



City of
Peterborough

2009 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Appendix C

2009 Assessment and Tax Rate

Supplementary Information

Taxable Assessment

Re-assessment now on four year cycle

As part of the 2007 Ontario Budget, the Liberal government announced plans to improve the property tax system to make it “fair, predictable and sustainable”. These plans included a four-year reassessment cycle. Initially, all properties in Ontario were reassessed, as of January 1, 2005, for the 2006 taxation year. Reassessments were planned to take place annually thereafter. However, in 2006, when the Ontario Ombudsman reviewed the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), he made a number of recommendations. To give MPAC sufficient time to review and implement the recommendations, the Province declared a two-year freeze on reassessments for the 2007 and 2008 property tax calculations.

This reassessment suspension is now over. On November 17, 2008, MPAC will be sending every property owner in the City an assessment notice with the value of their property as at January 1, 2008, which will be used for taxation purposes for the next four years starting in 2009. To provide stability and predictability to taxpayers, the government is proposing that subsequent reassessments be conducted every four years, coupled with a mandatory phase-in program. The 2008 final assessment roll, for 2009 taxation purposes, will be returned to the City on December 9, 2008.

Mandatory phase-in of assessment

In order to mitigate the impact of reassessments, changes to property values are being phased-in equally over a four-year period at a rate of 25% per year. This phase-in program is to be handled by the assessment office as it is phasing in the assessment itself not the tax implications.

This phase-in program applies to all property classes, and only to properties that experience an assessment increase. All increases are subject to the phase-in regardless of the amount. By the 2012 taxation year, all properties will be paying taxes on their full “destination assessment”, that being the January 1, 2008 value.

For example, a residential property, where the January 1, 2005 value was \$200,000 and the January 1, 2008 value is increasing to \$240,000, experiences an overall value increase of \$40,000, or 20%. In past reassessments, the \$40,000 CVA increase would have been realized in one year. With the new phase-in program, the final “destination” value of \$240,000 is not attained until year four. Chart 1 shows the affect of this sample assessment phase-in.

Chart 1
Sample Phase-in for a Property where the Assessment is increasing from \$200,000 to \$240,000.

Taxation Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Valuation Date	Jan 1, 2005	Jan 1, 2008	Jan 1, 2008	Jan 1, 2008	Jan 1, 2008	Jan 1, 2012
CVA	\$200,000	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$240,000	--
Phase-In	--	25%	50%	75%	100%	--
CVA for Taxation	\$200,000	\$210,000	\$220,000	\$230,000	\$240,000	--

Properties that experience a decrease in value between the two reassessment years receive their decrease immediately. These values are not subject to a phase-in.

Effects on Business Classes

Properties in the Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Residential tax classes were not part of the original assessment phase-in program that was announced in the 2007 Ontario Budget. However, as part of the 2008 Ontario Budget, they became included in the program. These properties are also subject to the existing capping/clawback legislation.

This amendment was introduced to ensure that business taxpayers would benefit from the same increased predictability that the phase-in of assessments will provide to homeowners. It is also intended to maintain equity and consistency between different classes of properties.

The phasing-in of reassessment increases over four years will reduce the overall cost of the capping program and ease the burden on property owners that are paying higher taxes due to the claw-back.

In addition, beginning in 2009, municipalities will have the option of removing properties from the capping and clawback system once they have reached their full Current Value Assessment (CVA) level. Historically, in a reassessment year, properties that may have already been paying CVA tax could experience a large enough change in assessment to throw them back into the capping and clawback program. This option will be further examined and discussed in the 2009 Tax Policy Report that will be presented to a Committee of the Whole meeting in early 2009.

Chart 2 provides a summary of the re-assessment cycles that have happened since Current Value Assessment was introduced.

Chart 2
Re-assessment cycles - 1998-2012

Reassessment Cycles 1998 - 2012

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>ASSESSED VALUE</u>
1998 - 2000	Current Value on June 30, 1996
2001	Current Value on June 30, 1999
2002	Current Value on June 30, 1999
2003	Current Value on June 30, 2001
2004	Current Value on June 30, 2003
2005	Current Value on June 30, 2003
2006-2008	January 1, 2005
2009 - 2012	January 1, 2008

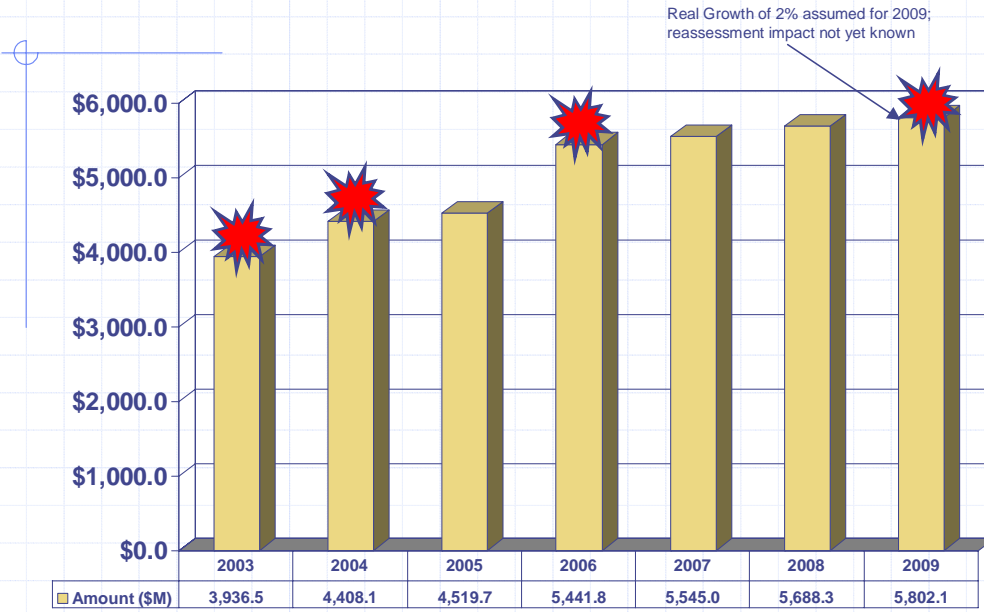
Real taxable assessment increase assumed to be 2% (\$113.8 M)

The City's total taxable current value assessment (CVA) is determined by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC). "Real" growth in CVA, as opposed to reassessment growth, has been estimated to be 2% for 2009. Final, or preliminary, assessment figures were not available from MPAC as of the budget print date. As noted above, the 2008 final assessment roll for 2009 taxation purposes will be returned to the City on December 9, 2008. After this date, budgeted 2009 tax rates for all property classes will be recalculated to take into account the new assessment base and the approved net tax levy.

