

Published Results-based Plan 2007/08

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Ministry Overview

Ministry Vision

Safe and strong communities with abundant greenspace, economies that are thriving and prosperous, and a range of housing choices

Ministry Mandate

The Ministry's major areas of responsibility, service and program delivery include:

- Developing and administering the policy and regulatory frameworks for local government, land use planning, residential tenancy regulation, affordable and social housing, and building regulation
- Developing planning services under the *Planning Act*
- Developing, funding and administering programs in support of community development, municipal governance and accountability
- Developing, funding and administering programs in support of social and affordable housing, including administration of the Canada-Ontario Affordable Housing Program (AHP)
- Working to ensure Ontario Government policies and programs that impact municipalities are developed in accordance with provincial responsibilities under the Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
- Managing the provincial-municipal relationship and Ontario's approach to an evolving federal-provincial-municipal relationship
- Acting as a centre of expertise and providing advice, education and training on a regional basis for municipalities and other stakeholders
- Developing and administering disaster and emergency recovery and other transfer payment programs to assist communities and individuals

Ministry Key Strategies

The Ministry's key strategies to support the government's priorities of "strong people, strong economy" and "stronger, safer communities" are:

- Shape the future of the services delivered to Ontarians by provincial and municipal governments and demonstrate the productive approach to intergovernmental cooperation that the province, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the City of Toronto have adopted through the Provincial Municipal Fiscal and Service Delivery Review
- Lead a strategy for increasing energy efficiency for buildings in concert with the implementation of the new, objective-based Building Code that will improve energy efficiency and support efforts to create reliable, affordable energy in the future
- Provide real tenant protection through implementation of the new *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* by the Landlord and Tenant Board (LTB) while also ensuring adequate maintenance (of rental properties) and promotion of a healthy rental market
- Increase/maintain the supply of affordable housing through continued support for housing allowance programs for low-income families, encouraging the construction of more rental units, protecting existing rental housing from unreasonable demolition or conversion to condominiums, assisting renter households into the homeownership market, continuing to support the provincial rent bank to help tenants with short-term arrears, and increasing support for transitional housing (under the Canada-Ontario Affordable Housing Program and other housing initiatives)
- Implement recent land use planning reforms to ensure sustainable growth and reduce urban sprawl through meeting government commitments on significant planning reform, facilitating and promoting Brownfield development, preventing

developers from forcing unwanted municipal expansion and giving municipalities more time to consider development applications

- Maintain the Greater Golden Horseshoe Greenbelt, which protects one million new acres of greenspace on the outskirts of cities, by implementing the associated plan and land use planning activities that protect more greenspace

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) supports other ministries in delivering their priorities where MMAH is an impacted ministry. For 2007-08, MMAH will continue to contribute to government priorities where other Ministries have the lead, specifically with the:

- Ministry of Community and Social Services on social assistance and the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* (especially the Build Environment Standards Development Committee)
- Ministry of Energy on energy conservation
- Ministry of the Environment on source water protection, solid waste management, and full cost pricing of municipal water and wastewater systems
- Ministry of Finance on property assessment issues (Municipal Property Assessment Corporation)
- Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care on public health and ambulance services, housing for individuals with mental health disorders
- Ministry of Natural Resources on the Greenspace Strategy (Sustainable Greenspace Program for Southern Ontario) and Land Information Ontario
- Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Renewal on water and wastewater infrastructure, the "Places to Grow" Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, Hydro-Corridors Secondary Use Project, and the Toronto-York subway project
- Ministry of Transportation on the Greater Toronto Transportation Authority and next steps for transit
- Ontario Secretariat for Aboriginal Affairs on the Caledonia situation
- Ontario Women's Directorate on the Domestic Violence Action Plan

Ministry Key Priorities & Results

Priority: Strong People, Strong Economy

Result: Modern, Efficient Public Services

MMAH achieves the government result of **Modern, Efficient Public Services** by delivering timely, cost-effective and accountable public services. The objective of this strategy is to provide effective tools and structures to municipalities that ensure their future health, and working with other levels of government to create a new deal for municipalities.

