OFFICE CONSOLIDATION

This is a consolidation of the Town's by-law to Impose and provide for the Payment of Area Specific Development Charges for a Storm Sewer on Coleraine Drive being By-law Number 2021-052 as amended by By-law 2025-116. The following consolidation is an electronic reproduction made available for information purposes only and is not an official version of the by-law. Official versions of all by-laws can be obtained from the Town Clerk by calling (905) 584-2272. If there are any discrepancies between this consolidation and By-laws 2021-52 and 2025-116 the by-laws shall prevail.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALEDON

BY-LAW NO. 2021-52

A by-law to Impose and provide for the Payment of Area Specific Development Charges for a Storm Sewer on Coleraine Drive

WHEREAS Subsection 2(1) of the Development Charges Act, 1997 provides that the council of a municipality may by by-law impose development charges against land to pay for increased capital expenditures required because of the increased need for services arising from development in the area to which the by-law applies;

AND WHEREAS, at the direction of the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Caledon, Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. has prepared a development charge background study entitled “Town of Caledon Area Specific Development Charge Background Study for Coleraine Drive Storm Sewer Benefiting Area, dated April 19, 2021”;

AND WHEREAS notice of a public meeting was given on April 29, 2021 as required by Paragraph 12(1)(b) of the Development Charges Act, 1997 and in accordance with Ontario Regulation 82/98;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Caledon made the foregoing Background Study and a draft version of this by-law available to the public on April 20, 2021 as required by Subsection 10(3) and Paragraph 12(1)(c) of the Development Charges Act, 1997;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Caledon held a public meeting on May 26, 2021 at which all persons in attendance were provided with an opportunity to make representations relating to the draft version of this by-law as required by Subsection 12(2) of the Development Charges Act, 1997;

AND WHEREAS, by resolution passed on June 15, 2021 the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Caledon:

(a) adopted the foregoing Background Study, and;

(b) determined that it was not necessary to hold any further public meetings with respect to this by-law;

AND WHEREAS, Council passed a By-law to impose and provide for payment of area specific development charges for a storm sewer on Coleraine Drive on the 13th day of July 2021;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Caledon enacts as follows:

Definitions

1. (1) In this by-law:

“accessory”, where used to describe a building, structure or use, means a building, structure or use that is subordinate, incidental and exclusively devoted to a main building, structure or use and that is located on the same lot as such main building, structure or use;

“Act” means the *Development Charges Act, 1997, S.O. 1997*

“agricultural building or structure” means a building or structure that is used for the purposes of or in conjunction with animal husbandry, the growing of crops including grains and fruit, market gardening, horticulture or any other use that is customarily associated with a farming operation of a bona fide farmer.

“apartment dwelling” means a dwelling unit in a building containing more than six dwelling units where the dwelling units are connected by an interior corridor.

“benefiting area” means an area defined by a map, plan or legal description in a front-ending agreement as an area that will receive a benefit from the construction of a service;

“bona fide farmer” means an individual currently actively engaged in a farm operation with a valid Farm Business Registration number in the Town of Caledon;

“building or structure” means a building or structure occupying an area greater than 10 square metres consisting of a wall, roof, floor or any of them or a structural system serving the function thereof, including an air supported structure, or mezzanine.

“commercial building” means a non-residential building other than an agricultural building, an industrial building or an institutional building.

“development” means the construction, erection or placing of one or more buildings or structures on land or the making of an addition or alteration to a building or structure that has the effect of increasing the size or usability thereof, and includes redevelopment;

“development charge” means a development charge imposed pursuant to this by-law;

“duplex dwelling unit” means a dwelling unit in a building divided horizontally into two dwelling units each of which has a separate entrance;

“dwelling unit” means a room or suite of rooms used or designed or intended for use by one or more persons living together in which culinary and sanitary facilities are provided for the exclusive use of such person or persons.