For the purposes of Budget Committee discussions, it has been assumed that the median residential assessment for a single family dwelling (not on water) for 2009 will be \$170,000, the same as it was for 2008.

Chart 3
CVA totals for the years 2003-2009

CVA for the years - 2003 to 2009
(Millions)

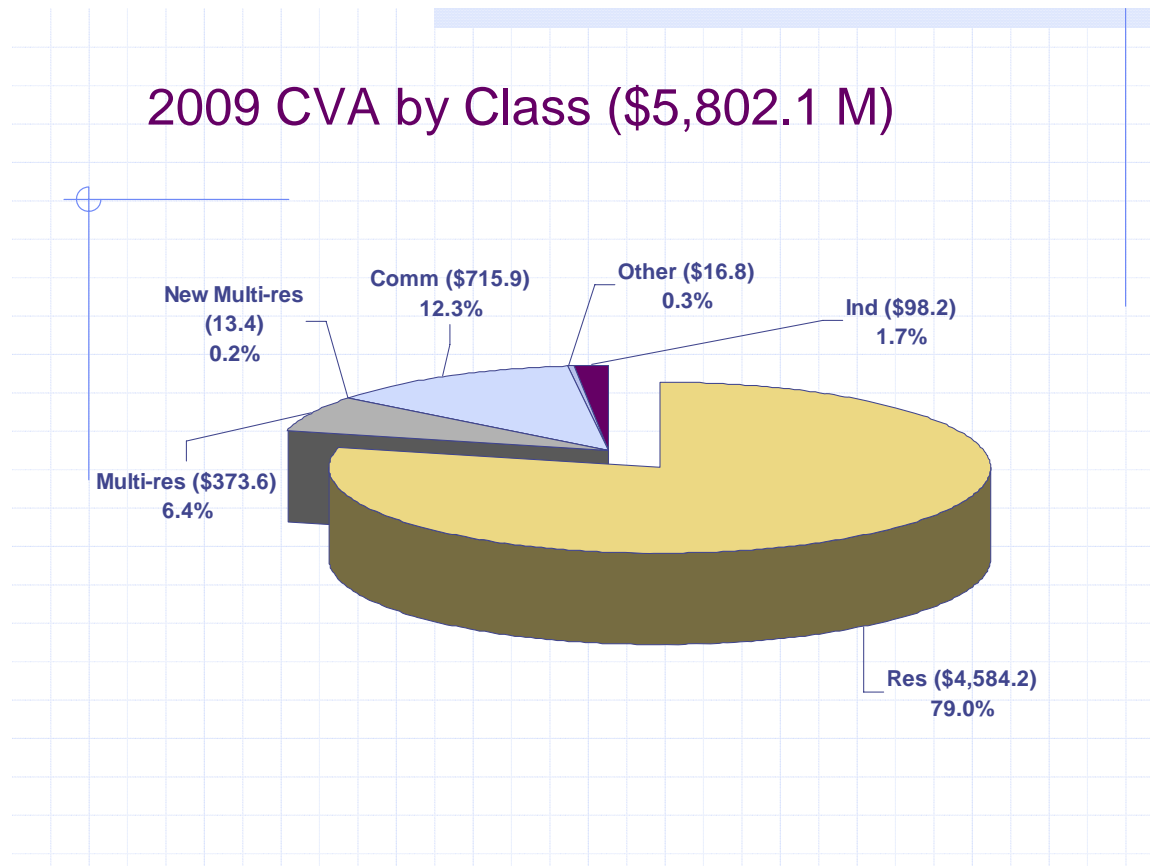


 Re assessment year

2009 CVA by classes

Chart 4 shows the relative breakdown of the total \$5.8 billion 2009 taxable assessment by type.

Chart 4 2009 Taxable CVA by class



As can be seen, the residential category is by far the largest component at 79.0%.

2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH**2009 Operating Budget Summaries**

DEPARTMENT - ACTIVITY	Page ref	2008 Approved	2008 Preliminary Actual	2009 Recommended	Variances 2008 - 2009 Budget	
					Over (Under) 2008 Budget %	Over (Under) 2008 Budget \$
CURRENT VALUE ASSESSMENT						
Residential						
Residential (Taxable)		4,494,281,136	4,494,281,136	4,584,166,759	2.0%	89,885,623
Residential (Exempt for Garbage)		177,764,000	177,764,000	167,340,003	-5.9%	(10,423,997)
Multiresidential		366,255,060	366,255,060	373,580,161	2.0%	7,325,101
New Multi-residential		13,115,250	13,115,250	13,377,555	2.0%	262,305
Farm Property/Farm Land Awaiting Development		3,295,340	3,295,340	3,361,247	2.0%	65,907
Subtotal Residential		5,054,710,786	5,054,710,786	5,141,825,725	1.7%	87,114,939
Commercial						
Commercial Class		684,713,305	684,713,305	698,407,571	2.0%	13,694,266
Commercial Class, Excess Lands & Vacant Units		9,889,078	9,889,078	10,086,860	2.0%	197,782
Commercial Class, Vacant Land		7,298,200	7,298,200	7,444,164	2.0%	145,964
Subtotal Commercial		701,900,583	701,900,583	715,938,595	2.0%	14,038,012
Industrial						
Industrial Class		91,981,696	91,981,696	93,821,330	2.0%	1,839,634
Industrial Tax Vacant Unit/Excess		2,623,675	2,623,675	2,676,149	2.0%	52,474
Industrial Class, Vacant Lands		1,723,200	1,723,200	1,757,664	2.0%	34,464
Subtotal Industrial		96,328,571	96,328,571	98,255,143	2.0%	1,926,572
Pipeline		13,128,000	13,128,000	13,390,560	2.0%	262,560
Grand Total		5,866,067,940	5,866,067,940	5,969,410,023	1.8%	103,342,083
Excluding Exempt		5,688,303,940	5,688,303,940	5,802,070,020	2.0%	113,766,080

Tax Ratios and Tax Rates

Section 308 of the Municipal Act 2001 requires single tier municipalities to pass a by-law to establish the tax ratios for each property class no later than April 30 each year.