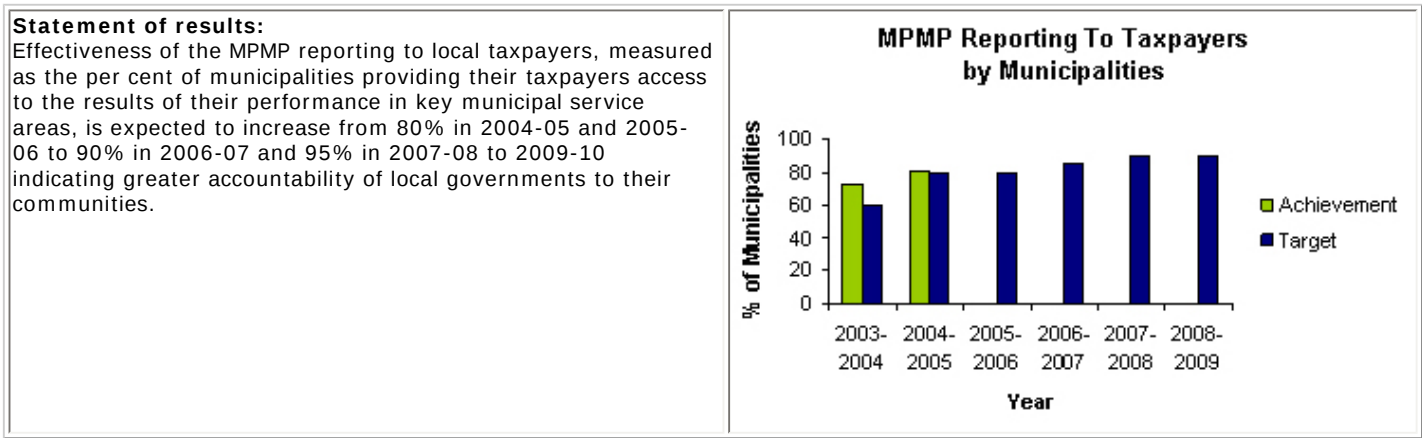
MMAH continues to ensure that policy and legislative approvals are obtained in relation to this strategy. Most recently, the ministry obtained passage of the *Respect for Municipalities Act, 2005*, and the new *City of Toronto Act, 2006*, and the *Municipal Statute Law Amendment Act, 2006* were proclaimed on January 1, 2007.

The Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) is one example of how the Ministry is stimulating the growth of modern, efficient public services.

The Municipal Performance Measurement Program has helped improve municipal accountability and service delivery in Ontario. The program requires municipalities to publicly report annually on 54 measures of effectiveness and efficiency in 12 key service areas. The MPMP was designed to strengthen local accountability by keeping citizens informed about municipal service plans, standards, costs, and value. It was also meant to help municipalities improve local services by stimulating productivity and creativity.

Data from the MPMP has been used to identify dozens of best practices in municipal service delivery — practices that have documented and quantifiable benefits and that are made freely available to all municipalities to replicate. Table 1 shows the percentage of municipalities reporting on their measures. The results for the effectiveness of the Municipal Performance Measurement Program in 2005-06 will be available in April, 2007.

Table 1: Effectiveness of Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) reporting to local taxpayers



In 2007-08, MMAH plans to:

- Jointly lead a provincial initiative with the Ministry of Finance, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the City of Toronto that is undertaking a wide-ranging review of the provincial-municipal relationship to examine how Ontario's

communities can prosper through better service delivery and improved infrastructure investment. The Provincial-Municipal Fiscal and Service Delivery Review is expected to be completed by winter/spring 2008.

- Continue its role in developing agreements and partnerships with all orders of government that support strong communities. This will include working towards the renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, developing consultation mechanisms with the City of Toronto and other partnerships.

Result: Reliable, Affordable Energy

MMAH supports efforts to deliver **Reliable, Affordable Energy** in the future by leading the strategy for increasing energy efficiency for buildings. The Ministry is implementing a new, objective-based Building Code that will improve energy efficiency in the future.

The new Building Code was approved in June 2006, and contains provisions to increase the energy efficiency of buildings. Most such changes came into force on December 31, 2006, with further enhancements being phased in at the end of 2008 and 2011. Changes that encourage the use of green technologies took effect in June 2006.

The Ministry has a team of Building Code Advisors that answer questions from enforcement officials, designers, and builders on the technical and process aspects of the Code. The advisors also provide technical support to the Building Code Commission and the Building Materials Evaluation Commission, as well as to industry and enforcement associations.