“garden suite” means a one-storey, free standing, temporary and portable residential structure, with a single dwelling unit containing kitchen and bathroom facilities, which is designed for year-round occupancy and is accessory to a single-detached dwelling, but excludes a trailer;

“grade” means the average level of finished ground adjoining a building or structure at all of its exterior walls;

“industrial building” means a building used for or in connection with:

a) manufacturing, producing, processing, storing or distributing something;

b) research or development in connection with manufacturing, producing or processing something;

c) retail sales by a manufacturer, producer or processor of something they manufactured, produced or processed, if the retail sales are at the site where the manufacturing, production or processing takes place; or,

d) office or administrative purposes, if they are,
    i. carried out with respect to manufacturing, producing, processing, storage or distributing of something; and,
    ii. in or attached to the building or structure used for that manufacturing, producing, processing, storage or distribution

“institutional use” means the use of land, buildings or structures for a public or non-profit purpose, including a religious, charitable, educational, health or welfare purpose, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may include such uses as schools, hospitals, places of worship, recreation facilities, community centres and government buildings;

“institutional development”, for the purposes of subsection 11(5), means development of a building or structure intended for use:

(a) as a long-term care home within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the Long Term Care Homes Act, 2007;

(b) as a retirement home within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the Retirement Homes Act, 2010;

(c) by any institution of the following post-secondary institutions for the objects of the institution:
    i. a university in Ontario that receives direct, regular and ongoing operation funding from the Government of Ontario;
    ii. a college or university federated or affiliated with a university described in subclause (i); or
    iii. an Indigenous Institute prescribed for the purposes of section 6 of the

Indigenous Institute Act, 2017;

(d) as a memorial home, clubhouse or athletic grounds by an Ontario branch of the Royal Canadian Legion; or

(e) as a hospice to provide end of life care;

“local board” means a local board as defined in the *Municipal Act*, *2001;* other than a board defined in subsection 1(1) of the *Education Act*;

“lot” means a parcel of land that is capable of being legally conveyed in accordance with Section 50 of the *Planning Act* or is described in accordance with a registered plan of condominium;

“mixed use” means land, buildings or structures used or designed or intended to be used for a combination of residential uses and non-residential uses;

“multiple dwelling unit” means a dwelling unit other than a dwelling unit in a single-detached dwelling, a semi-detached dwelling, a duplex dwelling, an apartment building or a garden suite;

“Non-profit housing development”, for the purposes of subsection 11(6), means development of a building or structure intended for use as residential premises by:

(a) a corporation without share capital to which the Corporations Act applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary objective is to provide housing;

(b) a corporation without share capital to which the Canada Not-for-profit Corporation Act applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary objective is to provide housing; or

(c) a non-profit housing co-operative that is in good standing under the Co-operative Corporations Act.

“non-residential” means used or designed or intended to be used other than for residential purposes;

“protracted”, in relation to a temporary building or structure, means the existence of such temporary building or structure for a continuous period of more than eight months;

“redevelopment” means the construction, erection or placing of one or more buildings or structures on land where all or part of a building or structure on such land has been or is to be demolished, or changing the use of a building or structure from residential to mixed use or non-residential or from non-residential to residential or mixed use or from mixed use to residential or non-residential;

“Regulation” means Ontario Regulation 82/98, as amended;

“Rental housing”, for the purposes of subsection 11(5), means development of a building or structure with four or more dwelling units all of which are intended for use as rented residential premises;

“residential” means used or designed or intended to be used as a home or residence of one or more persons;

“semi-detached dwelling unit” means a dwelling unit in a building divided vertically into two dwelling units each of which has a separate entrance;

“service” means a service described in this by-law or in an agreement made under Section 44 of the Act;

“single-detached dwelling unit” means a dwelling unit in a completely detached building containing only one dwelling unit;

“structure” means anything constructed or erected and requiring location on or in the ground or attached to something having location on or in the ground;

