act.

Line 1040 ARB decisions, Advisory Notice of Adjustment due to an ARB decisions (Assessment Act 40)

Assessment Review Board (ARB) decisions:

Include Assessment Review Board decisions under section 40 of the Assessment Act that result in a reduction of tax responsibility and Advisory Notices of Assessments given under section 19.1(7) of the Assessment Act. Please refer directly to the Act.

Line 1050 RfR (Assessment Act 39.1)

Requests for Reconsiderations

Include Requests for Reconsiderations under section 39.1 of the Assessment Act that result in a reduction of tax responsibility. Please refer directly to the Act.

Line 1060 Increase of taxes, error in calculating taxes (Municipal Act 359 & Municipal Act 359.1)

Section 359 refers to an increase of taxes upon application made by the treasurer of the local municipality on land in the year in respect of which the application is made to the extent of any undercharge caused by a gross or manifest error that is a clerical or factual error, including the transposition of figures, a typographical error or similar error, but not an error in judgement in assessing the land. Please refer directly to the Act.

Section 359.1 refers to a case where, due to an error in the calculation of taxes under Part IX of the Municipal Act or under Part XXII.1, XXII.2 or XXII.3 of the old Act, the use of the amount of taxes referred to in paragraph 1 of subsection 329 (2) for the year in which the application is made which reflects what the taxes would have been on the land for the previous year if the error had not been made. Please refer directly to the Act.

Line 1070 Post Roll Amended Notices (PRANs) (Assessment Act Section 32)

Include Amended property assessment notices under the Assessment Act.
This notification is made under section 32(1.1) of the *Assessment Act*.

Line 1080 Special Amended Property Assessment Notices (SANs) (Assessment Act)

Include Special Amended Property Notices on this line.
These relate to a change in legislation.

Line 1090 Tax Incentive Adjustments (TIAs) (Assessment Act)

Include Tax Incentive Approval notifications on this line. This notification is issued pursuant to section 39.1(7) of the *Assessment Act*. Other adjustments: Please see the link below for MPAC Notices:
<https://www.mpac.ca/HowAssessmentWorks/MPACNotices>

Line 1099 Subtotal

The subtotal for lines 1000 to 1090 is automatically displayed on this line.

Line 1299 Discounts for Advanced Payments (Municipal Act, Section 345 (10))

This line only applies to lower-tiers and single-tiers (column 7).

Enter discounts which apply to prepaid taxes under **section 345 (10) (previously 399 (5)) of the Municipal Act**.

Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 1499 Tax Credit (Municipal Act, Section 474.3)

Report tax credits under **Section 474.3 of the Municipal Act** (previously the Municipal Elderly Residents' Assistance Act).

Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 1699 Tax Cancellation - Low-income seniors and disabled persons (Municipal Act, Section 319)

Under **Sections 319 and 466 of the Municipal Act**, single-tier municipalities and upper-tier municipalities may pass a by-law providing for tax deferrals, cancellations, or other relief in respect of assessment related tax increases for low-income seniors or low-income persons with disabilities.

This assistance also applies to tax increases for lower-tier and school board purposes.

Tax relief is categorized as:

Tax cancellations for low-income seniors, disabled persons, and report tax relief other than cancellations and deferrals. Please note that deferrals under section **Sections 319 and 466 (previously 373) of the Municipal Act** are reported in Schedule 72, line 4210 in the section, Tax adjustments not applied to taxation.

Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 1810 Rebates to Commercial properties (Municipal Act, Section 362)

Under Section 362 of the Municipal Act, Single-tier municipalities and upper-tier municipalities in a two-tier system may provide rebates to owners of Commercial and Industrial properties. The costs of these rebates are shared proportionally by the single-tier or upper-tier and school boards.

On this line, report rebates to Commercial properties. Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 1820 Rebates to Industrial properties (Municipal Act, Section 362)

Under Section 362 of the Municipal Act, Single-tier municipalities and upper-tier municipalities in a two-tier system may provide rebates to owners of Commercial and Industrial properties. The costs of these rebates are shared proportionally by the single-tier or upper-tier and school boards.

On this line, report rebates to Industrial properties. Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 1899 Subtotal

The subtotal for Rebates to Commercial and Industrial properties is automatically displayed on this line and equals the sum of lines 1810 and 1820.

Line 2099 Rebates for Charities (Municipal Act, Section 361)

Under Section 361 of the Municipal Act, upper-tier and single-tier municipalities may provide tax rebates to eligible charities which pay commercial or industrial taxes on properties occupied. In a two-tier system, enter amounts shared by school boards, lower-tiers and the upper-tier. In a single-tier, enter amounts shared by school boards and the single-tier. Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 2299 Vacant Unit Rebates (Municipal Act, Section 364)

Under Section 364 of the Municipal Act, every local municipality shall have a program to provide tax rebates to owners of property that had vacant portions in the commercial and industrial property classes. In a two-tier system, enter amounts shared by school boards, lower-tiers and the upper-tier. In a single-tier, enter amounts shared by school boards and the single-tier. Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 2301 Contaminated Property (Municipal Act, Section 365.1)

Section 365.1 of the Municipal Act allows a local municipality to pass by-laws providing for the cancellation of all or a portion of the taxes for municipal and school purposes levied on one or more specified eligible properties, on such conditions as the municipality may determine, and a by-law may apply in respect of the rehabilitation period for a specified property, the development period for a specified property, or both.

Line 2399 Reduction for Heritage Property (Municipal Act, Section 365.2)

Section 365.2 of the Municipal Act which allows municipalities to establish a program, by bylaw, to provide a tax reduction or refund in respect of eligible heritage properties. The cost of the rebate may be shared with the lower-tier, upper-tier, and school boards in a two-tier system or with the single-tier and school boards. Please refer directly to the Act for further details.

Line 2400 Change in Assessment (Municipal Act, 365.3)

Under Section 365.3 of the Municipal Act, If the assessment of a property for a year changes as a result of a request under section 39.1 of the Assessment Act, an appeal under section 40 of that Act,

an application under section 46 of that Act or a correction made under subsection 32 (1.1) of that Act, tax relief provided under sections 319, 345, 356, 357, 358, 362, 364, 365, 365.1 and 365.2 and tax increases provided under section 359 shall be redetermined using the new taxes on property for the year based on the new assessment and the tax roll for the year shall be amended to reflect the determination. 2002, c. 17, Sched. A, s. 69; 2006, c. 32, Sched. A, s. 150; 2008, c. 7, Sched. O, s. 8; 2017, c. 10, Sched. 1, s. 53.

Line 2890 Other

Enter other tax adjustments which are not reported in any of the categories above.

Line 2891 Other

Enter other tax adjustments which are not reported in any of the categories above.

Line 2899 TOTAL Tax Adjustments before Allowances

The Total tax adjustments before allowances on this line, equals the sum of Lines 1000 through 2893.

Municipal Section 353 - Line 1000

Municipal Act Section 354 - Line 1010

Municipal Act Section 357/358 - Line 1020

Municipal Act Sections 365 - Line 1030

Assessment Act Section 40 ARB's - Line 1040

Assessment Act Section 39.1 Request for Reconsiderations - Line 1050

Municipal Act Sections 359 & 359.1 - Line 1060

Assessment Act Section 32 Post Roll Amended Notice (PRAN) – Line 1070

Assessment Act Special Amended Notice (SAN) - 1080

Assessment Act Tax Incentive Adjustment (TIA) - 1090

Discounts for Advance Payments (Municipal Act, Section 345(10)) - Line 1299

Tax Credit (Municipal Act, Section 474.3) - Line 1499

Tax Cancellations - Low-income seniors and disabled persons - Line 1699

Municipal Act 362 Rebates to Commercial properties – Line 1810

Municipal Act 362 Rebates to Industrial properties – Line 1820

Subtotal, Rebates to Commercial and Industrial properties - Line 1899

Rebates for Charities (Municipal Act, Section 361) - Line 2099

Vacant Unit Rebates (Municipal Act, Section 364) - Line 2299

Contaminated Property (Municipal Act, Section 365.1) – Line 2301

Reduction for Heritage Property (Municipal Act, Section 365.2) - Line 2399

Change in Assessment (Municipal Act, Section 365.3) – Line 2400

Other - Line 2890

Other - Line 2891

Other - Line 2892

Other - Line 2893

TAX ADJUSTMENTS NOT APPLIED TO TAXATION (Schedule 72B)

The tax adjustments in this section do not reduce tax revenue for the current year. The columns in this section are the same as in the previous section. Please refer to the previous Description of Columns for information on each column.

Description of Lines

The following is a description of lines used to report each of the tax adjustments not applied to taxation.

Line 4010 Tax sale, Tax registration accounts

Enter the amount contained in tax sale and tax registration accounts in column 7.

Line 4210 Tax Deferral - Low-income seniors and Disabled persons (Municipal Act, Section 319)

Report the tax deferrals for low-income seniors and disabled persons under section 319 and 466 of the Municipal Act and other Acts.

Line 4420 Net impact of 5% Capping Limit Program

In this line, record the aggregate impact of the capping tax adjustments from the frozen capping reports for all the capped property classes (Multi-Residential, Commercial, and Industrial).

The calculation of the capping tax adjustments for line 4420 recognizes that "taxation revenue" is to be recorded at full CVA tax responsibility as if capping did not apply.

The capping tax adjustment for line 4420 applies to column 8: upper-tier.

The data to calculate the capping tax adjustments is available in OPTA under the **2016** capping reports: Upper-tier Distribution of Capping Tax Adjustments.

Any amounts reflected for each property tax class in the column headed "municipal share" in the report: Upper-tier Distribution of Capping Tax Adjustments indicates a property class shortfall and is to be reported as an operating expense on Schedule 40 under general government SLC 40 0250 03.

For single-tier municipalities, the **2016** Capping Summary Report using Actual Rates reports reflects the tax adjustment amounts for each property tax class. The amount reflected as Broad Class Grand Total for property tax class is to be reported as an operating expenditure on Schedule 40 under general government SLC 40 0250 03.

The following chart provides an example of how to calculate the amount to be reported in SLC 72 4420 08.

**Example: How to calculate the amount to be reported in SLC 72 4420 08 Upper -Tier
Distribution of Capping Tax Adjustments**

For Munc. Multi-Residential:

If Levy*= 200,000; Cap Impact=-86,692; Municipal Share=3,958; Net Adjustment=-82,734

For Munc. Commercial:

If Levy*=400,000; Cap Impact=9,183; Municipal Share=0; Net Adjustment=9,183

For Munc. Industrial:

If Levy*=200,000; Cap Impact=-119,052; Municipal Share=0; Net Adjustment=-119,052

Municipal share represents share of shortfall:

Positive amounts under net adjustments represent payments due from Lower-Tier to Upper-Tier

Negative amounts under net adjustments represent payments due from Upper-Tier to Lower-Tier

*Levy amount in this report reflects the Lower-Tier levy only. For the overall levy for each class (Lower-Tier, Upper-Tier and School), please refer to the **2016** frozen capping reports for your municipality.

