

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING

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2014-15 ANNUAL REPORT

PART I: PUBLISHED PLAN 2015-16

MINISTRY OVERVIEW

Ministry Vision

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) helps create healthy, safe communities with abundant green space, economies that are thriving and prosperous, and that offer a range of housing choices.

Mandate

The ministry operates within a dynamic and changing environment that is responsive to municipal, stakeholder, and public needs. The ministry is well-positioned to deliver on its mandate to:

- move forward on social and affordable housing by improving the availability of suitable, affordable housing for seniors; helping to expand supportive housing opportunities for people with mental health and addiction issues; calling on federal partners to commit to long-term funding for social and affordable housing, and undertake a review of the Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy.
- improve land use planning by undertaking initiatives under the auspices of the one-window land use planning system; proposing amendments to the Planning Act and the Development Charges Act, 1997 to improve land use planning and encourage smarter growth, and reviewing the scope and effectiveness of the Ontario Municipal Board.
- review provincial growth and greenbelt plans by leading the co-ordinated review of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH) and the Greenbelt plans; working to protect prime agricultural lands; finalizing the indicators for the GGH Growth Plan and the Greenbelt Plan, and partnering with municipalities to grow the Greenbelt.
- review municipal governance by undertaking reviews of the Municipal Act, 2001, City of Toronto Act, 2006, Municipal Conflict of Interest Act and the Municipal Elections Act, 1996.
- strengthen partnerships with municipalities by continuing to apply a municipal lens to decisions made

across government; facilitate the strong relationship between the province and municipalities through the Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Toronto-Ontario Cooperation and Consultation Agreement, and working with municipalities outside of formal agreements to ensure their perspectives are heard.

- review the Building Code to continue to ensure buildings are safe, accessible and cost-effective; allowing six-storey, wood-frame buildings and responding to recommendations from the Elliot Lake Public Inquiry.
- undertake a review of the Ontario Disaster Relief Assistance Program.
- work with other ministries to consult with stakeholders and develop clear government policy on community hubs.

Ministry Contribution to Priorities and Results

The ministry supports the following government priorities:

1. **Reduced Poverty, Inequality and Exclusion:** through the Affordable Housing, Social Housing and Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative programs. The ministry's programs improve access to affordable housing that is suitable and sustainable for low and moderate income households. When people have a home, they are better able to manage other challenges in their lives. It is an important first step to moving out of poverty, as articulated in the province's Poverty Reduction Strategy.
2. **Leader on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation:** through the Land Use Planning program, led by the ministry, the Province sets the legislative and policy framework for planning in Ontario. Land use and growth planning is an essential component in addressing the government's environmental and climate change goals. The land use planning system advances and upholds provincial interests and supports municipal implementation of land use planning through a variety of legislative tools, and a coordinated inter-ministry "one-window" model.
3. **Strengthened Public Safety and Security:** through the Building Regulation and Disaster Recovery Financial Assistance programs. The Building Code Act, 1992 and the Building Code are key statutory vehicles enabling the government to meet commitments and priorities, including public safety, environmental sustainability (e.g., impacts of septic systems on water quality and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions), energy and water conservation, and accessibility. They also allow the government to set requirements to respond to areas of importance for Ontario's building industry stakeholders (e.g., mid-rise wood construction).
Following a disaster, the ministry provides financial assistance through transfer payments to municipalities for emergency response and infrastructure repairs and to individuals, small businesses, farmers and non-profit organizations to replace essential property. The Province may also design special financial assistance programs to address specific needs associated with natural or non-natural disasters.
4. **Other Public Interest:** through the Municipal Finance and Governance and the Residential Tenancies programs. The Municipal Finance and Governance program develops and supports other ministries in developing the legislative and program frameworks that require municipalities to be open, effective and accountable governments. The ministry also helps build the capacity of municipalities to use all of the financial and governance tools at their disposal to deliver financially sustainable services. The Residential Tenancies program provides advisory, investigation and enforcement services for landlords and tenants. The legislative and policy framework sets the rules of engagement for landlords and tenants, and provides consumer protection provisions and processes for resolving certain types of disputes.

Ministry Programs

Affordable Housing Program

The program addresses the need to assist individuals and households who cannot obtain or maintain adequate, suitable and affordable housing in the private market through a range of affordable housing opportunities.

Administered through Service Managers (municipalities and District Social Services Administration Boards (DSSABs)), this program increases affordable housing opportunities and improves housing stability in communities by providing new affordable rental construction and repair, homeownership and rental assistance to individuals and households. The program includes the policy, legislative and regulatory framework within which Service Managers and housing/service providers deliver housing and homeless services.

The program has the following key output measures:

- households no longer in housing need as a result of the Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) program
- Aboriginal households living off-reserve no longer in housing need as a result of the IAH
- seniors and persons with disabilities households who are able to remain living independently
- The program has the following key outcome measures:
- reduce the number of households in need by improving access to affordable housing that is sound, suitable and sustainable for households in need
- reduce the demand for services and institutional living by increasing and extending independent living

for households in need for seniors and persons with disabilities

In 2015-16 the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the Affordable Housing program:

- update the Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy so that housing policies are relevant to current realities and reflect new research, best practices, and the housing needs of Ontarians
- help communities provide affordable housing opportunities to those in need by assisting Service Managers in the delivery of the \$801 million Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH 2014 Extension)
- continue to work with Aboriginal housing partners to deliver off-reserve Aboriginal housing programs, such as the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Housing component of the Investment in Affordable Housing program (IAH 2014 Extension)
- participate in the closing of the Agreements of purchase and sale for the two Affordable Rental Housing buildings in the 2015 Pan/Parapan American Games Athletes' Village.

Social Housing

The program addresses the inability of some individuals and families to obtain or maintain adequate, suitable and affordable housing in the private market, whose needs are met through the provision of rent-geared-to-income and low end of market opportunities.

The Social Housing program provides affordable housing to Ontarians who cannot afford to have their needs met in the private market. The program includes the policy, legislative and regulatory framework within which Service Managers and housing/service providers deliver housing and homelessness services.

The program has the following key measure:

number of Rent Geared to Income units and accessible units in Ontario

In 2015-16, the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the Social Housing program:

- update the Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy so that housing policies are relevant to current realities and reflect new research, best practices, and the housing needs of Ontarians
- continue to deliver the Strong Communities Rent Supplement Program which provides \$50 million in annual long-term funding to Service Managers
- continue partnerships with Aboriginal communities to address housing requirements for the delivery and administration of off-reserve Aboriginal housing programs as identified by off-reserve Aboriginal communities continue to work both bilaterally and with other provinces and territories on strategies to engage the federal government to provide long-term funding for housing
- provide Service Managers and housing providers with guidance and information on redeveloping and regenerating social housing properties
- continue to press the federal government to maintain its funding for social housing as operating agreements expire.

Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI)

The program addresses the need to assist individuals and households experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness to become stably housed or avoid becoming homeless in the first place.

Administered through Service Managers (municipalities and District Social Service Administration Boards), this program provides a flexible array of services and supports to assist the homeless or those at risk of homelessness. The program includes the policy, legislative and regulatory framework within which Service Managers and housing/service providers deliver housing and homeless services.

The program has the following key measures:

- people experiencing homelessness obtain and retain housing
- people at-risk of homelessness remain housed

In 2015-16, the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the CHPI program:

- update the Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy (LTAHS) so that housing policies are relevant to current realities and reflect new research, best practices, and the housing needs of Ontarians
- support the Poverty Reduction Strategy's (PRS) long-term goal to end homelessness. The PRS commits the government to seek expert advice, including from those with lived experience, on defining the problem; understanding how to measure it, track it and collect the data; and defining a baseline and setting a target related to homelessness
- develop a plan of action to end homelessness based on the recommendations of the Expert Advisory Panel on Homelessness and report back annually on progress made
- continue to assist Service Managers with the delivery and implementation of the CHPI and identify municipal best practices to promote effective use of program funding. The CHPI will provide \$293.7 million in 2015-16
- continue to work with the Service Manager Technical Advisory Group to examine areas for program

improvement and capacity building to better respond to the CHPI program outcomes.

Land Use Planning

The program addresses the need to support Ontario's economic development by avoiding future costs, protecting environmental and agricultural lands, and creating complete and healthy communities.

The ministry develops the policy and legislative framework for land use planning through the Planning Act, the Provincial Policy Statement and unique provincial plans like the Greenbelt Plan, and the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

The land use planning system advances and upholds provincial interests and supports municipal implementation of land use planning through a variety of legislative tools, and a coordinated inter-ministry "one window" planning model. The "one-window" approach to planning provides: regulatory approvals, advice and capacity building for municipalities; access to planning tools; and, the ability for the province to defend provincial plans and policies through dispute resolution, and litigation.