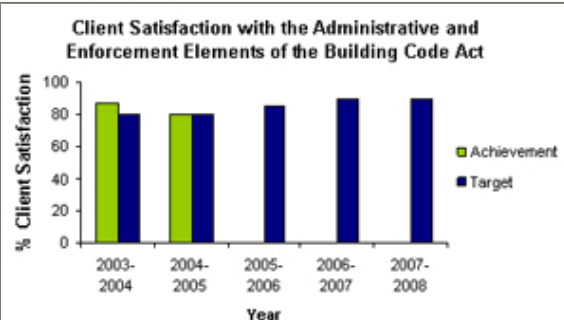
Given the release of the new Code, it is expected that a significant proportion of the questions asked of the code advisors will now involve technical and administrative changes in the Code, including those related to energy efficiency. Table 2 shows the level of client satisfaction with the advice provided by the building code advisors to the public, as well as to clients and board members of the two commissions.

Due to a re-thinking of the survey instrument, no survey was conducted for 2005-06. Results from the 2006-07 survey will be available in May 2007.

Table 2: Client satisfaction with the clarity, responsiveness and quality of advice and services provided in relation to the administrative and enforcement elements of the Building Code Act and the technical requirements of the Ontario Building Code (OBC)

Statement of result:

Client satisfaction with the clarity, responsiveness and quality of advice and services provided in relation to the administrative and enforcement elements of the Building Code Act (BCA) and the technical requirements of the Ontario Building Code (OBC) is expected to be at least 80% in 2004-05 and 2005-06 and at least 85% in 2006-07 and 90% in 2007-10 as an indicator of uniform Code interpretation and an effective building regulatory system.



In 2007-08 MMAH plans to work with the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities to develop and provide the government with options on potential skills-based training in order to encourage and facilitate compliance by builders to the new energy efficiency standards.

Priority: Stronger, Safer Communities

Result: More Affordable Housing

Strategy 1: Provide Real Protection for Tenants

MMAH has two strategies to respond to the government result of **More Affordable Housing**. The first strategy is to provide real protection for tenants by ensuring adequate maintenance and promoting a healthy rental market.

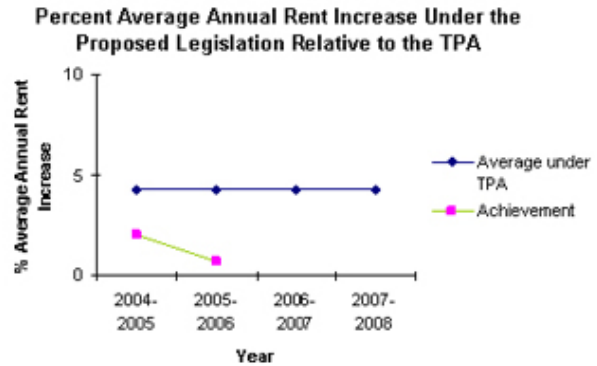
After extensive consultation on residential tenancy issues and desired policy direction, the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* received Royal Assent on June 22, 2006 and was proclaimed on January 31, 2007. This act replaces the *Tenant Protection Act, 1997*. The *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* affects approximately 1.35 million renter households in Ontario, representing 32 per cent of Ontario's population.

One measure of tenant protection is the rate at which landlords increase the rent each year. Table 3 shows that the average annual rent increase under the new Rent Increase Guideline for 2005-06 has been much lower than the previous Guidelines under the *Tenant Protection Act, 1997*. Results for 2006-07 will be available in May 2007.

Table 3: Average annual rent increases under the new Rent Increase Guideline in 2005-06 relative to the average annual rent increases under the average Rent Increase Guidelines between 1998-2003

Statement of result:

For 2005-10, average annual rent increases under the Residential Tenancies Act and the new Rent Increase Guideline are expected to be lower than 4.3%, (the rent increases between 1998-2003), thereby providing more protection for tenants.



In 2007-08 MMAH plans to put in place a new case management system to ensure the efficient implementation of the new *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* by the Landlord and Tenant Board. The new system will effectively incorporate all the changes to business processes required to support this new legislation, and therefore provide better service to landlords and tenants.

Strategy 2: Increase/maintain the supply of affordable housing

The second strategy is to increase/maintain the supply of affordable housing, by achieving the government commitments to: establish a Housing Allowance Program for 35,000 low-income families; encourage the construction of more rental units; protect existing rental housing from unreasonable demolition or conversion to condominiums; assist renter households into the homeownership market; establish a provincial rent bank to help tenants with short-term arrears; and increase support for transitional housing.

Currently, Ministry activities that support this strategy include:

- **Affordable Housing Program:** In April 2005, the federal and provincial governments signed a new Affordable Housing Program Agreement (AHP). Under this commitment, the federal, provincial and municipal governments are investing at least \$734M over the life of the program. AHP funding will support the development or rehabilitation of 15,000 affordable housing units, and will provide 5,000 housing allowance/rent supplements to support households in need across Ontario.