Tax ratios were introduced as part of the 1998 tax reforms as a means of weighting assessment so that ultimate relative tax burdens could be affected by changing the ratios. For 1998, the City opted to use transition tax ratios that maintained the relative tax burden between 1997 and 1998, and minimized potential impacts of the assessment reforms on property classes.

Tax ratios affect relationship between residential and other tax rates

Tax ratios have a direct bearing on the tax rate calculations and ultimately determine the relationship that industrial, commercial, and multi-residential municipal tax rates have to the residential tax rate. For the 2008 taxation year, through Report FAFS07-004 - 2007 Tax Policies, approved by Council on April 30, 2007, the following recommendations were approved:

- i) That starting in 2008, one-half of the revenue generated from the real assessment growth in the multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes be given back to that particular class as a tax ratio reduction with a goal that the tax ratios for the multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes be reduced until they equal 1.50.*
- ii) That this process be reviewed each year and endorsed by Council as part of the budget process.*

Report CPFPRS08-003 2008 Tax Policies, Education Rates, BMA Municipal Study continued this policy through the following recommendation:

- i) That the Tax Ratio Reduction Program be continued in 2009 in that one-half of the revenue generated from the real assessment growth in the multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes be given back to that particular class as a tax ratio reduction with a goal that the tax ratios for the multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes be reduced until they equal 1.50.*

This strategy has been adopted as a means of providing relief to the multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes without shifting the tax burden directly to the residential class.

It is not possible to use the current year real assessment growth as final assessment numbers are not known at the time that budgets are prepared. The previous year's real growth assessment (2007 to 2008 real CVA growth x 2007 tax rates x 50%) is being used to calculate the percentage decrease in the tax ratio. As the industrial class did

2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

not see any assessment growth from 2007 to 2008, the 2009 tax ratio for these properties is budgeted at the same level as 2008.

As mentioned above, while the new policy does not directly shift the tax burden to the residential class, it does mean the residential class is not benefiting for one-half of the real growth in the multi-residential, commercial and industrial classes. If the tax ratios had remained the same as in 2008, the residential class would benefit from all the real growth and the residential tax rate would be 4.4%, or 0.3% lower than the 4.7% municipal residential tax rate proposed.

This Budget has been prepared assuming the same tax ratio reduction program as previously approved and the 2009 tax ratios are set out in the 2009 Tax Ratios Summary on the following page.

Appendix C
2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

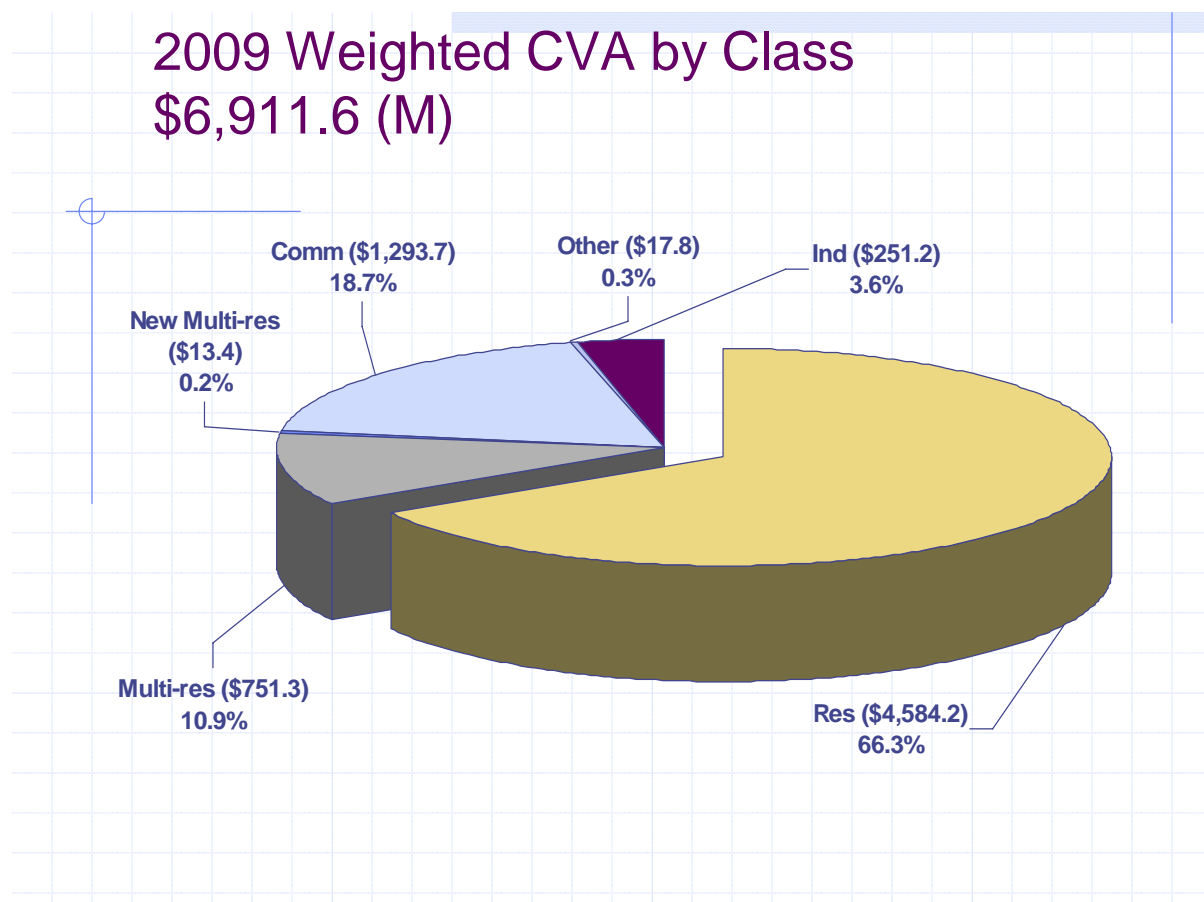
CITY OF PETERBOROUGH
2009 Operating Budget Summaries