The program has the following key measures:

- timely decisions on approving official plans
- up-to-date official plans reflecting provincial priorities
- change of density in urban areas
- amount of farmed agricultural land

In 2015-16, the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the Land Use Planning program:

- continue to work with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry on the co-ordinated reviews of the Greenbelt Plan (including the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan and the Niagara Escarpment Plan) together with the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe. The coordinated review includes a climate change lens. It will also consider opportunities to grow the Greenbelt and further reduce urban sprawl
- support the legislative process for proposed amendments to the planning process through Bill 73, the proposed Smart Growth for Our Communities Act
- monitor provincial interests through the performance indicators for provincial plans and policies
- work with the Ministry of the Attorney General to move forward with the review of the scope and effectiveness of the Ontario Municipal Board
- work with municipalities to implement provincial policy as expressed in the new Provincial Policy Statement and provincial plans, and help position them to be investment-ready and sustainable.

Building Regulation

The program addresses the need for safe, accessible and environmentally sustainable buildings in Ontario.

MMAH administers the outcome-based Building Code which governs the construction, renovation and demolition of buildings and maintains the qualification system for most building practitioners. The ministry also supports the development of the legislative framework within which municipalities issue building permits, conduct inspections and enforce compliance with the Building Code.

The program has the following key measures:

- enhancing building sector capacity
- client satisfaction with technical advice and services
- Ontario is a leader in Building Code development
- annual percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emission in buildings

In 2015-16, the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the Building Regulation program:

- administer the Building Code Act, 1992 and the Building Code efficiently and effectively to support the Ontario economy and promote innovation
- develop policy to support the government's response to the Report on the Elliot Lake Commission of Inquiry
- support climate change initiatives by developing policy that would enable government to set new target requirements to further reduce energy use in buildings
- develop policy and conduct public consultation on potential requirements to be included in next edition of the Building Code.

Disaster Recovery Financial Assistance

The program addresses the need to help municipalities and victims of disasters recover when they are impacted by disasters beyond their capacity to manage. The need for this assistance has increased substantially as a result of climate change.

Following a disaster, the Province provides financial assistance through transfer payments to municipalities for emergency response and infrastructure repairs, and to individuals, small businesses, farmers and non-profit organizations to replace essential property. The Province may also design special financial assistance programs to address specific needs associated with natural or non-natural disasters.

The program has the following key measure:

- length of time to provide financial assistance once a disaster has been declared by the government and an agreement has been executed

In 2015-16, the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the Disaster Recovery Financial Assistance program:

- finalize the review of the Ontario Disaster Relief Assistance Program and present recommendations for the program's improvement to the government
- continue to implement existing Ontario Disaster Relief Assistance Program active files
- continue to implement the Ice Storm Assistance Program to eligible municipalities and conservation authorities and prepare Ontario's claim to the federal government for cost-sharing
- represent Ontario's interests in the implementation of the federal National Disaster Mitigation Program.

Municipal Finance and Governance

The program addresses Ontarians' dependence on municipalities to deliver local services in a reliable, financially sustainable manner.

Through the Municipal Finance and Governance program, the ministry develops, and supports other ministries to develop, the legislative and program frameworks that require municipalities to be open, effective and accountable governments. The ministry helps build the capacity of municipalities to use all of the financial and governance tools at their disposal to deliver financially sustainable services. The ministry monitors, measures and reports on municipalities' success in delivering on provincial priorities such as asset management planning, financially sustainable infrastructure and affordable housing, and manages issues when municipalities demonstrate a need for provincial intervention.

The program has the following key measures:

- advice to municipalities to build municipal capacity (number of meetings held with municipalities and other municipal stakeholders)
- effective efficient service delivery to municipalities (level of satisfaction of municipalities with ministry services)
- municipal fiscal management (number of municipalities with existing financial tools to increase their revenue and reduce service costs)
- municipal financial sustainability (number of municipalities with fiscal challenges as identified from analysis of their financial information returns)

In 2015-16, the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the Municipal Finance and Governance program:

- continue to help build the capacity of municipalities to use all of the financial and governance tools at their disposal to deliver financially sustainable services
- refine and advance efforts to improve municipal financial reporting and the administration of the Financial Information Return
- encourage greater consultation and partnerships between municipalities and local partners, including working with Cabinet Office, the Ministries of Health and Long-Term Care, Education, and others, to develop clear government policy on community hubs
- support continued efforts related to the Provincial-Municipal Fiscal and Service Delivery Review as a component of ongoing support for municipalities
- continue the reviews of the City of Toronto Act, 2006, Municipal Act, 2001, Municipal Conflict of Interest Act and Municipal Elections Act, 1996 to ensure that the legislation meets the needs of communities, and to introduce proposed amendments that would provide municipalities with the option of using ranked ballots in future elections.

Residential Tenancies

The program addresses the need to provide landlords and tenants with a legislative and policy framework for addressing conflicting interests within the landlord-tenant relationship.

The ministry provides advisory, investigation and enforcement services for landlords and tenants. The legislative and policy framework that flows from the Residential Tenancies Act, 2006 (RTA) sets the rules of engagement for landlords and tenants, and provides consumer protection provisions and processes for resolving certain types of disputes.

The program has the following key output measure:

- percentage of complaints received under the RTA resolved through education and intervention

In 2015-16, the ministry plans to undertake the following key activities in the Residential Tenancies program:

- update the Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy so that housing policies are relevant to current realities and reflect new research, best practices, and the housing needs of Ontarians
- develop innovative outreach methods and stakeholder partnerships to extend public education about the mandate and services of the Investigation and Enforcement Unit to increase compliance rates and reach vulnerable populations
- initiate a review of the annual rent increase guideline provisions under the RTA
- consider proposing amendments to the RTA to align with the government's Sexual Violence and Harassment Action Plan.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2014-15 ACHIEVEMENTS

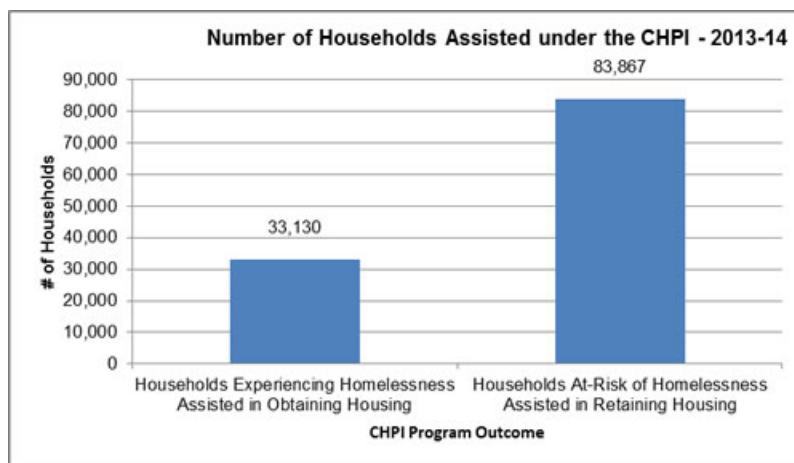
What follows are the ministry's key results and achievements in 2014-15:

1. Reduced Poverty, Inequality and Exclusion

In 2014-15, the ministry supported the government's multi-year priority of Reduced Poverty, Inequality and Exclusion through the following actions:

- implemented and delivered the Investment in Affordable Housing for Ontario (IAH 2014 program extension), a six year extension of the existing IAH program starting in 2014-15
- implemented and delivered the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI), which provides funding to Service Managers to address the needs of those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, including those on social assistance and low-income people. \$293.7 million was available in 2014-15
- established an Expert Advisory Panel on Homelessness to seek advice on the province's long-term goal to end homelessness: starting with defining the problem; understanding how to measure it, track it and collect the data; and defining a baseline and setting a target related to homelessness
- completed the implementation of the Social Housing Asset Management Program (SHAMP) that assisted 37 Service Managers administer small-to-medium-sized social housing portfolios with proactive practices and tools to help sustain social housing infrastructure. SHAMP also promoted the inclusion of municipally-owned social housing as a core element of municipal infrastructure.

Table 1: Total number of households assisted under the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI)

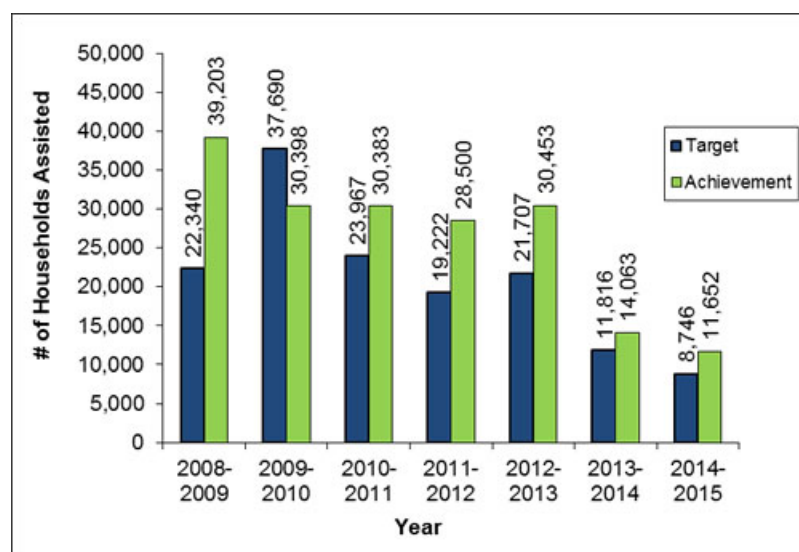


Statement of result: The result shows the number of households assisted under the CHPI by program outcome. The result reflects data for the 2013-14 fiscal year (the first full year of program delivery). Note that the total numbers are not added together as some households may be reflected in both outcomes.

