Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

Local Government Services

OPERATING COST – ADMINISTRATION

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for General Government as a percentage of total municipal operating costs

Objective

The cost of local government/central administration as a percentage of the total municipal operating cost

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	1.18%*	1.27%*	1.28%*	1.10%	0.20%**	2.3%**
Restated on 2007 Basis**	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%

Factors Influencing Outcome

This measure reflects the cost of general government. General government includes functions such as administration, financial management, financial planning, purchasing, legal services, human resources and information technology.

Note:

**In 2005 and prior years, the calculation for this measure excluded MPAC expenses but included tax write-offs as an expense. In 2006 the formula for calculating this measure changed to exclude both MPAC expenses and tax write-offs expenses in the numerator of general government operating costs; hence the sharp decrease in this measure. In 2007, another change to the calculation was required by MMAH. The calculation was to now include both MPAC expenses and tax write-offs as operating costs. As significant items the resulting ratio escalated. For comparative purposes, the 2007 result under the 2005 calculation (exclude MPAC, include tax write-offs) would be 0.90% and under the 2006 calculation (exclude both MPAC and tax write-offs) the result would be 0.41%.

SLC 91 0203 13 Financial Information Return

Police Services

POLICE SERVICES

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for police service per person

Objective

Efficient police services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	*$139.63	*$141.38	*$158.70	$169.11	$180.78	N/A

Factors Influencing Outcome

Results to be provided upon availability.

SLC 91 1203 13 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

POLICE SERVICES

Effectiveness Measure

Number of incidents of violent crime, property crime and other criminal code offences per 1,000 population

Objective

Safe communities

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	41.79	44.06	38.87	32.85	30.67	N/A

Factors Influencing Outcome

Results to be provided upon availability.

Comparison with 2001 is not possible because of formula changes to measure
SLC 92 1263 07 Financial Information Return

POLICE SERVICES

Effectiveness Measure

Number of incidents of Youth crime per 1,000 youth

Objective

Safe communities

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	10.48	18.20	16.62	35.77	49.36	N/A

Factors Influencing Outcome

Results to be provided upon availability.

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

Road Services

ROAD MAINTENANCE COSTS

(Paved Roads)

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre

Objective

Efficient maintenance of paved roads

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$926.00	$1,085.45	$1,084.21	$1,097.13	$1,106.50	$659.82

Factors Influencing Outcome

The Region has a proactive preventative maintenance program with a total of 3,366 paved lane kilometres.

Some of the factors affecting surface maintenance costs are:

- Cracks are sealed two years after construction and then again at five and eight years, if required.
- A 1.2 metre partially paved shoulder is placed whenever a road is resurfaced or reconstructed. This has reduced the need and cost associated with maintenance of the gravel shoulders.

In 2007, the Operating cost per lane kilometre decreased as a large contract in Road Resurfacing was delayed due to asphalt resurfacing requiring warm weather and did not complete in the year. The project has been tendered, awarded and the project dollars have been committed. The project will be completed by summer 2008.

The Ministry has identified that maintenance for paved (hard top) roads includes frost heave/base/utility cut repair, cold mix patching, hot mix patching, shoulder maintenance, surface maintenance, surface sweeping, and surface flushing.

SCL 91 2105 13 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results
Municipal Performance Measurement Program

ROAD MAINTENANCE COSTS (Unpaved Roads)

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre

Objective

Efficient maintenance of unpaved roads

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$1,926.50	$2,404.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Factors Influencing Outcome

The Region has undertaken a program to pave any remaining loose top roads. Since 2005 there have been no unpaved roads in the Region of York. There were less than 3 kilometres of unpaved roads in 2004, down from 12 kilometres in 2003 and 16 kilometres in 2002.