DEPARTMENT - ACTIVITY	Page ref	2008 Approved	2008 Preliminary Actual	2009 Recommended	Variances 2008 - 2009 Budget	
					Over (Under) 2008 Budget %	Over (Under) 2008 Budget \$
TAX RATIOS						
Residential						
Residential		1.00000000	1.00000000	1.00000000		
Multiresidential		2.02520000	2.02520000	2.01110000	-0.7%	(0.0141000)
New Multi-residential		1.00000000	1.00000000	1.00000000		
Farm Property/Farm Land Awaiting Development		0.25000000	0.25000000	0.25000000		
Commercial						
Commercial Class		1.84190000	1.84190000	1.82040000	-1.2%	(0.0215000)
Commercial Class, Excess Lands & Vacant Units		1.28933000	1.28933000	1.27428000	-1.2%	(0.0150500)
Commercial Class, Vacant Land		1.28933000	1.28933000	1.27428000	-1.2%	(0.0150500)
Industrial						
Industrial Class		2.59760000	2.59760000	2.59760000		
Industrial Tax Vacant Unit/Excess		1.68844000	1.68844000	1.68844000		
Industrial Class, Vacant Lands		1.68844000	1.68844000	1.68844000		
Pipeline						
		1.27060000	1.27060000	1.27060000		

Weighted Taxable Assessment

Current Value Assessment, multiplied by the applicable tax ratios, generates weighted taxable assessment as shown on the next summary and ultimately impacts the relative tax burden of each property.

Chart 5
2009 Weighted Taxable CVA by class



Appendix C
2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH						
2009 Operating Budget Summaries						
DEPARTMENT - ACTIVITY	Page ref	2008 Approved	2008 Preliminary Actual	2009 Recommended	Variances 2008 - 2009 Budget	
					Over (Under) 2008 Budget %	Over (Under) 2008 Budget \$
WEIGHTED CURRENT VALUE ASSESSMENT						
Residential						
Residential		4,494,281,136	4,494,281,136	4,584,166,759	2.0%	89,885,623
Residential (Exempt for Garbage)		177,764,000	177,764,000	167,340,003	-5.9%	(10,423,997)
Multiresidential		741,739,748	741,739,748	751,307,062	1.3%	9,567,314
New Multi-residential		13,115,250	13,115,250	13,377,555	2.0%	262,305
Farm Property/Farm Land Awaiting Development		823,835	823,835	840,312	2.0%	16,477
Subtotal Residential		5,427,723,969	5,427,723,969	5,517,031,691	1.6%	89,307,722
Commercial						
Commercial Class		1,261,173,436	1,261,173,436	1,271,381,142	0.8%	10,207,706
Commercial Class, Excess Lands & Vacant Units		12,750,285	12,750,285	12,853,484	0.8%	103,199
Commercial Class, Vacant Land		9,409,788	9,409,788	9,485,949	0.8%	76,161
Subtotal Commercial		1,283,333,509	1,283,333,509	1,293,720,575	0.8%	10,387,066
Industrial						
Industrial Class		238,931,654	238,931,654	243,710,287	2.0%	4,778,633
Industrial Tax Vacant Unit/Excess		4,429,918	4,429,918	4,518,517	2.0%	88,599
Industrial Class, Vacant Lands		2,909,520	2,909,520	2,967,710	2.0%	58,190
Subtotal Industrial		246,271,092	246,271,092	251,196,514	2.0%	4,925,422
Pipeline		16,680,437	16,680,437	17,014,046	2.0%	333,609
Grand Total		6,974,009,007	6,974,009,007	7,078,962,826	1.5%	104,953,819
Grand Total excluding exempt		6,796,245,007	6,796,245,007	6,911,622,823	1.7%	115,377,816

Municipal tax rate calculation

The 2009 residential municipal tax rate is calculated by dividing the total net tax levy requirements for the year (\$89.8 million) by the total taxable weighted assessment (\$6,911.6 million). The residential tax rate is then multiplied by each of the other classes' applicable tax ratios to determine the tax rates for the other classes.

For example, the 1.2996330% residential tax rate for 2009 is calculated as follows:

A - Total 2009 net tax levy = \$89,825,725

B – Total weighted taxable assessment = \$ 6,911,622,823

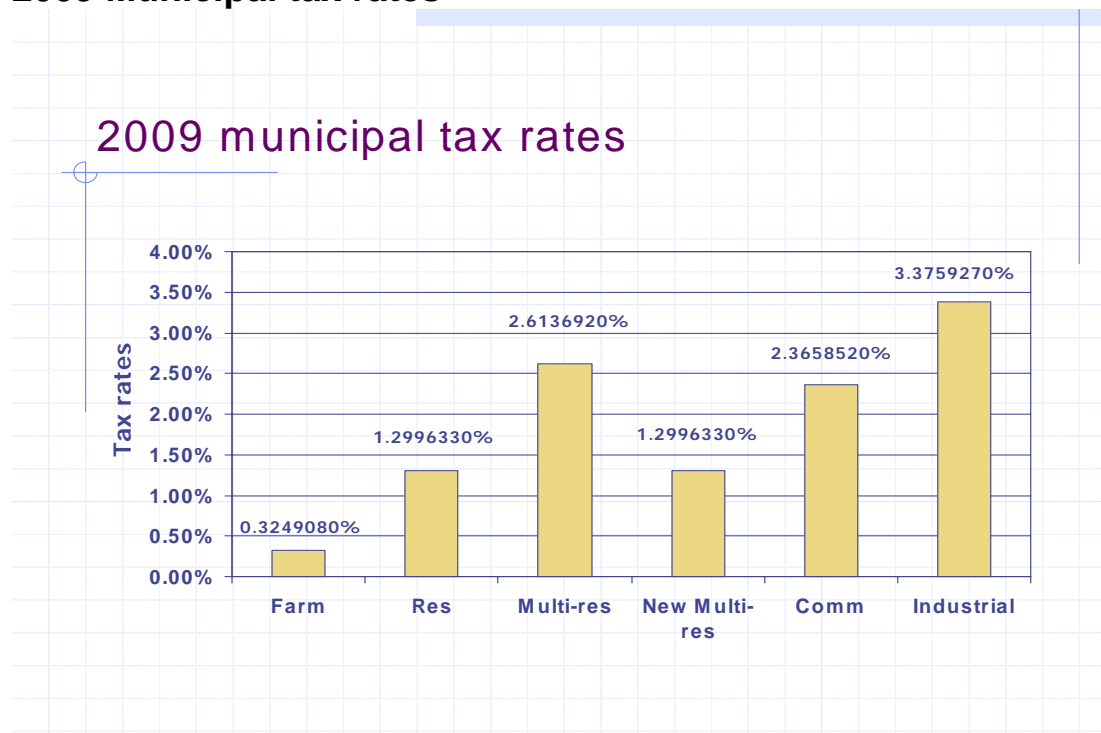
C – Residential tax rate = 1.2996330% ($\$89,825,725 / \$6,911,622,823$) X 100