Note: Data was provided by Service Managers in their 2013-14 CHPI Year-End Reports. The two CHPI program outcomes are measured by ten program indicators. The data reflected in the results represents data from seven out of the ten indicators. Three indicators were not used as data was inconclusive. There are no targets for CHPI as there is no data available on the number of people experiencing homelessness in Ontario.

It is anticipated that CHPI data for 2014-15 will be available in June/July 2015.

Table 2: Total number of households in need assisted through MMAH housing programs



Statement of result: The result shows the ministry's ability to assist lower-income households through the Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) program and the Strong Communities Rent Supplement Program.

The final results for 2014-15 – 11,652 households assisted – exceeded the target of 8,746 households assisted.

Note: The 2014-15 target did not include the IAH 2014 Extension as an agreement had not been finalized with the federal government at that time.

Table 2: This table provides a summary of the households assisted through the ministry's various affordable housing programs. These include the current Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) program and the Strong Communities Rent Supplement Program, as well as the following legacy programs:

- Canada-Ontario Affordable Housing Program (AHP) – ended March 31, 2010 (capital components) and March 31, 2013 (Rent Supplements) – replaced by the AHP Extension (2009)
- AHP Extension (2009) – program ended March 31, 2011 – replaced by the IAH program
- Rental Opportunity for Ontario Families (ROOF) – funded through the federal Affordable Housing Trust – ended December 31, 2012
- Short-Term Rent Support Program (STRSP) – funded through the federal Affordable Housing Trust – ended March 31, 2013
- Provincial Rent Bank – ended December 31, 2012 – program consolidated into the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI) effective January 1, 2013

The legacy programs ended in fiscal 2012-13 resulting in a substantial decline in assistance to households compared to the previous fiscal years.

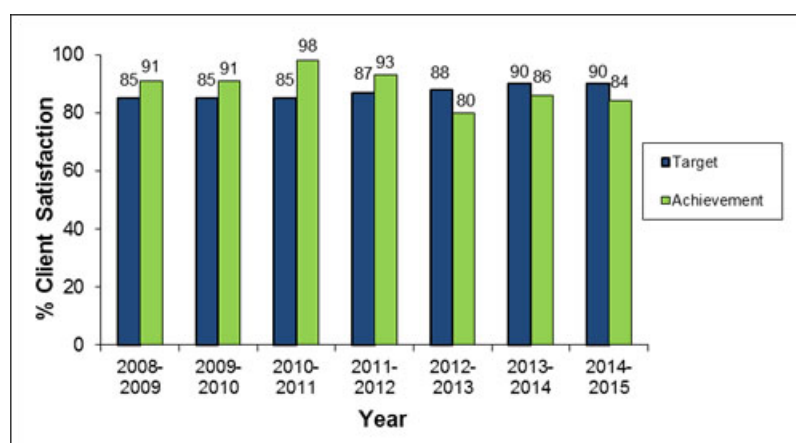
Targets for 2014-15 did not include outcomes associated with an extension to the Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) Program, as an agreement with the federal government had not been finalized at the time.

2. Leader on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation

In 2014-15, the ministry supported the government's multi-year priority of Leader on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation through the following actions:

- launched the coordinated reviews of the Greenbelt Plan, the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, Niagara Escarpment Plan and the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe in February 2015 and established an advisory panel for the review
- released performance indicators for the Greenbelt Plan and the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe including environmental measures and promoted and monitored implementation of provincial land use planning policies including the new Provincial Policy Statement which came into effect
- provided strategic advice to other ministries on such government priorities and initiatives related to the built environment, reviews of legislation, climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, cycling initiatives, the protection of provincial interests, support for the economy and jobs, and facilitating good land use planning in Ontario
- monitored and continued to support a robust legislative framework for land use planning in Ontario including the provision of land use planning tools for municipal use, and developed the recommendations leading to the introduction of the proposed Smart Growth for Our Communities Act in the Legislature
- assisted with municipal implementation of provincial plans, policies and legislation
- implemented enhancements to support energy efficiency in new buildings.

Table 3: Client satisfaction with training, education and advisory services provided to the municipal sector regarding land use planning



Statement of result: Ministry services to the municipal sector build the capacity of municipal planning authorities to make accountable local decisions and protect matters of provincial interest.

Client satisfaction with land use planning training, education and advisory services is within the average level of satisfaction reported since 2012.

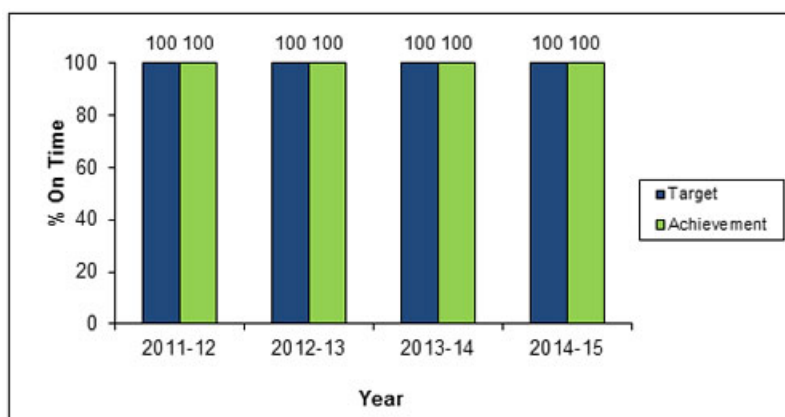
Table 3: This table shows the level of client satisfaction with the ministry's training, education and advisory services to the municipal sector in land use planning. Results are compiled through a client satisfaction survey.

3. Strengthened Public Safety and Security

In 2014-15, the ministry supported the government's multi-year priority of Strengthened Public Safety and Security through the following actions:

- provided opportunities for municipal capacity building through e-learning and other means, as well as streamlined qualification and registration of building practitioners under the Building Code
- developed amendments to the Building Code to put in place requirements that allow construction of wood structures up to six storeys while maintaining public safety
- supported implementation of Building Code requirements that enhance accessibility in buildings
- delivered financial assistance programs for natural disasters and coordinated extraordinary provincial costs in response to disasters and emergencies. Committed to provide financial assistance to 58 municipalities and conservation authorities who are eligible claimants for the Ice Storm Assistance Program. Delivered disaster relief programs in 40 communities across the province in 2014 – 15 as a result of floods, tornados and other extreme weather events
- represented Ontario's interests in discussions on disaster mitigation and recovery with federal, provincial and territorial counterparts.

Table 4: Percent of Building Code Commission Decisions Communicated Within 15 Business Days of Completed Application



Statement of result: The measure relates to the administrative element of the Building Code Act. The Building Code Commission resolves disputes concerning the sufficiency of compliance with the technical requirements of the Building Code, time period disputes for site inspections and time period disputes for

processing permit applications.

The 2014-15 results show timely decisions made by the Building Code Commission.

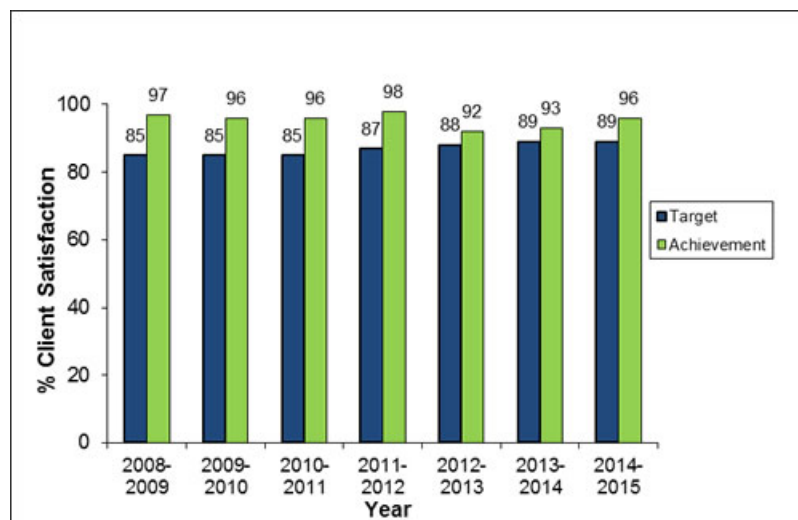
Table 4: This table shows the timeliness of decisions made by the Building Code Commission.

4. Other Public Interest

In 2014-15, the ministry supported the government's multi-year priority of Other Public Interest through the Municipal Finance and Governance program as follows:

- provided strategic leadership on activities related to the Memorandum of Understanding with Association of Municipalities of Ontario and Toronto-Ontario Cooperation and Consultation Agreement with the City of Toronto, and worked with other ministries to ensure effective use of these consultative mechanisms
- helped foster new partnerships among municipalities and local partners
- supported the continued implementation of municipal infrastructure programs and engaged directly with municipalities to encourage and assist in their effective use of long-term asset management planning
- coordinated provincial participation in key municipal conferences. At the Association of Municipalities of Ontario's conference and the combined conference of the Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) and Ontario Good Roads Association (OGRA), the ministry coordinated over 745 meetings of municipal delegations with 22 ministers and several parliamentary assistants
- helped municipalities prepare for the 2014 municipal elections. For example, the ministry trained over 2,250 candidates and 150 new municipal clerks on the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 in advance of the October municipal election.