Multi-residential: total CVA levy (lower-tier, upper-tier & school): 600,000

Dr. taxes receivable	- 600,000
Dr. expenditure	- 3,958
Dr. accounts receivable-upper-tier	- 86,692
Cr. taxes receivable	- 86,692
Cr. accounts payable-upper-tier	- 3,958
Cr. taxation revenue	- 600,000

Commercial: total CVA levy (lower-tier, upper-tier & school): 2,700,000

Dr. taxes receivable	- 2,709,183
Cr. accounts payable-upper tier	- 9,183
Cr. taxation revenue	- 2,700,000

Industrial: total CVA levy (Lower-tier, upper-tier & school): 1,300,000

Dr. taxes receivable	- 1,300,000
Dr. accounts receivable-upper tier	- 119,052
Cr. taxes receivable	- 119,052
Cr. taxation revenue	- 1,300,000

Summary:

Dr. taxes receivable - 4,609,183
(600,000+2,709,183+1300,000)
Dr. expenditure - 3,958
Dr. accounts receivable-upper-tier - 205,744 (86,692+119,052)
Cr. accounts payable-upper-tier - 13,141 (3,958+9,183)
Cr. taxes receivable - 205,744 (86,692+119,052)
Cr. taxation revenue - 4,600,000

Record on SLC 72 4420 08: 192,603 (205,744 - 13,141)

Line 4890 Other

Enter other non-tax adjustments which are not reported in any of the categories above.

Line 4891 Other

Enter other non-tax adjustments which are not reported in any of the categories above.

Line 4999 TOTAL Tax Adjustments Not Applied to Taxation

The Total tax adjustments not applied to taxation on this line equals the sum of Lines 4010 through 4891.

Tax Sale, Tax Registration Accounts - Line 4010

Tax Deferral – Low-income seniors and Disabled persons – Line 4210

Net impact of 5% Capping Limit Program – Line 4420

Other – Line 4890

Other - Line 4891

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following lines are used to report other information related to tax adjustments.

Line 6010 Recovery of Tax Deferrals

On this line, report any taxes paid which were previously deferred.

Line 7010 Entitlement of school boards

In Co-ordination with the Ministry of Education, this line was introduced to show the total Property Tax and Payment-In-Lieu entitlement of School Boards after adjustments. Amounts on this line are automatically calculated by the following formula.

Entitlement of School Board	=	Schedule 72, Line 7010
Total Taxes (Before Adjustments)	+	Schedule 26, Line 9199
Total Payments-In-Lieu of Taxation	-	Schedule 26, Line 9599
Tax Adjustments Before Allowances	-	Schedule 72, Line 2899
Tax Adjustments Not Applied to Taxation	+	Schedule 72, Line 4999
Recovery of Tax Deferrals		Schedule 72, Line 6010

SCHEDULE 74: Long Term Liabilities and Commitments

General Information

The Schedule 74 series consists of the following 13 sections. The corresponding worksheet in the FIR file is indicated next to the section.

- 74A-1. Debt burden of the municipality
- 74A-2. Debt burden of the municipality - Analysed by debt instrument.
- 74A-3. Debt burden of the municipality - Analysed by function.
- 74B-4. Debt payable in foreign currencies (net of sinking fund holdings)
- 74B-5. Interest earned on sinking funds and on debt retirement funds during the year.
- 74B-6. Details of sinking fund balance
- 74B-7. Long term commitments at year end
- 74C-8. Contingent liabilities
- 74C-10. Debt Charges for the current year
- 74C-11. Long term debt refinanced.
- 74D-12. Future principal and interest payments on EXISTING debt
- 74D-13. Other Notes
- 74E Asset Retirement Obligation Liability

Definition: Long Term Liabilities

Please note that liabilities for asset retirement obligations, post-employment benefits, and contaminated sites are not reflected on Schedule 74. These liabilities are only reflected in Schedule 70.

The term "long term liabilities" as used in the FIR reflects the debt position of a municipality and its consolidated municipal entities, including local boards. It takes into account the debt assumed by other bodies and debt assumed by the municipality from other bodies. It also takes into account the value of the municipality's own sinking funds and the Ontario Clean Water Agency debt retirement funds.

Long term liabilities are defined to include all types of debentures, mortgages, and capital lease agreements.

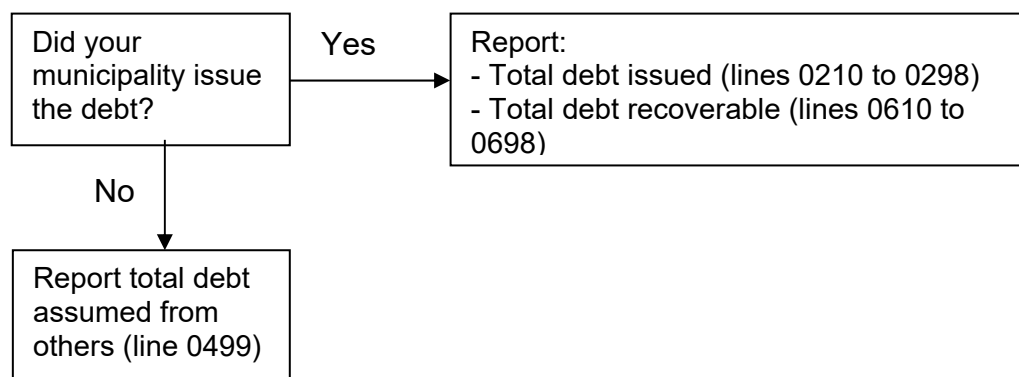
In addition, bank loans are considered long term liabilities if all the following conditions are met:

- (a) The loan is made for capital purposes.
- (b) The bank cannot, under normal circumstances, demand payment before maturity of the promissory note; and
- (c) The municipality does not intend to issue debentures but has instead set up a plan to repay the loan out of general revenues over a period exceeding one year, with the approval of Council or the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT), as the case may be.

Generally, all three conditions will be met.

Assumption of Debt

Municipalities may assume debt from other municipalities because of a municipal reorganization (annexation or amalgamation). Municipalities may also assume debt issued on behalf of a joint project or local board, or debt issuances on behalf of other bodies such as a public utilities commission. The debt assumed by another municipality under these circumstances is to be reported by that municipality and by the issuing municipality with a corresponding amount reported as debt recoverable from others, as outlined in the following diagram. All balances should be recorded as positive amounts:



In addition, the issuing municipality should report net payments received, if any, from the municipality assuming the debt against debt charges incurred for the debt. The issuing municipality should not report the payments received from the assuming municipality as revenues on Schedule 12 or recovered debt charges as expenses on Schedule 40.

1. DEBT BURDEN OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The total debt burden of the municipality reported in section 1 on line 9910 equals the amount reported in section 2 on line 9920 and the amount in section 3 on line 9930. In each section, the debt is analysed in a different manner.

Please note that if a municipality has refinanced debt, the new debt is included in the liabilities reported in sections 1, 2 and 3.

The total debt burden of the municipality on line 9910 is equal to all outstanding debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities, plus all debt assumed by the municipality from others, less all debt assumed by others, less Ontario Clean Water Agency (OCWA) debt retirement funds, less the actual balances of own sinking funds.

All outstanding debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities.

Include:

1. **All debt issued in the name of the municipality.**
2. **Debt of predecessor municipalities**
3. **Debt issued in the name of consolidated entities.**
4. **Debt issued in the name of the municipality on behalf of school boards and local boards, whether consolidated or unconsolidated**

Line 0210 To: Ontario and agencies

Enter debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities to the province and its agencies.

Line 0220 To: Canada and agencies

Enter debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities to the federal government and its agencies.

Line 0230 To: Others

Enter debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities to others. This category includes debt issued to the public (**including tile drain loans**) and debt issued to financial institutions.

Exclude liabilities pertaining to the former Ontario Hydro.

Debt issued in U.S. dollars must be included at the Canadian dollar equivalent using the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Line 0297 Other

Refer to the instructions for line 0230 above.

Line 0298 Other

Refer to the instructions for line 0230 above.

Line 0299 Subtotal

The subtotal of all outstanding debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities is equal to the sum of lines 0210 through 0298.

Line 0499 PLUS: All debt assumed by the municipality from others.

Debt of predecessor municipalities is not considered debt assumed by the municipality from others.

Debt of predecessor municipalities is considered debt issued by the municipality and should be reported on lines 0210 to 0230.

LESS: All debt assumed by others

Identify debt issued by the municipality and assumed by the following:

Line 0610 Ontario
Line 0620 School boards
Line 0630 Other municipalities

Line 0640 Government Business Enterprises

Report long term debt specifically issued on behalf of Government Business Enterprises.

Line 0697 Other: Please describe.
Line 0698 Other: Please describe.

Line 0699 Subtotal

The subtotal of all debt assumed by others is equal to the sum of lines 0610 through 0698.

LESS: Debt retirement funds

Line 0810 Wastewater
Line 0820 Water
Line 0896 Other: Please describe.
Line 0897 Other: Please describe.
Line 0898 Other: Please describe.
Line 0899 Subtotal

The subtotal of debt retirement funds is equal to the sum of lines 0810 through 0898.

LESS: Own sinking funds (actual balances)

The amount reported is the actual balance in sinking funds, including interest earned.

Line 1010 General municipal

Enter actual sinking fund balances for general municipal purposes.

Line 1020 Enterprises and others

Enter actual sinking fund balances for government business enterprises and other entities.

Line 1096 Other: Please describe.

Line 1097 Other: Please describe.

Line 1098 Other: Please describe.

Line 1099 Subtotal

The subtotal of own sinking funds is equal to the sum of lines 1010 through 1098.

**Line 9910 Total Net Long Term Liabilities of the municipality/
TOTAL Debt burden of the municipality**

Total debt burden of the municipality equals:

Subtotal, all outstanding debt issued by the municipality, predecessor municipalities and consolidated entities - Line 0299

PLUS: All debt assumed by the municipality from others - Line 0499

LESS: Subtotal, all debt assumed by others - Line 0699

LESS: Subtotal, Debt retirement funds-Line 0899

LESS: Subtotal, Own sinking funds (actual balances) - Line 1099

In section 2 of this schedule, Debt burden of the municipality - Analysed by debt instrument, the debt burden of the municipality on line 9910 is analysed by type of debt instrument. In the section 3 of this schedule, Debt burden of the municipality - Analysed by function, the debt burden of the municipality is analyzed by function.

2. DEBT BURDEN OF THE MUNICIPALITY - ANALYZED BY DEBT INSTRUMENT

In this section, the total debt burden of the municipality from line 9910 is categorized by type of instrument: sinking fund debentures, installment (serial) debentures, long term bank loans, lease purchase agreements, mortgages, construction financing debentures, and other. When lines 1210 through 1298 are added, the subtotal on line 9920 must equal the amount reported in line 9910 (TOTAL Debt burden of the municipality).

Line 1210 Sinking fund debentures.

Include all debentures which are to be retired by a sinking fund.

Line 1220 Installment (serial) debentures

Include all debentures which have a fixed repayment schedule.

Line 1230 Long term bank loans

Bank loans are considered long term liabilities if:

1. The loan is made for capital purposes; and
2. The bank cannot under normal circumstances demand payment before maturity of the promissory note; and
3. The municipality does not intend to issue debentures but has instead set up a plan to repay the loan out of general revenues over a period exceeding one year, with the approval of Council or the LPAT, as the case may be.

Generally, all three conditions will be met.

Line 1240 Lease purchase agreements

Please see the section on "Capital Leases" in the Introduction.

Line 1250 Mortgages

Include all debt issued with a mortgage deed executed as security.

Line 1280 Construction financing debentures

Municipalities issue debentures which carry debt service holiday periods that match construction. Ontario regulation 278/02 enables construction financing debentures to be issued.