SLC 91 2106 13 Financial Information Return

ROAD SURFACE CONDITION

Effectiveness Measure

Percentage of paved lane kilometres rated as good to very good

Objective

Pavement condition meets municipal objectives

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	84%	83%	83%	82%	82%	82%

Factors Influencing Outcome

- Road surface condition is measured by a quality index rating. The Region's commitment to regular maintenance and a progressive capital program ensure a continued high quality road surface.
- The Region uses the Road Pavement Management System – provided by Deighton Ltd.

The road condition index has been relatively stable. Approximately 90% of new investments are growth related therefore the roads infrastructure is relatively new. The 2005 index at 82% is considered satisfactory and consistent with the target of the Region's maintenance program.

SLC 92 2152 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

WINTER MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter (e.g. snow plowing, salting, sanding, snow removal)

Objective

Efficient winter maintenance of roads

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$2,684.00	$3,076.74	$3,100.65	$3,395.94	$3,093.17	$3,845.25

Factors Influencing Outcome

Winter control maintenance costs are influenced by several factors:

- Geographic location
- Maintenance standards
- Number of days with snow fall
- Number of winter events

In 2007, there was an overall 24% increase in operating costs per lane kilometer for winter maintenance. This was partially a result of increases in the Southeast patrol yard contract price at 21% higher than anticipated. Additionally, with 24 more winter events in 2007 than 2006, or a 39% increase, there was a 63% increase in volume of road salt and sand used to respond. This is in addition to an increase of 3% in lane kilometers requiring maintenance and a 15% increase in the price of road salt & sand.

In 2006, due to a lower number of winter events requiring response, winter costs per lane kilometre decreased by 8.9%. These responses utilized less salt and anti-icing chemicals which resulted in total operating costs decreasing by $0.9M compared to 2005.

In 2005, winter costs per lane kilometre increased by 9.5% due to a significantly higher number of winter events (23% increase) requiring response. These responses utilized a greater usage of salt and anti-icing chemicals resulting in total operating costs increasing by more than $1.0M, coupled with general inflationary pressures including salary and fuel cost increases. Prolonged frigid winter weather conditions in January of 2003 and 2004 resulting in an increase in contracted services for road salting and sanding.

A total of 3,366 lane kilometres were maintained during 2007 compared to a total of 3,327 in 2006, 3,298 in 2005; 3,256 in 2004; 3,146 in 2003; and 3,112 in 2002.

SLC 92 2203 13 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

WINTER EVENT RESPONSES

Effectiveness Measure

Percentage of winter event responses where the response met or exceeded locally determined maintenance standards

Objective

Appropriate response to winter storm events

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Factors Influencing Outcome

Council approved the bare pavement standard in August 1994. The policy is as follows:

“To return to the paved Regional roadway to a bare pavement condition as soon as reasonably possible following storm conditions using the resources available”.

The Region responded to a total of 78 winter events in 2007, 54 winter events in 2006 compared to a total of 75 in 2005; 61 in 2004; 65 in 2003, 81 in 2002 and 75 in 2001.

SLC 92 2251 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results
Municipal Performance Measurement Program

Transit Services

CONVENTIONAL TRANSIT RIDERSHIP

Effectiveness Measure

Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year

Objective

Maximum utilization of municipal transit services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	10.52	12.18	15.53	16.51	18.00	18.54

Factors Influencing Outcome

The availability of service, competitiveness relative to the automobile and urban form influences the outcome.

As a result of general population and employment growth as well as improved transit service levels, ridership in 2007 reached 18.2 million passenger trips, an increase of 6.6% over 2006.

In 2006, increase in service coverage and hours due to the first full year of VIVA operations resulted in an additional 1.9 million passenger trips, with total ridership of 17.1 million passenger trips. During 2005, York Region Transit provided a total of 15.2 million passenger trips compared to 13.8 million in 2004; 10.2 million in 2003; 8.4 million in 2002 and 7.6 million in 2001. An increase in ridership of 35% over 2003 results was attributable to a 21% increase resulting from the annualization of the GO Bus routes assumed in September of 2003; while the remaining 14% increase was a result of general population/employment growth and improved transit service levels.

