

City of St. Catharines

**Community Improvement Plan
(2020CIP)**

Table of Contents

- Part A: Introduction..... 1**
 - 1. Legislative Authority..... 1
 - 2. Official Plan (Garden City Plan) 1
 - 3. Community Improvement Project Area/ Priority Neighbourhoods/
Intensification Areas..... 2

- Part B: Programs..... 2**
 - 1. Tax Increment Finance Program (TIF) and
Brownfield Tax Increment Finance Program (BTIF) 3**
 - 1. Purpose 3
 - 2. Eligible Properties 3
 - 3. Incentive Rebate 4
 - 4. Calculating The Incentive Value..... 5
 - 5. Project Evaluation 8
 - 6. Application Intake/ Requirements 9
 - 7. Project Approval/Timeline 11
 - 8. Requirements For Commencement Of Incentive 13

 - 2. Brownfield Tax Assistance Program (BTA)..... 14**
 - 1. Purpose 14
 - 2. Eligible Properties 14
 - 3. Incentive Rebate 15
 - 4. Calculating The Incentive Value..... 15
 - 5. Application Intake/Requirements 17
 - 6. Project Approval/Timeline 19
 - 7. Requirements For Commencement Of Incentive 20

 - 3. Façade Improvement Program (FIP)..... 21**
 - 1. Purpose 21
 - 2. Eligibility..... 21
 - 3. Grant Value..... 23
 - 4. Project Evaluation 23
 - 5. Eligible Project Costs 24
 - 6. Application Intake/Requirements 24
 - 7. Project Approval / Timeline 25
 - 8. Requirements For Commencement Of Grant 25

4. Accessory Dwelling Unit Program (ADU)	26
1. Purpose	26
2. Eligibility.....	26
3. Grant Value.....	27
4. Eligible Project Costs	27
5. Application Intake/Requirements	28
6. Project Approval/ Timeline	28
7. Requirements For Commencement Of Grant	29
Part C: Implementation and Interpretation	30
1. Administration of the Plan	30
2. Monitoring	30
3. Revisions to the 2020CIP	30
4. Definitions	31
Part D: Schedules	32
Schedule 1: Urban Area CIPA / Priority Neighbourhoods / Intensification Areas ...	33
Schedule 2: Project Evaluation System for TIF and BTIF projects.....	34
Schedule 3: Eligible Project Costs for TIF, BTIF and BTA projects.....	42
Schedule 4: Affordable Rental Dwelling Unit (ARDU) Threshold	45
Schedule 5: Façade Improvement Program (FIP) - Eligible Properties.....	47
Schedule 6: Façade Improvement Program (FIP) - Project Evaluation System	52
Schedule 7: Façade Improvement Plan (FIP) - Eligible Project Costs	55
Part E: Appendices	56
Appendix A: Official Plan (the Garden City Plan) Community Improvement Policies	57
Appendix B: Priority Neighbourhoods	61

Part A: Introduction

In November 2020, the City of St. Catharines passed By-law 2020-155 to adopt a new Community Improvement Plan (CIP) for the municipality, herein referred as the 2020 Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP).

The 2020CIP is a set of financial incentive programs offered by the municipality to the private sector, intended to stimulate investment in *redevelopment* projects that support local community improvement and renewal objectives and strategies including those established in the Corporate Strategic Plan and the City's Official Plan.

More specifically, the 2020CIP offers grant and tax incentive programs to the private sector to help offset a portion of project costs related to *redevelopment*, reuse and rehabilitation of the built environment, and brownfield *remediation*.

1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The legislative authority and process to adopt a CIP and offer grant and tax incentive programs is established under Section 28 of the Planning Act, 1990 and Section 365.1 of the Municipal Act, 2001, as follows:

- Planning Act, Section 28:
 - where Community Improvement policies are set out in the local Official Plan, the municipality may designate by by-law, a Community Improvement Project Area or Areas (CIPA);
 - once a CIPA has been designated, a CIP may be established for the subject area, setting out financial incentive programs in the form of grants and tax incentives to support redevelopment projects.
- Municipal Act, Section 365.1:
 - also provides legislation to allow tax assistance specific for brownfield *remediation* projects in a CIPA.

2. OFFICIAL PLAN (Garden City Plan)

Consistent with Provincial legislation, the City's Official Plan (Garden City Plan) establishes Community Improvement policies enabling the designation of Community Improvement Project Area's (CIPA) and adoption of a CIP, and are attached as Appendix 'A' to this Plan.

3. COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AREA/ PRIORITY NEIGHBOURHOODS/ INTENSIFICATION AREAS

The City first adopted a CIP in 2004, and in doing so, established 6 Community Improvement Project Areas (CIPA's). In November, 2014 the City adopted a new CIP (the 2015CIP), and at the same time, passed By-law 2014-275 designating the whole of the municipal Urban Area as a CIPA (herein referenced as the Urban Area CIPA). The 6 original CIPA's established in the 2004 CIP were redefined in the 2015 CIP as Priority Neighbourhoods, and given greater emphasis than other locations within the Urban Area CIPA for community renewal initiatives.

The 2020CIP maintains the same approach as the 2015CIP insofar as it also applies to the existing Urban Area CIPA established by By-law 2014-275, and carries forward the Priority Neighbourhoods identified above as areas of emphasis within the Urban Area CIPA for community renewal initiatives.

The boundaries of the Urban Area CIPA and Priority Neighbourhoods are set out on Schedule 1 of this Plan. A full description of Priority Neighbourhoods are set out in Appendix 'B' of this Plan.

Similar to Priority Neighbourhoods, and in a manner to support greater alignment with the City's growth management and land use planning framework established in the Official Plan, the 2020CIP also provides greater emphasis for community renewal within Intensification Areas as defined in the Official Plan, and which are also set out on Schedule 1 of this Plan.

Intensification Areas are intended to support future *redevelopment* opportunities for medium and higher density housing, together with a mix of neighbourhood oriented smaller scale commercial, institutional, recreational and employment uses.

They are primarily located along major street corridors already exhibiting a transition towards a mixed use environment, and where community renewal opportunities exist to support *redevelopment* for medium and higher density housing.

Part B: Programs

The 2020CIP offers three (3) tax incentive programs and two (2) grant programs.

➤ Tax Incentive Programs

- Tax Increment Finance Program (TIF)
- Brownfield Tax Increment Finance Program (BTIF)
- Brownfield Tax Assistance Program (BTA)

➤ **Grant Programs**

- Façade Improvement Program (FIP)
- Accessory Dwelling Unit Program (ADU)

The tax incentive programs typically apply to large, longer term projects, whereby the incentive is provided annually for a period of up to 10 years after project completion (TIF and BTIF projects), or in the case of a BTA project, up to 3 years from project approval. Grant programs typically apply to smaller, shorter term projects whereby the incentive given is a one-time grant payment after project completion.

The Programs are as follows:

1. Tax Increment Finance Program (TIF) and Brownfield Tax Increment Finance Program (BTIF)

1. PURPOSE

- a) The **Tax Increment Finance Program (TIF)** provides a tax incentive to help offset project costs for *redevelopment*, conversion and /or intensification of underutilized or previously developed lots.
- b) The **Brownfield Tax Increment Finance Program (BTIF)** provides a tax incentive to help offset project costs for *redevelopment*, conversion and/or intensification of underutilized or previously developed lots which:

also requires environmental *remediation* approved by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) prior to redevelopment of the property.

2. ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

- a) The **TIF** program is available to all properties in the Urban Area CIPA subject to qualifying under the Project Evaluation System in Schedule 2 and all other requirements of the 2020CIP.
- b) The **BTIF** program is available to all properties in the Urban Area CIPA subject to qualifying under the Project Evaluation System in Schedule 2 and all other requirements of the 2020CIP, and where:
 - i) on properties 0.4 hectares or greater in size, *remediation* costs are a minimum of \$100,000 or 1% of total project costs, whichever is greater;

on properties less than 0.4 hectares in size, remediation costs are a minimum of \$50,000 or 1% of total project costs, whichever is greater.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- ii) a Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment, completed on the property at the cost of the property owner and prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, identifies that a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or other remediation approval by the MECP, cannot currently be obtained for the proposed future use of the property because it does not meet certain Environmental Protection Act standards.

c) Eligibility under other 2020CIP Programs;

- Lands subject to a TIF or BTIF incentive are not eligible for a Façade Improvement (FIP) or Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) grant in Part B, Section 3 and 4;
- Lands subject to a BTIF incentive are also not eligible for a Brownfield Tax Assistance (BTA) incentive in Part B, Section 2.

3. INCENTIVE REBATE

% Rebate of Municipal Property Taxes After Project Completion

The TIF and BTIF incentive is provided annually for a period of up to 10 years after project completion. It is given as a rebate on a percentage (%) of the increase in annual property taxes generated by project completion.

The increase in property taxes is calculated on the difference (increase) between pre- and post-development property tax assessment at time of project completion (the *Tax Increment*). No incentive will be provided if the project does not result in an increase in property tax assessment.

- a) for **TIF** projects, the incentive is an annual rebate of **45%** of the increase in property taxes generated by project completion, for a period of up to 10 years.
- b) for **BTIF** projects, the incentive is an annual rebate of **80%** of the increase in property taxes generated by project completion, for a period of up to 10 years.

c) **Affordable Housing Component – additional % rebate**

Where a project includes a minimum 30% of Affordable Rental Dwelling Units (ARDU's) as defined in Schedule 4, the % of the annual rebate increases to:

- for TIF projects = **65%**
- for BTIF projects = **95%**

- i) Note: Any phase of a project with a minimum of 5 dwelling units, or 10 % of all dwelling units that are ARDU's, whichever is greater, are required to enter into a Core Rental Housing Agreement with the City, registered on title and setting out the monetary ARDU rental rate threshold to be maintained over the duration of the rebate period (Schedule 4).

4. CALCULATING THE INCENTIVE VALUE

a) **Division of Municipal Property Tax Eligible for Incentive Rebate**

Municipal property tax levied on a property is divided and distributed between the City, Region of Niagara, and the Province of Ontario. Based on a 2019 general breakdown, 44% of annual property taxes goes to the City, 44% to the Region of Niagara, and 12% to the Province. Different classes of use may also have different percentages.

The portion of municipal property tax eligible for a TIF or BTIF incentive is based on the City portion of municipal property tax, as follows:

i) City Rebate

The value of the TIF and BTIF incentive given by the 2020CIP is based only on the increase in the City portion of property taxes generated by project completion.

Example: total annual increase in municipal property tax generated by project completion = \$100,000/ City portion of property tax increase (44%) = \$44,000/ x 45% TIF incentive = \$19,800 annual rebate.

ii) Region of Niagara SNIP – Matching Rebate

The Region of Niagara also has incentive programs (Smarter Niagara Incentive Program - SNIP), and has typically provided matching incentives under the SNIP to those provided by the City.

Subject to Region of Niagara approval, the Regional portion of municipal property tax is added to increase the value of the TIF and BTIF incentive given.

Example: total annual increase in municipal property tax generated by project completion = \$100,000/ City and Region portion of property tax increase (44% + 44% = 88%) = \$88,000/ x 45% TIF incentive = \$39,600 annual rebate.