Line 1297 Other: Indicate any other types of long-term liabilities.

Line 1298 Other: Indicate any other types of long-term liabilities.

Line 9920 TOTAL Debt burden of the municipality

Line 9920 is equal to the sum of lines 1210 through 1298. This line should also be equal to line 9910.

3. DEBT BURDEN OF THE MUNICIPALITY - ANALYSED BY FUNCTION

The debt burden of the municipality from line 9910 is analysed by functional categories in lines 1405 to 1490. There is at least one line for every functional category. There are additional lines for transportation, environmental and recreation and cultural services.

Line 9930 TOTAL Debt burden of the municipality

Line 9930 is equal to the sum of lines 1405 through 1490. Line 9930 is also equal to 9910.

4. DEBT PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES (Net of Sinking Fund Holdings)

In section 1, Debt burden of the municipality, line 9910 may include debt payable in foreign currencies. Foreign debt is reported at its Canadian dollar equivalent.

In this section, debt is recorded in both the original currency and its Canadian equivalent. This information can be used to gauge the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

Record the amount of foreign held debt, net of sinking funds.

US dollars

Line 1610 Canadian dollar equivalent included in SLC 74 9910 01

Enter the Canadian dollar equivalent of debt payable in U.S. dollars which was included in the total debt burden of the municipality in line 9910. Use the exchange rate prevailing as of the balance sheet date. Report the par value in U.S. dollars on line 1620.

Line 1620 Par value in U.S. dollars

State the amount of debt outstanding at year end in U.S. currency.

Other currency

Lines 1630 to 1660 are provided to record debt in foreign currencies other than U.S. dollars.

Line 1630 Canadian dollar equivalent included in SLC 74 9910 01

Enter the Canadian dollar equivalent of debt payable in foreign currency which was included in the total debt burden of the municipality on line 9910. Use the exchange rate prevailing as of the balance sheet date. On line 1640 specify the currency and the par value.

Line 1640 Par value in:

Specify the foreign currency in the space provided. In column 1, state the amount of debt outstanding at year end in the foreign currency.

Line 1650 Canadian dollar equivalent included in SLC 74 9910 01

Enter the Canadian dollar equivalent of debt payable in foreign currency which was included in the total debt burden of the municipality on line 9910. Use the exchange rate prevailing as of the balance sheet date. On line 1660 specify the currency and the par value.

Line 1660 Par value in:

Specify the foreign currency in the space provided. In column 1, state the amount of debt outstanding at year end in the foreign currency.

5. INTEREST EARNED ON SINKING FUNDS AND ON DEBT RETIREMENT FUNDS DURING THE YEAR

Line 1810 Own funds

Report interest earned on own sinking funds.

6. DETAILS OF SINKING FUND BALANCE

The information in this section concerns the value of outstanding sinking fund debentures (line 2010), the sinking fund balance (line 2199). The section also reports the amount of future contributions to the sinking fund (line 2210) and income from investments (line 2220) required to retire sinking fund debentures.

Line 2010 Value of own sinking fund debentures issued and outstanding at year end.

Enter the outstanding balance on gross sinking fund debentures.

Balance of own sinking funds at year end

Line 2110 reports amounts contributed to sinking funds and line 2120 reports income earned on sinking funds.

Line 2110 Total contributions to own sinking funds.

Report all contributions to own sinking funds on this line.

Line 2120 Total income earned from investments of sinking fund monies.

Report income, including interest, earned from investing sinking funds.

Line 2199 Subtotal

The subtotal of lines 2110 and 2120 is the actual balance of own sinking funds at the year end. The balance of own sinking funds is the amount available to meet sinking fund obligations reported on line 2010.

Future contributions and income:

Future contributions to sinking funds and future income earned on investment of sinking funds.

The difference between the value of outstanding sinking fund debentures (line 2010) and the actual balance of own sinking funds (line 2199) are the amount that will be needed to be raised in the future.

The amount to be raised will come from future contributions of the municipality to the sinking fund (line 2210) and future income from the investment of sinking fund monies (line 2220).

The amount to be raised in the future (line 2010 less line 2199) will be approximately equal to estimated future contributions and income (line 2210 plus line 2220).

Line 2210 Estimated total future contributions from this municipality required to meet obligations in line 2010 above.

Estimate total future contributions to the sinking fund by this municipality, excluding interest.

Line 2220 Estimated total future income earned from investments in lines 2199 and 2210 above.

On this line, report estimated interest to be earned from the balance of own sinking funds at year end (line 2199) plus estimated interest to be earned on future contributions to the sinking fund (line 2210).

7. LONG TERM COMMITMENTS AT YEAR END

In this section, report the remaining portion of all long-term commitments at year end which are financed from the statement of operations and approved by Council or the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT), as the case may be, for the following purposes: hospital support; university support; leases and other agreements; capital equipment, land acquisition; and other.

These liabilities should be capitalized at the interest rate used by Council or the LPAT, as of the date of Council or LPAT approval.

Please note that the LPAT does not capitalize certain commitments such as service agreements for garbage disposal, snow removal, office cleaning, etc. Do not include such commitments here.

Where commitments are not readily convertible into dollar amounts, a narrative description should be sent by email to the Ministry at FIR.mah@ontario.ca

List the supporting material sent to the Ministry in Section 13 (Other Notes).

Line 2410 Hospital support

Commitments for hospitals may be for municipal, public, or private hospitals. The municipality reports this as a long-term commitment, irrespective of whether the hospital uses the funds for capital or operating purposes.

Line 2420 University support

Report any commitments for universities for capital or operating purposes on this line.

Line 2430 Leases and other agreements

Report leases that extend beyond the term of council but are not deemed to be tangible capital leases.

Line 2440 Capital equipment, land acquisition**Line 2496 Other**

On this line report other contractual obligations and commitments that are abnormally large in relation to the usual operations of the municipality.

Line 2497 Other

On this line report other contractual obligations and commitments that are abnormally large in relation to the usual operations of the municipality.

Line 2498 Other

On this line report other contractual obligations and commitments that are abnormally large in relation to the usual operations of the municipality.

Line 2499 TOTAL

Total long-term commitments at year end are equal to the sum of lines 2410 through 2498.

8. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

This section provides information on contingent liabilities to the extent that they are not already accrued in Schedule 70, Consolidated Financial Position. If your municipality has one or more contingent liabilities, please enter the actual or estimated value for each type of contingent liability.

Description of Columns**Column 4 Contingent Liabilities**

Enter Y for "Yes" if you have a contingent liability.

Enter N for "No" if you do not have a contingent liability.

Column 1 Is Value in Column 2 Estimated? (Y or N)

Enter Y for "Yes" if the value of the contingent liability reported in column 2 is estimated. Enter N for "No" if the value is not an estimate.

Column 2 Value (\$)

Enter the value of each type of contingent liability listed.

Column 3 Number of Years payable over

This column applies only to line 2640 (Outstanding loans guaranteed). Report the number of years as the time from the next reporting year to the year the last loan payment is due.

Description of Lines

Line 2610 Pending or threatened litigation.

Report only the portion of the contingency which is uninsured.

Line 2620 Retroactive wage settlements

Enter the amount owing in respect of a wage settlement which involves a payment resulting from a retroactive charge to the reporting year and prior years which has not otherwise been accrued in Schedule 70, Consolidated Financial Position.

Line 2630 Guarantees of long-term indebtedness in the name of the municipality but assumed by others.

Report long term debt guaranteed by the municipality where the debt has been assumed by others.

Line 2640 Outstanding loans guaranteed.

Enter the amount of loans guaranteed by the municipality on behalf of another entity.

In column 3 specify the term of the loan in years. Report the number of years as the time from the next reporting year to the year the last loan payment is due.

Line 2698 Other

Report other contingent liabilities. PS 1201.071 of the PSAB Handbook states that "contingent liabilities are the result of existing conditions or situations involving uncertainty that will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur". Potential contingent liabilities could include significant balances related to property tax under appeal.

Line 2699 TOTAL

Total contingent liabilities in this section are equal to the sum of Column 2 of lines 2610 through 2698.

10. DEBT CHARGES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

Section 10 identifies sources that will be used to recover debt charges for the current year: consolidated statement of operations (lines 3012 and 3015), discretionary reserve funds (line 3020), unconsolidated entities (lines 3030 through 3050) and other sources (lines 3097 and 3098).

The amount recovered is divided into principal payments (column 1) and interest payments (column 2).

The debt charges reported on lines 3012 through 3098 should include balloon payments.

Recovered from the consolidated statement of operations:

Line 3012 General tax rates

Report principal and interest payments recovered from general tax rates.
Include debt charges for unconsolidated entities which are paid by the municipality.

Line 3014 Other

Report principal and interest payments recovered from special area rates and special charges benefiting landlords.

Line 3015 Tile Drainage/Shoreline Assistance

Report principal and interest payments recovered from landowners (tile drain loans).

Line 3020 Recovered from the reserve funds.

Report principal and interest payments recovered from discretionary reserve funds.

Recovered from unconsolidated entities.

Report debt charges recovered from unconsolidated entities (electricity, gas, telephone) on lines 3030 to 3098 if they are recovered from user rates or general revenues of the unconsolidated entities.

Where debt charges for unconsolidated entities are paid by the municipality, they are recovered from the consolidated statement of operations and are entered on line 3012 or 3015.

Line 3030 Recovered from unconsolidated entities - Electricity.

Line 3040 Recovered from unconsolidated entities - Gas.

Line 3050 Recovered from unconsolidated entities - Telephone.

Line 3097 Recovered from unconsolidated entities - Other.

Line 3098 Recovered from unconsolidated entities - Other.

Please specify debt recoverable from all other sources, including obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue.

Line 3099 TOTAL

For each column, the total is equal to the sum of lines 3012 through 3098.

The principal debt repayment shown in column 1 should match the amounts shown on schedule 54 under the financing section.

The interest expense shown in column 1 should match the amount shown on schedule 40-line 9910 column 2.

Line 3099 includes:

Line 3110 Lump sum (balloon) repayments of long-term debt

On line 3110 report large, one-time payments of principal and interest (balloon payments) which are included in total debt charges on line 3099.

Line 3120 Provincial Grant funding for repayment of long-term debt

On line 3120 report the provincial grant used for the repayment of long-term debt charges.

Analysis of Lease Purchase Agreements (Tangible Capital Leases)

**Line 3140 Debt charges for Lease purchase agreements
(Tangible capital leases)**

Report principal and interest payments for lease purchase agreements which are deemed to be tangible capital assets on line 3140 in columns 1 and 2.

The total in column 3 is automatically calculated.

For additional information on capital leases see the section "Capital Leases" in the Introduction to the FIR.

11. LONG TERM DEBT REFINANCED

Debt which has been refinanced is analysed in two categories, repayment of provincial Special Assistance and other long-term debt refinanced. Please note that debt which has been refinanced is reported as part of the debt burden of the municipality in sections 1, 2 and 3 of this schedule.

Line 3410 Repayment of Provincial Special Assistance

If your municipality incurred a new long-term debt in order to repay a current long-term liability to the province for Special Assistance, please record the amount of the repayment on this line.

Line 3420 Other long-term debt refinanced.

Report all other repayments arising from refinancing debt on this line.

Please note that repayments associated with refinancing debt should not be included in section 10, Debt charges for the current year.