Table 5: Client satisfaction with training, tools and advisory services provided to the municipal sector regarding municipal governance



Statement of result: Ministry services to the municipal sector support stronger accountability, transparency, governance and financial management practices.

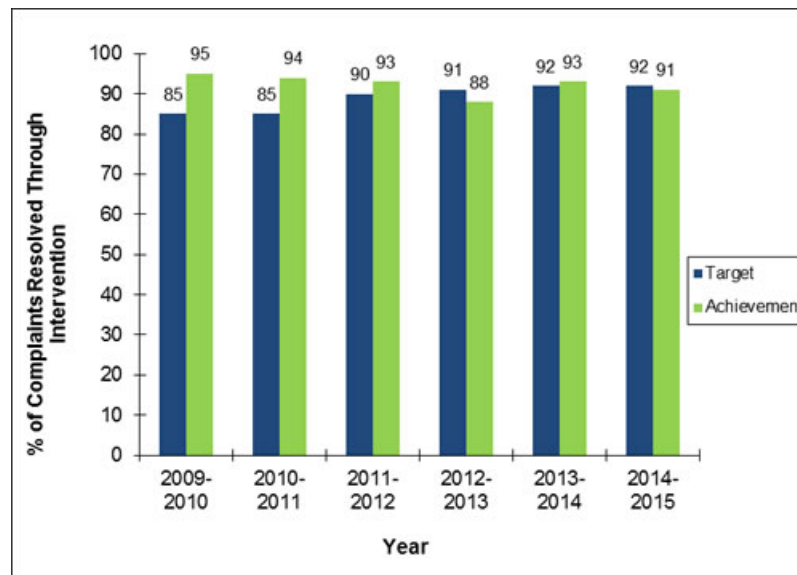
The 2014-15 results reflect overall satisfaction with the training and advisory services provided by ministry staff to the municipal sector, and the strong provincial/municipal relationship.

Table 5: This table shows the level of client satisfaction with the ministry's training, tools and advisory services to the municipal sector in municipal governance. Results are compiled through a client satisfaction survey.

The ministry also supported the priority of Other Public Interest through the Residential Tenancies program as follows:

- ensured compliance with the Residential Tenancies Act, 2006
- promoted a healthy rental market.

Table 6: Percentage of complaints received under the Residential Tenancies Act (RTA) resolved through education and intervention



Statement of result: The ministry uses a voluntary compliance approach when it receives complaints from landlords and tenants about alleged offences under the RTA. Complaints are either closed at the intervention stage or are referred for further investigation if there is sufficient reason to believe non-compliance has continued. In 2014-15, the file resolution rate at the intervention stage was 91 per cent, slightly below the target of 92 per cent. Successful resolutions reduce the impact of offences on complainants and lessen the need for further enforcement actions including prosecutions.

Table 6: This table shows the percentage of complaints resolved through education and intervention.

Ministry Organization Chart

[Ministry Organization Chart \(PDF\)](#)

This is a text version of an organizational chart for the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing as of May 4, 2015. The chart shows the hierarchical structure of the organization with the top level assigned to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

- Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing The Honourable Ted McMeekin
 - Parliamentary Assistant Lou Rinaldi
 - List of Council, Commission and Corporation Chairs
 - Building Code Commission - Antonio Chow, Chair
 - Building Materials Evaluation Commission - Edward J. Link, Chair
 - Building Code Conservation Advisory Council - Tony Crimi, Chair
 - Ontario Mortgage & Housing Corporation - Janet Hope, Chair
 - Toronto Islands Residential Community Trust Corporation - Lorraine Filyer, Chair
 - Greenbelt Council - Peter Victor, Chair
 - Local Government and Planning Policy Division - Kate Manson-Smith, ADM
 - Municipal Finance Policy Branch - Trevor Bingle, Director
 - Intergovernmental Relations and Partnerships Branch - Diane McArthur-Rogers, Director
 - Provincial Planning Policy Branch - Audrey Bennett, Director
 - Local Government Policy Branch - Jonathan Lebi, Director
 - Business Management Division - Jim Cassimatis, CAO/ADM
 - Corporate Services Branch - Jim Lewis, Director
 - Controllershship and Financial Planning Branch - Beverley Thomas-Barnes, Director
 - Human Resources Strategies Branch - Diane Phillipson, Director [4]
 - Community Services Audit Service Team - Gord Nowlan, Director [3]
 - Housing Division - Janet Hope, ADM
 - Housing Policy Branch - Carol Latimer, Director
 - Housing Funding and Risk Management Branch - Keith Extance, Director
 - Housing Programs Branch - Jim Adams, Director
 - Communications Branch - Mary Anne Covelli, Director [1]
 - Legal Services Branch - Joanne Davies, Director [2]
 - Ontario Growth Secretariat - Larry Clay, ADM

- Growth Policy, Planning and Analysis Branch - Adam Redish, Director
 - Partnerships and Consultation Branch - Richard Stromberg, Director (A)
 - Community Services I&IT Cluster - Soussan Tabari, CIO/ADM [5]
 - Strategic Planning and Business Relationship Management - Lolita Singh, Director
 - Case and Grant Management Solutions - Sanaul Haque, Director
 - Data Collection and Decision Support Solutions - Carm Scarfo, Director
 - iACCESS Solutions - Sanjay Madan, Director
 - Deputy Minister Laurie LeBlanc
 - Executive Assistant Clare Faulds
 - Municipal Services Division - Elizabeth Harding, ADM
 - Municipal Services Office Central Region - Marcia Wallace, Regional Director
 - Municipal Services Office Western Region - Ginette Brindle, Regional Director
 - Municipal Services Office Northern Region - Lynn Buckham, Regional Director
 - Municipal Services Office Eastern Region - Allan Scott, Regional Director
 - Municipal Programs and Education Branch - Hannah Evans, Director
 - Building and Development Branch - Brenda Lewis, Director
1. Dual reporting relationship with the Deputy Minister of Communications and the Associate Secretary of Cabinet
 2. Dual reporting relationship with MAG and MAH (to CAO for administrative purposes; to Deputy for legal services)
 3. Dual reporting relationship with CIA, Ontario Internal Audit Division, Ministry of Finance and ADM, BMD for administrative purposes
 4. Dual reporting relationship with MGCS HR Service Delivery
 5. Reports to Corporate Chief Information Technology Officer

PROVINCIAL AGENCIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING

The following six provincial agencies (one adjudicative agency, one regulatory agency, two operational enterprise agencies, and two advisory agencies) report to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. All are subject to the Management Board of Cabinet Agencies and Appointments Directive and other key provincial accountability directives, policies and guidelines. Each operates under a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the Minister that clearly states its powers, legal status, mandate, structure, financial capacities, other resources, and further details of the respective roles and responsibilities of both the agency and the ministry.

1) Building Code Commission

The Building Code Commission is an adjudicative agency that resolves disputes on the technical requirements of the Ontario Building Code. All administrative and technical support to the Commission is provided by ministry staff. The operating expenses for this commission are paid out of the Municipal Services and Building Regulation (Vote 1902).

Table 7: Building Code Commission Financial Data

2015-16 Expenditure Estimates*	2015-16 Revenue Estimates**	2014-15 Expenditure Actuals*	2014-15 Revenue Actuals**	2013-14 Expenditure Actuals*	2013-14 Revenue Actuals**
\$67,000	\$7,900	\$51,000	\$5,100	\$69,378	\$510

* The number of hearings is determined by the application rate. Expenditure Estimates are based on typical application rates (using historical data and projecting forward) and members' per diem compensation rates. Member per diem compensation rates are established by the Management Board of Cabinet Directive applying to part-time Order in Council-appointed members.

The operating expenses cover per diem fees for BCC members and reimbursement for out-of-pocket travel expenses related to hearings. These include hotel accommodations, meal allowances (to the allowable maximum), parking and public transit.

** The Building Code Commission (BCC) previously did not charge fees. A fee of \$170 for BCC applications came into effect on January 1, 2014 and is set to increase annually up to the rate of the Consumer Price Index. Revenue Estimates for 2015-16 are based on receiving an average of 46 BCC applications per year over the last Building Code cycle (2007-2012).

2) Building Code Conservation Advisory Council

The Building Code Conservation Advisory Council is an advisory agency that provides strategic advice to the Minister on energy and water conservation issues related to the Building Code and the Building Code Act. Council members are non-remunerated appointees. All administrative support to the Commission is provided by ministry staff. The operating expenses of the Advisory Council are paid out of the Municipal Services and Building Regulation (Vote 1902).