NOTE: The Region of Niagara SNIP is currently under review, and as of the adoption date of the 2020CIP, there has been no determination as to if, or what, programs under the SNIP may be continued. Applicants for a 2020CIP incentive are advised to contact the Region of Niagara for status and eligibility to receive a Regional incentive.

iii) Province of Ontario

The Provincial (education) portion of municipal property tax (12%) may be eligible for an incentive rebate only insofar as it applies to the site *remediation* component of a BTIF project, as follows:

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- The rebate of the Provincial (education) portion of property tax is subject to a separate application to the Minister of Finance for approval under the Provincial Brownfields Financial Tax Incentive Program (BFTIP).

Under the BFTIP, the Province may rebate all, or a portion, of the Provincial (education) portion of municipal property taxes on a property for up to 3 years, and not to exceed eligible remediation project costs incurred.

- Eligibility requirements, eligible project costs, the % of incentive rebate, and timing and conditions of approval and incentive payment under the Provincial BFTIP may vary from the City's BTIF program.
- To access the Provincial BFTIP, property owners must first make a complete application to the City for a BTIF incentive. The City, upon request from and on behalf of the property owner, will then make application to the Province under the BFTIP and forward a draft or executed CIP (BTIF) Agreement to the Province for review and consideration.

The BFTIP rebate is subject to Provincial approval of the draft or executed BTIF agreement, and which may be amended to incorporate Provincial conditions and terms of approval.

- Property *remediation* may commence prior to BFTIP approval, subject to formal execution of the BTIF agreement with the City.

Eligible BFTIP *remediation* costs that are incurred after execution of the BTIF Agreement with the City, but prior to Provincial approval, are still eligible for a BFTIP incentive, and the BFTIP incentive rebate may extend for a period of up to 3 years after project completion and beyond the BTIF timeline requirements in Section 1.7.

b) Estimated versus Actual Property Tax Assessment / Incentive Value

i) Estimated Post Development Assessment/Incentive Value

Applications for a TIF or BTIF incentive are required to submit a detailed estimate, prepared by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), identifying the estimated post-development property tax assessment at time of project completion.

The MPAC submission is used to determine the estimated difference between pre-development property tax assessment (*Base Year*) and post-development property tax assessment (*Commencement Year*) generated by project completion, the estimated increase in annual property taxes derived by the difference (the *Tax Increment*), and the estimated dollar value of the % rebate given.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

The estimate informs the basis for determining the proposed incentive value request.

ii) Actual Post Development Assessment/Incentive Value

- The property owner has 1.5 years after project completion to satisfy all conditions of CIP approval and trigger payment of the rebate. This includes the submission of an MPAC Supplementary Property Tax Assessment which identifies the actual property tax assessment at time of project completion.

It is the Supplementary Assessment that is used to determine the actual increase between pre- and post- development property tax assessment (*Base Year vs. Commencement Year*), the actual increase in annual property tax generated by project completion, and the actual dollar value of the % rebate given.

NOTE: Where the Supplementary Assessment exceeds the original MPAC estimate by 5% or greater, the MPAC estimate is used to determine the actual value of the incentive. Otherwise it is the Supplementary Assessment that is used to determine the incentive value.

- Once calculated, the annual rebate value does not increase throughout the rebate period, regardless of whether there is an increase in property tax assessment or annual property taxes levied during this time period.

However, any decrease in property tax assessment or annual property taxes levied during the rebate period will result in a corresponding % decrease in the annual rebate.

c) **Incentive cannot exceed Eligible Project Costs**

Eligible Project Costs that may be claimed for a TIF or BTIF incentive are set out on Schedule 3.

- Only project costs incurred directly by the property owner are eligible;
- Eligible project costs incurred prior to execution of a CIP Agreement with the City are not eligible for the incentive, with certain exceptions (Schedule 3, Section 1c));
- The incentive value shall not exceed eligible project costs incurred by the property owner;
- The rebate is equal to eligible project costs incurred or the incentive value calculated in a) and b) above, whichever is less.

d) Incentive cannot exceed Total Project Costs

Additional financial incentives may be secured for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives, including conditional approvals, must be declared to the municipality as a condition of rebate payment.

Where the value of all other incentives, combined with the City incentive, is greater than total project costs incurred, the value of the TIF or BTIF incentive will be decreased accordingly to ensure that all incentives provided for the project do not exceed total project costs incurred.

5. PROJECT EVALUATION

TIF and BTIF applications are evaluated on the Project Evaluation System set out in Schedule 2.

The Project Evaluation System establishes project components and criteria, with each component, and thresholds within, assigned a weighted points total. A total of 100 points are available. A TIF or BTIF project must achieve a minimum of 50 points to qualify for consideration of CIP approval.

The 2020CIP establishes intake dates for accepting TIF and BTIF complete applications. The weighted points system allows a detailed evaluation of each project, and also enables a priority ranking of all applications submitted at an intake date for consideration of project approval.

Evaluation system components reflect and emphasize community renewal objectives and goals aligned with the City's Corporate Strategic Plan, the City's Official Plan and other municipal plans, and are as follows:

- Location: emphasis on Downtown, Priority Neighbourhoods and Official Plan Intensification Areas (Schedule 1)
- Density generation: people and jobs
- Environmental *Remediation*
- Affordable Rental Housing
- Heritage Restoration/Conservation
- Mixed Use development: commercial nodes, centres, corridors
- Municipal Financial Benefit: increased assessment, investment
- Value Added: public realm, climate change, sustainability initiatives

6. APPLICATION INTAKE/ REQUIREMENTS

i) Application Intake Date

The municipality will establish defined intake dates for submission of a complete TIF or BTIF application.

ii) Minimum Requirements to submit a Complete Application

i) The property owner shall not be in arrears of any property taxes, local improvement charges or any other arrears or charges by the City, Region or the Province.

ii) Pre-Consultation

A formal Pre-Consultation meeting with municipal and other agency staff is required prior to submission of a complete application.

The proposed project will be vetted at Pre-Consultation to ensure it is in compliance with the Official Plan, Zoning By-law, other municipal /agency regulations and design standards, and will identify issues, requirements, studies or further analysis that needs to be addressed prior to submission of the complete application.

iii) Submission Material

The following materials are required to be submitted for a complete application.

i) Detailed Development Proposal/Site Plan

a) A detailed Brief and Site Plan of the project, including a property survey prepared by a qualified land surveyor (OLS), identifying and addressing all components of the proposed development, including any proposed phasing of development.

a) The proposal Brief and Site Plan:

- must be in, and demonstrate, compliance with Official Plan policy, Zoning By-law regulations, and other municipal and agency regulations and design standards;
- shall be accompanied by other concept plans (elevation drawings, landscape plan, site servicing, etc.) and supporting studies (housing, heritage, market analysis, etc.) where required by the municipality;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- must be sufficiently detailed to address and evaluate all of the Project Evaluation System components and criteria established in Schedule 2.

NOTE: Any deviation between the proposed development plan approved and the actual development constructed, other than minor or required revisions made to the satisfaction of the municipality, will render the TIF or BTIF approval void.

- b) Estimated Project Timeline: The proposal Brief shall include a detailed estimated timeline for project completion, and completion of all major development components.

NOTE: Project timeline requirements are set out in Section 1.7 iv) below.

ii) Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) Estimate

- a) A detailed estimate of post-development property tax assessment (Section 1.4 b)) prepared by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC);
- b) The MPAC estimate is to be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's submission to MPAC requesting the estimate. The applicant's submission to MPAC must identify in detail all components of the proposed development;
- c) The MPAC estimate must be consistent with and adequately address all components of the proposed development.

iii) Estimated Project Costs

A detailed, itemized estimate of total project costs prepared by qualified professionals, and broken down to address each of the project components set out in Schedule 2 (Evaluation System) and Schedule 3, Section 1 (Eligible Costs).

iv) Environmental Studies (for BTIF Applications only)

A Phase 1 and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, completed on the property at the cost of the property owner and prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, that identifies that a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or other remediation approval by the MECP, cannot currently be obtained for the proposed use of the property because it does not meet certain Environmental Protection Act standards;

v) Declaration of Other Incentives

The Declaration shall identify additional grants or financial incentives that have, or are intended to be secured for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The approved or estimated amount, duration and provider of the grant or incentive must be declared.

7. PROJECT APPROVAL/TIMELINE

i) Approval Authority

- City Council is the approval authority for TIF or BTIF applications and funding, except where authority is delegated to municipal staff.
- Where delegated, maximum incentive value thresholds for project approval are established.

ii) Application Process

All complete applications submitted at the defined intake date will be processed and evaluated concurrently.

iii) CIP Agreement

- After a TIF or BTIF project has been approved by the municipality, and prior to project commencement, the property owner is required to execute a CIP Agreement with the municipality within 90 days of the date of approval;
- With certain exceptions, any eligible project costs incurred prior to execution of the CIP Agreement are not eligible for the incentive (Schedule 3);
- Only the property owner entered into the CIP Agreement will receive the incentive rebate from the municipality. The CIP Agreement may be assigned to others subject to approval of the municipality.
- The City retains the right to revoke approval for projects which have not entered in an agreement within one-year from the applicant's receipt of the CIP agreement.

iv) Project Timeline

a) Project Completion

The project must be completed to the satisfaction of the municipality, as follows:

i) TIF Projects

- within 3 years of the date of execution of the CIP Agreement.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

ii) BTIF projects

- within 5 years of the date of execution of the CIP Agreement.
- prior to the remediation stage of the project, the property owner shall provide to the satisfaction of the municipality:
 - a remedial work plan, risk management plan or other remediation management plan, including detailed estimated project costs, prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, that has been approved by the MECP necessary to obtain and file a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or to satisfy other *remediation* approval granted by the MECP, for the proposed use for the property.
- prior to the development stage of the project, the property owner shall provide to the satisfaction of the municipality:
 - confirmation that a RSC approved by the MECP has been filed with the Environmental Site Registry for the proposed use of the property, or that other *remediation* approval has been granted by the MECP in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act.

iii) Phased Development

Projects on large tracts of land may be developed in phases.

- phased projects will only be considered for approval on properties in excess of 0.4 hectares (1 acre) in size, unless otherwise warranted by the municipality;
- each phase is subject to the timelines in iv) a) above and iv) b) below, with the following exception:
 - for BTIF projects, each additional phase after phase 1 must be completed within 3 years from the date of the initial CIP Agreement
- all phases of development must be completed within 10 years of the date of the initial CIP Agreement.

b) Project Completion Extension

- i) Projects that have substantially progressed are eligible to request a project completion deadline extension.

Substantial progression includes but is not limited to the following: substantial construction progression demonstrated to the satisfaction of the City, issuance of a superstructure permit, building permit issuance for works above grade, commencement of above grade construction, and other project specific criteria determined with the City.

Extension of the City's project completion deadline does not apply to the Region of Niagara's programs. Any extension from the Niagara Region will be at their discretion.

- ii) A Revised Project Timeline is required to be submitted for a project completion extension. The request shall include a detailed timeline for project completion, and completion of all major development components.

c) Commencement of Annual Incentive Rebate

To trigger payment of the rebate incentive, the property owner must, within 1.5 years of the date of project completion as set out in iv) a) above:

- make written request to the municipality for the incentive payment;
- satisfy all conditions of TIF or BTIF approval as set out in Section 1.8 below.

8. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMENCEMENT OF INCENTIVE

Prior to disbursement of the incentive rebate, the property owner must satisfy all conditions and requirements of the CIP Agreement, and including the following:

- i) all municipal property taxes levied on the property are paid in full;
- ii) where the project includes a minimum number of ARDU's, the property owner is required to enter into a Core Rental Housing Agreement with the City, registered on title and setting out the monetary ARDU rental rate threshold to be maintained over the duration of the rebate period (Schedule 4);
- iii) submission and confirmation by the municipality of a Supplementary Property Tax Assessment prepared by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) identifying the new property tax assessment at time of project completion;
- iv) For BTIF projects, confirmation that a RSC, prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, has been approved by the MECP and filed on the Environmental Site Registry, or other approval granted by the MECP in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, for the new use of the property;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- v) confirmation that the project has been completed in accordance with development plans submitted for the TIF or BTIF approval and that all municipal and agency approvals are obtained and authorization given for occupancy;
- vi) submission of an Eligible Costs Form setting out in itemized detail all project costs incurred by the property owner, broken down by components identified in Schedule 3, Section 1, and must include but not limited to detailed invoices, contracts, service /material provider, materials supplied, purchase orders and proof of payment;
- vii) declaration of any financial incentives that have been secured, or received conditional approval, for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives must be set out in the declaration;
- viii) a Municipal Compliance Audit and confirmation of no tax arrears, outstanding work orders, local improvement charges or any other charges of the City or other agencies, property standards compliance, and may include third party review or audit of eligible project costs at the expense of the property owner.

2. Brownfield Tax Assistance Program (BTA)

1. PURPOSE

The **Brownfield Tax Assistance Program (BTA)** provides a tax incentive to help offset project costs specific only to environmental *remediation* of previously developed properties that are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial (brownfield) or commercial (greyfield) lots that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant: and, where a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or other *remediation* approval by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) is required to facilitate a future new standard of use on the property.

The BTA is for environmental remediation only and is not tied to a specific concurrent development proposal such as is required under the BTIF program.

2. ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

The BTA program is available to all properties located within the Urban Area CIPA where:

- the property is generally in excess of 0.5 hectares (1.2 acres) in size;
- a Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment, completed on the property at the cost of the property owner and prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, identifies that a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or other *remediation* approval by the MECP, is required to facilitate a new proposed standard of use on the property.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- lands subject to a Brownfield Tax Increment Finance (BTIF) incentive (Part B, Section 1) are not eligible for a BTA incentive;

3. **INCENTIVE REBATE**

Percentage Rebate of Municipal Property Taxes

The BTA incentive provides a rebate of up to 100% of municipal property tax paid on a property, over a maximum period of 3 years, to help offset project costs incurred on the property specific to soil *remediation* or other *remediation* management.

4. **CALCULATING THE INCENTIVE VALUE**

a) Division of Municipal Property Tax Eligible for Incentive Rebate

Municipal property tax levied on a property is divided and distributed between the City, Region of Niagara, and the Province of Ontario. Based on a 2019 general breakdown, 44% of annual property taxes goes to the City, 44% to the Region of Niagara, and 12% to the Province. Different classes of use may also have different percentages.

The portion of municipal property tax eligible for a BTA incentive is based on the City portion of municipal property tax, as follows:

i) City Rebate

The value of the BTA incentive given by the 2020CIP is based on the City portion of municipal property taxes.

Example: total annual municipal property tax = \$100,000/ City portion of property (44%) x 100% BTA incentive = \$44,000 rebate x 3 years = \$132,000 total eligible rebate.

ii) Region of Niagara SNIP – Matching Rebate

The Region of Niagara also has incentive programs (Smarter Niagara Incentive Program - SNIP). To date, the Region has typically provided a matching BTA incentive under the SNIP to that provided by the City for approved projects.

Subject to approval by the Region of Niagara, the Regional portion of municipal property tax may be included to determine the total value of the BTA incentive given.

Example: total annual municipal property tax = \$100,000/ City and Region portion of property tax (44% + 44% = 88%) x %100 BTA incentive = \$88,000 rebate x 3 years = \$264,000 total eligible rebate

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

iii) Province of Ontario

The Provincial (education) portion of municipal property tax (12%) may be eligible for an incentive rebate for site *remediation*, as follows:

- The rebate of the Provincial (education) portion of property tax is subject to a separate application to the Minister of Finance for approval under the Provincial Brownfields Financial Tax Incentive Program (BFTIP).

Under the BFTIP, the Province may rebate all, or a portion, of the Provincial (education) portion of municipal property taxes on a property for up to 3 years, and not to exceed eligible project costs incurred.

- Eligibility requirements, eligible project costs, the % of incentive rebate, and timing and conditions of approval and incentive payment under the Provincial BFTIP may vary from the City's BTA program.
- To access the Provincial BFTIP, property owners must first make a complete application to the City for a BTA incentive. The City, upon request from and on behalf of the property owner, will then make application to the Province under the BFTIP and forward a draft or executed CIP (BTA) Agreement to the Province for review and consideration.

The BFTIP rebate is subject to Provincial approval of the draft or executed BTA agreement, and which may be amended to incorporate Provincial conditions and terms of approval.

- Property *remediation* may commence prior to BFTIP approval, subject to formal execution of the BTA agreement with the City.

Eligible BFTIP *remediation* costs that are incurred after execution of the BTA Agreement with the City, but prior to Provincial approval, are still eligible for a BFTIP incentive, and the BFTIP incentive rebate may extend for a period of up to 3 years after project completion and beyond the BTA timeline requirements in Section 2.6.

b) Incentive Value Calculated at *Base Year*

The total value of the BTA incentive is calculated based on the property taxes levied for the year in which complete application for the BTA incentive is made. This is defined as the *Base Year*.

Once determined, the Base Year value is extended over the 3-year incentive period to determine the total incentive value amount (*Base Year* value x 3 years)

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

= total eligible BTA incentive), regardless of whether property tax assessment or annual property taxes levied increases after the *Base Year*.

Any decrease in property tax assessment or annual property taxes levied after the *Base Year* will result in a corresponding % decrease in the total incentive rebate.

c) Incentive cannot exceed Eligible Project Costs

Eligible Project Costs that may be claimed for a BTA incentive are set out in Schedule 3, Section 2.

- Only project costs incurred directly by the property owner are eligible;
- Eligible project costs incurred prior to formal approval and execution of a CIP (BTA) Agreement with the City are not eligible for the incentive, with certain exceptions (Schedule 3, Section 2 b));
- The BTA incentive shall not exceed eligible project costs incurred by the property owner;

The BTA rebate is equal to eligible project costs incurred or the incentive value calculated in a) and b) above, whichever is less.

d) Incentive cannot exceed Total Project Costs

Additional grants or financial incentives may be secured for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives must be declared to the municipality as a condition of rebate payment;

Where other incentives, combined with the City incentive, is greater than total project costs incurred, the value of the BTA incentive will be decreased accordingly to ensure that all incentives provided do not exceed total project costs incurred.

5. APPLICATION INTAKE/REQUIREMENTS

a) Intake Date

There is no defined intake date for submission of a complete BTA application, and are received on a first come basis.

b) Minimum Requirements to submit a Complete Application

- i) The property owner shall not be in arrears of any property taxes, local improvement charges or any other arrears or charges from the City, Region or the Province.

ii) Pre-Consultation

A formal Pre-Consultation meeting with municipal and other agency staff is required prior to submission of a complete application.

The proposed project will be vetted at Pre-Consultation to address consistency with the Official Plan and Zoning By-law and other municipal /agency regulations and design standards.

The Pre-Consultation will identify issues, requirements, studies or further analysis that needs to be addressed prior to submission of the BTA complete application.

iii) Submission Material

The following materials are required to be submitted for a complete application.

a) Detailed Development Proposal

- A detailed proposal Brief of the project, including a property survey prepared by a qualified land surveyor (OLS) and a conceptual plan for future development, that addresses all components of the proposed site *remediation* and demonstrates consistency with Official Plan policy and other municipal and agency standards and requirements.
- Estimated Project Timeline: The proposal Brief shall include an estimated timeline for project completion, including completion of all major project components.

b) Environmental Studies

- A Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, completed on the property at the cost of the property owner and prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, identifying that a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or other *remediation* approval by the MECP, cannot currently be obtained for the proposed future standard of property use because it does not meet certain Environmental Protection Act standards;

NOTE: After application approval and prior to site *remediation*, the property owner must provide to the satisfaction of the municipality, a remedial work plan, risk management plan or other *remediation* management plan, including detailed estimated costs, that has been prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, and approved by the MECP necessary to obtain and file a RSC, or to satisfy other *remediation* approval

granted by the MECP in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, for the proposed future standard of use on the property.

c) **Estimated Project Costs**

An itemized estimate of total project costs, and major project components, prepared by qualified professionals, necessary to obtain a RSC for the proposed future standard of use of the subject property, and broken down to address each of the project components set out in Schedule 3, Section 2 (Eligible Costs).

d) **Declaration of Other Incentives**

The Declaration shall identify additional grants or financial incentives that have, or are intended to be secured for the same project, from other government agencies, non-profit groups, other agencies and associations. The approved or estimated amount, duration and provider of the grant or incentive must be declared.

6. PROJECT APPROVAL/TIMELINE

i) Approval Authority

City Council is the approval authority for BTA applications and funding.

ii) Approval Process

Complete applications will be processed on a first come basis, and a Corporate staff report will be brought before Council for consideration of approval.

iii) CIP Agreement

- After a BTA project has been approved by Council, and prior to project commencement, the property owner is required to execute a CIP (BTA) Agreement with the municipality within 90 days of the date of Council approval;
- With certain exceptions, any eligible project costs incurred prior to execution of the CIP Agreement are not eligible for the incentive (Schedule 3, Section 2 b));
- Only the property owner who entered into the CIP Agreement will receive the incentive rebate from the municipality. The CIP Agreement may be assigned to others subject to approval of the municipality.

iv) Project Timeline

i) Project Completion

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

Within 3 years of the date of the CIP Agreement, the project must be completed and a RSC approved by the MECP, or other approval granted by the MECP, and filed on the Brownfields Environmental Site Registry for the proposed future standard of use of the property.

- **Phased Development**
 - A phased BTA project will only be considered where phase 1 of the project is generally a minimum 80% of site area, and any subsequent phase no less than 20% of site area, unless otherwise warranted to the satisfaction of the municipality;
 - The initial (phase 1) of the project must be completed within 3 years, and all phases of the BTA project completed within 5 years, of the date of the initial CIP Agreement.

v) Commencement of Incentive Rebate

To trigger payment of the BTA incentive rebate, the property owner must, within 3 years of the date of CIP Agreement,

- make written request to the municipality for the incentive payment;
- satisfy all conditions of the BTA approval as set out in Section 2. 7 below.

NOTE: If the project is completed in advance of the 3-year limit (ex. year 1 or 2), the amount of incentive disbursed by the municipality at any one time shall not exceed the amount of municipality property taxes (City %) paid in full on the property during the BTA program period.

7. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMENCEMENT OF INCENTIVE

Prior to disbursement of the incentive rebate, the property owner must satisfy all conditions and requirements of the CIP (BTA) Agreement, and including the following:

- i) That all municipal property taxes levied on the property are paid in full;
- ii) confirmation that a RSC, prepared by a Qualified Person as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, has been approved by the MECP and filed on the Environmental Site Registry, or other approval granted by the MECP in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, for the proposed future standard of use of the property;
- iii) declaration of any grants or financial incentives that have been secured, or received conditional approval, for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives must be set out in the declaration;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- iv) submission of an Eligible Costs Form setting out in itemized detail all project costs incurred by the property owner, broken down by components identified in Schedule 3, Section 2, and must include but not limited to detailed invoices, contracts, service /material provider, materials supplied, purchase orders, proof of payment;
- v) a Municipal Compliance Audit and confirmation of no tax arrears, outstanding work orders, local improvement charges or any other charges of the City or other agencies, property standards compliance, and may include third party review or audit of eligible project costs at the expense of the property owner.

3. Façade Improvement Program (FIP)

1. PURPOSE

The Façade Improvement Program (FIP) provides a one-time grant to help offset project costs for a building façade improvement. Building façade improvements are intended to stimulate neighbourhood renewal, and promote a more connected, interactive, animated, cultural, accessible, and attractive street presence and public realm in keeping with key initiatives of the Official Plan (GCP) supporting community renewal, rejuvenation and revitalization.

2. ELIGIBILITY

a) Eligible Location

- Not all properties within the Urban Area CIPA are eligible for the FIP grant.
- Only properties within certain neighbourhoods, and having lot frontage on specific street segments therein, are eligible for a FIP grant. Schedule 5 sets out specific street segments within neighbourhoods, where properties having lot frontage thereon, are eligible for a FIP grant.

The location of eligible street segments is described as follows:

- i) Downtown: most streets in the Core area are eligible, as well as a number of 'gateway' street segments extending outside the Downtown, as follows:
 - Ontario Street from Welland Avenue to Pleasant Avenue;
 - Lake Street from Welland Avenue to Carlton Street;
 - Niagara Street from Welland Avenue to Dacotah Street;
 - Queenston Street from Tasker Street to just west of Ravine Road;
 - St. Paul Street West from the Burgoyne Bridge to Strata Boulevard;
 - St. Paul Crescent from Dexter Street to Bellevue Terrace.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- i) Facer Street: from Niagara Street to Grantham Avenue.
- ii) Merritt Street: from Glendale Avenue north to the CN Railway.
- iii) Port Dalhousie Core: includes parts of Lakeport Road, Lock Street, Main Street, and Hogan's Alley.

b) Eligible Facades

- a) The type and context of building facades eligible for a FIP grant are as follows:
 - i) A street-facing building facade that has ground floor commercial (office, retail, service commercial), indoor recreation or institutional uses excluding a Place of Worship;
 - ii) A rear facade of a building that is located on the southeast side of St. Paul Street between Ontario Street and Carlisle Street;
 - iii) exterior side facade of a building where both the exterior side façade and the front façade have ground floor commercial (office, retail, service commercial), indoor recreation or institutional uses excluding a Place of Worship; and, includes both building facades on a corner lot where one of the facades may not front of face onto a street segment identified in Section 3.2 a) above;
 - iv) side yard building façades that are directly adjacent to and facing a public space, and where the building has a street-facing building facade that has ground floor commercial (office, retail, service commercial), indoor recreation or institutional uses excluding a Place of Worship.
- b) A building façade improvement receiving a FIP grant from the municipality in the previous 10 years is not eligible for a grant under the 2020CIP FIP program.

c) Eligible Landscaping

Permanent hard landscaping is eligible for part of a FIP grant where: undertaken in conjunction with a building façade improvement located on the same property and contiguous and immediately adjacent to the façade.

- d) The property owner shall not be in arrears of any property taxes, local improvement charges or any other arrears or charges from the City, Region or the Province.

3. **GRANT VALUE**

a) After successful completion of the project, the applicant may receive a one- time grant from the City, as follows:

i) The value of the grant is up to 50 % of eligible project costs (Schedule 7) incurred, to a maximum of \$10,000 per building façade.

ii) Heritage FIP (HFIP) Grant:

Properties designated under Part IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or listed on the City's Heritage Register, and undertaking heritage restoration works as part of a building façade improvement, are eligible for a Heritage FIP (HFIP) grant value up to 50% of eligible project costs incurred, to a maximum of \$15,000 per building façade.

b) Region of Niagara – Matching Grant

- **NOTE:** The Region of Niagara's matching façade grant program through the Niagara Region Smarter Niagara Incentive Program (SNIP)'s ended on October 1, 2023. The SNIP is currently under review, and as of the adoption date of the 2020CIP, there has been no determination as to if, or what, programs under the SNIP may be continued. Applicants for a 2020CIP incentive are advised to contact the Region of Niagara for status of the SNIP and eligibility to receive a Regional grant.

c) Any combined total grant approved by the City and the Region of Niagara shall not exceed 50 % of eligible project costs incurred.

d) Additional grants or financial incentives may be secured for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives must be declared to the municipality as a condition of rebate payment;

Where other incentives, combined with the City incentive, is greater than total project costs incurred, the value of the FIP incentive will be decreased accordingly to ensure that all incentives provided do not exceed total project costs incurred.

4. **PROJECT EVALUATION**

a) Projects must be consistent with municipal urban design guidelines and comply with the City's Zoning By-law, Ontario Building Code, Fire Code and any other agency standards or regulations.

b) Project Evaluation System:

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

Each proposed building façade improvement shall be evaluated based on the Project Evaluation System set out in Schedule 6.

- i) Schedule 6, Section 1 establishes 10 criteria components to evaluate a building façade improvement. At least 8 criteria components must be satisfied to qualify for approval;
- ii) A building façade improvement under Section 3.2 b) ii) and iv) above needs only to satisfy 5 of the criteria components in Schedule 6, Section 1 to qualify for approval;
- iii) HFIP grant: In addition to satisfying i) or ii) above, projects that include heritage restoration and applying for a HFIP grant must satisfy all of the heritage restoration criteria set out in Schedule 6, Section 2 to qualify for approval.

5. ELIGIBLE PROJECT COSTS

Eligible Project Costs that may be claimed for a FIP grant are set out on Schedule 3.

- Only project costs incurred directly by the property owner are eligible.
- Project costs incurred prior to formal approval of a FIP grant by the City are not eligible for the incentive.
- Permanent hard landscaping costs may be claimed up to 20% of total eligible project costs.

6. APPLICATION INTAKE/REQUIREMENTS

a) Application Intake

There is no defined intake date for submission of a complete FIP application, and are received on a first come basis.

b) Minimum Requirements to submit a Complete Application

- i) Applicants are encouraged to have a pre- consultation with municipal staff prior to application submission.
- ii) Submission Material

The following materials are required to be submitted for a complete application:

- A detailed concept plan and elevation plan for the applicable building façade, and where applicable, a landscape plan, identifying all project components;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- Pictures of the applicable façade, and any proposed landscape area, taken at time of application.
- Estimated Project Costs

An itemized estimate of total project costs, and component project costs, including proposed service providers. The estimate must be broken down to address each of the project components set out in Schedule 6 (Evaluation System) and Schedule 7 (Eligible Costs).

7. PROJECT APPROVAL / TIMELINE

a) Approval Authority

- City Council is the approval authority for FIP applications, except where authority is delegated to municipal staff.
- Complete applications will be processed on a first come basis.
- The FIP Program is subject to a Council approved annual budget allocation. Application approval is contingent on the program budget allocation, and the number of approvals that may have already been granted.

b) Project Timeline

An approved project must be completed to the satisfaction of the municipality within 9 months from the date of approval issued by the Director of Planning and Building Services (PBS) or delegate.

c) Commencement of Grant payment

To commence the grant payment, the applicant must:

- provide written notice to the municipality within 30 days after project completion requesting to trigger the grant payment; and
- satisfy all requirements of the FIP program, and those set out in Section 8 below.

8. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMENCEMENT OF GRANT

Prior to disbursement of the grant payment, the property owner must satisfy all FIP program requirements, and including the following:

- a) That all municipal property taxes levied on the property are paid in full;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- b) confirmation that the project has been completed in accordance with approved concept and elevation plans for the building façade improvement, and other plans where applicable (landscape plan);
- c) Picture documentation, taken at time of project completion, of the building façade and, where applicable, the landscaped area;
- d) submission of an Eligible Costs Form setting out in itemized detail all project costs incurred by the property owner, and broken down by components set out in Schedule 7, including but not limited to detailed invoices, contracts, service /material provider, materials supplied, purchase orders, proof of payment;
- e) declaration of any grants or financial incentives that have been secured, or received conditional approval, for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives must be set out in the declaration;
- f) a Municipal Compliance Audit and confirmation of no tax arrears, outstanding work orders, local improvement charges or any other charges of the City or other agencies, property standards compliance, and may include third party review or audit of eligible project costs at the expense of the property owner.

4. Accessory Dwelling Unit Program (ADU)

1. PURPOSE

The Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Program provides a one-time grant to help offset project costs for:

- the construction of an (interior) accessory apartment dwelling unit within an existing principal dwelling unit or as an addition thereto;
- the construction of an (exterior) accessory apartment dwelling unit within an existing or new detached accessory structure.

This grant is intended to support a greater mix and size of housing types in the City, and the increased availability of affordable rental housing accommodation.

2. ELIGIBILITY

- a) Only on properties in compliance with the location and regulatory use permissions established in the Official Plan and Zoning By-law for accessory dwelling units;
- b) For the construction of:

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- an accessory apartment unit within, or as an addition to, an existing principal dwelling unit that is 5 years in age or older at time of complete application;
 - an accessory apartment unit within an existing or new detached accessory structure, or for a pre-fabricated accessory dwelling unit placed on the property.
- c) The property owner shall not be in arrears of any property taxes, local improvement charges or any other arrears or charges from the City, Region or the Province.

3. GRANT VALUE

- i) After successful completion of the project, the applicant may receive a one-time grant from the City, as follows:
- the value of the grant is up to 70 % of eligible project costs incurred, to a maximum of \$20,000, for the construction of an interior or exterior accessory dwelling unit.
 - Or, subject to available funding through the Housing Accelerator Fund, the value of the grant is up to 70 % of eligible project costs incurred, to a maximum of \$40,000, for the construction of interior accessory dwelling unit(s), and to a maximum of \$80,000, for the construction of exterior accessory dwelling unit(s).
- ii) Additional financial incentives may be secured for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives, including conditional approvals, must be declared to the municipality as a condition of rebate payment.

Where the value of all other incentives, combined with the City incentive, is greater than total project costs incurred, the value of the ADU incentive will be decreased accordingly to ensure that all incentives provided for the project do not exceed total project costs incurred.

The property owner may submit more than one ADU application. The total cumulative value of the City ADU incentive(s) claimed shall not exceed \$80,000 per property.

4. ELIGIBLE PROJECT COSTS

Eligible Project Costs that may be claimed for an ADU grant are set out below.

- Only eligible project costs that are consistent with, and incurred after the Building Permit for the accessory apartment unit has been issued by the Chief Building Official, may be claimed for the ADU grant;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- Eligible Project Costs include building materials, labour costs, and new or upgraded HVAC systems and plumbing where required under the Building Permit to facilitate construction of the accessory dwelling unit;
- Ineligible costs include, but are not limited to, household appliances, decorative amenities, and financing, consulting fees, and fees to prepare building permit plans.