12. FUTURE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENTS ON EXISTING DEBT

Section 12 identifies sources that will be used to recover debt charges for future years: from consolidated statement of operations (columns 1 and 2), reserve funds (columns 3 and 4), unconsolidated entities (columns 5 and 6) and all others (columns 7 and 8).

Description of Columns

For each source, there is a principal and interest column.

Columns 1 & 2: Recoverable from the consolidated statement of operations

Report the amount of principal and interest payments recoverable from the consolidated statement of operations in these columns. Column 1 represents principal repayments and column 2 represents interest payments.

Amounts recoverable from the consolidated statement of operations represent amounts to be recovered from taxes.

Columns 3 & 4: Recoverable from reserve funds

Report the amount of principal and interest payments recoverable from discretionary reserve funds in these columns.

Columns 5 & 6: Recoverable from unconsolidated entities

Report the amount of principal and interest payments recoverable from unconsolidated entities in these columns.

Columns 7 & 8: Recoverable from all others

Report the amount of principal and interest recoverable from all other sources. This category includes debt recoverable from obligatory reserve funds/deferred revenue. This category also includes debt recoverable from interest on sinking funds.

Description of Lines

On lines 3210 through 3270 identify recoverable principal and interest repayments by year. The first five years are reported individually.

Line 3210 **Year 2024**
Line 3220 **Year 2025**
Line 3230 **Year 2026**
Line 3240 **Year 2027**
Line 3250 **Year 2028**

Line 3260 **Years 2029 to 2033** **Year's six to ten are aggregated.**

Line 3270 **Years 2034 onwards** **Amounts beyond ten years are aggregated.**

Line 3280 **Interest to be earned on sinking funds.**

The estimated interest on sinking funds and the interest on debt retirement funds should be reported on the line for the appropriate year. However, when the estimated interest cannot be readily assigned to a year, it should be reported on line 3280 in column 8 (Recoverable from all others - Interest).

Line 3299 **TOTAL**

For each column, the total is equal to the sum of lines 3210 through 3280.

13. OTHER NOTES

In the space provided on line 3601 or on Schedule 83, list all supporting schedules sent to the Ministry by email, fax, or mail.

Line 3601 **Other Notes**

Examples of supporting materials include:

Explanatory notes which the municipal council or treasurer feels are required for adequate disclosure of the municipality's financial affairs.

A report of long-term commitments at year end which are not readily convertible into dollar amounts which were not reported in section 7, Long term commitments at year end.

Please include the amount incurred for cross border leases that are enabled by specific Ontario regulation.

Please forward supporting documents by email to: FIR.mah@ontario.ca

14. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION LIABILITY

This is a new schedule introduced in the 2023 FIR template. Public Sector Accounting Standard PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations is in effect for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022 (2023 calendar year for municipalities).

PS 3280 Standard AROs guides municipalities to determine if a retirement or remediation obligation relating to an existing tangible capital asset should be recognized. An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation that arises from the retirement of a tangible capital asset, including solid waste or landfill liabilities.

Before PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations was in effect, obligations regarding landfills were within the scope of PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liabilities. When PS 3280 came into effect, PS 3270 was removed from the CPA Handbook and landfill liabilities will now be accounted for as asset retirement obligation, so that all asset retirement obligations can be accounted for in a consistent manner under the scope of PS 3280.

PS 3280.63 (d) states that a public sector entity should disclose a reconciliation of the beginning and ending aggregate carrying amount of the liability, showing separately the changes attributable to:

- The liability incurred in the current period;
- The liability settled in the current period;
- The change resulting from the passage of time (i.e., accretion expense); and
- Any revisions in estimated cash flows.

Column 1 Liability for ARO at Beginning of Year

In this column, please record the liability for the ARO at the beginning of the year by functional category.

In 2023, please use this column to record any liabilities that relate to assets that belonged to the municipality before 2023 and that had unreported asset retirement obligations before the standard came into effect.

In future years, this amount will carryforward from the prior year's closing balance.

Analysis By Functional Classification:

Line 0299 General Government
Line 0499 Protection Services
Line 0699 Transportation Services
Line 0899 Environmental Services
Line 1099 Health Services
Line 1299 Social and Family Services
Line 1499 Social Housing
Line 1699 Recreation and Cultural Services
Line 1899 Planning and Development
Line 1910 Other
Line 9910 Total Asset Retirement Obligations

Column 2 Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Liability

In 2023, please use this column to record any liabilities that relate to solid waste landfill liabilities.

Column 3 Liability Incurred During the Year

In 2023 and going forward, please use this column to record any liabilities that relate to assets that were purchased, constructed, or developed in the current year.

Column 4 Liability Settled During the Year

Please use this column to record payments made to extinguish ARO liabilities in the current year. Please record this as a negative value.

Column 5 Increase in Liabilities Due to Accretion Expense

Please use this column to record accretion expense related to ARO liabilities in the current year.

According to PS 3280.08 (a), accretion expense is the increase in the carrying amount of a liability for asset retirement obligations due to the passage of time.

Column 6 Increase (Decrease) Reflecting Change in the Estimate of Liability

PS 3280.49 to .53 guides public sector entities to reconsider the carrying amount of the liability for an asset retirement obligation at each financial reporting date.

Please use this column to record any changes in the estimate of the liability that arise from a change in the timing of the settlement of the asset retirement obligation, the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows, or a change in the discount rate used to discount the cash flows that are needed to settle the liability in a future period.

Increases should be reported as positive values and decreases should be reported as negative values.

Column 7 Liabilities for ARO at End of Year

For each line, the total is the sum of Column 1 to 6. This ending balance will become next year's opening balance in Column 1. It also pre-populates SLC 70 2920 01, Liability for Asset Retirement Obligation Liabilities.

Schedule 76: GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES (GBE)

Please report the requested financial data that pertains to all entities deemed to be Government Business Enterprises (GBEs) as defined by section 1300 of the CPA Handbook. These include entities established under Ontario Regulation 599/06, Municipal Services Corporations, of the Municipal Act, 2001.

Please indicate the name of the GBE in each column and then list the following for each GBE.

Statement of Financial Position

Assets:

Line 0210 Current Assets

Report all the current assets on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 0220 Capital Assets

Report all the capital assets on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 0297 Other

Report all other assets on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 0298 Other

Report all other assets on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs. Please provide a text description of other.

Line 0299 Total Assets

Total Assets is automatically calculated. It is the sum for each column of lines 0210 through 0298.

Liabilities:

Line 0410 Current Liabilities

Report all the current liabilities on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 0420 Long-term Liabilities

Report all the long-term liabilities on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 0497 Other

Report all other liabilities on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 0498 Other

Report all other liabilities on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs. Please provide a text description of other.

Line 0499 Total Liabilities

Total Liabilities is automatically calculated. It is the sum for each column of lines 0410 through 0498.

Line 9910 Net Equity

Net equity is automatically calculated by subtracting line 0499 from line 0299:

Total Assets – Total Liabilities = Net Equity
--

Line 0610 Municipality's Share (\$)

Report the municipality's share of the GBE's net equity in dollars \$\$ (not percentage) (line 9910).

Statement of Operations:**Line 0810 Revenues**

Report all the revenues on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 0820 Expenses

Report all the expenses on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Line 9920 Net Income (Loss)

Net Income (Loss) is automatically calculated by subtracting line 0820 from line 0810:

Revenues – Expenses = Net Income (Loss)
--

Line 1010 Municipality's share

Report the municipality's share of the GBE's net income (loss) (line 9920).

Line 1020 Dividends paid.

Report the dividends paid on this line for all entities deemed to be GBEs.

Schedule 77: OTHER ENTITIES (DSSABS, HEALTH UNITS, ETC.)

In the Schedule 77 series, report financial data that pertains to entities that were previously fully or proportionally consolidated in the FIR but not fully or proportionally consolidated in municipal financial statements. This type of entity includes District Social Services Administration Boards (77A), Health Units (77B), and other entities (77C).

In Schedules 77A through 77C, please complete column 1 and then enter the municipality's share as a percent on column 3. Column 2 is automatically calculated by multiplying total expenses (Column 1) by % of municipality's share (Column 3).

Data entered in Schedules 77A through 77C is carried forward and consolidated in Schedule 77D.

Line 0210 The name of your DSSAB or Health Unit is automatically populated.

For other entity, please enter a description of the entity, i.e.: Homes for the aged, etc.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:

Financial Assets:

Line 0410 Cash and cash equivalents

Report the cash and cash equivalents balance on this line.

Line 0420 Accounts Receivable

Report all accounts receivable on this line.

Line 0430 Investments

Report all investments on this line.

Line 0496 Other

Report all other financial assets on this line. Please provide the text description for other.

Line 0497 Other

Report all other financial assets on this line. Please provide the text description for other.

Line 0498 Other

Report all other financial assets on this line. Please provide the text description for other.

Line 0499 Total Financial Assets

Total Financial Assets is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 0410 through 0498.

Liabilities:

Line 0610 Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Report all accounts payable and accrued liabilities on this line.

Line 0620 Long-term Debt

Report all long-term debt on this line.

Line 0630 Pensions and other employee benefits

Report all post-employment benefits on this line.

Line 0640 Other accrued liabilities

Report other accrued liabilities on this line.

Line 0650 Deferred Revenue

Report deferred revenues on this line.

Line 0660 Asset Retirement Obligations

Report all asset retirement obligations on this line.

Line 0696 to 0698 Other

Report all other liabilities on this line. Please provide the text description for other.

Line 0699 Total Liabilities

Total Liabilities is automatically calculated. It is the sum of line 0610 through 0698.

Line 9910 Net Financial Assets

Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) is automatically calculated by subtracting line 699 from line 0499:

Total Financial Assets – Total Liabilities = Net Financial Assets (Net Debt)

Non-Financial Assets:

Line 0810 Tangible capital assets

Report tangible capital assets on this line.

Line 0820 Inventories of supplies

Report the balance of inventories of supplies on this line.

Line 0830 Prepaid expenses

Report prepaid expenses on this line.

Line 0896 to 0898 Other

Report all other non-financial assets on this line. Please provide the text description for other.

Line 0899 Total Non-Financial Assets

Total Non-Financial Assets is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 0810 through 0898.

Accumulated Surplus (Deficit)**Line 9960 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)**

Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) is automatically calculated by adding line 9910 and line 0899:

Net Financial Assets (Net Debt) + Total Non-Financial Assets = Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)

Line 9970 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

Report the accumulated surplus (deficit) from remeasurement gains or losses on this line.

Line 9920 Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)

Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) is automatically calculated by adding line 9960 and 9970.

Accumulated Surplus Analysis:

Please report the following items that comprise accumulated surplus/deficit (Line 9920):

Line 1010 Equity in Tangible Capital Assets

Please report the equity in tangible capital assets on this line. Equity in tangible capital assets is calculated as follows:

Equity in Tangible Capital Assets =	- Total Tangible Capital Assets - Long-term liabilities related to Tangible Capital Assets Accrued interest on long-term liabilities related to tangible capital assets
--	--

Line 1020 Reserves and Reserve Fund

Report all reserves and reserve funds on this line.

Line 1030 General Surplus/ (Deficit)

Report the general operating surplus/deficit on this line.

Line 1040 Accumulated Surplus (Deficit), Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

Report the accumulated surplus (deficit) from remeasurement gains or losses on this line.

Line 1097 Other

Report other surplus/deficit balances on this line. Please provide the text description for other.