Table 8: Building Code Conservation Advisory Council Financial Data

2015-16 Expenditure Estimates *	2015-16 Revenue Estimates**	2014-15 Expenditure Actuals*	2014-15 Revenue Actuals**	2013-14 Expenditure Actuals*	2013-14 Revenue Actuals**
\$10,000	nil	\$2,662	nil	\$1,500	nil

* The operating expenses cover reimbursement for out-of-pocket travel expenses related to meetings, including hotel accommodations, meal allowances (to the allowable maximum), parking and public transit. Expenditures could increase if meetings are held outside of Toronto and if there is an increase in the allowable number of members who live outside the Greater Toronto Area.

** The Building Code Conservation Advisory Council does not charge fees.

3) Building Materials Evaluation Commission

The Building Materials Evaluation Commission is a regulatory agency that evaluates and authorizes innovative building materials, systems or designs where no criteria are set out in the Ontario Building Code. All administrative and technical support to the Commission is provided by ministry staff. Operating expenses for the commission are paid out of the Municipal Services and Building Regulation (Vote 1902).

Table 9: Building Materials Evaluation Commission Financial Data

2015-16 Expenditure Estimates*	2015-16 Revenue Estimates**	2014-15 Expenditure Actuals*	2014-15 Revenue Actuals**	2013-14 Expenditure Actuals*	2013-14 Revenue Actuals**
\$155,000	\$54,000	\$101,179	\$24,972	\$122,000	\$12,348

* The number of meetings is determined by the application rate. Expenditure Estimates are based on typical application rates (using historical data and projecting forward) and members' per diem compensation rates. Member per diem compensation rates are established by a Management Board of Cabinet Directive applying to part-time Order in Council-appointed members.

Operating expenses cover per diem fees for Building Materials Evaluation Commission (BMEC) members and reimbursement for out-of-pocket travel expenses related to meetings. These include hotel accommodations, meal allowances (to the allowable maximum), parking and public transit.

** Revenue Estimates for 2015-16 are based on receiving 10 Commission applications per year based on the last Building Code cycle (2007-2012). Scheduled fee changes came into effect starting January 1, 2015 (e.g., fee change from \$950 to \$5,000 per application effective January 1, 2015 and \$7,000 per application effective January 1, 2016).

4) Greenbelt Council

The Greenbelt Council is an advisory agency, required under the Greenbelt Act, 2005, which provides the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing with advice on the Greenbelt. Administrative support to the Council is provided by ministry staff and by a part-time Executive Coordinator. Council members are non-remunerated appointees. Operating expenses of the Greenbelt Council are paid out of the Local Government and Planning Policy (Vote 1903).

Table 10: Greenbelt Council Financial Data

2015-16 Expenditure Estimates *	2015-16 Revenue Estimates**	2014-15 Expenditure Actuals*	2014-15 Revenue Actuals**	2013-14 Expenditure Actuals*	2013-14 Revenue Actuals**

Executive Co-ordinator:	N/A	Executive Co-ordinator:	N/A	Executive Co-ordinator:	N/A
\$30,000		\$27,000		\$21,050	
Council Members:		Council Members:		Council Members:	
\$7,100		\$7,100		\$7,100	

* Expenditure Estimates and Expenditure Actuals include amounts for the Greenbelt Executive Co-ordinator and Greenbelt Council members.

Reimbursements to appointed Council members include out-of-pocket travel expenses related to meetings (e.g. mileage, public transit, and parking) and meals when working on Council-related business. Council members do not receive compensation per diems. Other expenses related to the Council include French translation services (required to post Council material in French on the ministry's website) and conference registrations.

** The Greenbelt Council does not generate revenue or charge fees.

5) Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation

The Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation (OMHC) is an operational enterprise agency responsible for: public housing debt servicing; administering loans and leases for social housing programs and for a student residence program; administering leases and receiving payments collected by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) from homeowners under the H.O.M.E. (Home Ownership Made Easy) program; addressing matters pertaining to previously-owned public housing properties including any potential environmental liability issues; and administering the revolving loan fund for the Homeownership component of the Affordable Housing Program.

As of April 1, 2015, the OMHC assumed responsibility for administering the ongoing obligations and responsibilities of the former Ontario Mortgage Corporation (OMC) including the administration of OMC's legacy non-marketable mortgages under previous housing programs such as the Permanent Homes for the Homeless Program and Project 3600.

The OMHC is funded by the province through transfer payments under Affordable Housing - Social and Market Housing (Vote/Item 1904-02) and Affordable Housing Capital (Vote/Item 1904-04). The Corporation's financial statements are published annually, both with its Annual Report and as part of the Public Accounts of the province. Its Board members are not remunerated for their service to the Corporation. All administrative support to the Corporation is provided by the ministry.

Table 11: Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation Financial Data (Operating)

2015-16 Expenditure Estimates	2015-16 Revenue Estimates	2014-15 Expenditure Interim Actuals	2014-15 Revenue Interim Actuals	2013-14 Expenditure Actuals	2013-14 Revenue Actuals
\$87,424,600	\$87,424,600	\$89,505,000	\$89,505,000	\$91,990,000	\$91,990,000

Table 12: Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation Financial Data (Capital) *

2015-16 Expenditure Estimates	2015-16 Revenue Estimates	2014-15 Expenditure Interim Actuals	2014-15 Revenue Interim Actuals	2013-14 Expenditure Actuals	2013-14 Revenue Actuals
\$406,400	\$15,581,700	\$0	\$689,000	\$2,108,000	\$1,794,000

* The OMHC adopted the new Public Sector accounting standard for Liability for Contaminated Sites (PS3260), which requires recognition of a liability for the remediation of contaminated sites. This standard was applied retroactively on April 1, 2014.

Toronto Islands Residential Community Trust Corporation

The Toronto Islands Residential Community Trust Corporation is an operational enterprise agency that manages the sale and transfer of properties on provincially-owned lands, and the maintenance and use of

six community buildings, in a 262-home residential community on Ward's and Algonquin Islands, part of the Toronto Islands.

The Corporation does not receive any funding from the province, and is self-sustaining through revenue generated from an annual levy charged to each Island leaseholder, rental income on Trust buildings, and administrative fees. The Corporation's accounts are separate from those of the ministry and the province. It is responsible for managing its own financial matters, including the completion of an annual financial audit. The audited financial statement is published with its Annual Report. The Board members are not remunerated for their service to the Corporation.

LEGISLATION

Municipal Affairs and Housing is responsible for the following legislation:

1. [Barrie-Innisfil Boundary Adjustment Act, 2009](#)
Adjusts the boundary between the City of Barrie and the Town of Innisfil
2. [Building Code Act, 1992](#)
Authorizes regulations to prescribe the Building Code. The Building Code regulates standards for the construction and demolition of new buildings
3. [City of Greater Sudbury Act, 1999](#)
Establishes a new single tier City of Greater Sudbury effective January 1, 2001. Establishes the composition of the City council and sets out certain financial and other powers and duties of the new city
4. [City of Hamilton Act, 1999](#)
Establishes a new single tier city of Hamilton effective January 1, 2001. Establishes the composition of the new City council and sets out certain financial and other powers and duties of the new city
5. [City of Kawartha Lakes Act, 2000](#)
This legislation gives the Kawartha Lakes Transition Board the powers to enter into certain agreements on behalf of the new city and gives the new city the authority to allocate certain municipal costs to taxpayers in specific areas of the city
6. [City of Ottawa Act, 1999](#)
Establishes a new single tier City of Ottawa effective January 1, 2001, including the composition of the City council and certain financial and other powers and duties of the new city
7. [City of Toronto Act, 2006](#)
Provides for the structure of the City of Toronto and sets out its basic powers including the ability to regulate (e.g. licensing), the provision of services, finances and roads
8. [Commercial Tenancies Act](#)
Regulates commercial tenancies
9. [Development Charges Act, 1997](#)
Empowers municipalities to impose development charges against land to be developed where the development will increase the need for municipal services
10. [Elderly Persons' Housing Aid Act](#)
Provides for grants to be made for the purpose of constructing low rental housing units for elderly persons
11. [Geographic Township of Creighton-Davies Act, 1997](#)
Changes the name of the geographic township of Creighton to the geographic township of Creighton-Davies
12. [Greenbelt Act, 2005](#)
Enables the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make a regulation creating a Greenbelt Area in the Golden Horseshoe area and to establish a Greenbelt Plan by Order in Council, which contains land use designations and policies to govern the lands within the Greenbelt Area
13. [Housing Development Act](#)
Authorizes federal/provincial housing projects, provincial housing related financial assistance, certain municipal housing powers and the establishment of corporations to construct or manage housing projects
14. [Housing Services Act, 2011](#)
Provides for the planning of housing and homelessness services and the administration of housing programs by service managers, including municipalities, effective January 1, 2012
15. [Line Fences Act](#)
Provides a local method of arbitrating fencing disputes between neighbouring property owners
16. [Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Act](#)
Establishes the ministry and outlines the Minister's powers. Gives the Minister general responsibility for Ontario's housing policy and programs and responsibility for the Acts the ministry administers
17. [Municipal Act, 2001](#)
Provides for the structure of single, upper and lower tier municipalities, and sets out their basic powers including the ability to regulate (e.g. licensing), provision of services, finances and roads
18. [Municipal Affairs Act](#)
Sets out powers of the ministry with respect to overseeing municipal activities
19. [Municipal Arbitrations Act](#)
Provides a means of arbitrating claims against a municipality
20. [Municipal Conflict of Interest Act](#)
Requires council members to disclose their pecuniary interest in matters before council
21. [Municipal Corporations Quieting Orders Act](#)
Allows the Ontario Municipal Board, upon application, to determine the exact location of a municipal boundary