5. APPLICATION INTAKE/REQUIREMENTS

i) Application Intake

A complete ADU application must be made within 90 days of a Building Permit issued by the Chief Building Official for the accessory apartment unit, and are received on a first come basis.

ii) Minimum Requirements to submit a Complete Application

i) Submission Materials

- a copy of the Building Permit plans approved by the Chief Building Official for the construction of the accessory apartment unit.
- Estimated Project Costs: An itemized estimate of total project costs, and component project costs, including proposed service providers.
- Picture documentation of the proposed building area to be retrofitted or constructed for the accessory dwelling unit, taken at time of application.
- Applications for an (exterior) accessory apartment unit must also include a site plan of the property, including all building dimensions and yard setbacks of the applicable detached accessory structure, and other applicable regulations established in the Zoning By-law, and may include the requirement for a grading plan or other plans.

6. PROJECT APPROVAL/ TIMELINE

i) Approval Authority

- City Council is the approval authority for ADU applications, except where authority is delegated to municipal staff.
- Complete applications will be processed on a first come basis;
- The ADU Program is subject to a Council approved annual budget allocation. Application approval is contingent on the program budget allocation, and the number of approvals that may have already been granted.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

ii) Project Timeline

An approved project must be completed to the satisfaction of the municipality within 12 months from the date of issuance of the applicable Building Permit.

iii) Commencement of Grant payment

To commence the grant payment, the applicant must:

- provide written notice to the municipality within 30 days after project completion requesting to trigger the grant payment; and
- satisfy all requirements of the ADU program, and those set out in Section 7 below.

7. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMENCEMENT OF GRANT

Prior to disbursement of the grant payment, the property owner must satisfy all ADU program requirements, and including the following:

- i) That all municipal property taxes levied on the property are paid in full;
- ii) A final inspection has been made, and an occupancy permit has been issued by the municipality for the accessory dwelling unit;
- iii) Picture documentation of the accessory dwelling unit, taken at time of project completion;
- iv) submission of an Eligible Costs Form setting out in itemized detail all project costs incurred by the property owner, and broken down by project components, including but not limited to detailed invoices, contracts, service/material provider, materials supplied, purchase orders, proof of payment;
- v) declaration of any grants or financial incentives that have been secured, or received conditional approval, for the same project from other government agencies, non-profit groups, or other agencies and associations. The amount, duration and provider of the incentives must be set out in the declaration;
- vi) a Municipal Compliance Audit and confirmation of no tax arrears, outstanding work orders, local improvement charges or any other charges of the City or other agencies, property standards compliance, and may include third party review or audit of eligible project costs at the expense of the property owner.

Part C: Implementation and Interpretation

1. Administration of the Plan

The Plan will be administered by the Planning and Building Services Department (PBS) in conjunction with Financial Management Services (FMS) and Legal and Clerks Services (LCS).

2. Monitoring

i) Annual monitoring of the 2020CIP will be conducted:

- of program participation, performance and municipal budget allocation and funding formula to provide the basis for decisions regarding program design and funding;
- of Canada Mortgage and Housing (CMHC), Region of Niagara, and Niagara Region Housing (NRH) data, and the Affordable Rental Dwelling Unit (ARDU) rental threshold set out in Schedule 4;

ii) The municipality will undertake a comprehensive review of the 2020CIP every 5 years to determine the overall effectiveness and relevance of Plan programs, policies, procedures, process and funding.

3. Revisions to the 2020CIP

i) Minor revisions to the 2020CIP will not require Council approval or amendment to the 2020CIP where:

- made in accordance and to ensure consistency with the Planning Act, Municipal Act, other applicable legislation, and including the Region of Niagara Smarter Niagara Incentive Program (SNIP);
- made to ensure consistency with terminology, definitions, schedules, policies or regulations established in the City's Official Plan and Zoning By-law;
- made to clarify or better define 2020 program requirements, including evaluation criteria and eligible project costs;
- made to update Plan Schedules in accordance with Part C, Section 2.i) above.

ii) Formal amendments to the 2020CIP will be required where substantive changes are made, including but not limited to:

- changes to Community Improvement Project Areas and Priority Neighbourhoods;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- addition of new goals, objectives and public/private investment strategies in response to completion of a Secondary Plan;
 - the addition of new 2020CIP program(s);
 - a revision to the defined % incentive rebate, or grant value of programs.
- iii) Council may remove or cancel a Plan program(s) at any time without an amendment to the 2020CIP, subject to adequate public notice given prior to removal or cancellation of the program(s).

4. Definitions

The following definitions are *italicized* where they appear in the body of the Plan.

Base Year: means the municipal property tax assessment of a lot at time of complete application submission.

Commencement Year: means the municipal property tax assessment of a lot after project completion and based on the date of the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) Supplementary Property Tax Assessment.

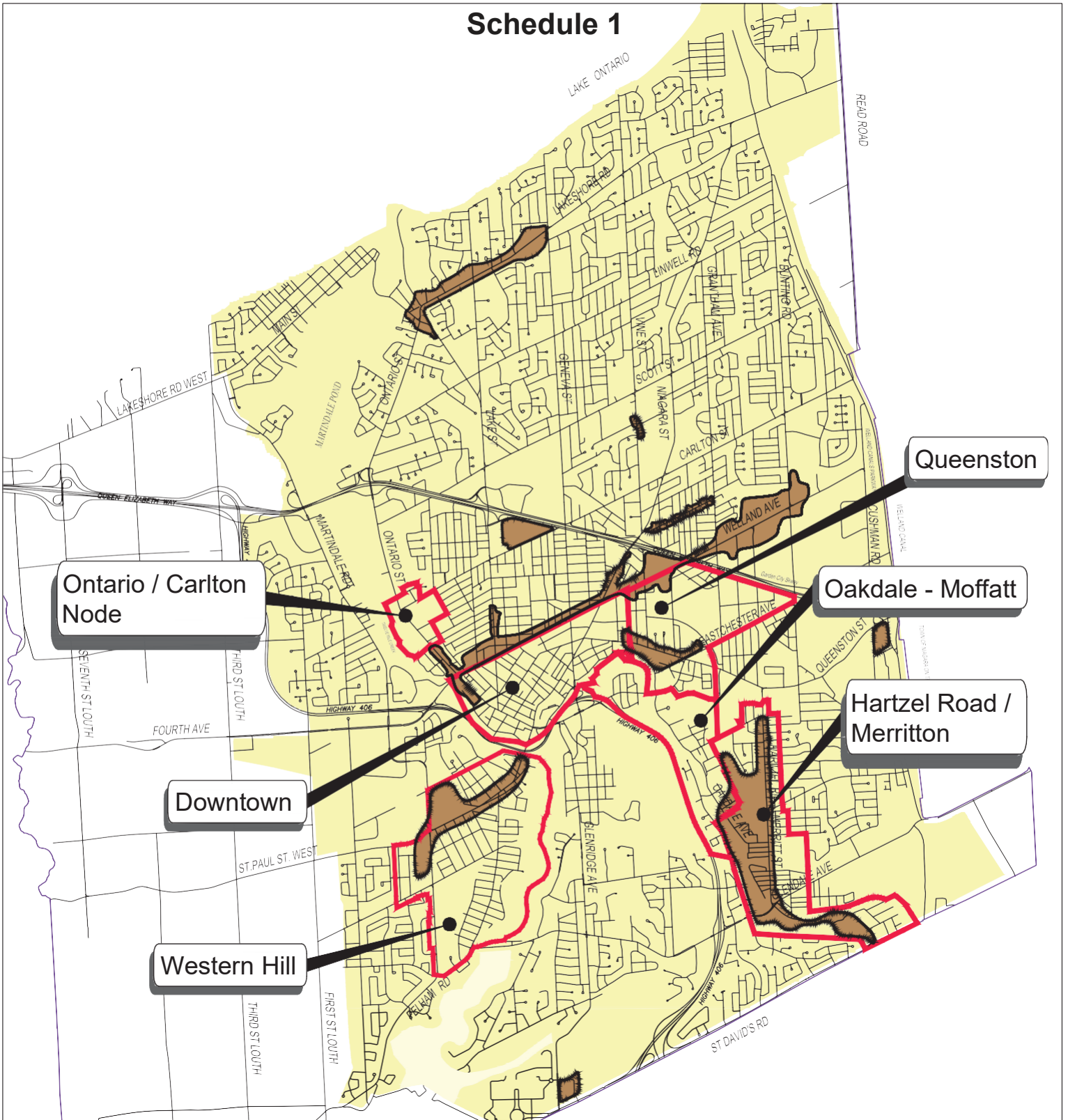
Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land, including conversion and /or intensification of underutilized or previously developed lots.

Remediation: means any action taken to reduce the concentration of contaminants on, in or under a lot, and/or a risk management plan or other management plan necessary to permit a Record of Site Condition to be filed on the Environmental Site Registry, or other approval granted by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act.

Tax Increment: means the difference between property tax assessment at the *Base Year* and the *Commencement Year*.

Part D: Schedules

Schedule 1



Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- Urban Area Community Improvement Project Area (Urban Area CIPA)
- Intensification Areas
- Priority Neighbourhoods
- Municipal Boundary

Downtown
Queenston
Hartzel Road / Merritton

Western Hill
Oakdale - Moffatt
Ontario - Carlton



Schedule 2

2020CIP: PROJECT EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR TIF AND BTIF APPLICATIONS

Section 1

TIF and BTIF applications are evaluated on the Project Evaluation System set out in Section 2 below.

The Project Evaluation System establishes project components and criteria, with each component, and thresholds within, assigned a weighted points total. Projects within and outside the Downtown Priority Neighbourhood (Schedule 1) may be subject to different evaluation components and assigned points. Whether in or out of the Downtown Priority Neighbourhood, a total of 100 points are available. A TIF or BTIF project must achieve a minimum of 50 points to qualify for consideration of CIP approval.

Part B, Section 1.6 of the 2020CIP establishes Intake dates for accepting TIF and BTIF complete applications. The weighted points system allows a detailed evaluation of each project, and also enables a priority ranking of all applications submitted at an Intake date for consideration of project approval.

Evaluation system components reflect and emphasize community renewal objectives and goals aligned with the City's Corporate Strategic Plan, the City's Official Plan and other municipal plans, and are as follows:

- Location: emphasis on Downtown, Priority Neighbourhoods, Official Plan Intensification Areas (Schedule 1)
- Density generation: people and jobs
- Environmental *Remediation*
- Affordable Rental Housing
- Heritage Restoration/Conservation
- Mixed Use development: commercial nodes, centres, corridors
- Municipal Financial Benefit: increased assessment, investment
- Value Added: public realm, climate change, sustainability initiatives

Section 2

The Project Evaluation System is set out below.