“temporary building or structure” means a building or structure that is constructed, erected or placed on land for a continuous period of not more than eight months, or an addition or alteration to a building or structure that has the effect of increasing the size or usability thereof for a continuous period of not more than eight months;

“total floor area” means the total of the areas of the floors in a building or structure, whether at, above or below grade, measured between the exterior faces of the exterior walls of the building or structure or from the centre line of a common wall separating two uses, or from the outside edge of a floor where the outside edge of the floor does not meet an exterior

or common wall, and:

a) includes space occupied by interior walls and partitions;

b) includes, below grade, only the floor area that is used for commercial or industrial purposes;

c) includes the floor area of a mezzanine;

d) where a building or structure does not have any walls, the total floor area shall be the total area of the land directly beneath the roof of the building or structure and the total areas of the floors in the building or structure;

e) excludes any parts of the building or structure used for mechanical equipment related to the operation or maintenance of the building or structure, stairwells, elevators, washrooms, and the parking and loading of vehicles; and

f) excludes the area of any self-contained structural shelf and rack storage facility permitted by the *Building Code Act.*

"Town" means The Corporation of the Town of Caledon;

"Townhouse dwelling unit" means a dwelling unit in a building divided vertically both above and below grade into three or more dwelling units, each having an independent entrance either directly from outside the building or through a common vestibule.

(2) All words defined in the Act or the Regulation have the same meaning in this by-law as they have in the Act or Regulation unless they are defined otherwise in this by-law.

(3) All references to the provisions of any statute or regulation or to the *Ontario Building Code* contained in this by-law shall also refer to the same or similar provisions in the statute or regulation or code as amended, replaced, revised or consolidated from time to time.

Affected Land

2. (1) Subject to subsection 2 of this Section, this by-law applies to the land in the Bolton South Industrial Area as outlined in Schedule A attached hereto, whether or not such land is exempt from taxation under Section 3 of the *Assessment Act*.

(2) This by-law shall not apply to land that is owned by and used for the purposes of:

(a) a board as defined in subsection 1(1) of the *Education Act*;

(b) a college or university that is eligible to receive funding from the government of the Province of Ontario;

(c) the Town or any local board thereof;

(d) The Regional Municipality of Peel or any local board thereof; or,

(e) any other municipality or local board thereof.

Imposition of Development Charges

3.(1) Subject to Subsection 2 of this Section, development charges shall be imposed against land that is to be developed if the development requires:

(a) the passing of a zoning by-law or of an amendment to a zoning by-law under Section 34 of the *Planning Act*;

(b) the approval of a minor variance under Section 45 of the *Planning Act*;

(c) a conveyance of land to which a by-law passed under Subsection 50(7) of the *Planning Act* applies;

(d) the approval of a plan of subdivision under Section 51 of the *Planning Act*;

(e) a consent under Section 53 of the *Planning Act*;

(f) the approval of a description under Section 9 of the *Condominium Act*, 1998; or,

(g) the issuing of a permit under the *Building Code Act*, 1992 in relation to a building or structure.

(2) Only one development charge shall be imposed against land to which this by-law applies even though two or more of the actions described in Subsection 1 of this Section are required for such land to be developed.

Description of Services

4. Development charges shall be imposed in accordance with this by-law in respect of a storm sewer on Coleraine Drive adjacent to that part of the Bolton South Industrial Area that is outlined on Schedule A attached hereto.

Calculation of Development Charges

5. Development charges that are to be imposed upon land in that part of the Bolton South Industrial Area that is outlined on Schedule A attached hereto that is to be developed for any purpose, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, residential uses, non-residential uses and/or mixed uses, shall be in the amounts set out in Schedule B attached hereto.