The 2.6136920% multi-residential rate for 2009 is calculated then by multiplying the 1.2996330% residential tax rate times the 2.0111 multi-residential tax ratio.

Since the tax ratios for the multi-residential and commercial classes have changed, the 2009 municipal tax rates have increased by varying percentages.

The 2009 tax rates by class are highlighted in Chart 6.

Chart 6
2009 Municipal tax rates



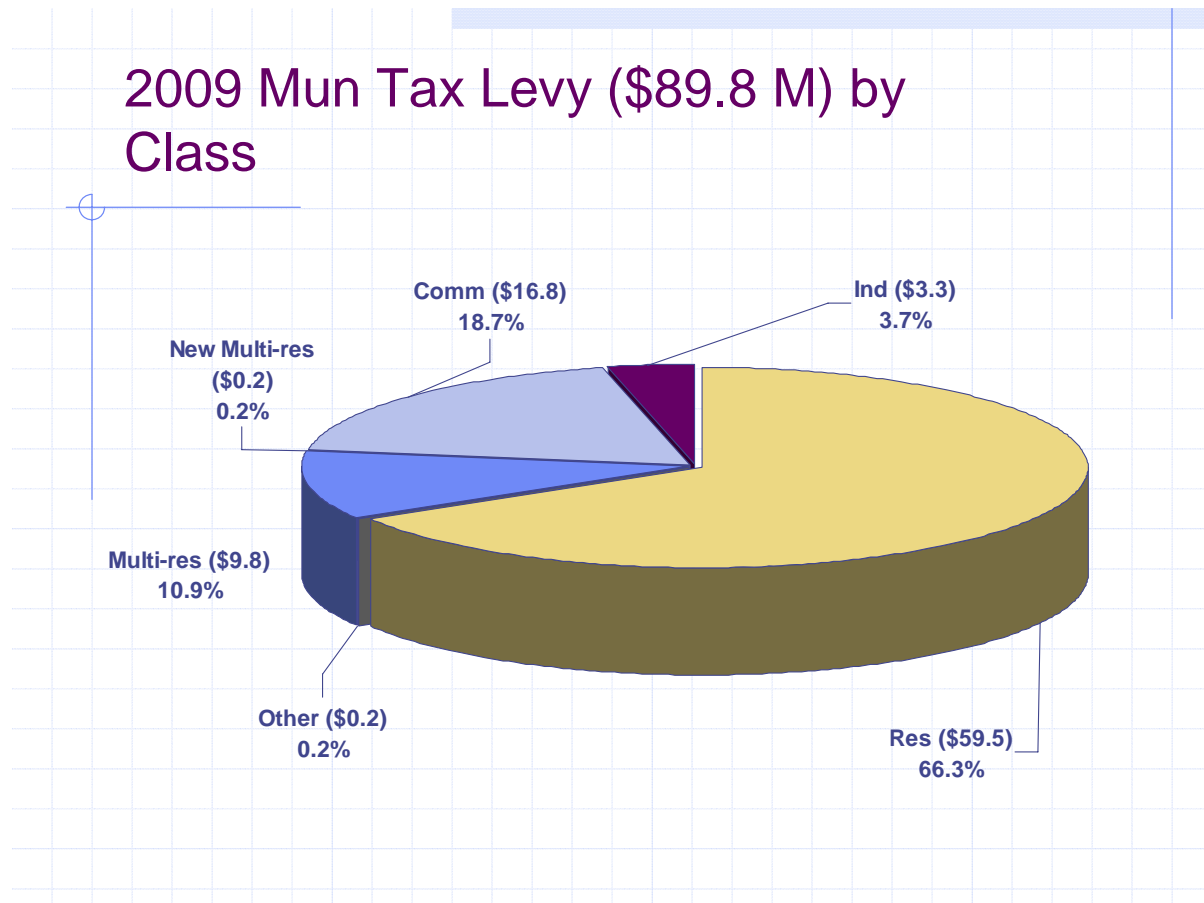
Appendix C
2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH						
2009 Operating Budget Summaries						
DEPARTMENT - ACTIVITY	Page ref	2008 Approved	2008 Preliminary Actual	2009 Recommended	Variances 2008 - 2009 Budget	
					Over (Under) 2008 Budget %	Over (Under) 2008 Budget \$
MUNICIPAL TAX RATES						
<u>Residential</u>						
Residential		1.2413430%	1.2413430%	1.2996330%	4.7%	0.058290%
Residential garbage (Included above)		0.0209940%	0.0209940%	0.0318080%	51.5%	0.010814%
Multiresidential		2.5139680%	2.5139680%	2.6136920%	4.0%	0.099724%
New Multi-residential		1.2413430%	1.2413430%	1.2996330%	4.7%	0.058290%
Farm Property/Farm Land Awaiting Development		0.3103360%	0.3103360%	0.3249080%	4.7%	0.014572%
<u>Commercial</u>						
Commercial Class		2.2864300%	2.2864300%	2.3658520%	3.5%	0.079422%
Commercial Class, Excess Lands & Vacant Units		1.6005010%	1.6005010%	1.6560960%	3.5%	0.055595%
Commercial Class, Vacant Land		1.6005010%	1.6005010%	1.6560960%	3.5%	0.055595%
<u>Industrial</u>						
Industrial Class		3.2245130%	3.2245130%	3.3759270%	4.7%	0.151414%
Industrial Tax Vacant Unit/Excess		2.0959330%	2.0959330%	2.1943520%	4.7%	0.098419%
Industrial Class, Vacant Lands		2.0959330%	2.0959330%	2.1943520%	4.7%	0.098419%
<u>Pipeline</u>						
		1.5772500%	1.5772500%	1.6513140%	4.7%	0.074064%

Municipal Tax Levy By Class

The combination of CVA, tax ratios, weighted assessment, and tax rates results in municipal taxes levied by class as depicted in Chart 7 and as shown on the next page.