PROJECT EVALUATION SYSTEM		
<u>Evaluation Components</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Eligibility</u>
1. In Downtown Priority Neighbourhood		
<p>a) <u>Remediation</u></p> <p>i) less than 3% of total project costs devoted to <i>remediation</i></p> <p>ii) 3% to 5% of total project costs devoted to <i>remediation</i></p> <p>iii) greater than 5% of total project costs devoted to <i>remediation</i></p>	<p>4</p> <p>7</p> <p>13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum requirements to qualify for a BTIF incentive include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on properties 0.4 Ha or greater in size, <i>remediation</i> costs must be a minimum of \$100,000 or 1% of total project costs, whichever is greater; - on properties less than 0.4 Ha in size, <i>remediation</i> costs must be a minimum of \$50,000 or 1% of total project costs, whichever is greater.
<p>b) <u>Core Housing</u></p> <p>i) 10% to 20% of total dwelling units are affordable (ARDU)*</p> <p>ii) 21% to 30% of total dwelling units are affordable (ARDU)*</p> <p>iii) greater than 30% of total dwelling units are affordable (ARDU)*</p>	<p>3</p> <p>9</p> <p>11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *(ARDU) means Affordable Rental Dwelling Unit as defined in Schedule 4

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

<p>c) <u>Heritage Restoration/Conservation</u></p> <p>i) heritage restoration/conservation and reuse of a historically significant portion of buildings/structures located on non-designated (Ontario Heritage Act) properties</p> <p>ii) heritage restoration/conservation and reuse of entire buildings/structures located on (Ontario Heritage Act) designated Part IV or V properties</p>	<p>3</p> <p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under i): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - includes any building/structure, or part thereof, deemed to have built or cultural heritage value or interest by the municipality - subject to Heritage Impact Assessment and/or Conservation Plan • under ii): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - may include component demolition, alterations - subject to Heritage Permit Approval
<p>d) <u>Mixed Use Component</u></p>	<p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be eligible for points, must not have ground floor dwelling units or non- essential residential functions
<p>e) <u>Density Generation (measured in people and jobs /Ha)</u></p> <p>i) 50 - 100</p> <p>ii) 101 - 150</p> <p>iii) 151 - 200</p> <p>iv) 201 - 300</p> <p>v) 301 - 400</p> <p>vi) 401 - 500</p> <p>vii) > 500</p>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>8</p> <p>10</p> <p>12</p> <p>14</p> <p>18</p>	

<p>f) <u>Investment</u></p> <p>1. Project Costs (in \$millions)</p> <p>i) 2 - 5</p> <p>ii) 5 - 10</p> <p>iii) 10 - 20</p> <p>iv) 20 - 30</p> <p>v) > 30</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>6</p> <p>8</p>	
<p>2. Estimated % Increase in Annual Property Taxes</p> <p>i) 25% - 200%</p> <p>ii) 201% - 300%</p> <p>iii) 301% - 400%</p> <p>iv) 401% - 500%</p> <p>v) 501% - 600%</p> <p>vi) > 600%</p>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>7</p> <p>10</p> <p>13</p> <p>16</p>	
<p>g) <u>Value Added</u></p> <p>i) sustainable site design</p> <p>ii) public area / streetscape contribution</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • innovative green technologies /stormwater management, green roofs, solar panels, electric vehicle charging stations, permeable pavement, etc. • street furniture/fixtures, public court yard/walkway, enhanced landscaping /greening, transit amenities, connectivity, etc.
<p>❖ <u>MAXIMUM POINTS AVAILABLE = 100</u></p> <p>❖ <u>MINIMUM POINTS THRESHOLD TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR APPROVAL = 50</u></p>		

PROJECT EVALUATION SYSTEM		
<u>Evaluation Components</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Eligibility</u>
2. Outside Downtown Priority Neighbourhood		
a) <u>Redevelopment</u> i) within a Priority Neighbourhood* or an Intensification Area*	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> if for residential use, must be a minimum 10 dwelling units * Priority Neighbourhoods and Intensification Areas are set out in Part A, Section 3 and identified on Schedule 1
b) <u>Remediation</u> i) less than 3% of total project costs devoted to <i>remediation</i> ii) 3% to 5% of total project costs devoted to <i>remediation</i> iii) greater than 5% of total project costs devoted to <i>remediation</i>	4 7 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum requirements to qualify for a BTIF incentive include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on properties 0.4 Ha or greater in size, <i>remediation</i> costs must be a minimum of \$100,000 or 1% of total project costs, whichever is greater; on properties less than 0.4 Ha in size, <i>remediation</i> costs must be a minimum of \$50,000 or 1% of total project costs, whichever is greater.
c) <u>Core Housing</u> 1. Housing Component i) 10% to 20% of total dwelling units are affordable (ARDU)* ii) 21% to 30% of total dwelling units are affordable (ARDU)* iii) greater than 30% of total dwelling units are affordable (ARDU)*	5 12 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *(ARDU) means Affordable Rental Dwelling Unit as defined in Schedule 4

<p>2. Location Component</p> <p>a) outside Priority Neighbourhood*, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) located within an Intensification Area*; OR ii) or close to an Arterial Road with full transit access and within 800 metres of a defined Commercial Centre*; OR iii) within a defined Commercial Centre** <p>b) within a Priority Neighbourhood*</p> <p>c) within a Priority Neighbourhood* where also located within an Intensification Area</p>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>6</p>	<p>* Priority Neighbourhoods and Intensification Areas are set out in Part A, Section 3 and identified on Schedule 1</p> <p>** Commercial Centre is defined in Part D, Section 9.2.1 and 2 of the Official Plan</p>
<p><u>d)Heritage Restoration/Conservation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) heritage restoration/conservation and reuse of entire buildings/structures located on (Ontario Heritage Act) designated Part IV or V properties 	<p>6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may include component demolition, alterations • subject to Heritage Permit Approval
<p><u>e)Mixed Use Component</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) within a (ZB)* Mixed Use zone ii) residential intensification within a (ZB)* Commercial zone 	<p>10</p> <p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within a Mixed Use zone, must have a minimum 50% residential gfa component to be eligible for any points • within a Commercial zone, must establish a minimum residential density of 32 units/Ha to be eligible for any points <p>* (ZB) means the City’s Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2013-283</p>

<p>f) <u>Density Generation (measured in people and jobs /Ha)</u></p> <p>i) 50 - 100</p> <p>ii) 101 - 150</p> <p>iii) 151 - 200</p> <p>iv) 201 - 300</p> <p>v) 301 - 400</p> <p>vi) 401 – 500</p> <p>vii) 501 – 600</p> <p>viii) > 600</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p>	
<p>g) <u>Investment</u></p> <p>1. Project Costs (in \$millions)</p> <p>i) 2 - 5</p> <p>ii) 5 - 10</p> <p>iii) 10 - 20</p> <p>iv) 20 - 30</p> <p>v) > 30</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>6</p> <p>8</p>	
<p>2. Estimated % Increase in Annual Property Taxes</p> <p>i) 25% - 200%</p> <p>ii) 201% - 300%</p> <p>iii) 301% - 400%</p> <p>iv) 401% - 500%</p> <p>v) 501% - 600%</p> <p>vi) > 600%</p>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>7</p> <p>10</p> <p>13</p> <p>16</p>	

<p><u>h)Value Added</u></p> <p>i) sustainable site design</p> <p>ii) public area / streetscape contribution</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • innovative green technologies /stormwater management, green roofs, solar panels, electric vehicle charging stations, permeable pavement, etc. • street furniture/fixtures, public court yard/walkway, enhanced landscaping /greening, transit amenities, connectivity, etc.
<p>❖ <u>MAXIMUM POINTS AVAILABLE = 100</u></p> <p>❖ <u>MINIMUM POINTS THRESHOLD TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR APPROVAL = 50</u></p>		

Schedule 3

2020CIP: ELIGIBLE PROJECT COSTS FOR TIF, BTIF and BTA PROJECTS

Section 1: Eligible Costs for TIF and BTIF Projects

Only eligible project costs that are paid for by the property owner who enters into the CIP (TIF or BTIF) Agreement with the City are eligible for the incentive.

Eligible project costs that are incurred prior to execution of a formal CIP Agreement with the municipality are not retroactively eligible for the TIF or BTIF incentive, with certain exceptions as set in Section 1 c) below.

a) Eligible costs for TIF Projects are as follows:

- i) demolition of buildings and structures, removal and disposal of materials and debris, abandoned infrastructure; general improvements for structural safety to satisfy property standards and minimum requirements of the Ontario Building Code;
- ii) lot preparation, construction/improvement/relocation of services, including but not limited to water service, sanitary/ storm sewers, roads, curbs, gutters, catchbasins, lighting, hydro, gas and communication services; construction of sound barriers, gas migration trenches;
- iii) capital expenditures for new building construction, and renovation, reuse, rehabilitation, alteration and expansion of existing buildings to be retained on site;
- iv) streetscaping, landscaping improvements, public realm improvements, sustainable development initiatives;
- v) Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) Assessment Estimate, and Supplementary Assessment;
- vi) legal fees, consulting fees and financing costs as they relate to the preparation of complete application requirements in Part B, Section 1.6 of the 2020CIP and to eligible costs identified in i) to v) above.

b) Eligible costs for BTIF projects are as follows:

Eligible costs for BTIF projects include all those identified in Section 1 a) above, and the following:

- i) Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment, Site Specific Risk Assessment (SSRA), remedial work plan or other qualified *remediation*/risk management plan completed on the property at the cost of the property owner, and prepared by Qualified Persons as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended,

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

necessary to obtain a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or other approval granted by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) for the proposed use of the property.

- ii) environmental soil *remediation*, or other qualified *remediation* or risk management in accordance with i) above.
- iii) removal of waste materials, placing of clean fill and grading;
- iv) interest charges related to the cost of financing the preparation of remediation/risk management studies and undertaking the *remediation*;
- v) insurance premium to guarantee *remediation* completion.

c) Retroactive Eligible Costs

Eligible project costs set out in a) and b) above that are incurred prior to execution of a formal CIP Agreement with the municipality are not retroactive eligible for the TIF or BTIF incentive, with the following exceptions.

- Legal fees, consulting fees and financing costs as they relate to the preparation of complete application requirements (Part B, Section 1.6 of the 2020CIP).
- Phase 1 and II Environmental Site Assessment, Site Specific Risk Assessment (SSRA)
- Phased Development

Projects occurring on significantly large properties may be phased over a long period of time. Environmental *remediation* costs that are incurred during Phase 1 of a project but which may also pertain to other parts of the site, and benefit and facilitate the development of the entire property, may be claimed in their entirety through the Phase 1 development, or may be claimed retroactively as eligible project costs in subsequent development phases.

Section 2: Eligible Costs for BTA Projects

Only eligible project costs that are paid for by the property owner who enters into the CIP (BTA) Agreement with the City are eligible for the incentive.

Eligible project costs that are incurred prior to execution of a formal CIP (BTA) Agreement with the municipality are not retroactively eligible for the BTA incentive, with certain exceptions as set in Section 2 b) below.

a) Eligible costs for BTA projects are as follows:

- i) Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment, Site Specific Risk Assessment (SSRA), remedial work plan or other qualified remediation/risk management

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

plan prepared by Qualified Persons as defined by Ontario Regulation 153/04, as amended, and approved by the Ministry of the Environment, necessary to obtain a Record of Site Condition (RSC), or other approval granted by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) for the proposed use of the property.

- ii) environmental soil *remediation*, or other qualified remediation or risk management plan in accordance with i) above.
- iii) removal of waste materials, placing of clean fill and grading;
- iv) interest charges related to the cost of financing the preparation of remediation/risk management studies and undertaking the *remediation*;
- v) insurance premium to guarantee *remediation* completion.
- vi) legal fees, consulting fees and financing costs as they relate to the preparation of complete application requirements in Part B, Section 2.5 of the 2020CIP and to eligible costs identified in i) to v) above.

b) Retroactive Eligible Costs

- i) Eligible project costs set out in a) above that are incurred prior to execution of a formal CIP (BTA) Agreement with the municipality are not retroactive eligible for the BTA incentive, with the following exceptions.
 - a. Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, Site Specific Risk Assessment (SSRA)
 - b. Legal fees, consulting fees and financing costs as they relate to the preparation of complete application requirements (Part B, Section 2.5 of the 2020CIP).
- ii) Provincial Brownfields Financial Tax Incentive Program (BFTIP)

Eligible project costs under the BTA may vary from eligible costs under the Provincial Brownfields Financial Tax Incentive Program (BFTIP). See Part B, Section 2.4 iii) of the 2020CIP.