SLC 92 2351 07 Financial Information Return

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

CONVENTIONAL TRANSIT COSTS

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for conventional transit per regular passenger trip

Objective

Efficient conventional transit services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$4.26	$4.39	$3.76	$4.52	$5.83	$5.90

Factors Influencing Outcome

From 2006 to 2007 the conventional operating cost per trip increased 1% despite a slight increase in revenue vehicle hours of 0.8% and an increase in ridership of 6.6%.

In 2006, Conventional operating Cost per trip increased by 29% due to the annualization of 2005 service plan improvements. Route improvements included the realignment of local feeder routes and improved connectivity to more frequent routes and rapid transit corridors. Operating costs increased 45% due to a 35% increase in service hours and contractor rate increases. Ridership increased 12% as a result of general population and employment growth as well as increased revenue vehicle hours.

The cost per trip for 2005 increased due to the introduction of VIVA services and higher operating cost. A substantial increase in cost over 2004 (32%) along with a 10% increase in ridership has caused the cost per trip to increase. There is typically a lag between the introduction of new services and ridership gains.

The cost per trip for 2004 is less than previous years due to increased ridership. The increase in ridership is partially due to the full year annualization of the former GO routes (Yonge & Bayview) as well as a general increase in riders.

Cost per trip increased by an average of 35% from 2001 to 2003 due to rapid investment and expansion of the transit system following the amalgamation of the 5 municipal transit services in 2001. This rapid growth coupled with the expected lag in ridership growth has caused a decrease in effectiveness over 2002 and 2003.

SLC 91 2301 13 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Wastewater (Sewage) Services

WASTEWATER (SEWAGE) COLLECTION

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of sewer line

Objective

Efficient municipal wastewater collection services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Factors Influencing Outcome

Local municipalities are responsible for sewage collection from the street line to the trunk works. York Region is responsible for trunk sanitary sewage conveyance from municipalities to the water pollution control plants. The Region is only responsible for storm sewers on Regional roads. Storm water collected in these sewers is piped to the nearest receiving waterway (i.e. stream, river or storm management pond).

As sewage collection is primarily an area municipal responsibility, the majority of costs are at the Area Municipal level.

SLC 92 3106 13 Financial Information Return

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results
Municipal Performance Measurement Program

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Efficiency Measure

Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal per megalitres of wastewater

Objective

Efficient municipal wastewater treatment and disposal services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$161.56*	$178.03*	$182.66*	$181.03*	$212.46*	$241.57

Factors Influencing Outcome

York Region operated 240 kilometres of trunk sewer lines in 2007, 224 kilometers in 2006, 200 kilometres in 2004 and 2005, and 182 kilometres in 2002 and 2003. In the south urban area (York-Durham sewer system) the Region operates five major pumping stations. Most of the south urban collection system was constructed in the early 1970s. In the North, the Region operates smaller works.

Operating costs per megalitre for the treatment and disposal of wastewater increased 13.7% in 2007. Duffin Creek represents 70% of the operating costs for treatment and disposal incurred by York Region. Duffin Creek charges increased by 13% primarily due to increased chemical costs and hydro rates. Overall the Region experienced a flow increase of 6.3% in 2007.

In 2006, operating cost per megalitre increased 17.4%* due to higher Duffin Creek WPCP operating costs resulting from higher sludge disposal costs due to shipping sludge to Michigan, increased hydro and chemical costs.

In 2005, operating costs declined due to incineration of sludge rather than shipping it to Michigan. The 2004 increase results from maintenance deferrals not required in 2003.

One megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres
SLC 91 3104 13 Financial Information Return

WASTEWATER MAIN (SEWAGE) BACKUPS

Effectiveness Measure

Number of sewer main backups per kilometre of sewer line in the year

Objective

Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	0	0	0	0	0	0

Factors Influencing Outcome

In 2007, there were no backups in York's trunk sewer lines. Wastewater sewer backups do not apply to trunk sewer conduits mainly because of the large diameter and slope of the pipes. The pipes are required to be constructed as self-scouring.