Residential Intensification

6.(1) This by-law shall not apply with respect to any of the actions described in Subsection 1 of Section 3 of this by-law if the only effect of such action is to:

(a) permit the enlargement of an existing dwelling unit;

(b) permit the creation of one or two additional dwelling units in or ancillary to an existing single-detached dwelling, provided that the total gross floor area of the additional dwelling unit or the additional dwelling units is not greater than the gross floor area of the dwelling unit in the existing single-detached dwelling;

(c) permit the creation of one additional dwelling unit in or ancillary to an existing semi-detached or row dwelling, provided that the gross floor area of the additional dwelling unit is not greater than the gross floor area of the dwelling unit in the existing semi-detached or row dwelling; or

(d) permit the creation of one additional dwelling unit in or ancillary to any other existing residential building, provided that the gross floor area of the additional dwelling unit is not greater than the gross floor area of the smallest existing dwelling unit in the existing residential building.

(2) This by-law shall not apply with respect to any of the actions described in Subsection 1 of Section 3 of this by-law in respect to the creation of a second dwelling unit in prescribed classes of proposed new residential buildings, including structures ancillary to dwellings, subject to the following restrictions:

Item	Name of Class of Proposed New Residential Buildings	Description of Class of Proposed New Residential Buildings	Restrictions
1.	Proposed new detached dwellings	Proposed new residential buildings that would not be attached to other buildings and that are permitted to contain a second dwelling unit, that being either of the two dwelling units, if the units have the same gross floor area, or the smaller of the dwelling units.	The proposed new detached dwelling must only contain two dwelling units. The proposed new detached dwelling must be located on a parcel of land on which no other detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling would be located.
2.	Proposed new semi-detached dwellings or row dwellings	Proposed new residential buildings that would have one or two vertical walls, but no other parts, attached to other buildings and that are permitted to contain a second dwelling unit, that being either of the two dwelling units, if the units have the same gross floor area, or the smaller of the dwelling units.	The proposed new semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling must only contain two dwelling units. The proposed new semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling must be located on a parcel of land on which no other detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling would be located.
3.	Proposed new residential buildings that would be	Proposed new residential buildings that would be ancillary to a proposed new	The proposed new detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling, to which the proposed new residential

Item	Name of Class of Proposed New Residential Buildings	Description of Class of Proposed New Residential Buildings	Restrictions
	ancillary to a proposed new detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling	detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling and that are permitted to contain a single dwelling unit.	building would be ancillary, must only contain one dwelling unit. The gross floor area of the dwelling unit in the proposed new residential building must be equal to or less than the gross floor area of the detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling or row dwelling to which the proposed new residential building is ancillary.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law, for the purpose of Subsection 1 and 2 of this Section, the terms “single-detached dwelling”, “semi-detached dwelling”, “row dwelling” and “gross floor area” shall have the same meanings provided for them as in the Regulation.

Industrial Expansion

7.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law, if a development includes the enlargement of the gross floor area of an existing original industrial building, the amount of the development charge applicable to such development shall be determined as follows:

(a) if the gross floor area is enlarged by fifty percent or less, cumulatively from the original building floor area, the amount of the development charge in respect of the enlargement shall be zero; or,

(b) if the gross floor area is enlarged by more than fifty percent cumulatively from the original building floor area, the amount of the development charge in respect of the enlargement shall be in the amount set out in Schedule B attached hereto.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law, for the purpose of Subsection 1 and 5 of this Section, the terms “existing industrial building” and “gross floor area” shall have the same meanings provided for them as in the Regulation.

(3) For the purpose of interpreting the definition of “existing industrial building” in the Regulation, regard shall be had for the classification of the land on which the existing industrial building is located under the *Assessment Act* and in particular:

(a) whether the land is within a tax class such that taxes on the land are payable at the industrial tax rate; and,

(b) whether more than fifty percent of the gross floor area of the existing industrial building has an industrial property code for assessment purposes.