Eligible BFTIP project costs incurred after execution of the BTA Agreement with the City, but prior to Provincial approval of the BFTIP incentive, may be retroactive eligible for the BFTIP incentive subject to Provincial approval.

Schedule 4

2020CIP: AFFORDABLE RENTAL DWELLING UNIT (ARDU) THRESHOLD

Section 1

For the purposes of the 2020CIP, an affordable housing rental dwelling unit (ARDU) is calculated and defined as follows:

- i) Chart 1 below identifies core housing need in four (4) income level brackets, and also identifies the minimum rental cost to afford housing and the need (wait list) to acquire housing in each income level bracket.

The 2020CIP targets bracket 4 for core housing need, and the monthly housing cost in bracket 4 is determined as the maximum threshold for an affordable housing rental dwelling unit under Chart 1.

- ii) Chart 2 below identifies average rent charged for a bachelor and a 1, 2 or 3 bedroom unit in a townhouse and apartment building.
- iii) The lower of the monthly dwelling unit rental cost between Chart 1 and Chart 2 is determined to be the maximum affordable rental dwelling rate for the 2020CIP, and is defined as the threshold for an Affordable Rental Dwelling Unit (ARDU) in the 2020CIP.
- iv) The information provided in Chart 1 and 2 is compiled from data provided by the Canada Housing and Mortgage (CMHC) and Niagara Region Housing (NRH) and will be monitored and updated annually to determine the ARDU threshold.

Chart 1

Core Housing Need - Income Level Bracket	Monthly Housing Cost	# of households in core need (Niagara Region) - wait list for housing	# of households in core need (St. Catharines) - wait list for housing
1. \$19,399	\$484	9,242	3,344
2. \$19,400 - \$29,499	\$737	8,121	2,849
3. \$29,500 - \$39,799	\$995	7,083	2,571
4. \$39,800-\$52,699	\$1,317	22	412

* The information set out in Chart 1 is compiled from Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation (CMHC) and Niagara Region Housing (NRH).

Chart 2

2023 – Private Row (Townhouse) and Apartment Average Rents				
Zone	Bachelor	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom +
St. Catharines	\$1,053	\$1,338	\$1,525	\$1,640

*The information set out in Chart 2 is compiled from Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation (CMHC).

Section 2

- a) The Project Evaluation System in Part B, Section 1.5 and Schedule 2 evaluates TIF and BTIF projects, in part, based on the % of ARDU's to be created in a building.

Where a minimum of 30% of rental dwelling units in a TIF or BTIF project are ARDU's, the eligible % incentive rebate is increased to 65% for TIF projects, and 95% for BTIF projects (Part B, Section 1.3 c)).

- b) Any phase of a project with a minimum of 5 ARDU's, or 10 % of all dwelling units are ARDU's, whichever is greater, is subject to a Core Rental Housing Agreement with the City, to be registered on title, setting out the monetary ARDU rental rate threshold for affordable units to be maintained over the duration of the rebate period.

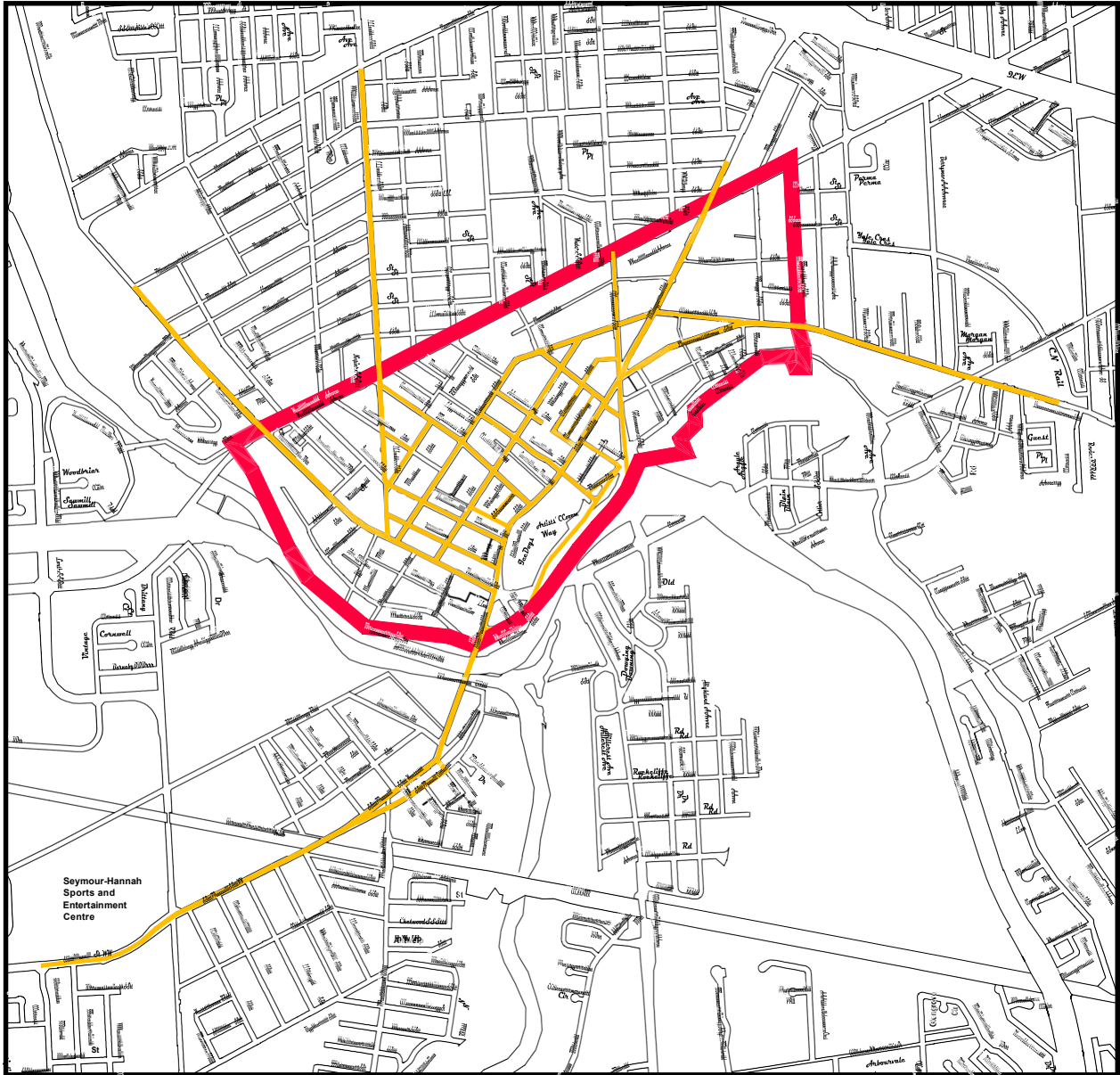
Schedule 5

2020CIP: FACADE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) – Eligible Properties



1. The following Schedules 5A to 5D identify 'street segments' to which properties located thereon are eligible for a FIP grant.

Facade Improvement Program (FIP)

Schedule 5A

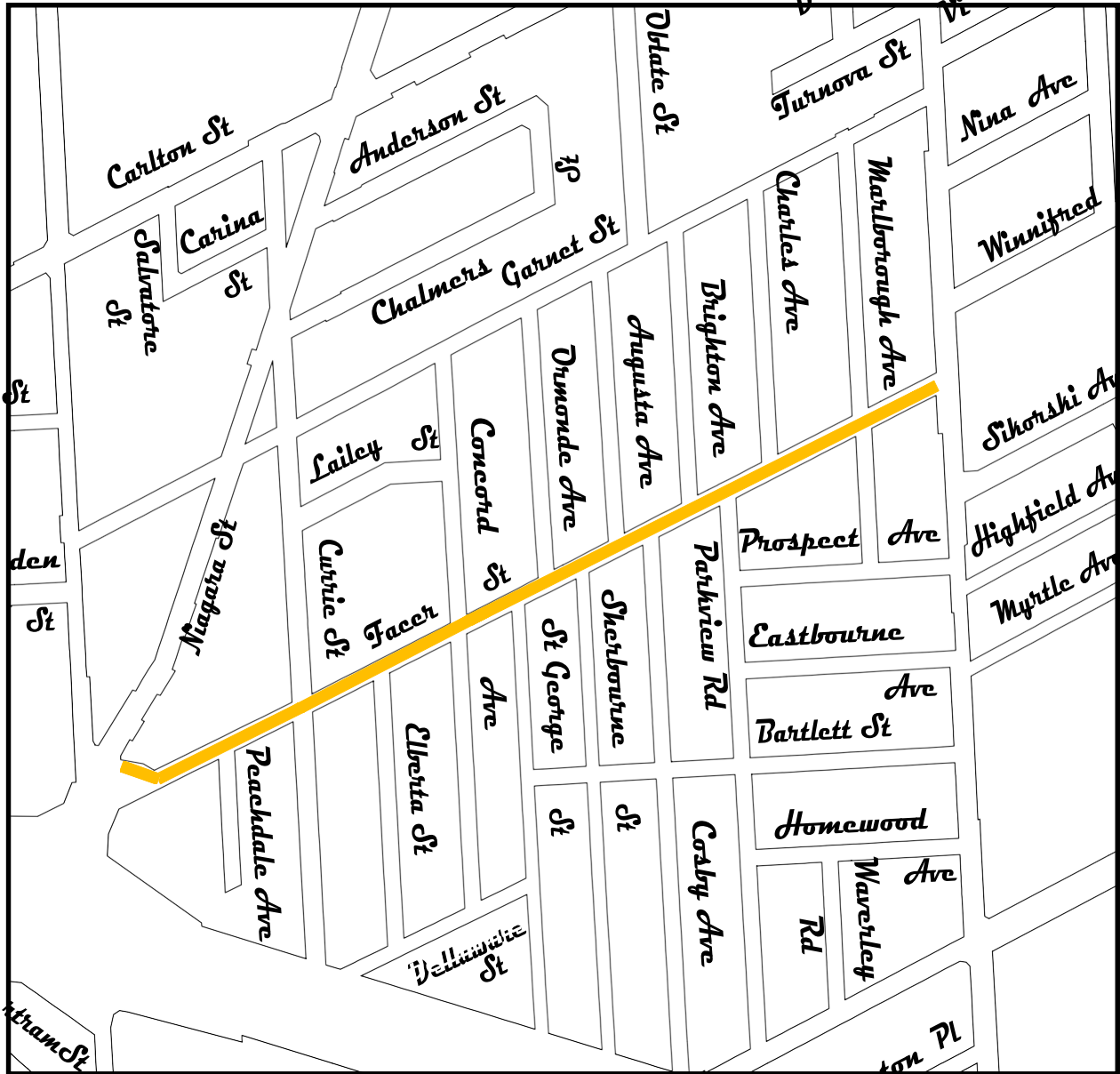


Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)


-  Street Segments to which Properties Located thereon are Eligible for the Facade Improvement Program (FIP)
-  Downtown Priority Neighbourhood

