HALDIMAND COUNTY

2022 Draft Tax Supported Operating Budget



Unbudgeted Expenditures

Municipal Act provides ability to not budget for specific expenditures:

- Amortization of Capital Assets
- Post Employment Benefits
- Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Costs



Council Approved Budget Guidelines

- Annual assessment growth is to be used as follows:
 - Fund the annual capital-related tax supported capital requirements
 - Fund growth related impacts and new initiatives/service level enhancements
- New/enhanced services, beyond available assessment growth
 - Only considered if the net levy impact can be mitigated on a consolidated, corporatewide basis; and
 - The individual business case provides for offsetting revenue sources, efficiency improvements or cost savings
- Funding related to Council approved new initiatives would be considered above and beyond the base budget requirements
- One-time Covid costs are to be offset by Safe Restart Funding, where applicable

2021 Preliminary Surplus

Forecasted **Surplus** of \$4.5million

Major **Savings** Include:

- Corporate Wide Salaries & Benefits:	\$2.3 million
- Solid Waste – Blue Box Commodity Revenues:	\$310,000
- Taxation – Supplementary Billings:	\$267,000
- Engineering Fees/Recoveries:	\$254,000
- Planning & Development Fees:	\$220,000
- Tax Rebates & Write-offs:	\$105,000
- Arena Utilities:	\$235,000
Major <u>Deficits</u> Include:	
 Winter Control – Materials & Contracted Services 	(\$512,000)
- Policing – OPP Contract	(\$128,000)



2021 Preliminary Surplus

Covid Impacts - **\$1,475,692**

	Total 2021 Covid
	Funding
Covid impacts	
Licenses (Marriage, Lottery, etc)	(11,880)
POA fines	(62,390)
Arena Revenues	(418,024)
Pool Programs	(32,988)
Public Health	(813,400)
Other Nominal Items from 2021 Budget	(137,010)
Total 2021 Covid Impacts	(1,475,692)

Summary of Safe Restart Funding	2020	2021
Opening Balance	-	1,165,607
Received	2,532,800	1,142,248
Spent	(1,367,193)	(1,475,692)
Closing Balance, Safe Restart Funding	1,165,607	832,163



Major Drivers

2022 Draft Municipal Levy Increase of \$3,509,340

Levy Increases:	
Salaries and benefits - base changes (negotiated, contractual and legislated)	742,880
Insurance (2022 estimated increase)	68,960
Winter Control - Standby Charge and Sidewalks Contracted Services Increases	265,000
OPP Contract increase as per 2022 estimate	254,740
Solid Waste – Waste Collection Contract (\$96K); Recycling Contract (\$64K)	160,120
Capital Levy Increase	725,500
Council Approved - Prior Year One-Time Items	163,000
Council Approved Initiative - Affordable Housing	684,400
Council Approved Initiatives - (net of applicable funding)	313,100
New/Enhanced Service Initiatives - (net of applicable funding)	741,840
	\$ 4,119,540



Major Drivers

Levy Decreases:	
Ontario Municipal Partnership Funding Increase	(162,000)
Travel, Professional Development – Corporate Wide	(67,680)
Taxation – Supplementary Billings	(75,000)
Solid Waste - Primarily due to Decrease in Leachate Costs, Blue Box Revenue Increases	(170,160)
2022 User Fee Indexing	(80,870)
Other adjustments under \$100K	(54,490)
	\$ (610,200)



Assessment & Tax Impacts

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Avg.
Municipal Levy Increase (%)	4.06	5.44	3.87	3.91	4.84	4.42
Assessment Growth (\$)	2.29	2.67	2.50	1.95	2.73	2.43
Education Tax Room (%)	0.38	0.61	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.23
Tax Impact (%)	1.48	1.40	2.16	1.96	2.11	1.77



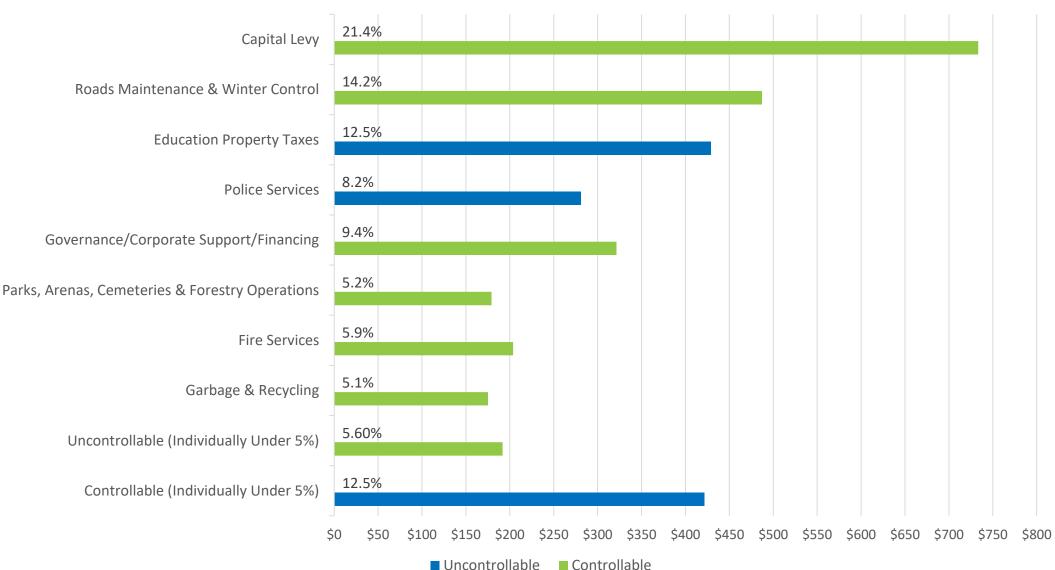
Other Factors Impacting Property Taxes

- Impacts on Property Taxes:
 - Assessment Changes/Shifts related to growth
 - 2022 reassessment postponed
 - Education Tax Rates
 - Municipal Levy Requirements
 - Tax Policy Decisions
 - Optional Property tax sub-classes
 - Tax Ratios shift burdens to other classes (typically residential)
 - Amendments to collectors role (i.e. assessment changes) up to start of May 2022



Average Residential Tax Bill – Allocation by Services







Impact on Average Residential Home

2021

Property Taxes \$3,354

2022

Property taxes \$3,424



Increase \$74 or 2.11% (approx. \$5.87/month)



Future Impacts on Tax Supported Operating Budgets

- Inflationary impacts on commodity prices and fuel escalation impacts;
- Impacts of future salary negotiations tied to general inflationary trends;
- Increased pressures to provide Affordable Housing across the Province;
- Sustainable growth to offset growth-related costs;
- Uncertainty of future upper tier grant funding (OMPF, OCIF, etc.);
- Political change Federal, Provincial and Municipal