(4) For the purpose of applying Subsection 1 of this Section, the gross floor area of an existing industrial building shall be calculated as it was prior to the first enlargement of such existing industrial building for which an exemption under Subsection 1 of this Section applies.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law, development charges shall not be imposed with respect to the construction or erection of a building that is accessory to and not more than fifty percent of the gross floor area of an existing industrial building or the construction or erection of buildings that are accessory to, and, in total, not more than fifty percent of the gross floor area of an existing industrial building, provided that, prior to a building permit or building permits being issued for such building or buildings, the owner or owners of the land on which such building or buildings are to be constructed or erected enter into a written agreement with the Town which has the effect of counting the floor area of such building or buildings against the exemption provided for in subsection 1 of this section.

Redevelopment

8. Subject to Section 7 of this by-law, where in conjunction with the redevelopment of land, a building or structure on such land was demolished in whole or in part on or after November 6, 1991, or is to be demolished in whole or in part, or converted from a residential use to a non-residential use or vice versa, the development charge to be imposed with respect to such redevelopment shall be reduced by the following amounts:

(a) in the case of a residential building or the residential portion of a mixed use building or structure, an amount calculated by multiplying the development charge that would have been applicable under Section 5 by the number of dwelling units that have completed culinary and sanitary facilities, according to the type thereof that have been or are to be demolished or converted to another use;

(b) in the case of a non-residential building, or the non-residential portion of a mixed use building or structure, an amount calculated by multiplying the applicable development charge under Section 5 by the total floor area, according to the type thereof, that has been or is to be demolished or converted to another use

provided that evidence satisfactory to the Town is provided by the property owner as to the total floor area or type and number of dwelling units that have been demolished, that such amounts shall not exceed in total the amount of the development charges to otherwise be imposed with respect to the redevelopment.

Temporary Buildings or Structures

9.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law, development charges shall not be imposed under this by-law in respect of the construction or erection of a temporary building or structure so long as its status as a temporary building or structure is maintained in accordance with the provisions of this by-law.

(2) Upon application being made for the issuance of a building permit for the construction or erection of a temporary building or structure to which, but for Subsection 1 of this Section, development charges would apply, the Town may require the owner or owners of the land on which such temporary building or structure is to be constructed or erected to either:

(a) pay for development charges on the proposed temporary building for which the owner or owners may apply for a refund no later than one month following the time period defined in this by-law for temporary buildings or structures; or

(b) enter into an agreement with the Town pursuant to Section 27 of the Act and submit security, satisfactory to the Town, to be realized upon in the event that the temporary building or structure becomes protracted and development charges thereby become payable.

(3) In the event that a temporary building or structure becomes protracted, it shall be deemed not to be, nor ever to have been a temporary building or structure and, subject to any agreement made pursuant to Section 27 of the Act, development charges under this by-law shall become payable forthwith.

Indexing

10. The development charges described in Schedule B to this by-law shall be adjusted without amendment to this by-law in February 1st and August 1st for each year, commencing August 1st, 2021, in accordance with the Statistics Canada Quarterly Construction Price Statistics (catalogue number 62-007) with the base index value being that in effect on February 1, 2021.

Payment of Development Charges

11.(1) Development charges, adjusted in accordance with Section 10 of this by-law to the date of payment, shall be payable either:

(a) in regard to development charges imposed under section 5 of this by-law, with respect to a dwelling unit in a building or structure for which a building permit is issued, on the date that the building permit is issued; and,

(b) in regard to development charges being imposed under section 5 of this by-law, with respect to a building or structure for which a building permit is issued, on the date that the building permit is issued.

(c) prior to final approval of a plan of subdivision or a plan of condominium for the land that is to be developed;

(d) prior to a certificate being issued for a consent for the land that is to be developed; or,

(e) prior to a building permit being issued for the construction of a building or structure on the land that is to be developed;

whichever occurs earlier.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 11(1), where the development of land results from the approval of a Site Plan or Zoning By-law Amendment received on or after January 1, 2020, and the approval of the application occurred within 2 years of building permit issuance, the development charges under Section 5 shall be calculated based on the rates set out in Schedule B on the date of the planning application. Where both planning applications apply, development charges shall be calculated on the rates set out in Schedule B on the date of the later planning application.