Line 1098 Other

Report other surplus/deficit balances on this line. Please provide the text description for other.

Line 1099 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)

The Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit) is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1010 through 1098.

The value in this line must agree to the value in line 9920, Accumulated Surplus (Deficit).

Columns 2 and 3: Municipality's Share \$ and % of Municipality's Share.

In Column 3, please report the municipality's responsibility for each line item as a percent, as per the agreement between the municipality and the entity. If no agreement exists, record the municipality's share of the entity's net levy.

Column 2 is automatically calculated by multiplying the amounts in columns 1 and column 3.

Consolidated Statement of Operations:

Please complete the Consolidated Statement of Operations for each of the entities referenced above.

Line 1210 This line is automatically populated from line 0210.

Revenues:

Line items referred to in this section may not be found in each schedule in the Schedule 77 series.

Provincial:**Line 1410 Ontario Works**

Report all provincial funding for Ontario Works on this line.

Line 1411 Province of Ontario

Report all provincial funding for health units (Schedule 77B) or other provincial funding (Schedule 77C) on this line.

Line 1440 Child Care

Report all provincial funding for childcare on this line.

Line 1450 Land Ambulance

Report all provincial funding for Land Ambulance on this line.

Line 1460 Social Housing

Report all provincial funding for Social Housing on this line.

Line 1498 Other

Report other provincial funding on this line. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 1499 Total Provincial Funding

Total Provincial Funding is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1410 through 1498.

Federal:**Line 1610 Social Housing**

Report all federal funding for Social Housing on this line.

Line 1611 Government of Canada

Report all federal funding for health units (Schedule 77B) or other federal funding (Schedule 77C) on this line.

Line 1698 Other

Report all other federal funding on this line. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 1699 Total Federal funding

Total Federal Funding is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1610 through 1698.

Municipal Contributions:

Line 1810 Municipal billings

Report all municipal billings on this line.

Line 1898 Other

Report all other municipal contributions on this line. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 1899 Total Municipal Contributions

Total Municipal Contributions is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 1810 and 1898.

Other Revenues:

Line 2010 Investment Income

Report all investment income on this line.

Line 2020 Deferred revenue earned.

Report all deferred revenue earned on this line.

Line 2097 Other

Report all other revenues on this line. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2098 Other

Report all other revenues on this line. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2099 Total Other Revenues

Total Other Revenues is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 2010 through 2098.

Line 9930 Total Revenues

Total Revenues is automatically calculated. It is the sum of line 1499, line 1699, line 1899, and line 2099.

Expenses:

Social Services:

The following set of social services expenses are only found in Schedule 77A.

Line 2210 Ontario Works

Report all expenses for Ontario Works program.

Line 2240 Child Care

Report all expenses for Child Care services.

Line 2250 Social Housing

Report all expenses for social housing services.

Line 2260 Other

Report all other expenses for social services. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2299 Total Social Services

Total Social Services is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 2210 through 2260.

Health Services:

The following set of health services expenses can be found in Schedules 77A and 77B.

Line 2410 Land Ambulance

Report all expenses for land ambulance services on this line.

Line 2420 Public Health

Report all expenses for public health services on this line.

Line 2430 Other

Report all other expenses for health services. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2440 DSSAB Administration

Report all expenses for the DSSAB administration on this line.

Line 2496 Other

Report all other expenses for health services. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2497 Other

Report all other expenses for health services. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2498 Other

Report all other expenses for health services. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2499 Total Health Services

Total Health Services is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 2410 through 2498.

Other:

Only applies to municipalities with other entities, for example, homes for the aged.

Line 2693 Other

Report all other expenses for other entities. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2694 Other

Report all other expenses for other entities. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2695 Other

Report all other expenses for other entities. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2696 Other

Report all other expenses for other entities. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2697 Other

Report all other expenses for other entities. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2698 Other

Report all other expenses for other entities. Please provide a text description for other.

Line 2699 Total Other Expenses

Total Other Expenses is automatically calculated. It is the sum of lines 2693 through 2698.

Line 9940 Total Expenses

Total Expenses is automatically calculated. It is the sum of line 2299 and line 2499.

Line 9950 Annual Surplus/ (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

Annual Surplus/ (Deficit), before remeasurement gains (losses) is automatically calculated as follows:

Total Revenues – Total Expenses = Annual Surplus/ (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

Schedule	Total Revenues	Total Expenses	Annual Surplus/ (Deficit), Before Remeasurement Gains (Losses)
77A	+ Line 9930	- Line 9940	= Line 9950
77B		-	
77C		- Line 2699	

SCHEDULE 80: Statistical Information

General Information

The Schedule 80 series collects statistical information that is not collected elsewhere. This schedule series consists of sections 1 through 8.

1. Municipal workforce profile
2. Selected investments of own sinking funds as of December 31
3. Municipal procurement this year
4. Building permit information
5. Insured value of physical assets
6. Total dollar losses due to structural fires
7. Vacant Home Tax
8. Consolidated local boards including joint local boards and all local entities set up by the Municipality

(I) proportionally consolidated joint local boards

(II) Fully consolidated local boards and any local entities set up by the municipality

In Schedule 80, the number of columns and column headings change with each section to accommodate the information collected.

1. MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE PROFILE (Schedule 80A)

Separate sections are provided for data pertaining to employees of the municipality and employees of joint local boards.

Data is collected on the number of full-time and part-time funded positions, as well as the number of seasonal employees. The position categories are mutually exclusive.

Description of Columns

Column 1 Full-time funded positions

Enter the number of full-time funded positions on a permanent or contractual basis, whether they are filled or not.

Column 2 Part-time funded positions

Enter the number of funded positions where the employee works less than 30 hours a week, either on a permanent or contractual basis. Include only filled positions.

Do not include volunteer positions such as volunteer fire fighters.

Column 3 Seasonal employees

Please report the actual number of seasonal employees. Seasonal positions are those where employment recurs each year but lasts less than a year. Example: Staff for summer recreational programs and crossing guards.

Description of Lines

Lines are provided for broad service areas. Report employees of the municipality on lines 0205 through 0290. Employees of joint local boards which are fully or proportionally consolidated are reported on lines 0305 through 0390. For proportionally consolidated joint local boards, employees are to be shown on a proportional basis.

Clerical staff should be included in the appropriate functional category.

For each service area, select the appropriate column(s): full-time funded positions, part-time funded positions, or seasonal employees.

Do not include employees where service is provided by another municipality, the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) or an external contractor.

A line is also provided to record information on the percentage of the municipal workforce covered by collective agreements (Line 0300).

Line 0205 and 0305 Administration

Include all professional staff involved in general administration, including managerial, supervisory, salaried clerk-treasurer, treasurer, and clerk.

If professional staff is identified by the type of responsibility, enter the positions in the appropriate category. For example, include the Public Works Commissioner and Public Works Administrator in the public works category.

Line 0210 and 0310 Fire

This line is automatically calculated. It is the sum of uniform and civilian fire staff.

Line 0211 and 0311 Fire - Uniform

Include all Fire-fighting personnel. **Do not include volunteer personnel.**

Line 0212 and 0312 Fire - Civilian

Enter the number of civilian fire staff on this line. (Administrative, management, support staff, etc.)

Line 0215 and 0315 Police

This line automatically calculates total uniform and civilian police staff.

Line 0216 and 0316 Police - Uniform

Enter the number of policing staff if policing is provided by the municipality. If policing is provided by the OPP do not report OPP staff.

Line 0217 and 0317 Police - Civilian

Enter the number of civilian police staff on this line. (Administrative, management, support staff, etc.)

Line 0260 and 0360 Court Security

This line automatically calculates the total uniform and civilian court security staff.

Line 0261 and 0361 Court Security – Uniform

Enter the number of uniform security staff.

Line 0262 and 0362 Court Security - Civilian

Enter the number of civilian court security staff on this line. (Administrative, management, support staff, etc.)

Line 0263 and 0363 Prisoner Transportation

This line automatically calculates the total uniform and civilian prisoner transportation staff.

Line 0264 and 0364 Prisoner Transportation – Uniform

Enter the number of uniform prisoner transportation staff.

Line 0265 and 0365 Prisoner Transportation – Civilian

Enter the number of civilian prisoner transportation staff on this line. (Administrative, management, support staff, etc.)

Line 0220 and 0320 Transit

This line includes transit staff only. Staff performing all other transportation duties should be reported under public works.

Line 0225 and 0325 Public Works

Include staff performing environmental services. Include staff performing transportation services, other than transit services. Exclude staff performing functions specifically identified on other lines, such as parks and recreation.

Line 0227 and 0327 Ambulance

This line automatically calculates the total uniform and civilian ambulance staff.

Line 0228 and 0328 Ambulance - Uniform

Enter the number of uniform staff for Ambulance services. (Includes paramedics, drivers)

Line 0229 and 0329 Ambulance - Civilian

Enter the number of civilian ambulance staff on this line. (Administrative, management, support staff)

Line 0230 and 0330 Health Services

Include public health employees, inspectors, and cemetery employees.

Line 0235 and 0335 Homes for seniors (Long term care facilities)

Include all staff employed in homes for the aged (long term care facilities).

Line 0240 and 0340 Other Social Services

Include childcare staff, social workers, and any other staff associated with social services. Exclude staff reported on line 0235 or 0335, Homes for the aged.

Line 0245 and 0345 Parks and Recreation

Include all staff associated with the provision of parks, recreation, and cultural services, excluding libraries.

Line 0250 and 0350 Libraries

Include all library staff.

Line 0255 and 0355 Planning

Include staff performing planning functions, including planners, and planning inspectors.

Line 0290 and 0390 Other

Include staff not specifically identified in administration and the functions listed on lines 0205 through 0255 or on lines 0305 through 0355. Examples include clerical and professional staff that are not included in specific functions, parking staff, by-law enforcement officers and inspection officers of various kinds.

Line 0298 and 0398 SUBTOTAL

For each column, the subtotal for municipal employees is equal to the sum of lines 0205 through 0290 less embedded subtotals.

The subtotal for employees of joint local boards is equal to the sum of lines 0305 through 0390 less embedded subtotals.

Line 0399 TOTAL

For each column, the total is equal to the sum of lines 0298 and 0398.

Line 0300 Proportion of municipal employees covered by 'collective agreements.'

For each column, please report the percentage (%) of municipal staff covered by collective agreements. This is to be based on funded positions for full-time and part-time positions and on the number of actual employees for seasonal positions.

**2. SELECTED INVESTMENTS OF OWN SINKING FUNDS AS AT DECEMBER 31
(Schedule 80A)**

This section is required by Statistics Canada for its analysis of intergovernmental debt.

Line 0610 Own sinking funds

On this line enter the amount of sinking funds invested in debt issued by the municipality, other municipalities and school boards, the province, and the federal government in the appropriate column.

Description of Columns

Column 1 Own municipality

Enter the amount of sinking funds invested in own debt.

Column 2 Other municipalities, school boards

Enter the amount of sinking funds invested in the debt of school boards and other municipalities.

Column 3 Provincial

Enter the amount of sinking funds invested in provincial debt.

Column 4 Federal

Enter the amount of sinking funds invested in federal debt.

3. MUNICIPAL PROCUREMENT THIS YEAR (Schedule 80A)

This section gathers information required under the authority of the Ontario-Quebec Procurement Agreement.