22. [Municipal Elections Act, 1996](#)
Governs the holding of elections to the offices of municipal councils and elected local boards
23. [Municipal Extra-Territorial Tax Act](#)
Provides for taxation for municipal purposes in territory without municipal organization
24. [Municipal Franchises Act](#)
Establishes the procedures for granting franchises for the supply of a public utility
25. [Municipal Tax Assistance Act](#)
Provides for payments by the province or its agencies to municipalities, in lieu of taxes on provincially-owned lands
26. [Municipality of Shuniah Act, 1936](#)
Restructures the municipality and provides for wards, composition of council, tax sales. Unconsolidated in 1990 Revised Statutes of Ontario, not in E-laws "consolidated law" list.
27. [Oak Ridges Moraine Protection Act, 2001](#)
This Act froze development on the Oak Ridges Moraine for six months while a long term action plan to protect the moraine was developed
28. [Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001](#)
This Act provides authority to establish the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan to protect the ecological and hydrological integrity of the Oak Ridges Moraine
29. [OC Transpo Payments Act, 2000](#)
Allows the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the Ottawa-Carlton Regional Transit Commission to make payments to estates of certain employees who died in 1999
30. [Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act](#)
Continues the Ontario Housing Corporation and enables it to fund and administer housing programs
31. [Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Act, 2006](#)
Provides for the governance and administration of the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System pension plans by two corporations representing the municipal sector
32. [Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Review Act, 2006](#)
Provides for the review of the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System governance model under the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Act, 2006
33. [Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994](#)
Authorizes Minister to establish development planning areas for promotion of the economic and environmental condition of areas
34. [Places to Grow Act, 2005](#)
Provides for the development of growth plans over geographic regions in the Province in order to allow for growth in a coordinated and strategic way
35. [Planning Act](#)
Establishes a regulatory framework for the use and development of land in Province. Provides for the Provincial Policy Statement setting out provincial land use policy
36. [Public Utilities Act](#)
Most of the Act has been repealed. The remainder primarily provides a regulatory framework for company (private) public utilities
37. [Regional Municipality of Peel Act, 2005](#)
Restructures the composition of the council of the regional Municipality of Peel
38. [Residential Tenancies Act, 2006](#) [except for the following provisions which are administered by the Ministry of the Attorney General: Part XI; Part XII except for subsection 194(3) and section 203; and paragraphs 61-67 and 69-71 of subsection 241(1)]
Establishes the framework for the regulation of residential rents, sets out the rights and responsibilities of residential landlords and tenants and provides for the adjudication and resolution of disputes between residential landlords and tenants
39. [Road Access Act](#)
Establishes a procedure to keep certain types of roads open unless closed by a court order
40. [Shoreline Property Assistance Act](#)
Authorizes municipalities to borrow provincial funds to make loans to the owners of shoreline properties for protective works
41. [Statute Labour Act](#)
Provides for duties to perform statute labour in townships and areas without municipal organization
42. [Territorial Division Act, 2002](#)
Divides the territory of Ontario into geographic areas
43. [Toronto Islands Residential Community Stewardship Act, 1993](#)
Vests residential community land located on Toronto Island in the province, and provides for 99-year leases to island residents
44. [Town of Haldimand Act, 1999](#)
Establishes a new single tier Town of Haldimand effective January 1, 2001. Establishes the composition of the Town council and sets out certain financial and other powers and duties of the new Town
45. [Town of Moosonee Act, 2000](#)
Constitutes the Town of Moosonee as a municipality
46. [Town of Norfolk Act, 1999](#)
Establishes a new single tier Town of Norfolk effective January 1, 2001. Establishes the composition of the Town council and sets out certain financial and other powers and duties of the new Town

[1]The student residence program for Ontario Student Housing will fully mature in 2023.

Ministry Financial Information

Chart 1: Ministry Investment by Vote 2015-16 (\$M) *

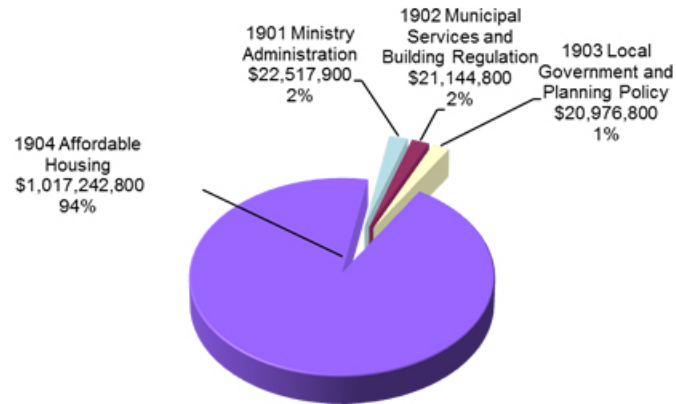


Table 13: Ministry Planned Expenditures 2015-16 (\$M) *

Operating	\$887.73
Capital	\$184.15
TOTAL	\$1,081.88

* Total Operating and Capital Expenses excluding Statutory Appropriations, Assets and Consolidation Adjustments (Ontario Mortgage Housing Corporation)

Totals may not add due to rounding

Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 14: Operating and Capital Summary by Vote

OPERATING EXPENSE.

Votes / Programs	Estimates 2015-16 \$	Change from Estimates 2014-15 \$	Change from Estimates 2014-15 \$	%	Estimates 2014-15* \$	Interim Actuals 2014-15* \$	Actuals 2013-14* \$
1901 Ministry Administration Program	22,516,900	(342,800)	(342,800)	(1.5)	22,859,700	20,729,000	21,989,364
1902 Municipal Services and Building Regulation	21,140,800	(241,000)	(241,000)	(1.1)	21,381,800	27,909,900	215,715,775
1903 Local Government and Planning Policy	20,975,800	-	-	-	20,975,800	19,610,200	16,349,943
1904 Affordable Housing Program	823,100,100	(30,299,000)	(30,299,000)	(3.6)	853,399,100	876,228,700	843,848,430
Less: Special Warrants		(258,414,900)	(258,414,900)	(100.0)	258,414,900	-	-
Total Operating Expense to be Voted	887,733,600	227,532,100	227,532,100	34.5	660,201,500	944,477,800	1,097,903,512
Special Warrants	-	(258,414,900)	(258,414,900)	(100.0)	258,414,900	-	-
Statutory Appropriations	100,975,287	41,815,600	41,815,600	70.7	59,159,687	59,159,687	53,914,598
Ministry Total Operating Expense	988,708,887	10,932,800	10,932,800	1.1	977,776,087	1,003,637,487	1,151,818,110

Consolidation & Other Adjustments - Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation	(87,008,300)	2,184,800	2,184,800	-	(89,193,100)	(89,504,900)	(84,153,472)
Total Including Consolidation & Other Adjustments	901,700,587	13,117,600	13,117,600	1.5	888,582,987	914,132,587	1,067,664,638

CAPITAL EXPENSE

Votes / Programs	Estimates 2015-16 \$	Change from Estimates 2014-15 \$	%	Estimates 2014-15* \$	Interim Actuals 2014-15* \$	Actuals 2013-14* \$
1901 Ministry Administration Program	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,200,000	3,124,455
1902 Municipal Services and Building Regulation	4,000	-	-	4,000	2,655,000	13,685,563
1903 Local Government and Planning Policy	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
1904 Affordable Housing Program	194,142,700	41,049,100	26.8	153,093,600	127,775,500	125,449,645
Less: Special Warrants		(27,809,700)	(100.0)	27,809,700	-	-
Total Capital Expense to be Voted	194,148,700	68,858,800	55.0	125,289,900	131,630,500	142,259,663
Special Warrants	-	(27,809,700)	(100.0)	27,809,700	-	-
Statutory Appropriations	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Ministry Total Capital Expense	194,149,700	41,049,100	26.8	153,100,600	131,630,500	142,259,663
Consolidation & Other Adjustments - Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation	(15,581,700)	(15,269,900)	-	(311,800)	(690,000)	(1,794,181)
Total Including Consolidation & Other Adjustments	178,568,000	25,779,200	16.9	152,788,800	130,940,500	140,465,482

CAPITAL ASSETS

Votes / Programs	Estimates 2015-16 \$	Change from Estimates 2014-15 \$	%	Estimates 2014-15* \$	Interim Actuals 2014-15* \$	Actuals 2013-14* \$
1902 Municipal Services and Building Regulation	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Total Capital Assets to be Voted	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Total Assets	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Ministry Total Operating and Capital Including Consolidation & Other Adjustments (not including Assets)	1,080,268,587	38,896,800	3.7	1,041,371,787	1,045,073,087	1,208,130,120

* 2014-15 Estimates & Interim Actuals and 2013-14 Actuals are restated to reflect significant changes in ministry organization and/or program structure. Interim Actuals reflect the numbers presented in the 2015 Ontario Budget.