(3) Nothing in this by-law shall prevent the Council of the Town from requiring, as a condition of any approval under the *Planning Act*, that the owner or owners of land install such local services as the Council of the Town may require in accordance with the policies of the Town with respect to local services.

(4) The Town may require the owner or owners of land that is to be developed to enter into an agreement, which may require the provision of security for the obligations of such owner or owners under the agreement, pursuant to Section 27 of the Act providing for all or part of a development charge to be paid before or after it otherwise would be payable, and the terms of such agreement shall prevail over the provisions of this by-law.

(5) Notwithstanding subsections 11(1) and 11(2), development charges for rental housing and institutional developments are due and payable in 6 installments commencing with the first installment payable on the date of occupancy, and each subsequent installment, including interest, payable on the anniversary date each year thereafter.

(6) Notwithstanding subsections 11(1) and 11(2), development charges for non-profit housing developments are due and payable in 21 installments commencing with the first installment payable on the date of occupancy, and each subsequent installment, including interest, payable on the anniversary date each year thereafter.

Unpaid Development Charges

12.(1) If a development charge or any part thereof remains unpaid after it is payable, the amount unpaid shall be added to the tax roll and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes.

(2) If any unpaid development charges are collected as taxes in accordance with Subsection 1 of this Section, the monies so collected shall be credited to the appropriate development charges reserve fund.

Front-Ending Agreements

13.(1) Where a development charge by-law is in force, Council may enter into a front-end agreement with any or all owners within the benefiting area, providing for the payment by the owner or owners of a front-end payment or for the installation of services by the owners or any combination of front-end payments and installation of services. The cost of the work that will benefit a defined benefiting area is to be borne by one or more of the parties to the agreement who will be reimbursed some part of the costs by persons who, in the future, develop land within the benefiting area.

(2) A person is entitled to be given a credit towards a development charge for the amount of their non-reimbursable share of the costs of work under a front-ending agreement.

(3) No credit given pursuant to subsection (2) shall exceed the total development charge payable by the owner for that service, or the level of service underlying Schedule B.

(4) The front-end payment required to be made by the benefiting owner under the front-ending agreement may be adjusted annually, without amendment to this by-law, each year while this by-law is in force, in accordance with the average Bank of Canada rate applied annually.

Repeal

14. By-law Number BL-2016-065, shall be and is hereby repealed effective on the date that this by-law comes into force and effect.

Effective Date

15. This by-law shall come into force and effect on June 23, 2021.

[Section 16 deleted, By-law 2025-116, effective November 25/25]

[Section 17 to 21 reordered to 16 to 20, By-law 2025-116, effective November 25/25]

Registration

16. A certified copy of this by-law may be registered in the by-law register in the Peel Land Registry Office and/or against the title to any land to which this by-law applies.

Severability

17. In the event that any provision of this by-law is found by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such provision shall be deemed to be severed, and the remaining provisions of this by-law shall remain in full force and effect.

Headings

18. The headings inserted in this by-law are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the interpretation of this by-law.

Schedule

19. Schedules A and B attached hereto shall be deemed to be a part of this by-law.

Short Title

20. This by-law may be referred to as the Coleraine Drive Storm Sewer Development Charges By-law.

Enacted by the Town of Caledon Council this 22nd day of June, 2021.