A construction contract is defined in the Agreement as a contract regarding the construction, reconstruction, demolition, repair or renovation of a building, structure or other civil engineering or architectural work. It also includes site preparation, excavation, drilling, seismic investigation, the supply of products and materials, equipment, and machinery if these are included and incidental to a construction contract, as well as the installation and repair of fixtures of a building, structure or other civil engineering or architectural work. It excludes professional consulting services related to the construction contract.

Line 1010 Total construction contracts awarded.

This line refers to the total number of construction contracts, as defined above, which were awarded by your municipality during the year.

Line 1020 Construction contracts awarded at \$100,000 or greater.

This line refers to contracts awarded where the value of each contract equals or exceeds \$100,000.

Descriptions of Columns

Column 1 Number of contracts

Enter the number of construction contracts awarded by your municipality during the year for each category listed.

Column 2 Value of contracts

Enter the value of contracts awarded by your municipality for each category listed.

4. BUILDING PERMIT INFORMATION (Schedule 80A)

This section collects information on building permits and the total value of building permits of new construction by property class.

Line 1210 Residential properties

Residential properties include single family and small multi-residential properties (6 units or less).

Line 1220 Multi-residential properties

Multi-residential properties include properties in the multi-residential property class (7 units or more).

Line 1230 All other property classes

All other property classes refer to properties in the commercial class, industrial class, and all other property classes.

Line 1299 Subtotal

The subtotal is automatically calculated. It is equal to the sum of lines 1210 through line 1230 for each column.

Descriptions of Columns

Column 1 Number of building permits

Enter the total number of building permits for each property class identified.

Column 2 Total value of building permits

Enter the total value of construction associated with the issuance of building permits for each property class identified.

5. INSURED VALUE OF PHYSICAL ASSETS (Schedule 80A)

Enter the insured value of the following tangible capital assets:

Line 1410 Buildings

Enter the insured value of buildings on this line. Include the insured value of contents.

Line 1420 Machinery and equipment

Enter the insured value of machinery and equipment on this line.

Line 1430 Vehicles

Enter the insured value of municipal vehicles on this line.

Line 1497 Other

Please specify other significant fixed assets and enter the insured value on this line.

Line 1498 Other

Please specify other significant fixed assets and enter the insured value on this line.

Line 1499 Subtotal

The subtotal is automatically calculated. It is equal to the sum of lines 1410 through 1498.

6. TOTAL DOLLAR LOSSES DUE TO STRUCTURAL FIRES (Schedule 80A)

Line 1510 Losses due to structural fires, averaged over 3 years (– 2021 - 2023)

Determine the average dollar loss due to structural fires for the reporting year and the two previous years. Note that fire losses are averaged over three years to even out the impact of one-time anomalies. Pertains to all structures within a municipality (includes municipal structures).

A structural fire is an instance of destructive and uncontrolled burning of a building or other structure or its contents, which may or may not be due to an explosion. Examples of other structures include a transmission tower, lighthouse, shed, kiosk, and gazebo.

A structural fire does not include:

- **An explosion that does not result in fire.**
- **A vehicle fire or explosion unless the vehicle is located inside a structure (in which case it is considered part of the structure's contents).**

An open area fire or explosion, as might occur with forest, hedge, or brush.

- **An incident other than a fire that results in a fire department emergency response, such as an over pressure rupture, false fire call, rescue, public hazard, or medical call.**

The definition of total dollar losses is taken from the Ontario Fire Marshal's Occurrence Reporting Manual, which is used by municipal fire departments as a guide in completing Standard Incident Reports.

Estimated dollar loss is defined as the cost of actual damage to property and property contents. This amount includes direct losses resulting from fire, explosion, smoke, water, or other destruction associated with firefighting operations. Not to be included in this total are revenue losses or costs involved due to business interruption, loss of good will, loss of sale, production down time, vacancies, or environmental contamination cleanup. In accordance with Canadian insurance practices, damages and/or destruction of buildings, installed equipment and contents shall be estimated and reported at actual replacement value. For buildings under demolition or other property of little value, the dollar loss is the salvage value of the property lost in the fire.

7. Vacant Home Tax

Line 1710 Number of Properties for Which the Vacant Home Tax was Levied in 2023

Enter the number of properties for which the vacant home tax was levied in 2023.

8. CONSOLIDATED LOCAL BOARDS INCLUDING JOINT LOCAL BOARDS AND ALL LOCAL ENTITIES SET UP BY THE MUNICIPALITY (Schedule 80C)

Part (I) identifies joint local boards which are proportionally consolidated.

Part (II) identifies local boards and local entities which are fully consolidated by the municipality.

Line 0801 to 0849 (I) proportionally consolidated joint local boards

List all local boards which are proportionally consolidated by the municipality. Include joint boards and any other local corporate entities set up by the municipality to provide service to ratepayers.

Line 0851 to 0899 (II) fully consolidated local boards and any local entities set up by the municipality

List all local boards and other entities which are fully consolidated.

Descriptions of Columns

Column 1 Name of board or entity

Enter the name of the local board or other local entity.

Column 3 Board description

Select a Board Description from the drop-down List.

Column 2 Board code

The Board Code corresponds to the Board Description selected in column 3. This is automatically populated.

Column 4 Proportion of total municipal contributions consolidated.

In **part (I)**, report the municipality's percentage share of total municipal contributions to the local board or entity.

In **part (II)**, 100% is automatically shown for each fully consolidated local board or entity.

Column 5 Municipality's share of total municipal contributions (\$)

This column applies to part (I) only. Enter the dollar amount of contributions made by your municipality to the board or entity.

Column 6 Municipality's share of total fee revenues

This column applies to part (I) only. Enter the dollar amount of fee revenues received by your municipality from the local board or entity. This amount is equal to total fee revenues received by the local board or entity times the percentage reported in column 4.

SCHEDULE 80D: Municipal Performance Statistical Information

General Information

Schedule 80D collects statistical information. 80D replaces some of the data points that were in the former schedules 90-95 of the FIR. Municipalities report the data when they are responsible for the service, whether provided by municipal staff or contracted out. This schedule consists of section 9 through 14.

- 9. Building Permit Information (Performance Measures)**
- 10. Planning and development**
- 11. Transportation services**
- 12. Environmental services**
- 13. Recreation services**
- 14. Other revenue (Used for the calculation of Operating Cost).**

In Schedule 80D the number of columns and column headings change with each section to accommodate the information collected.

9. BUILDING PERMIT INFORMATION (PERFORMANCE MEASURES)

Line 1300: What method does your municipality use to determine total construction value?

Municipalities are asked to select the method used to determine the total value of construction activity from a pull-down list in **column 4, Line 1300**. If “Other” is selected, a cell will open, providing space for the municipality to enter a description of the other method in **Line 1302**.

Prior to 2014 the data was reported in SLC 94 1301 03 and SLC 94 1302 03.

Line 1302: If “Other Method” is selected in Line 1300, please describe the method used to determine total construction value.

This field is enabled if “Other Method” is selected on Line 1300.

Column 4 Method used to determine construction value.

Since many municipal building departments charge building permit fees based on the floor area of the building or work requiring a building permit, it is necessary to convert the building area, usually in square meters, to construction value for that particular type of construction.

Municipal methods of determining total construction value are typically based on:

- A standard value schedule, such as:
 - *Hanscomb Yardsticks for Costing*
<http://www.hanscomb.com/Yardsticks.html>
 - *Toronto Area Chief Building Officials Committee (TACBOC) Construction Value Standard.* <http://www.tacboc.ca/about-tacboc/tacboc>
 - *Toronto Real Estate Board's Rough/Advanced Guide to Construction Costs*
http://www.trebcommercial.com/realtor/pdf/rough_guide-green_guide-2012.pdf
- Estimation; and applicant's declared value

A standard value schedule is the preferred method of determining construction value to improve consistency and comparability in reporting results.

Line 1304: Total Value of Construction Activity for 2023 based on permits issued.

Total value of construction activity, based on permits issued is entered in **Line 1304**. Prior to 2014, the data was reported as an average over three years in Schedule (S) 90, Line (L) 0060, and Column (C) 01.

The total value of construction activity is the hard construction or demolition cost, including:

- All general construction, labour, and equipment; plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; elevators and other building services and systems; site services and landscaping inside the property line; contractor's overhead and profit; and provincial sales tax.

These costs will approximate a construction tender in most cases. The value of construction should not include:

- Cost of land, professional design fees; soft costs, such as financing, marketing, legal, appraisal, surveying, soil testing or remediation, development charges; furnishings and process equipment housed in the building; and allowances.

Review of Complete Building Permit Applications:

Please enter the median number of working days to complete building permit applications and issue a permit or not issue a permit. Please provide all reasons for refusal (by Category)

Definition of a complete application

To be considered a complete application, a permit application must meet the requirements of sentence 5 in article 1.3.1.3 of Division C, Administrative Provisions, of the *Building Code*.¹

To be considered a **complete application**, a permit application must be made by the owner or authorized agent on a form approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and all applicable fields and schedules must be completed in the application. All fees must be paid which are required under the applicable municipal by-law, resolution or regulation made under paragraph 7(1)(c) of the *Building Code Act*.

If an application for a building permit is submitted as a complete application, the Chief Building Official may determine within two working days whether an application is complete, which means that it is accompanied by the required plans, specifications, information, and documents and whether the proposed building, construction or demolition will contravene any applicable law.

The starting time for determining the number of working days for the review and notification of the applicant is the first working day after a complete application is submitted. See sentence 7 in article 1.3.1.3. of Division C of the *Building Code* for a discussion of this matter.

The maximum number of working days to review a complete building application and issue a permit or not issue a permit, and provide all reasons for refusal, are outlined in the Building Code under Table 1.3.1.3. and range from 10 to 30 days depending on the class of building. For building permit applications that are not accepted as complete and instead are accepted as incomplete, there are no permit review timeframes under the Building Code.

For the purpose of determining the “median number of days to review a complete building permit application, and issue a permit or not issue a permit, and provide all reasons for refusal, by category”, municipalities should only include applications that are submitted and accepted as complete applications. Do not include building permit applications that are submitted and accepted by the municipality as incomplete.

Generally, municipalities that accept incomplete building permit applications consider the number of working days to review the application, once it is deemed to be complete, as zero (0) days. For purposes of completing this measure, these applications are not to be included when calculating the median number of working days to review a complete application.

If your municipality, over the course of a year, received and accepted only incomplete building permit applications for a particular building permit category, then the corresponding line should be left blank.

If your municipality accepts both complete building permit applications and incomplete applications, include only the building permit applications initially submitted and accepted by the municipality as complete for purposes of calculating the median number of working days to review applications for

¹ The *Building Code* is technically known as *Ontario Regulation 350/06*, under the *Building Code Act, 1992*, and can be accessed using e-Laws:

http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_060350_e.htm

The link for the *Building Code Act, 1992*, on e-Laws is:

http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_92b23_e.htm

each building category.

The categories and the time period within which a permit shall be issued or refused are listed in Table 1.3.1.3 in sentence 10 of Article 1.3.1.3 in Division C of the *Building Code*.

The **method of determining the median number of working days** “to review a complete building permit application and issue a permit or not issue a permit and provide all reasons for refusal” is provided below.

For each permit category:

- Create a list which identifies each building permit application submitted and accepted by the municipality as complete. Include the exact number of working days to review each complete building application, and issue a permit or not issue a permit, and provide all reasons for refusal.
- Next, order the list by the number of working days from lowest to highest. The median is the midpoint observation. For example, in a list of 101 observations, ordered from low to high, the median is observation 51. If the number of observations is even, the two middle observations are averaged.
- Spreadsheet programs, such as Excel, can be used to calculate the median.