As of March 2007, more than 7,407 units have been built, are under construction, or are at the planning development stage. This includes: 6,049 rental and supportive units, 886 homeownership units and 472 northern units. Under the housing allowance/rent supplement component, it is expected that 700 housing allowance/rent supplement units will be occupied by the end of 2006-07.

- **Delivering Opportunities for Ontario Renters:** \$127.1M one-time payment to municipalities to create new rental housing or to rehabilitate existing housing for low-income Ontarians.
- **Strong Communities Rent Supplement Program:** This is an existing \$50M program that provides rent supplements to low income households in private rental, non-profit and co-operative buildings based on agreements with landlords. Based on municipal service manager take-up plans, the program is expected to assist about 6,000 households in 2006-07.
- **Provincial Rent Bank Program:** This \$18.8M program is delivered by agreement through the municipal service managers, and provides tenants who are experiencing short-term arrears in their rent with loans or grants so that they can remain in their homes. It is estimated that approximately **13,000** tenants will have been assisted through this program by 2007-08.
- **Demolition and Conversion of Rental Housing:** Municipal authority to regulate the demolitions and/or conversions of rental housing is included in the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* and the *Municipal Statute Law Amendment Act, 2006*.
- In addition, MMAH is supporting the MCSS and the Ontario Women's Directorate under the government's **Domestic Violence Action Plan** to improve access to second stage housing for victims of domestic violence under the *Social Housing Reform Act, 2000*. MMAH held consultations in 2005-2006 with key stakeholders to build consensus on improvements to the regulations under the *Social Housing Reform Act, 2000*.
- MMAH has established the **Ontario Mortgage and Housing Initiative (OMHI)** that will provide low cost, longer term financing for Affordable Housing Program proponents through a Roster of Qualified Lenders. MCAP Financial Corporation and the Toronto-Dominion Bank have been selected for inclusion on the Roster of Qualified Lenders. The Special Provincial Mortgage Correspondent has been established to help developers of affordable housing secure construction and mortgage loan insurance through CMHC. The online Ontario Mortgage and Housing Initiative Resource Centre has also been established to provide developers, financial institutions and municipalities with expert knowledge and information on creating affordable housing.
- MMAH continues to work with the Ontario Realty Corporation in implementing the **Government Lands for Affordable Housing** initiative to increase the supply of affordable housing.

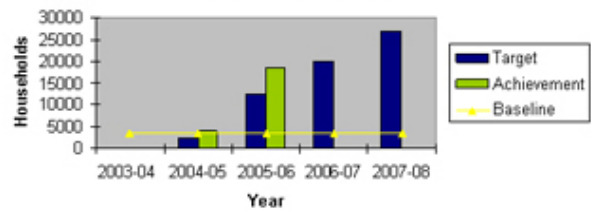
A summary of the number of housing units that have been made available to low-income households by the province is shown in Table 4. The data below reflect Affordable Housing Program commitments to date. Data also include a new initiative announced at year end. Future year targets will be adjusted to include other new programs which are part of the 2007-08 Provincial Budget. Results for 2006-07 will be available in May 2007.

Table 4: Total number of low-income households for whom affordable housing has been made available since 2003

Statement of result:

Affordable housing made available to low income households will increase from 2,400 in 2004-05 to at least 29,800 by 2009-10 through the assistance of MMAH programs over the baseline of 3,560.

Total number of Low Income Households Assisted through MMAH Programs



In 2007-08, MMAH plans to:

- Introduce the Aboriginal Housing Trust - \$80M for housing programs and initiatives for off-reserve Aboriginal peoples. The government will be consulting with Aboriginal peoples on how best to invest the funds.
- Introduce another new program, Rental Opportunity for Ontario Families (ROOF)– \$185M for a housing allowance program that provides assistance to low-income working families struggling with housing affordability.
- Take a lead role in developing possible strategies to recognize best practices, improve consumer protection, and support a viable, healthy life lease housing sector in Ontario. Public consultation on life lease housing will take place from March to May, 2007. MMAH is interested in obtaining input from representatives of the life lease industry, including residents, sponsors, seniors organizations, consultants, developers, as well as the legal, real-estate and financial sectors. Outreach with experienced individuals and organizations is an important component of the government's strategy to fully identify and understand the issues facing investors of this form of tenure.
- Propose additional regulatory amendments under the *Social Housing Reform Act, 2000* on issues related to access for victims of domestic violence.
- Conduct a Provincial Rent Bank program evaluation to assess the ongoing effectiveness of rent banks against stated goals and determine any future funding.
- Continue to work with municipal Service Managers and other key partners to ensure the Affordable Housing Program's commitments are met.
- Continue to work with the Ontario Aboriginal Housing Support Services Corporation as the administrator of the Rural and Native Housing Program.
- Continue to provide Ontario households in need with rent supplements.