Chart 7
2009 Municipal Tax Levy By Class



As can be seen, the Residential class comprises the largest component at 66.3% of the total. The total levy includes both the general municipal and garbage tax levies.

Appendix C
2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH
2009 Operating Budget Summaries

DEPARTMENT - ACTIVITY	Page ref	2008 Approved	2008 Preliminary Actual	2009 Recommended	Variances 2008 - 2009 Budget	
					Over (Under) 2008 Budget %	Over (Under) 2008 Budget \$
TAX LEVY						
<u>Residential</u>						
Residential		55,789,444	55,789,444	59,577,344	6.8%	3,787,900
Multiresidential		9,207,535	9,207,535	9,764,235	6.0%	556,700
New Multi-residential		162,805	162,805	173,859	6.8%	11,054
Farm Property/Farm Land Awaiting Development		10,227	10,227	10,921	6.8%	694
		65,170,011	65,170,011	69,526,359	6.7%	4,356,348
<u>Commercial Industrial & Business</u>						
<u>Commercial</u>						
Commercial Class		15,655,490	15,655,490	16,523,289	5.5%	867,799
Commercial Class, Excess Lands & Vacant Units		158,275	158,275	167,048	5.5%	8,773
Commercial Class, Vacant Land		116,808	116,808	123,283	5.5%	6,475
		15,930,573	15,930,573	16,813,620	5.5%	883,047
<u>Industrial</u>						
Industrial Class		2,965,962	2,965,962	3,167,340	6.8%	201,378
Industrial Tax Vacant Unit/Excess		54,990	54,990	58,724	6.8%	3,734
Industrial Class, Vacant Lands		36,117	36,117	38,569	6.8%	2,452
		3,057,069	3,057,069	3,264,633	6.8%	207,564
Pipeline		207,063	207,063	221,113	6.8%	14,050
Total Levied By Tax Rate		84,364,716	84,364,716	89,825,725	6.5%	5,461,009

Historical gross expenditures, net tax levy, taxable CVA, residential tax rates

Chart 8 below shows historical gross expenditures, net tax levy, taxable CVA and residential tax rate changes for the years 2005-2009.

Chart 8
Gross Expenditures, Net Tax Levy, CVA change, Res Mun Tax Rate Change
For the years 2005 - 2009

Gross & Net Exp, CVA, Mun Tax Rate 2005-2009

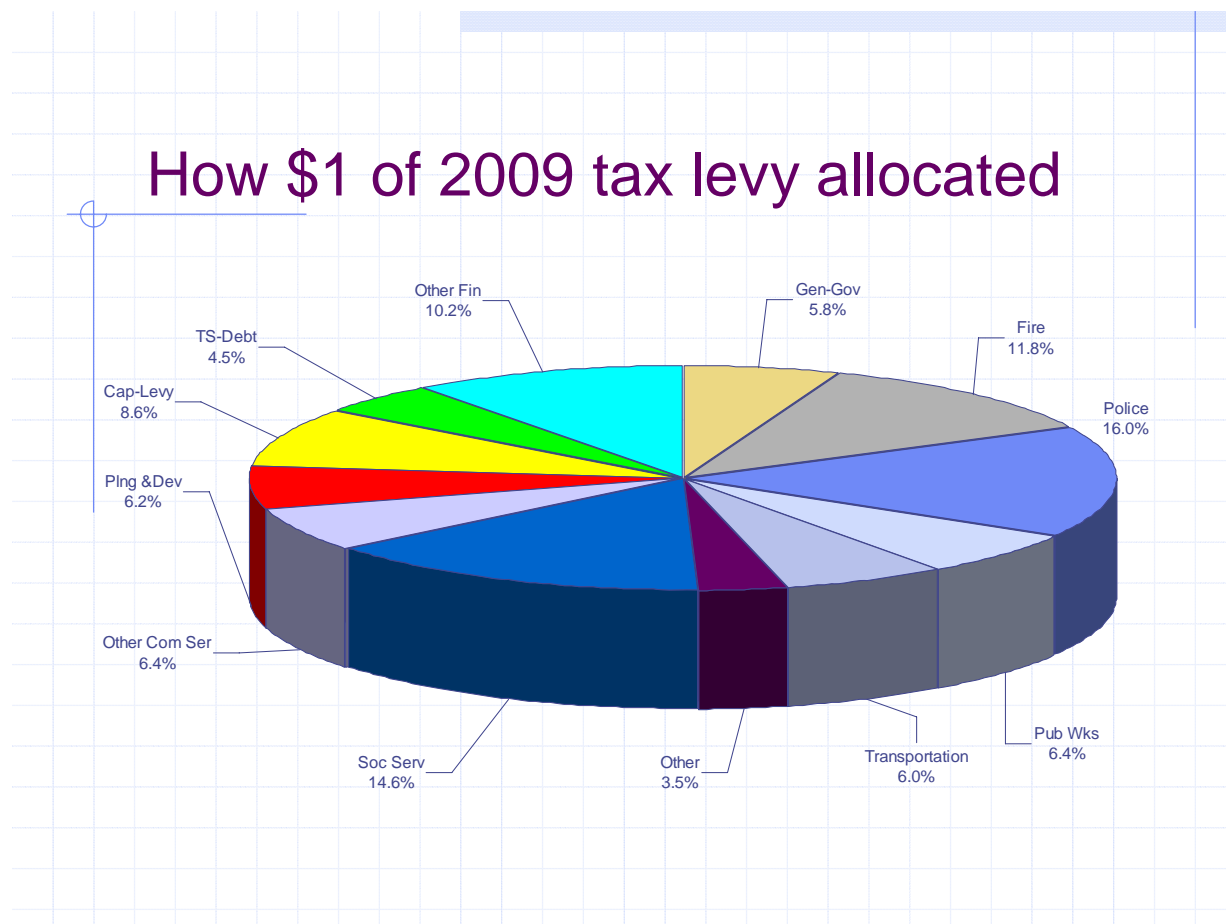
Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross expenditures	161,676,234	175,644,641	185,420,038	187,146,096	193,073,021
\$ change	17,819,689	13,968,407	9,775,397	1,726,058	5,926,925
% change	12.4%	8.6%	5.6%	0.9%	3.2%
Net Tax Levy	73,268,235	77,238,449	81,378,984	84,364,716	89,825,725
\$ change	4,371,735	3,970,214	4,140,535	2,985,732	5,461,009
% change	6.3%	5.4%	5.4%	3.7%	6.5%
Taxable CVA Excluding Exempt	4,519,720,020	5,441,759,705	5,544,961,820	5,688,303,940	5,802,070,020
\$ change	111,598,900	922,039,685	103,202,115	143,342,120	113,766,080
CVA % change	2.5%	20.4%	1.9%	2.6%	2.0%
Res Mun Tax Rate	1.32870%	1.176350%	1.215394%	1.241343%	1.299633%
Res Mun Tax Rate % change	4.0%	-11.5%	3.3%	2.1%	4.7%