SLC 92 3154 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

RELEASE OF SEWAGE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT

Effectiveness Measure

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment (i.e. untreated or partially treated sewage released into a lake or natural watercourse)

Objective

Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Factors Influencing Outcome

There were no sewage bypasses in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. In August 2003, a spill occurred at the Aurora pumping station due to a large scale power failure resulting from the Provincial blackout which shutdown the sewage pumps. Backup generators were running however they failed to adequately power the pumps. As a result, raw sewage was discharged directly in Tannery Creek for approximately two hours representing <0.000002% of the total volume of wastewater treated. In 2002 pump failures at the Wood River Bend Pumping station in Georgina resulted in sewage release into the environment (100 m^3).

SLC 92 3155 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results
Municipal Performance Measurement Program

Drinking Water Services

TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER

Efficiency Measure

Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre

Objective

Efficient municipal water treatment to meet Ontario drinking water standard

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$276.67*	$302.42*	$370.43*	$414.63*	$516.13*	$495.64*

Factors Influencing Outcome

2007 saw a 4% decrease in the operating cost per megalitre of drinking water over 2006 largely due to the fact there were significant one-time costs in 2006 in both training costs resulting from the implementation of the Optimized Works program and cyclical, not annual, rehabilitation costs.

In 2006, operating costs for Regionally operated facilities increased by 25%. This increase is primarily the result of 11% increase in hydro rates, scheduled plant maintenance and a one time increase in the aforementioned staff training costs. Scheduled cyclical maintenance costs consisted of the replacement of activated carbon filters at the Georgina water treatment plant (every two years), rehabilitation of wells in Aurora and Newmarket (every five years), and the installation of a temporary well and reconditioning of the main well supplying water to the Town of Kleinburg.

York Region acts as a wholesaler of treated water for its nine area municipalities. York has no direct access to a major lake source to provide water for its residents. York Region purchases water for Markham, Richmond Hill and Vaughan from the City of Toronto and the Region of Peel. This water is sourced from Lake Ontario and treated at the City of Toronto's and Region of Peel's treatment facilities. Groundwater is supplied from municipal wells to serve northern York Region. Lake Simcoe treatment plants provide municipal water supply in Sutton and Keswick. York Region treated 23,273 megalitres of drinking quality water in 2007, 23,104 megalitres in 2006, 23,325 megalitres in 2005; 22,153 megalitres in 2004; 21,397 megalitres in 2003 and 21,671megalitres in 2002.

York Region operates and maintains 2 water treatment facilities, 18 pumping stations, and 38 storage facilities (elevated tanks and reservoirs), and 37 production wells.

1 megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres

SLC 91 3303 13 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe

Objective

Efficient municipal water distribution services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes

Distribution of water is an Area Municipal responsibility, this aggregate measure is not applicable to York Region.

SLC 91 3306 13 Financial Information Return

WATER MAIN BREAKS

Effectiveness Measure

Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of pipe in a year
(the number of breaks or leaks to water mains that required repair)

Objective

Improve system reliability

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	3.5	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4

Factors Influencing Outcome

In 2007, as a result of corrosion, York Region experienced one water main break on Bathurst Street. In 2006, there were two breaks along its 258 kilometres of watermain. The damaged Regional mains occurred as a result of construction activity. Water distribution is primarily an Area Municipal responsibility therefore this indicator is not directly comparable to those municipalities that operate the local distribution system as well as water mains.

SLC 92 3356 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

BOIL WATER ADVISORIES

Effectiveness Measure

Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect

Objective

Water is safe and meets local needs

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	0	0	0	0	0	0

Factors Influencing Outcome

The Region did not issue any boil water advisories in 2007.