Result: Reduced Sprawl

MMAH achieves the result of **Reduced Sprawl** by reforming land use planning to ensure sustainable growth and reduce sprawl. The Ministry is meeting government commitments on significant planning reform, preventing developers from forcing unwanted municipal expansion and giving municipalities more time to consider development applications.

MMAH continues to implement the policy and legislative approvals obtained in relation to this strategy. Most recently, the review of the Planning Act has been completed, including the role of the Ontario Municipal Board and implementation tools, with legislation passed on October 12, 2006.

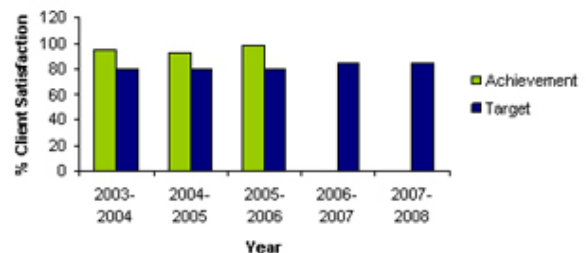
Table 5 shows the level of client satisfaction with the land use planning, training, education and advisory services provided to the municipal sector through the Ministry's Municipal Services Offices. The results for 2006-07 will be available in May 2007.

Table 5: Client satisfaction with land use planning training, education and advisory services provided to the municipal sector

Statement of result:

Client satisfaction with land use planning training, education and advisory services provided to the municipal sector is expected to be at least 80% in 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively, and at least 85% in 2006-10 respectively as an indicator of simplifying and streamlining the land use planning system.

Client Satisfaction with Land Use Planning Training, Tools and Advisory Services



In 2007-08, MMAH plans to:

- Increase the number of municipalities offering brownfield incentives through Community Improvement Plans.
- Deliver education and training on planning reform to municipal planning staff and stakeholders.

Result: More Protection for Greenspace

MMAH achieves the result of **More Protection for Greenspace** by maintaining the Greater Golden Horseshoe Greenbelt, which protects one million new acres of greenspace on the outskirts of cities.

The *Greenbelt Act, 2005* received Royal Assent on February 24, 2005. The Greenbelt Plan, announced on February 28, 2005, permanently protects 1.8 million acres around the Greater Golden Horseshoe. The Ministry is continuing with the Plan's implementation to provide permanent protection to the agricultural land base and the ecological functions of this landscape. On June 2, 2005, the Government established the Greenbelt Council to provide advice on the Greenbelt, including the ongoing implementation of the Act and Plan, the development of performance measures to monitor the effectiveness of the Plan, review proposed amendments to the Plan, and possibly conduct a review of the Plan in 2015.

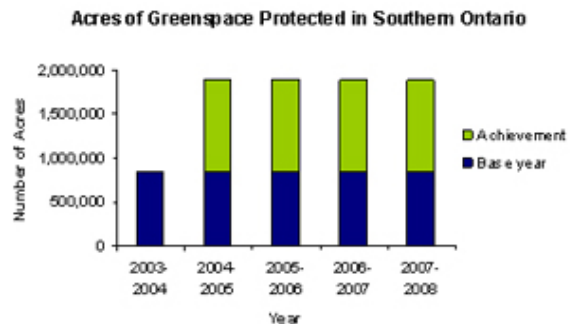
Recently the September 2004 North Pickering Land Exchange Agreement was finalized, when an exchange with Richmond Hill owners and the Uxbridge lands was completed. The Ministry also completed the Central Pickering Development Plan in June 2006 that will result in a sustainable, transit-supportive community.

Table 6 shows the achievement of approximately one million acres of land protected by the Greenbelt, in addition to the Niagara Escarpment and Oak Ridges Moraine lands.

Table 6: Acres of greenspace protected in Southern Ontario - Greenbelt

Statement of result:

The number of acres of greenspace protected includes approximately one million new acres of greenspace protected in the Golden Horseshoe Greenbelt, in addition to the 847,769 acres already protected in the Niagara Escarpment and Oak Ridges Moraine components of the Greenbelt thereby protecting the agricultural land base.