What a Residential Taxpayer pays for Municipal Services for the year 2009

Chart 10 shows what a typical homeowner with a home assessed at \$170,000 will pay for municipal services for the 2009 taxation year if the draft 2009 Budget documents are approved as presented.

The components of Chart 10 are charted in pie graph form in Chart 9 to show how one dollar of tax levy is allocated to various services.

Chart 9 How \$1 of 2009 tax levy is allocated



Individual taxpayers can calculate their own numbers by multiplying their assessed value times the 2009 proposed municipal tax rate (1.2996330%) to determine their 2009 municipal tax levy. They can then multiply their 2009 municipal tax on assessment by the percentage figures shown in Column 8 of Chart 10 to determine how much of their total municipal taxes apply for each service.

2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

Chart 10
What a Residential Taxpayer Pays for Various Municipal Services
For the Year 2009
Based on home assessed at
\$170,000

Ref	Service, program, transfers	2009					
		Net Requirement Before Indirect Revenue	Allocated Indirect Revenue	Net Total Tax Levy	Residential Municipal Tax rate	Tax Levy	% of Total
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
1	GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
2	City Council	581,099	(95,907)	485,192	0.007020%	11.93	0.50%
3	City Administrator	670,831	(110,717)	560,114	0.008104%	13.78	0.80%
4	City Solicitor	397,329	(65,577)	331,752	0.004800%	8.16	0.40%
5	Provincial Offences	(811,429)	133,922	(677,507)	-0.009802%	(16.66)	-0.80%
6							
7	Corporate Information Services						
8	Financial Services	1,873,669	(309,238)	1,564,431	0.022635%	38.48	1.70%
9	Clerks Office	408,465	(67,415)	341,050	0.004934%	8.39	0.40%
10	Property Management	952,363	(157,182)	795,181	0.011505%	19.56	0.90%
11	Corporate Information Services	1,319,764	(217,819)	1,101,945	0.015943%	27.10	1.20%
12	Human Resources	814,851	(134,453)	680,398	0.009841%	16.73	0.80%
13							
14		6,206,742	(1,024,386)	5,182,356	0.074980%	127.47	5.80%
15	PROTECTIVE SERVICES						
16	Police	17,016,698	(2,808,506)	14,208,192	0.205570%	349.47	15.80%
17	Police Board	181,033	(29,878)	151,155	0.002187%	3.72	0.20%
18	Street Lighting	865,345	(142,820)	722,525	0.010454%	17.77	0.80%
19	Land Ambulance	3,848,006	(635,091)	3,212,915	0.046486%	79.03	3.60%
20	Conservation Authority	564,616	(93,187)	471,429	0.006821%	11.60	0.50%
21	Peterborough Humane Society	236,603	(39,050)	197,553	0.002858%	4.86	0.20%
22		22,712,301	(3,748,532)	18,963,769	0.274375%	466.44	21.10%
23							
24	UTILITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT						
25	Contribution to Bridge Reserve	250,000	(41,261)	208,739	0.003020%	5.13	0.20%
26	Office of USD Director	214,887	(35,466)	179,421	0.002596%	4.41	0.20%
27	Public Works						
28	Winter Control - Roads	1,579,449	(260,679)	1,318,770	0.019080%	32.44	1.50%
29	Winter Control - Sidewalks	439,000	(72,454)	366,546	0.005303%	9.02	0.40%
30	Pavement	411,000	(67,833)	343,167	0.004965%	8.44	0.40%
31	Street Cleaning	800,600	(132,134)	668,466	0.009672%	16.44	0.70%
32	Right of Way	143,300	(23,651)	119,649	0.001731%	2.94	0.10%
33	Surface Drainage	175,200	(28,916)	146,284	0.002116%	3.60	0.20%
34	Storm Sewers	466,000	(76,911)	389,089	0.005629%	9.57	0.40%
35	Weed Control	153,600	(25,351)	128,249	0.001856%	3.15	0.10%
36	Larviciding and Monitoring	22,750	(3,755)	18,995	0.000275%	0.47	
37	Parks & Playgrounds	1,676,707	(276,731)	1,399,976	0.020255%	34.43	1.60%
38	Beavermead Campground	526	(87)	439	0.000006%	0.01	
39	Forestry	636,802	(105,100)	531,702	0.007693%	13.08	0.60%
40	Horticulture	314,271	(51,869)	262,402	0.003797%	6.45	0.30%
41	Vehicles						
42	Recoverables						
43		6,819,205	(1,125,470)	5,693,735	0.082379%	140.04	6.30%
44							
45	Engineering						
46	Traffic	1,395,949	(230,393)	1,165,556	0.016864%	28.67	1.30%
47	Transportation Demand Management	154,768	(25,544)	129,224	0.001870%	3.18	0.10%
48	Transit	4,517,565	(745,598)	3,771,967	0.054574%	92.78	4.20%
49	Parking	404,947	(66,834)	338,113	0.004892%	8.32	0.40%
50	Centennial Fountain	64,099	(10,579)	53,520	0.000774%	1.32	0.10%
51	Solid Waste Management	2,251,661	(371,623)	1,880,038	0.027201%	46.24	2.10%
52							
53	Total Utility Services Department	16,073,081	(2,652,768)	13,420,313	0.194170%	330.09	14.90%
54							
55	HEALTH UNIT	1,023,064	(168,851)	854,213	0.012359%	21.01	1.00%
56							