Enter the median number of working days for each category on lines 1306 to 1312. Prior to 2014 the data for these four lines was reported in SLC 92 1351-1354 07.

Line 1306: Category 1: Houses (houses not exceeding 3 storeys/ 600 square meters)

Reference: provincial standard is 10 working days.

- A detached house, semi-detached house, townhouse, or row house where no dwelling unit is located above another dwelling unit.
- A detached structure that serves a building listed above, that does not exceed 55 square meters in building area. This would include a deck, shed or the like, if the structure requires a building permit.
- A tent to which section 3.14 of Division B of the *Building Code* applies.
- A sign to which Section 3.15 of Division B of the *Building Code* applies.

Line 1308: Category 2: Small buildings (small commercial/ industrial not exceeding 3 storeys/ 600 square meters)

Reference: provincial standard is 15 working days.

- Buildings having three or fewer stories in building height, not exceeding 600 square meters in building area and which are used for major occupancies, such as:

- Group C, residential occupancies; Group D, business and personal services occupancies; Group E, mercantile occupancies; Group F, Divisions 2 and 3, medium hazard industrial occupancies and low hazard industrial occupancies.

Note that smaller buildings are described in clauses 1.1.2.4. (1)(a), (b), (c) of Division A of the Building Code.

- Farm buildings that do not exceed 600 square meters in building area.

Line 1310: Category 3: Large buildings (large residential/ commercial/ industrial/ institutional)

Reference: provincial standard is 20 working days

- All buildings used for major occupancies classified as:
 - Group A, assembly occupancies; Group B, care or detention occupancies; or Group F, Division 1, high hazard industrial occupancies.

Large buildings listed here are described in clause 1.1.2.2. (1)(a) of Division A of the Building Code.

Buildings exceeding 600 square meters in building area or exceeding three stories in building height and used for major occupancies classified as:

- Group C, residential occupancies; Group D, business and personal services occupancies; Group E, mercantile occupancies, or; Group F, Divisions 2 and 3, medium hazard industrial occupancies and low hazard industrial occupancies.

Large buildings listed here are described in Clause 1.1.2.2. (1)(b) of Division A of the Building Code.

- Farm buildings that exceed 600 square meters in building area.

Line 1312: Category 4: Complex buildings (post disaster buildings, including hospitals, power/water, fire/police/EMS, communications)

Reference: provincial standard is 30 working days

- Post disaster buildings include:
 - a) hospitals, emergency treatment facilities and blood banks; b) telephone exchanges; c) power generating stations and electrical substations; d) control centres for land transportation; e) public water treatment and storage facilities; f) water and sewage pumping stations; g) emergency response facilities; h) fire, rescue and police stations; i) storage facilities for vehicles, or boats used for fire, rescue and police purposes; j) communications facilities including radio and television stations

Note that these post-disaster buildings are listed in the definitions in Article 1.4.1.2 of Division A of the Building Code.

- High buildings: *High buildings are buildings to which provisions of subsection 3.2.6 of Division B of the Building Code apply.*
- Complex buildings with mezzanine: *Complex buildings with mezzanines are buildings to which provisions of Articles 3.2.8.3 to 3.2.8.11 of Division B of the Building Code apply.*

Numbers of building permit applications, by category

To be considered a complete application, a permit application must meet the requirements of sentence 5 in article 1.3.1.3 of Division C of the *Building Code*.

Column 1 Number of complete applications, by category

In column 1, report the number of building permit applications which are submitted and accepted by the municipality as complete applications for each permit category on lines **1314 to 1320**.

Prior to 2014 the data for these lines was reported in SLC 92 1356-159 05.

Zero (0) may be entered in column 1 for any line if no applications for a permit category were submitted and accepted by the municipality as complete.

Column 2 Number of incomplete applications, by category

In column 2, report the number of building permit applications submitted and accepted by the municipality as incomplete for each permit category on lines **1314 to 1320**.

Prior to 2014 the data for these lines was reported in SLC 92 1356-1359 07.

Zero (0) may be entered in column 2 for any line if no incomplete applications were submitted and accepted by the municipality for the permit category.

Column 3 Subtotal: number of complete and incomplete applications

The subtotal for the number of complete and incomplete applications, by category, is automatically calculated in column 3 for lines **1314 to 1322**.

The total number of building permit applications is automatically calculated in SLC 80D 1322 03 and equals the sum of the total number of building permit applications submitted and accepted by the municipality as complete and as incomplete for all categories.

The total number of building permit applications provides a measure of volume for the processing of building permit applications. Municipalities interested in comparing their results may wish to consider the volume and application status (complete/incomplete) of building permit applications in selecting comparators.

10. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Location of residential units within settlement areas

The data can be used to calculate the percentage of new residential units located within settlement areas.

Column 1 Residential units within settlement areas

Use lines **1350 to 1356, column 1**, to report new residential units within settlement areas which involve the construction of new buildings or structures as follows:

Line 1350 Number of residential units in new detached houses

Line 1352 Number of residential units in new semi-detached houses

Line 1354 Number of residential units in new row houses

Line 1356 Number of residential units in new apartments/condo apartments

Prior to 2014 the data for these lines were reported in SLC 92 8171-8174 05.

The subtotal in **line 1358** is automatically calculated as the sum of lines 1350 to 1356.

Column 2 Total residential units

Use lines **1350 to 1356, column 2**, to report total residential units which involve the construction of new buildings or structures as follows:

Line 1350 Number of residential units in new detached houses

Line 1352 Number of residential units in new semi-detached houses

Line 1354 Number of residential units in new row houses

Line 1356 Number of residential units in new apartments/condo apartments

Prior to 2014 the data for these lines were reported in SLC 92 8171-8174 07.

The subtotal in **line 1358** is automatically calculated as the sum of lines 1350 to 1356.

Column 3 Total secondary units

Use lines **1350 to 1356, column 3**, to report total **secondary units** which involve the construction of new buildings or structures as follows:

Line 1350 Number of secondary units in new detached houses

Line 1352 Number of secondary units in new semi-detached houses

Line 1354 Number of secondary units in new row houses

Line 1356 Number of secondary units in new apartments/condo apartments

The subtotal in **line 1358** is automatically calculated as the sum of lines 1350 to 1356.

The number of new residential units should be based on building permit information.

Do not report new residential construction for additions to existing residential buildings or reconstructions that do not involve the creation of additional residential units.

Only the level of municipal government responsible for issuing building permits reports this information.

A residential unit refers to a part of a property consisting of a room or rooms designed and intended for use by one or more persons and usually containing cooking, eating, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities.

Settlement area means areas within cities, towns, villages, or hamlets which have been designated for development in an approved municipal official plan. This includes areas designated for seasonal or shoreline development which have been identified by the municipality as being part of a settlement area.

If no official plan exists in a municipality, settlement area means areas within cities, towns, villages, or hamlets where development is concentrated. It includes existing development, as well as vacant registered and draft approved lots, and immediately surrounding lands, within cities, towns, villages, or hamlets.

Land designated for agricultural purposes in the official plan.

Enter hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31, 2023, in **line 1370**. Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 8163 05.

Report hectares of land specifically designated as agricultural land or bearing any other designation intended to preserve agricultural land in an Official plan as of December 31, 2023.

Where there is no Official Plan, a municipality does not input data.

In Planning Areas where there is a Planning Board, the appropriate information will need to be obtained from the Board to reflect new lot approvals within local municipal boundaries and unincorporated areas.

11. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Line 1710: Roads: Total paved lane kilometers

A lane kilometer is a continuous lane of road which conveys traffic in one direction. Continuous two-way median turn lanes and assumed access lanes may be counted as a single lane. A two-way median turn lane is a continuous centre left turn lane that accepts traffic travelling in both directions.

Unlike previous reporting years, parking, storage, ramp and turning lanes are counted.

Total lane kilometers are determined by multiplying the number of centre line kilometers by the number of lanes, for each road.

- Example: Municipality A has 140 kilometers of roads. All roads have two lanes. Therefore, total lane kilometers equal 280.
- Example: Municipality B has 200 kilometers of roads. Only 30 kilometers have four lanes. Total lane kilometers equal 170 times 2 plus 30 times 4 or 460 total lane km.

When the reporting municipality provides service to another municipality on a contractual basis, the lane kilometers in the denominator refer to lane kilometers in the reporting municipality only.

If a municipality does not report expenses for maintaining particular lane kilometers, it should not include those lane kilometers in the denominator.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 2152 06.

Both the lane kilometers and adequacy must be completed before the FIR is considered complete.

Line 1720: Condition of roads: number of paved lane kilometers where the condition is rated as good to very good.

Enter the number of paved lane kilometers where the condition is rated as good to very good in **line 1720**. Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 2152 05.

This measure assumes that the entire municipal road system has been rated. Please enter in **line 1722** whether the entire road system has been rated or just a sample.

Condition of roads is determined using a Pavement Condition Index (PCI) or the Ministry of Transportation's Roads Inventory Management System (RIMS) or other similar rating system used by the municipality.

The Good Roads Association has a PCI method that includes a decision matrix for determining which roads are rated as good to very good and which roads require repair. For information, please contact the Association at goodroads.ca.

Please indicate the rating system used and year rating was conducted in **line 1725**.

A road rated as good to very good, is a road whose surface distress is minimal, and no maintenance or rehabilitation action is required. Paved (hard top) roads are defined as roads with an asphalt surface, concrete surface, composite pavement, portland cement or surface treatment.

Line 1730: Roads: total unpaved lane kilometers:

Unpaved (loose top) roads are defined as roads with a gravel, stone, or other loose travelling surface. Report only unpaved lane kilometers maintained within your municipality.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 2110 31 or SLC 92 2152 06.

Line 1740: Winter control: total land kilometers maintained in winter.

Report only lane kilometers maintained in winter within your municipality. Winter maintenance of roadways uses the functional definition of “winter control – except sidewalks, parking lots” on line 0621 of Schedule 40.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 2205 31.

Line 1750: Transit: total number of regular service passenger trips on conventional transit in service area

Conventional transit is defined as all regular public transport services as opposed to specialized transit services for persons with disabilities who are unable to access regular public transport services. Conventional transit does not include GO transit.

Include only regular service passenger trips on conventional transit where the fare system is applicable including regular fare, reduced fare, free trips, passes and tickets. Transfers are not counted as passenger trips. Count the number of trips for the full year.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 2303 31.

Line 1755: Transit: population of service area

The population of the service area is defined as the population residing within the built-up area which receives regular transit service. Frequently, local service standards define the population of the service area as the population within 400 meters of service routes.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 2351 06.

Line 1760: Bridges and culverts: total square meters of surface area on bridges and culverts:

Enter the total square meters of surface area on bridges and culverts in **line 1760**.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 2130 31.

A bridge is a structure which provides a roadway or walkway for the passage of vehicles, pedestrians, or cyclists across an obstruction, gap, or facility and which is greater than or equal to three meters in span. A pedestrian bridge is a structure which provides a walkway for pedestrians or cyclists across an obstruction, gap, or facility and which is greater than or equal to three meters in span.

Culverts, (including concrete and steel), is defined as an opening through soil with a span equal to or greater than three meters. Include adjacent multiple cell culverts separated by soil with individual spans greater than or equal to three meters.