In 2007-08 MMAH plans to:

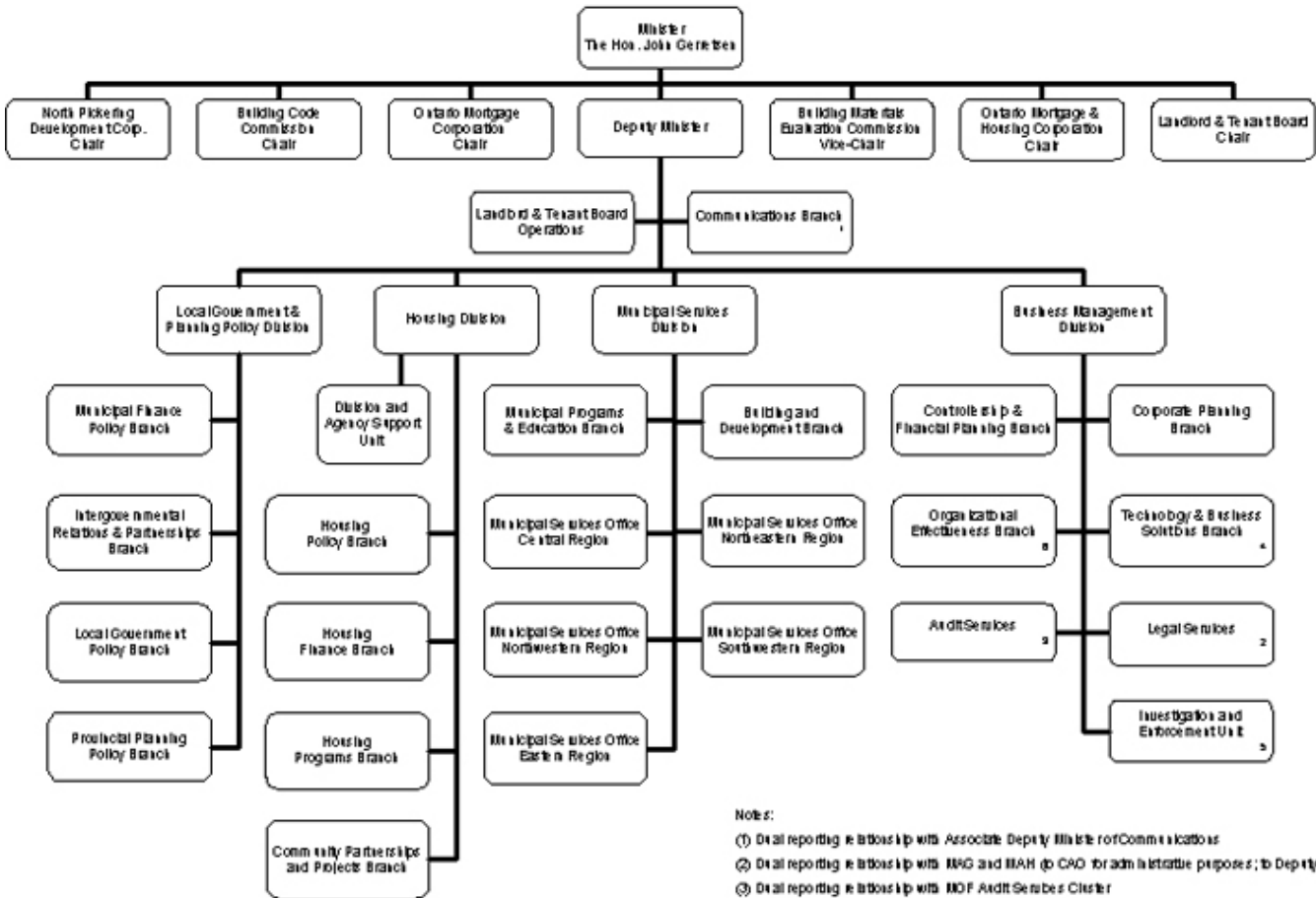
- Continue to protect the Greenbelt by developing a regulation to harmonize selected policies in the Niagara Escarpment Plan and Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan with the new Protected Countryside policies of the Greenbelt Plan.
- Continue its work on the development of a performance indicator framework. This inter-ministerial effort is being led by MMAH with input from other ministries, including Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. The Greenbelt Council will also provide input on the Ministry's framework.
- Support implementation of the Central Pickering Development Plan by creating a management plan for the area's natural heritage system, undertaking an economic development study for lands near Highway 407 and evaluating transportation and transit needs for Seaton and its neighbouring communities.
- Support the government's growth management objectives by undertaking initiatives negotiated through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Renewal (PIR) to ensure that the official plans of municipalities in the Greater Golden Horseshoe are in conformity with PIR's Growth Plan.
- Work with PIR to support Simcoe County, Barrie and Orillia in developing a local growth management strategy.

**Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Strategic Framework for 2007-08 Results, Strategies & Activities**

Results-based Plan Category	Key Priority	Key Result	Strategy	Activity	Sub-Activity
Public Reporting	Strong People, Strong Economy	Modern, Efficient Public Services	Deliver Timely, Cost-Effective & Accountable Public Services	Local Government	Legislative Framework for Local Government
					Provincial-Municipal Fiscal & Service Delivery Review
					Ongoing Local Government Programs & Services
		Reliable, Affordable Energy	Lead Strategy for Increasing Energy Efficiency for Buildings	Building Regulation	Implementation of changes related to Building Regulation
					Strategy for Increasing Energy Efficiency of Buildings

Planning Purposes	Stronger, Safer Communities	Reduced Sprawl	Reform Land Use Planning to Ensure Sustainable Growth & Reduce Sprawl	Land Use Planning	Implementation of Planning Act and OMB reforms	
					Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Plan Conformity	
			More Protection for Greenspace		Maintain Greater Golden Horseshoe Greenbelt	Brownfields Initiative
						Ongoing Land Use Planning Programs & Services
		More Affordable Housing	Provide Real Protection for Tenants	Affordable Housing	Greenbelt Plan Implementation	
					Implementation of Residential Tenancy Reform	
			Increase/ Maintain the Supply of Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing Program	
					Social Housing	

MINISTRY ORGANIZATION CHART



Notes:

- (1) Oral reporting relationship with Associate Deputy Minister for Communications
- (2) Oral reporting relationship with MAG and MAH (p. CAO) for administrative purposes; to Deputy for legal services
- (3) Oral reporting relationship with MOF Audit Services Cluster
- (4) Oral reporting relationship with C.I.O., Community Services Cluster
- (5) For administrative purposes & direct responsibility for the Ministry's Investigation & Enforcement Unit
- (6) Oral reporting relationship with MGS HR Service Delivery

MMAH is responsible for the following pieces of legislation:

- *Building Code Act, 1992*
- *City of Greater Sudbury Act, 1999*
- *City of Hamilton Act, 1999*
- *City of Kawartha Lakes Act, 2000*
- *City of Ottawa Act, 1999*
- *City of Toronto Act, 2006*
- *Commercial Tenancies Act*
- *Development Charges Act, 1997*
- *Elderly Persons' Housing Aid Act*
- *Geographic Township of Creighton-Davies Act, 1997*
- *Geographic Township of Hansen Act, 1986*
- *Greenbelt Act, 2005*
- *Housing Development Act*
- *Line Fences Act*
- *Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Act*
- *Municipal Act, 2001*
- *Municipal Affairs Act*
- *Municipal Arbitrations Act*
- *Municipal Conflict of Interest Act*
- *Municipal Corporations Quieting Orders Act*
- *Municipal Elections Act, 1996*
- *Municipal Extra-Territorial Tax Act*
- *Municipal Franchises Act*
- *Municipal Tax Assistance Act*
- *Municipality of Shuniah Act, 1936*
- *North Pickering Development Corporation Act, 1974*
- *Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001*
- *Oak Ridges Moraine Protection Act, 2001*
- *OC Transpo Payments Act, 2000*
- *Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act*
- *Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS) Act, 2006*
- *Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS) Review Act, 2006*
- *Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994*
- *Planning Act*
- *Public Utilities Act*
- *Regional Municipality of Peel Act, 2005*
- *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006*
- *Road Access Act*
- *Shoreline Property Assistance Act*
- *Social Housing Reform Act, 2000*
- *Statute Labour Act*
- *Tax Sales Confirmation Act, 1974*
- *Tenant Protection Act, 1997 (repealed on January 31, 2007)*
- *Territorial Division Act, 2002*
- *Toronto Islands Residential Community Stewardship Act, 1993*
- *Town of Haldimand Act, 1999*
- *Town of Moosonee Act, 2000*
- *Town of Norfolk Act, 1999*

Agencies, Boards and Commissions (ABCs)

Agencies, Boards and Commissions reporting to MMAH are summarized below with financial data indicating 2007-08 expense and revenue estimates, and 2006-07 expense and revenue interim actuals.