SLC 92 3355 07 Financial Information Return

Solid Waste Management

GARBAGE COLLECTION

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for garbage collection per tonne (the net cost per tonne to collect garbage from residential, commercial, industrial and institutional properties--not including revenues)

Objective

Efficient municipal garbage collection services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes

York Region has a two tier waste management structure. The lower tier collects the waste and the Region processes the waste that can be diverted from landfill. Area Municipalities will report this measure, as the Region is not responsible for garbage collection.

SLC 92 3402 13 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for solid waste disposal per tonne (net cost per tonne to dispose garbage from residential, commercial, industrial and institutional properties)

Objective

Efficient municipal garbage disposal services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$90.89	$69.41	$71.28	$72.96	$81.66	$88.35

Factors Influencing Outcome

In 2007, while there was an increase of 2% in contractor costs, there was an overall cost per tonne increase of 8.2%. This is largely due to the 22% decrease in the number of tonnes of solid waste disposed offsetting the same fixed costs as in prior years. Approximately 60% of the operating costs such salaries, insurance and occupancy costs are not volume driven.

In 2006, the cost per tonne increased by 11.9% due to a 2.0% contractor price increase in June 2006, increased fuel charges and reduced total tonnes of solid waste disposed. Similar to 2007, total tonnes disposed decreased by 7.4% compared to 2005 due to increased diversion to Blue Box.

In 2005, the cost per tonne increased due to annual CPI increase in contractor prices and increased fuel and capacity surcharge for shipping to landfill in Michigan.

Increased disposal costs in 2004 are due to significant increases in fuel costs and changes in the regulatory environment in Michigan. CPI adjustments, the commissioning of the Markham transfer station combined with higher fuel costs have resulted in an increased cost per tonne for 2004. In 2003, the Region assumed responsibility for the disposal (transfer, haulage and disposal) for all York Region's solid waste and began shipping to a landfill in St. Thomas, Ontario and to two sites in Michigan. Higher costs incurred 2002 are associated with the additional cost of transferring waste from the Region's Georgina Transfer Station to Keele Valley Landfill.

SLC 91 3502 13 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

SOLID WASTE DIVERSION (RECYCLING)

Efficiency Measure

Operating Costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne (net cost to process all waste from residential, industrial, commercial and institutional properties)

Objective

Efficient municipal solid waste diversion (recycling) services

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	$20.67	$18.67	$(0.63)	$42.75	$57.69	$65.35

Factors Influencing Outcome

The Region is responsible for processing yard waste, blue box material, source separated organics and household hazardous waste. The collection of recyclable waste is the responsibility of the area municipalities. Therefore, York's result for this indicator is not comparable to any municipality that has collection costs included.

In 2007, the roll-out of the Green Bin program to the Northern 6 municipalities in 2007, resulted in an increase of 35,484 metric tonnes processed. Compared to the blue box and yard waste programs, green bin is the most costly form of diversion at $143/metric tonne. This results in an increased weighted average overall cost of diversion which was slightly offset by higher blue box revenues of $126/ MT in 2007 over $93/MT in 2006.

In 2006, operating cost per tonne increased by 34.9% due to an increase in tonnes diverted to blue box, reduced revenue from the sale of blue box materials and an increase in source separated organics processed (11,800 tonnes in 2005 to 24,800 tonnes in 2006) due to a September program start-up in the City of Vaughan.

SLC 91 3602 13 Financial Information Return

RESIDENTIAL WASTE DIVERSION VOLUME

Effectiveness Measure

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling

Objective

Municipal solid waste reduction programs divert waste from landfills and/or incinerators

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	N/A	23.9%	24.9%	31.9%	40.8%	52.8%

Notes

York Region has a two tier waste management structure. The lower tier collects the waste and the Region processes the waste that can be diverted from the landfill. In 2007, source separated organics accounted for additional 35,484 tonnes.

SLC 92 3655 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results
Municipal Performance Measurement Program

TOTAL COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Efficiency Measure

Average operating cost for solid waste management per tonne

Objective

Efficient municipal solid waste management (integrated system)

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes

Only single tiers or municipalities with complete responsibility for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion report this measure.