2009 Assessment and Tax Rate Supplementary Information

Chart 10
What a Residential Taxpayer Pays for Various Municipal Services
For the Year 2009
Based on home assessed at
\$170,000

Ref	Service, program, transfers	2009					
		Net Requirement Before Indirect Revenue	Allocated Indirect Revenue	Net Total Tax Levy	Residential Municipal Tax rate	Tax Levy	% of Total
C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
57	COMMUNITY SERVICES						
58	Community Services Director	259,165	(42,774)	216,391	0.003131%	5.32	0.20%
59	Community Project and Investment Grants	225,000	(37,135)	187,865	0.002718%	4.62	0.20%
60	Community Service Grants	478,993	(79,055)	399,938	0.005786%	9.84	0.40%
61	Facilities and Special Projects	126,199	(20,828)	105,371	0.001525%	2.59	0.10%
62	Marina	57,860	(9,549)	48,311	0.000699%	1.19	0.10%
63	Emergency Risk Management	253,112	(41,775)	211,337	0.003058%	5.20	0.20%
64	Fire - Protection, Prevention, Hydrants	12,709,223	(2,097,583)	10,611,640	0.153533%	261.01	11.80%
65	Recreation	690,712	(113,998)	576,714	0.008344%	14.19	0.60%
66	Heritage and Culture Admin	391,242	(64,572)	326,670	0.004726%	8.03	0.40%
67	Museum	946,681	(156,244)	790,437	0.011436%	19.44	0.90%
68	Library	2,097,596	(346,196)	1,751,400	0.025340%	43.08	1.90%
69	Arenas including Memorial Centre	1,038,151	(171,341)	866,810	0.012541%	21.32	1.00%
70	Peterborough Art Gallery	309,877	(51,143)	258,734	0.003743%	6.36	0.30%
71	Ontario Works Administration	2,481,655	(409,583)	2,072,072	0.029980%	50.97	2.30%
72	Ontario Works Benefits	3,662,067	(604,403)	3,057,664	0.044239%	75.21	3.40%
73	Ontario Disability Support Program Benefits	6,918,441	(1,141,848)	5,776,593	0.083578%	142.08	6.40%
74	Childrens Services	1,359,335	(224,350)	1,134,985	0.016421%	27.92	1.30%
75	Other Social Services	1,373,957	(226,764)	1,147,193	0.016598%	28.22	1.30%
76							
77							
78		35,379,266	(5,839,140)	29,540,126	0.427398%	726.58	32.90%
79							
80	PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES						
81	Planning	1,099,964	(181,543)	918,421	0.013288%	22.59	1.00%
82	Land Information Services	307,320	(50,721)	256,599	0.003713%	6.31	0.30%
83	Social Housing	4,001,136	(660,364)	3,340,772	0.048336%	82.17	3.70%
84	Airport	916,917	(151,332)	765,585	0.011077%	18.83	0.90%
85	Building	293,491	(48,439)	245,052	0.003546%	6.03	0.30%
86		6,618,828	(1,092,399)	5,526,429	0.079958%	135.93	6.20%
87							
88	CAPITAL LEVY, DEBT, & FINANCIAL SUMMARY						
89	Capital Levy	9,211,000	(1,520,221)	7,690,779	0.111273%	189.16	8.60%
90	Transfer to Capital Levy Reserve	200,000	(33,009)	166,991	0.002416%	4.11	0.20%
91	Tax-supported debt servicing charges	4,846,572	(799,896)	4,046,674	0.058549%	99.53	4.50%
92	Tax Remissions	775,000	(127,909)	647,091	0.009362%	15.92	0.70%
93	Contingency	710,000	(117,181)	592,819	0.008577%	14.58	0.70%
94	Ontario Property Assessment Corporation fees	883,000	(145,734)	737,266	0.010667%	18.13	0.80%
95	Insurance	760,000	(125,434)	634,566	0.009181%	15.61	0.70%
96	Transfers to Other Organizations	1,020,052	(168,354)	851,698	0.012323%	20.95	0.90%
97	Property Tax Rebates/Credits	617,272	(101,877)	515,395	0.007457%	12.68	0.60%
98	Contribution to Sick Leave Reserve	100,000	(16,504)	83,496	0.001208%	2.05	0.10%
99	Bank Service Charges	42,000	(6,932)	35,068	0.000507%	0.86	
100	Bond Rating / Other Financial Fees	75,000	(12,378)	62,622	0.000906%	1.54	0.10%
101	Auditing Fees	71,225	(11,755)	59,470	0.000860%	1.46	0.10%
102	Postage	40,000	(6,602)	33,398	0.000483%	0.82	
103	Contribution to Reserve for Contingent Lease Liabilities						
104	Contribution to Doctors Recruitment Incentive Reserve Fund	85,000	(14,029)	70,971	0.001027%	1.75	0.10%
105	Other	132,000	(21,786)	110,214	0.001595%	2.69	0.10%
106							
107		19,568,121	(3,229,603)	16,338,518	0.236392%	401.84	18.20%
108							
109	Total net expenditures	107,581,403	(17,755,678)	89,825,725	1.299633%	2,209.36	100.00%

Notes

- "Net requirement" equals gross expenditures less all sources of direct revenues that may apply. For example, transit gross expenditures less transit fares equals net transit requirement shown.
- "Residential Municipal Tax Rate" shown is expressed as a percentage that when multiplied by CVA and divided by 100 equals the tax levy shown for each service. As example, the tax rate for Council is .007020% and the resulting tax levy for house assessed at \$170,000 is \$11.93 (.007020 X \$170,000 / 100 = \$11.93). Some totals and subtotals may not add exactly due to rounding differences.
- "Tax Levy" shows what the taxpayer with the shown CVA pays in 2009 for the service. (Some totals and subtotals may not add exactly due to rounding differences)