2014-15 ANNUAL REPORT

2014-15 ACHIEVEMENTS

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) continues to make great strides toward achieving our vision of an Ontario with healthy, safe communities with abundant green space, thriving and prosperous economies, and that offer a range of housing choices.

MMAH made significant progress in a number of areas:

- brought funding predictability to the social and affordable housing sector by negotiating the renewal of the Investment in Affordable Housing Agreement Program with the federal government, which commits over \$800 million of provincial and federal money to housing over the next five years.
- invested an additional \$42 million annually in the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI) so that municipal service managers can help people in their communities who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. This brings the CHPI annual budget to \$293.7 million.
- established an Expert Advisory Panel on Homelessness to seek advice on the province's long-term goal to end homelessness.
- provided clear, province-wide policy direction to municipal partners through the 2014 Provincial Policy Statement.
- through the review of the Land Use Planning and Appeals System, identified opportunities to propose and make changes to the tools and processes that municipalities and citizens use to determine how their neighbourhoods grow, and to plan and pay for this growth.
- established the Advisory Panel on the Coordinated Review of Provincial Land Use Plans.
- supported a new edition of the Building Code that ensures new buildings are safe, accessible and energy-efficient.
- supported amendments to the Building Code to allow for six storey mid-rise wood construction.
- established the Building Safety Technical Advisory Panel as recommended in the Report of the Elliot Lake Commission of Inquiry.

The ministry enhanced its capacity in areas of employee diversity, inclusion and engagement through various sessions with employees and managers.

1. Reduced Poverty, Inequality and Exclusion

Affordable Housing

Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy (LTAHS)

The ministry continued to implement Ontario's Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy (LTAHS) – an approach that focuses on providing more flexible and coordinated housing services to meet diverse local needs. The strategy is based on four key pillars:

- putting people first
- creating strong partnerships
- supporting affordable options
- accountability

Local Housing and Homelessness Plans

A key element of the strategy is the requirement for Service Managers to have long-term plans for housing and homelessness in place by January 1, 2014.

These plans are comprehensive 10-year housing strategies developed to reflect local needs. The plans incorporate a local vision, propose some unique local approaches, and recognize that homelessness is a matter of particular concern.

Starting on June 30, 2015, Service Managers are required to provide annual progress reports on their 10-year plans for local housing and homelessness to the public and to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The first round of progress reporting is due on June 30, 2015 based on calendar year 2014.

Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) Program

The Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) program – a 50/50 cost-sharing agreement with the federal government – provided over \$480.78 million of funding for affordable housing over three years (delivered over four years). Fiscal year 2014-15 marked the final year of the IAH program. A total of 1,382 units of affordable housing were approved for construction or repair; and rental and down-payment assistance was approved for 796 households in 2014–15 under the IAH.

On August 11, 2014, the provincial and federal governments announced an extension of the IAH program for an additional five years (delivered over six years). Under the extension of the IAH program, over \$801 million in new funding is being made available. In the first year of the IAH (2014 Extension), 1,155

affordable units were approved for construction and repair; and rental and down-payment assistance was approved for 1,958 households.

Aboriginal Housing

2014-15 was the final year of the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Housing component of the Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) program. For the 2014–15 year, 51 Aboriginal households received loans to purchase homes, 32 benefited from the repair program, and 32 new rental units were approved for funding.

The IAH 2014 Extension dedicates an additional \$44.1 million in funding to an Off-Reserve Aboriginal Housing component. In the first year of the IAH (2014 Extension), the Ministry has worked with Miziwe Biik Development Corporation and Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services to commit over \$3 million to build and repair 57 units and to provide down-payment assistance to six households.

Federal Engagement on Long-Term Funding for Housing

The ministry continued to pursue strategies to engage the federal government on long-term funding for housing. On a multilateral level, the ministry has represented Ontario as part of a Canada-wide partnership with all other provinces and territories (P/Ts) through the P/T Housing Forum.

Social Housing

In 2014-15, the ministry completed the implementation of the Social Housing Asset-Management Program (SHAMP) that assisted 37 Service Managers that administer small-to-medium-sized social housing portfolios with proactive practices and tools to help sustain social housing infrastructure. SHAMP also promoted the inclusion of municipally owned social housing as a core element of municipal infrastructure.

In November 2014, the ministry published a guide for refinancing social housing for the purposes of redevelopment, regeneration and capital repairs. The guide recommends best practices and provides information on provincial interests for Service Managers and other housing providers.

The ministry continued with outreach and capacity-building to inform Service Managers of the procedures required where potential environmental contamination exists on land formerly owned by the province. In addition, outreach and education on the Ministerial Consent process, Benchmark Review requests, and requests for Land-Transfer Tax Exemption will continue to be provided over the coming year.

The 2011 Ontario Budget stated the government's commitment to reducing the number of classified agencies with overlapping functions. The Ontario Mortgage Corporation and the Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation were listed among the group of agencies identified.

The Build Opportunity and Securing Our Future (Budget Measures) Act, 2014 contained legislation to dissolve the Ontario Mortgage Corporation (OMC) and transfer its assets, liabilities, rights, obligation and functions to Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation (OMHC). This legislation has been proclaimed and came into force on April 1, 2015.

Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative

The Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI) took effect on January 1, 2013. The CHPI consolidated funding from five former homelessness-related programs into a single program to give Service Managers greater flexibility to address local priorities and better meet the needs of individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

In 2014-15, CHPI entered its second year of implementation, which saw some changes to program funding and policy. In the 2014 Budget and as part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, an additional \$42 million in annual funding was approved for the program, bringing the total CHPI investment to \$293.7 million. In November 2014, the province released a new Standards Framework for the Housing with Related Supports service category – effective April 1, 2015 – that requires Service Managers to develop local standards for housing covered under the new Framework. The new Standards Framework was developed in partnership with Service Managers and partner ministries.

Commitment to End Homelessness

The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) commits the government to a long-term goal of ending homelessness and seeking expert advice, including from those with lived experience, on defining the problem; understanding how to measure it, track it and collect the data; and defining a baseline and setting a target related to chronic homelessness. As a first step, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the Treasury Board Secretariat established an Expert Advisory Panel on Homelessness.

2. Leader on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation

Land Use Planning

Co-ordinated Provincial Plan Review

The ministry established a permanent Greenbelt in 2005 – nearly two million acres of environmentally sensitive and agricultural lands in the Golden Horseshoe, which are protected under legislation. The ministry continued to work with municipalities interested in growing the Greenbelt, with the focus being on urban river valleys in existing urban areas. The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe was issued in 2006 under the Places to Grow Act, to direct growth to existing settlement areas, limit urban expansions, and work in conjunction with the Greenbelt Plan. Both plans are required to be reviewed every 10 years.

The ministry worked with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, the Niagara Escarpment Commission and partner ministries in preparing for and launching the co-ordinated review of the Greenbelt Plan, Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, the Niagara Escarpment Plan together with the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe. The reviews commenced in early 2015. This coordination will promote a better informed review that supports all four plans working together to manage growth and protect environmentally sensitive and agricultural lands.

Performance Indicators were developed and consulted upon for both the Greenbelt Plan and the Growth Plan over the last few years, and were released early in 2015 to inform the co-ordinated review discussions. The indicators generally tell us that the plans are directing new housing developments towards existing settlement areas, and away from agricultural and environmentally sensitive lands. They more specifically examined base line data measuring the robustness of natural features (e.g. woodland cover, wetland cover) as well as per capita emissions of transportation greenhouse gases by municipality.

Provincial Policy Statement

The Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (PPS) sets out the Ontario government's policy direction for land use planning and development. The new PPS came into effect on April 30, 2014 and applies to all decisions made on or after that date. Extensive consultation with municipalities, stakeholders and the public was undertaken to support the review. To facilitate implementation, training sessions were held across the province and ongoing support was provided, including materials to support implementation. Ongoing performance monitoring through the PPS performance indicators was also undertaken.

Review of Land Use Planning and Appeal System

As a result of the review of the Land Use Planning and Appeal System and related legislation, Bill 73 – the proposed Smart Growth for Our Communities Act was introduced in the Legislature. The Bill proposes changes to the land use planning and development charges systems. The proposed amendments to the Planning Act focus on enhancing citizen engagement, achieving more predictability, supporting municipal leadership and protecting long-term public interests. The proposed changes are designed to make the system more transparent and cost effective, and to better meet the needs of stakeholders and communities. The feedback from public consultation conducted from October 2013 through to January 2014 informed the proposed changes to the Development Charges Act, 1997 and the Planning Act.

MMAH Municipal Empowerment Strategy

The Municipal Empowerment Strategy is premised on a municipality having an updated official plan that is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement or provincial plan. With an updated plan in place, the municipality will be delegated subdivision, condominium and consents authorities and provided exemption from the Minister's approval where this has not already occurred. The goal of the strategy is to create a framework for land use planning, which sees the province focussing its resources on protecting provincial interests through new official plans and updates as well as building local capacity in municipalities to make local decisions that are in keeping with approved and up-to-date official plans.