SLC 91 3603 13 Financial Information Return

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Effectiveness Measure

Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a municipally owned solid waste management facility, by site and total number of sites

Objective

Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse impact on environment

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes

All facilities owned by York Region conform to performance standards under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act.

SLC 92 3553 03 to SLC 92 3560 03 Financial Information Return (Facility Name)
SLC 92 3553 07 to SLC 92 3560 07 Financial Information Return (Days)

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

COMPLAINTS – COLLECTION AND RECYCLING

Effectiveness Measure

Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of solid waste and recycled material per 1,000 households

Objective

Improved collection of garbage and recycled materials

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes

The majority of the calls received for solid waste and recycled material are at the area municipal level.

SLC 92 3452 07 Financial Information Return

Planning and Development

LOCATION OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

Effectiveness Measure

Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas

Objective

New lot creation is occurring in settlement areas

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	99.6%	100%	99.1%	99.0%	99.4%	99.96%

Factors Influencing Outcome

The Regional Official Plan policies direct growth to urban areas.

A. Settlement area is defined as follows:

"Those lands within approved Urban plan areas, Towns and Villages as defined in the Region of York Official Plan and Hamlets or Urban Fringe as defined in a local municipal plan. Where a local plan provides clearly identified boundaries of a Town, Village or Hamlet the local plan shall be used. An estate residential subdivision outside an urban Area, Town Village or Hamlet is not a settlement area."

B. New Lots Approved was determined as follows:

Number of new units created by registered subdivision, condominium or through the granting of provisional consent.

SLC 92 8154 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results
Municipal Performance Measurement Program

PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL HECTARES DURING YEAR

Effectiveness Measure

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during 2006.

Objective

Preservation of agricultural land

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	100%	97.8%	100%	99.7%	99.5%	100%

Factors Influencing Outcome

Designated Agricultural land is defined as follows:
"All land designated Agricultural, or similar designation, in local official plan and Holland Marsh Area on Map 6 of the Region of York Official Plan".

SLC 92 8163 07 Financial Information Return

PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RELATIVE TO 2000

Effectiveness Measure

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses (using January 1, 2000 as a reference point, the percentage of land still designated for agricultural use at the end of the year)

Objective

Preservation of agricultural land

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	100%	97.8%	97.8%	97.5%	97.0%	97.0%

Factors Influencing Outcome

Designated Agricultural land is defined as follows:
"All land designated Agricultural, or similar designation, in local official plan and Holland Marsh Area on Map 6 of the Region of York Official Plan".

SLC 92 8164 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**

Regional Municipality of York • 2007 Results
Municipal Performance Measurement Program

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HECTARES DURING 2007

Effectiveness Measure

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during 2007

Objective

Preservation of agricultural land

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	Not Reported	118	0	157	220	0

Factors Influencing Outcome

Economic growth in Region resulted in:

- 157 ha of agricultural land were brought into the urban area in the Town of Markham under ROPA 46 – Woodbine/404 North Employment Lands in 2005.
- 220 ha were brought into the urban area in the Town of Georgina under ROPA – Keswick Business Park in 2006.

SLC 92 8165 07 Financial Information Return

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HECTARES SINCE 2000

Effectiveness Measure

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000

Objective

Preservation of agricultural land

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Result	Not Reported	1,155	1,155	1,312	1,555	1,555

Factors Influencing Outcome

Economic growth in Region resulted in :

1. 1,037 ha were brought into the urban area in the City of Vaughan under ROPA 19 – West Vaughan Employment Lands in 2001.
2. 118 ha were brought into the urban area in the Town of Markham under ROPA 92 – Box Grove in 2003.
3. 180 ha were brought into the urban area in the Town of Markham under ROPA 46 – Woodbine/404 North Employment Lands in 2005.
4. 220 ha were brought into the urban area in the Town of Georgina under ROPA – Keswick Business Park in 2006.

SLC 92 8166 07 Financial Information Return

*** Restated from previously reported results**