Total square meters of surface area on bridges and culverts means the equivalent deck area, including sidewalks and railings. For structures with no measurable deck, such as some rigid frame and pipe structures, the equivalent deck area is the width times the length.

Sum the number of square meters of surface area for all bridges and culverts with a span greater than three meters.

Column 1 Number of structures where the condition of the primary components is rated as good to very good, requiring only repair.

The condition of a bridge or culvert in this measure means the condition of primary components which are the main load carrying components of the structure and includes: the deck, beams, girders, abutments, foundations, etc. Secondary and auxiliary components are not included.

A bridge or culvert is rated as good to very good if distress to primary components is minimal, requiring only maintenance.

Secondary components are any component which helps to distribute loads to primary components or carries wind loads or stabilizes primary components, such as: sidewalk, curb, sway bracing, ballast wall, wingwalls, etc.

Auxiliary components are any component which does not share in the load carrying capacity of the structure and includes deck drains, gutters, catch-basins, etc.

This measure assumes that all bridges and culverts in the municipal road system have been rated. In **line 1768**, please indicate whether all bridges and culverts in the municipal system have been rated or just a sample.

The structural integrity, safety and condition of every bridge shall be determined through the performance of at least one inspection in every second calendar year under the direction of a professional engineer and in accordance with the *Ontario Structure Inspection Manual*, published by the Ministry of Transportation, as it may be amended from time to time.

Please indicate the rating system used and year it was conducted in **line 1769**.

Line 1765: Bridges: enter the number of bridges where the condition of primary components is rated as good to very good, requiring only repair.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 2161 05.

Line 1766: Culverts: entre the number of culverts where the condition of primary components is rated as good to very good, requiring only repair.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 2162 05.

Column 2 Total number

Line 1765: Bridges: total number

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 2161 06.

Line 1766: Culverts: total number

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 2162 06.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Line 1810: Wastewater main backups: total number of backed up mains.

A backup in a wastewater main is defined as an obstruction or hydraulic overload in a municipal system which results in a backup of wastewater which may enter a house. Do not include an obstruction in a lateral line from a house to the wastewater main which results in a backup. Wastewater mains on private property are not measured.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 3154 05.

Line 1815: Wastewater collection/conveyance: total kilometers of wastewater mains

Total kilometers of wastewater mains, means total kilometers of sanitary sewer pipe, plus total kilometers of combined sanitary/storm sewer pipe; and is the responsibility of the municipality. This does not include service connections.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3111 31.

Line 1820: Wastewater treatment and disposal: total mega liters of wastewater treated.

The volume of wastewater treated is defined as the volume at the point where the wastewater enters the treatment plant. A mega liter equals 1,000,000 liters or 1,000 cubic meters. Divide total liters by 1,000,000 and enter the value to three decimal places.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3112 31.

Line 1825: Wastewater bypasses treatment: estimated mega liters of untreated wastewater.

Wastewater which bypasses treatment refers to sewage which is untreated and has by-passed any form of municipal treatment. Note that untreated effluents may occur when the influent exceeds the capacity of the treatment plant. One mega liter equals 1,000,000 liters or 1,000 cubic meters. Divide total liters by 1,000,000 and enter the value to three decimal places.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 3155 05

Line 1835: Urban Storm Water Management: Total kilometers of urban drainage system plus (0.005 kilometers times number of catch basins)

Provide kilometers of storm water mains (storm sewers) and ditches in the urban drainage systems and multiply the number of catch basins. If ditches run along both sides of a road, multiply the number of kilometers by 2.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3209 31.

Line 1840: Rural Storm Water Management: Total kilometers of rural drainage system plus (0.005 kilometers times catch basins)

Provide kilometers of storm water mains and ditches in the rural drainage systems and multiply the number of catch basins. If ditches run along both sides of a road, multiply the number of kilometers by 2.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3210 31.

Line 1845: Water Treatment: Total mega liters of drinking water treated.

Enter total mega liters of drinking water treated. The volume of drinking water treated is defined as the volume at the point where treated water exits the treatment plant. One mega liter equals 1,000,000 liters or 1,000 cubic meters. Divide total liters by 1,000,000 and enter the value to three decimal places.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was in SLC 91 3311 31.

Line 1850: Water Main Breaks: Number of water main breaks in a year.

Record the number of breaks/leaks in municipal water mains which require digging to repair. This does not include service connections.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 3356 05.

Line 1855: Water Distribution/Transmission: Total kilometers of water distribution/transmission pipe.

Include total kilometers of water distribution pipe for which the municipality is responsible. This does not include service connections.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3312 31.

Line 1860: Solid Waste collection: total tonnes collected from all property classes.

Report total tonnes collected from all property classes by the municipality and its contractors, if available. If not available leave blank. Do not include any tonnage for material delivered directly to a transfer station by residents. A tonne is defined as a metric tonne and equal 2,204.62 or 1,000 kilograms.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3404 31.

Line 1865: Solid Waste disposal: total tonnes disposed of from all property classes.

Report total tonnes disposed from all property classes by the municipality, if available. If not available, leave blank. A tonne is defined as a metric tonne and equal 2,204.62 or 1,000 kilograms.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3504 31.

Line 1870: Waste diversion: total tonnes diverted from all property classes.

Report total tonnes diverted from all property classes by the municipality, if available. If not available, leave blank.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3606 31.

13. RECREATION SERVICES

Line 1910: Trails: total kilometers of trails (owned by municipality and third parties)

Report trails owned by the municipalities plus trails owned by third parties where the municipality has a formal lease contract, joint use agreement or reciprocal use agreement. If there no trails, please entre zero, but do not leave blank.

Total kilometers of trails should include the length of all trails that fall under municipal responsibility or control. Include leased trails if there is a formal lease agreement and the trail is managed and controlled by the municipality and made available for public use.

The following criteria are suggested to define a trail: land is dedicated to trail use; trail is mapped; and signage exists.

Trails may support a range of non-motorized and motorized recreational uses. Examples are walking/hiking, bicycling, riding/equestrian, and snowmobiling. Include trails on property owned by third parties if the municipality has a formal lease, joint use agreement or reciprocal agreement.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 7152 05.

Line 1920: Indoor Recreation Facility Space: Square meters of indoor recreation facilities (municipally owned)

Indoor recreation facilities include built or enclosed structures used for the purposes of community recreation and leisure. In the case of multi-use facilities, include only recreation facility space. Multi-purpose rooms may be included if they are used for recreation purposes.

Include only municipally owned indoor recreation facility space. Square meters of indoor recreation facilities owned by third parties are not included in the measure.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 7356 05.

Line 1930: Outdoor Recreation Facility Space: Square meters of outdoor recreation facility space (municipally owned)

Report square meters of outdoor recreation space with controlled access and electrical or mechanical functions (municipally owned). Outdoor recreation facility space is defined as involving some form or operating function (e.g., mechanical, electrical) and some form of controlled access (e.g., entranceways). Square meters of outdoor recreation facilities owned by third parties are not included in the measure.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 92 7359 05.

14. OTHER REVENUE (Used for the calculation of Operating Cost)

The MPMP calculated cost or efficiency measures use standard formulas. In the FIR, costs are reported on a gross basis. Only revenue received from other municipalities are netted out from costs. In developing the formulas for costs measures, there were four exceptions where other revenue was subtracted from operating costs recorded in Schedule 40. These are noted below.

Line 2310: Fire services: other revenue

The Fire Services measure based on operating costs, nets out both revenue from other municipalities and other revenue from expenses. Other revenue is narrowly defined as revenue received for fire services provided outside municipal boundaries. This consists of revenue received for fire services to an Indian band, unorganized areas, or Crown land outside municipal boundaries. Revenue for fire services provided to federal airports and armed forces basis are not considered other revenue because the services is provided within municipal boundaries.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 1103 21.

Line 2320: Paved roads: other revenue

For the Paved Roads measure based on operating costs, other revenue consisting of revenue from utilities for utility cut repairs is netted from operating expenses.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 2111 21.

Line 2330: Solid Waste disposal: other revenue

Other Revenue is subtracted from expenses for Operating Costs. Other revenue refers to revenue from the sale of resources related to disposal activity. Examples include revenue pertaining to electricity production and landfill gas (e.g. methane), including landfill gas credits, royalties and sales. Revenue from tipping fees, user fees, grants or Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO) is not subtracted.

Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 2111 21.

Line 2340: Waste diversion: other revenue

Other revenue refers to revenue from the sale of resources related to diversion activities. Examples include revenue pertaining to electricity production and landfill gas (e.g., methane), including landfill gas credits, royalties, and sales of recyclable materials. Revenue from tipping fees and user fees are not to be reported as other revenue. Other revenue does not refer to user fees, grants, or funding from Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO). Prior to 2014 the data for this line was reported in SLC 91 3606 21.

Line 2370: Assessment on exempt properties (Enter data from returned roll)

This line contains assessment for properties which are exempt from taxes and do not make Payments-in-Lieu of taxes. The municipality must enter this amount using the returned roll. The returned roll used to set tax rates for the reporting year should be used.

Examples of exempt properties under section 3 of the Assessment Act include churches, certain charitable institutions, small theatres, large non-profit theatres, hydro-electric generating stations, etc. Please see the Assessment Act for a further description.

The assessment of exempt properties is added to Phased-in Taxable Assessment (SLC 22 9299 16) and Phased in PIL Assessment (SLC 24 9299 16) to determine total property assessment, which is used as the denominator for fire service efficiency measures in the MPMP.

Schedule 81: Annual Debt Repayment Limit (ARL):

The annual debt and financial obligation limit for municipalities is determined under ONTARIO REGULATION 403/02: debt and financial obligation limits.

Under the above-mentioned regulation:

The Ministry shall inform the treasurer of the municipality in writing of the limit.

Before authorizing any specific work or class of work or any increase in expenditure for a previously authorized specific work or class of work that would require a long-term debt or financial obligation described in section 2, the council of the municipality shall have its treasurer calculate an updated limit using the most recent debt and financial obligation limit determined by the Ministry.

All the rows in this schedule except for line 2410 are automatically populated from the schedules, rows and columns indicated in the ARL schedule.

Please complete line 2410: Fees and Revenue for Joint Local Boards for Homes for the Aged.

Please understand that the Ministry of Municipal Affairs will review the ARL schedule and send out a confirmation of the Annual Repayment Limit as required by Ontario Regulation 403/02.

Schedule 83: NOTES

This schedule is to be used for additional notes on the various schedules in the **2023 FIR**.

Notes should be used to provide information about variances between municipal audited financial statements and Financial Information Return balances, as well as other transactions, circumstances or events as needed.

Line 0010	Schedule 10	Please enter additional notes for schedule 10.
Line 0020	Schedule 12	Please enter additional notes for schedule 12.
Line 0030	Schedule 40	Please enter additional notes for schedule 40.
Line 0040	Schedule 51	Please enter additional notes for schedule 51.
Line 0050	Schedule 53	Please enter additional notes for schedule 53.
Line 0060	Schedule 54	Please enter additional notes for schedule 54.
Line 0070	Schedule 60	Please enter additional notes for schedule 60, 61, & 62.
Line 0080	Schedule 70	Please enter additional notes for schedule 70.
Line 0090	Schedule 74	Please enter additional notes for schedule 74.
Line 0110	Schedule - Other:	Please enter additional notes for any schedule not listed above.