Building Code Commission

- An adjudicative agency that resolves disputes regarding the technical requirements of the Ontario Building Code;
- Operating expenses for the Building Code Commission are paid out of Land Use Planning and Building Regulation (1903-07).

Table 1: Building Code Commission Financial Data

	2007-08 Estimates \$	2006-07 Interim Actual \$
Expense	65,000	45,000

Building Materials Evaluation Commission

- A regulatory agency that examines, researches and authorizes materials, techniques and building design where no criteria are set out in the Ontario Building Code;
- Operating expenses for the Building Materials Evaluation Commission are paid out of Land Use Planning and Building Regulation (1903-07).

Table 2: Building Materials Evaluation Commission Financial Data

	2007-08 Estimates \$	2006-07 Interim Actual \$
Expense	180,000	140,000
Revenue	20,000	20,000

Landlord and Tenant Board (formerly Ontario Rental Housing Tribunal)

- An adjudicative agency responsible for resolving disputes between landlords and tenants and to give information about the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* (RTA); it is a quasi-judicial Tribunal that holds hearings and conducts mediation.
- Operational expenses are paid out of Affordable Housing – Residential Tenancy (1904-03).

Table 3: Landlord and Tenant Board Financial Data

	2007-08 Estimates \$	2006-07 Interim Actual \$
Expense	24,705,600	23,036,073
Revenue	10,372,300	9,399,433

North Pickering Development Corporation (NPDC)

- Established by statute in 1974 to plan and develop the North Pickering Planning Area in accordance with provincial policy, its role is to promote business growth, leverage private investment and enhance job creation by enhancing the value of the provincially owned lands in North Pickering.
- Activities of the Corporation are carried out by MMAH staff under Land Use Planning and Building Regulation (1903-07).

Ontario Mortgage Corporation (OMC)

- An operational enterprise agency that administers the non-marketable mortgages under housing incentive programs such as the Low-Rise Rehabilitation and Permanent Homes for the Homeless and Project 3600.
- Activities of the Corporation are carried out by Ministry staff.
- Operating expenses for the Corporation are paid out of Affordable Housing - Social and Market Housing (1904-02).

Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation (OMHC)

- An operational enterprise agency responsible for public housing debt servicing; administration of loans for social housing and student residence programs; sponsoring the Dr. Albert Rose Bursary program; addressing legal matters pertaining to previously owned public housing properties and any potential environmental liability issues should they arise; facilitating the development of affordable housing projects under the Affordable Housing Program through the Ontario Mortgage and Housing Initiative; and administering the Homeownership component of the Affordable Housing Program where it is not taken up by Municipal Service Managers
- All support for the Corporation is provided by MMAH staff with capital expenses covered under Affordable Housing – Affordable Housing (1904-04).

Other Agencies, Boards and Commissions

The following additional boards and commissions report to MMAH, however they have no financial reporting relationship with the Ministry: the Greenbelt Council, Planning Boards (in Northern Ontario), and the Toronto Islands Residential Community Trust Corporation.

Ministry Financial Information**Ministry Investment by Vote, 2007-08**

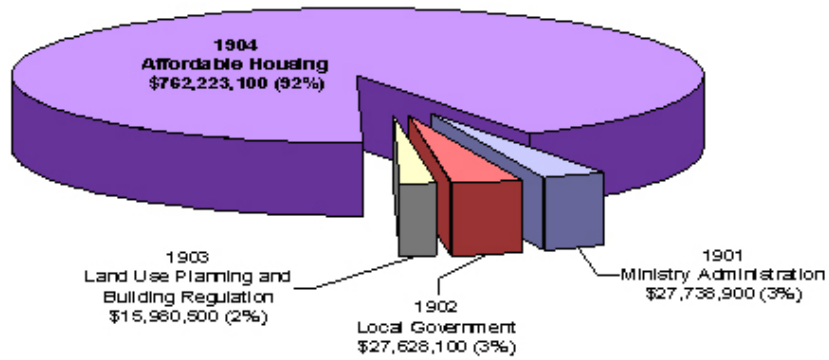


Table 1: Ministry Planned Expenditures 2007/08 (\$M)

Operating	761.7
Capital	113.2
TOTAL	874.9

Total Operating and Capital Expense includes Statutory Appropriation, Assets and total operating/capital expense to be voted. Does not include Consolidation Adjustments – Ontario Housing Corporation.

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