"Allan Thompson"

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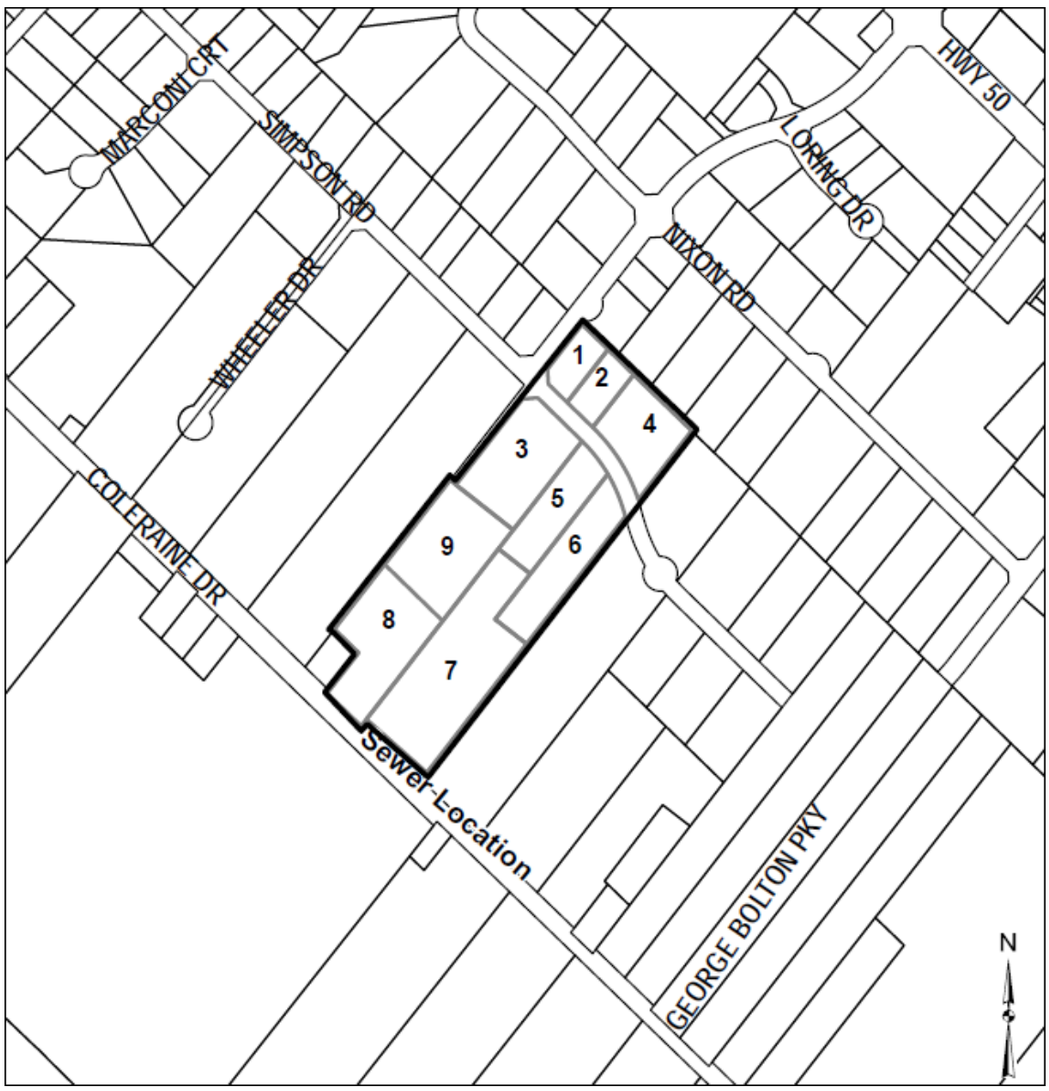
Allan Thompson, Mayor

"Laura Hall"

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Laura Hall, Town Clerk

Schedule A to By-law 2021-52



Property No.	Property Owner	Total D.C. Amount
1	1537316 Ontario Ltd	$4,511.07
2	Joe Bruno Holdings Inc.	$4,591.65
3	Cambria Fabship Toronto Inc	$3,963.72
4	Di Gregorio Investments Ltd	$0.00
5	Castelli Holdings Inc.	$405.95
6	M-J-J-J Developments Inc.	$523.03
7	Di Gregorio Investments Ltd	$0.00
8	1872525 Ontario Ltd	$0.00
9	1872525 Ontario Ltd	$42,462.11