The ministry continues to implement its empowerment strategy. Three ministerial regulations came into effect in January 2015, giving added authorities for decisions on planning applications without further provincial approvals (14 single-tier municipalities in the North were exempted from obtaining the Minister's approval on official plan amendments, 12 were given subdivision and condominium approval authority and two were given consent granting authority).

An additional regulation had the effect of requiring the seven counties without plans to prepare and adopt one by March 31, 2015. By having a county plan in place, the county becomes the assigned authority to make decisions on local subdivisions and condominiums as well as local official plans and amendments without further approval of the ministry.

Municipal Official Plans

From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 the ministry commented on 15 draft official plans and 33 draft official-plan amendments to ensure that they complied with provincial plans and policies. The Minister also approved eight adopted official plans and 25 adopted official-plan amendments.

Building Code

To maintain Ontario's leadership position as having the most progressive, (i.e., safe, affordable, accessible and environmentally sustainable) Building Code in North America, as well as to support government's commitment to energy efficiency, building permit applications submitted on or after January 1, 2014 must address enhanced requirements for heating systems in houses.

Permit applications submitted on or after January 1, 2015 must also address updated standards for heating and ventilation system design, as well as new requirements for heating system equipment.

3. Strengthened Public Safety and Security

Building Regulation

Effective January 1, 2015, the new Building Code provisions give designers more choice, while protecting safety of building occupants and fire fighters. Mid-rise wood buildings constructed in Ontario will meet the very high standard of public safety, which Ontario's Building Code requires for all buildings.

Effective January 1, 2015, the ministry implemented the new accessibility requirements. These amendments further enhance accessibility in newly constructed buildings and existing buildings that are to be extensively renovated. These amendments to Ontario's Building Code are helping to create more livable communities, while balancing the interests of everyone in Ontario. Greater accessibility means greater opportunity for Ontarians.

Effective in October 2014, the ministry transferred the delivery of Building Code examinations to Ontario's community-college sector. Transfer of these services will provide greater access, as well as a broader flexibility and choice for how building practitioners can become qualified under the Building Code.

Finally, effective January 2015, the ministry implemented the amended Building Code-related fees and registration requirements. These new requirements will ensure an efficient and effective building regulatory system that builds safe communities in Ontario.

Disaster Recovery Financial Assistance Program

The Ontario Disaster Relief Assistance Program

The ministry continued to provide support to municipalities across the province through the Ontario Disaster Relief Assistance Program. The program provides financial assistance that is intended both to alleviate hardship suffered by private homeowners, tenants, farmers, small businesses and non-profit organizations whose essential property has been damaged in a natural disaster. The program also provides financial assistance to help municipalities with extraordinary operating and capital costs that result from a natural disaster. In 2014-15, the ministry implemented assistance totalling up to \$7.3 million for eleven municipalities across the province affected by flood and tornado disasters. The ministry also launched a comprehensive review of the Ontario Disaster Relief Assistance Program to determine whether the program design and criteria reflect current needs in addressing extreme weather events. In 2014-15, the ministry undertook a formal program evaluation by an external evaluator, as well as stakeholder and public consultations. The review will be completed in 2015-16.

One-Time Ice Storm Assistance Program

The ministry is providing financial assistance to those municipalities and conservation authorities impacted by the December 21-22, 2013 ice storm event. The program covers eligible response and recovery costs that were incurred to protect public health and safety and/or to provide access to public routes. Fifty-two (52) municipalities and six (6) conservation authorities submitted claims on or before the December 31st, 2014 deadline.

The program is being implemented over several years, with full payments being made to claimants once claims are fully reviewed and eligible costs verified. The ministry has committed to providing financial assistance. An order-in-council to cost-share the eligible emergency response and recovery expenses under the Federal Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements was approved by the federal government.

4. Other Public Interest

Municipal Finance and Governance

Governance

The ministry provided strategic and timely communication as well as policy advice on a range of issue-driven and contentious matters of local governance, and worked collaboratively with other ministries on

issues that impact municipalities. The ministry provided information and customer service to the public, municipalities and other stakeholders during 2014 and released an updated guide to support municipal councillors.

The ministry helped build the capacity of municipalities to use all of the financial and governance tools at their disposal to deliver financially sustainable services. For example, the ministry trained over 2,250 candidates and 150 new municipal clerks on the Municipal Elections Act, 1996 in advance of the October municipal election.

Financing

To support growth and investment in municipal infrastructure, the ministry continued to work closely with the municipal sector on financing tools – such as development charges, user fees, investments, debt financing and local improvement charges. To encourage more efficient ways of providing municipal services, municipal efficiencies and savings, the ministry worked closely with the municipal sector on revenue tools, service delivery reviews, and municipal shared services.

The ministry established the Municipal Budgeting and Long-Term Financial Planning Action Group to engage with municipal stakeholders to develop new tools, including best practices and guidelines, to support municipal budgeting and long-term financial planning in the province. The ministry worked with the Ministry of Economic Development, Employment and Infrastructure (MEDEI) and other partners this year to launch the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF). This fund is providing support for municipal capital projects, and the continued development and implementation of asset management plans.

The ministry led a municipal consultation on asset management planning in conjunction with the launch of OCIF. The purpose of the consultation was to generate ideas for the design and delivery of supporting mechanisms in order to assist municipalities in developing more comprehensive asset management plans.

The ministry worked with the Ministry of Finance, other ministries, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, and the City of Toronto on implementing the results of the Provincial–Municipal Fiscal and Service Delivery Review (PMFSDR). In spring 2012, as part of the PMFSDR, the province began uploading court security costs, which will reach \$125 million annually by 2018. This, along with annual upload of costs of social-assistance benefit programs, saved municipalities an estimated \$1.56 billion in 2014.

Development Charges Act Review

Following the launch of the review of the development charges system and related planning tools in October 2013, the ministry engaged in a formal consultation period with key stakeholders. The consultation led to the introduction of Bill 73, the proposed Smart Growth for Our Communities Act. Further stakeholder consultation is taking place through the Development Charges Working Group. The working group has been tasked with providing recommendations to government on potential regulations under the Development Charges Act which would come into place should Bill 73 receive passage in the legislature. Items being discussed by the Development Charges Working Group are:

- Planned service levels for transit and consideration for all eligible services (priority)
- A review of ineligible services to deem what could be eligible for funding through development charges
- Potentially removing the mandatory discount of 10 per cent from services beyond transit
- Applicability and implementation of area-rating (differentiated development charges)

Association of Municipalities of Ontario

Both the Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Toronto–Ontario Cooperation and Consultation Agreement reflect the province's ongoing commitment to strong provincial–municipal relationships based on mutual respect and consultation. These agreements foster stronger relationships with municipal partners, effectively communicate provincial policies that impact municipalities, and provide a forum to discuss initiatives that can help municipalities improve their general and fiscal management.

As in previous years, the ministry coordinated provincial participation in key municipal conferences. At the Association of Municipalities of Ontario's conference and the combined conference of the Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) and Ontario Good Roads Association (OGRA), the ministry coordinated over 745 meetings of municipal delegations with 22 Ministers and several Parliamentary Assistants.

Strategic Support for Other Ministries

The ministry has continued to grow in its role of supporting other ministries in developing and delivering their key priorities. The ministry participated in a number of working groups to advise ministries of municipal implications and/or support municipal sector engagement.

The ministry also reviewed and/or provided comments on a variety of Private Member and government bills, Cabinet submissions and related documents.

The ministry worked closely with the Treasury Board Secretariat and Ministry of the Attorney General on the Public Sector and MPP Accountability and Transparency Act, which will provide for Ontario Ombudsman oversight of the municipal sector once proclaimed.

Regulatory Framework

The ministry continued to provide municipalities with the flexibility to conduct their affairs effectively and to serve their citizens. The ministry amended regulations under the Line Fences Act, 2006 to renew and update the appeal-fee structure, remuneration of Line Fence referees, and accessibility standards.

Aboriginal Issues

The ministry provided a coordinating and advisory role in addressing municipal–aboriginal matters impacting the ministry. The ministry continued to advise the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA) on litigation and negotiation related to Aboriginal issues – such as the Algonquin land claim and Sauble Beach land claim. The ministry participated on several MAA-led working groups and/or committees and developed policy, and provided strategic advice on Aboriginal consultation and/or engagement initiatives, within the ministry and line ministries.

Residential Tenancies

Landlord and Tenant Disputes

The ministry continued to respond to complaints from both landlords and tenants about alleged offences under the Residential Tenancies Act, 2006 to ensure fair, unbiased and expeditious resolutions. The ministry provided education services to landlords, tenants and stakeholders about rights and obligations under the Act. When it is necessary and appropriate, the ministry investigates and pursues prosecutions. Last year, 91 per cent of landlord and tenant complaints were resolved at the intervention stage, avoiding the need for investigation and prosecution.

Table 15: Ministry Interim Actual Expenditures 2014-15 (\$M)

Operating*	\$914.1
Capital*	\$130.9
Staff Strength **	494.32

* Total Operating and Capital Expenses includes Statutory Appropriations and Consolidation Adjustments (Ontario Mortgage and Housing Corporation). Interim Actuals reflect the numbers presented in the 2015 Ontario Budget.

** Ontario Public Service Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) positions as of March 31, 2015.