Facade Improvement Program (FIP)

Schedule 5B

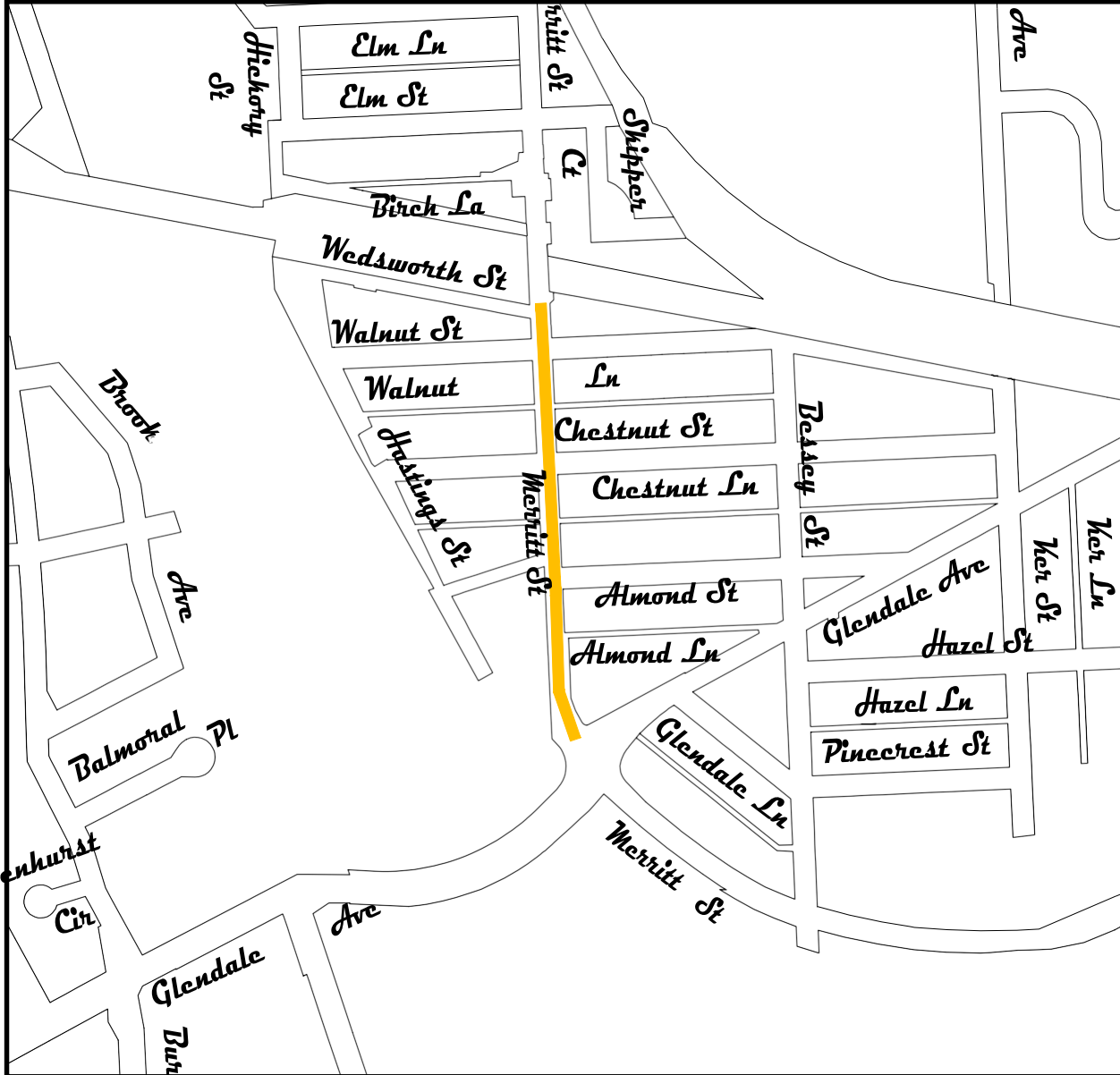


Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)


 Street Segments to which Properties Located thereon are Eligible for the Facade Improvement Program (FIP)

Facade Improvement Program (FIP)

Schedule 5C

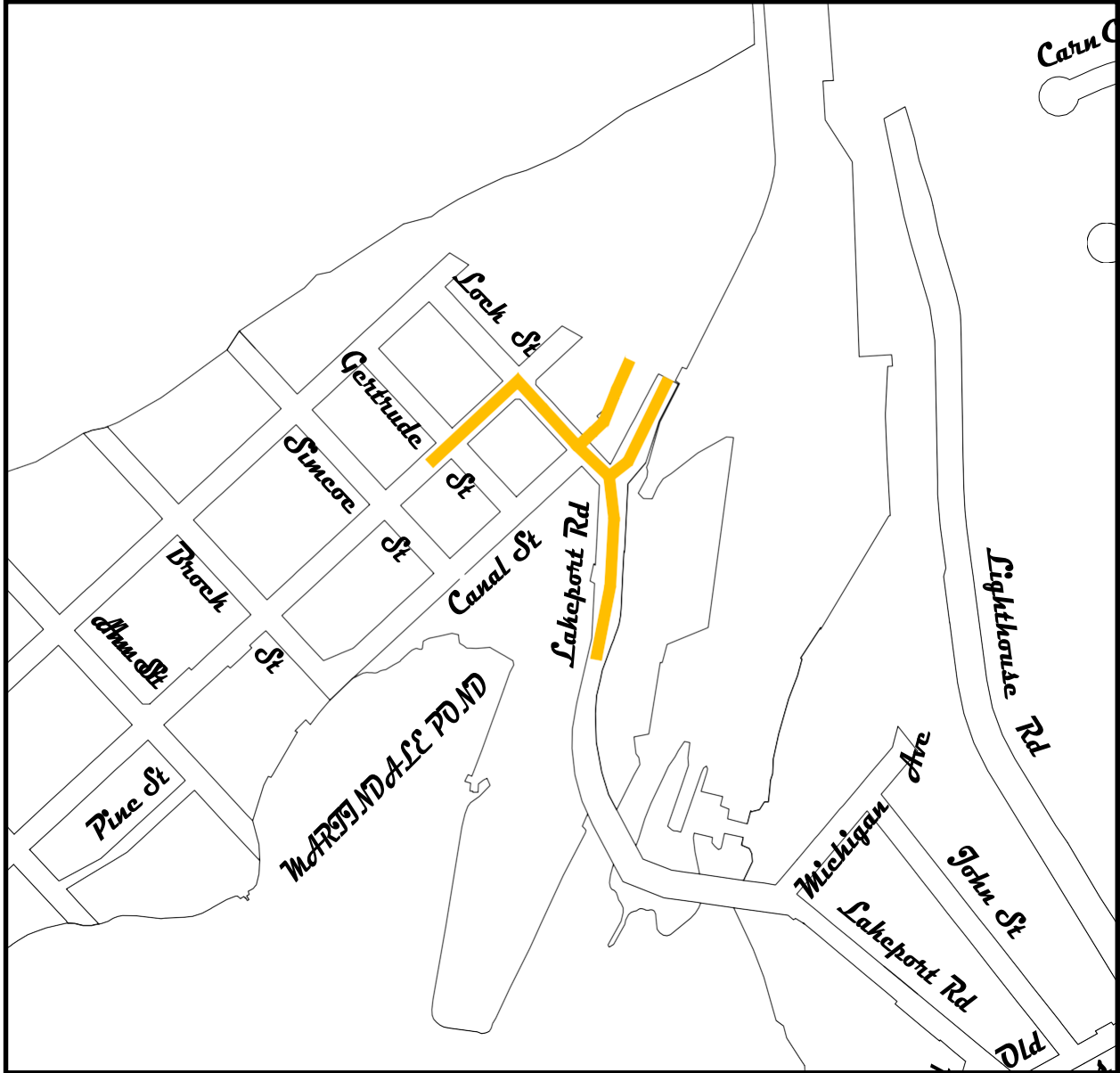


Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)


 Street Segments to which Properties Located thereon are Eligible for the Facade Improvement Program (FIP)

Facade Improvement Program (FIP)

Schedule 5D



Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

 Street Segments to which Properties Located thereon are Eligible for the Facade Improvement Program (FIP)

Schedule 6

2020CIP: FACADE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FIP) – Project Evaluation System

Section 1

Each proposed building façade improvement shall be evaluated based on the 10 Project Criteria Components set out below.

- i) At least 8 project criteria components must be satisfied to qualify for approval of a FIP grant.
- ii) Eligible façades under Section 3.2 b) ii) and iv) of the 2020CIP need only satisfy 5 of the project criteria components to qualify for approval of a FIP
- iii) HFIP grant: In addition to satisfying i) or ii) above, projects that include heritage restoration and applying for a heritage FIP grant (HFIP) must also satisfy all of the heritage restoration criteria set out in Section 2 to qualify for approval of the grant.

PROJECT CRITERIA COMPONENTS
<p>Comprehensiveness - Façade improvements should represent a holistic restoration and improvement strategy for the entire eligible façade, including entrances, ground floor, upper floors and rooflines.</p>
<p>Entrances - Ground floor facades should include a prominent, well-defined pedestrian entrance for each ground floor use or lobby, which is oriented to the sidewalk. Where new entrances are proposed, they shall be recessed from the sidewalk. Each new principle entrance shall be flush with the sidewalk or ramped in order to minimize barriers for people with disabilities or mobility challenges.</p>
<p>Storefront - Ground floor facades shall include a complete traditional storefront, including large clear glass display windows, a clear glazed or decorative door, and an appropriately designed cornice and bulkhead</p>
<p>Cultural Integrity - All distinctive original architectural elements should be retained and restored. This includes but is not limited to cornices, brickwork, window moldings, carvings, pilasters, bulkheads, parapets, transoms and other details. If a specific architectural element cannot be retained due to irreparable deterioration, replacement elements shall be compatible with the original to the greatest extent possible. Original architectural elements, including window openings and entrances shall not be covered, filled or obscured.</p>
<p>Materials and Cladding - The façade shall primarily be clad in brick or stone which is in a good state or repair or restored. Unpainted brick or stone should not be painted or covered. Previously painted masonry may be repainted. Masonry and mortar that must be repaired or replaced should match the existing material in colour, style and</p>

<p>texture as closely as possible. Façade and accent colours shall be selected that reflect and enhance place character.</p>
<p>Ground Floor Windows - The surface area of the ground floor façade should be covered by at least 50% clear glazing that provides views to active interior space or lobbies. To allow people to clearly see in and out, tinted or reflective glazing is not permitted. Use of security grills or bars over windows is also not permitted. With the exception of limited traditional painted or decal window signs, signage and posters over windows shall be avoided.</p>
<p>Upper Windows - Original upper storey window openings should be retained, along with the traditional configuration of window panes and sashes. This includes retention of existing round head windows. Where new windows are proposed, they should reflect the size and spacing of original windows and those of adjacent buildings. Original window sills, surrounds and shutters should be retained and restored where possible, or replaced with a compatible alternative. Any window box air conditioners and wall- mounted satellite dishes shall be removed.</p>
<p>Compatibility and Proportions - The composition of the building should reflect characteristic proportions of surrounding buildings through the use of appropriate horizontal and vertical articulation, including typical facade widths and height, cornice heights, window and door composition and rooflines. The composition of the façade should reflect the established rhythm and spacing of the surrounding facades. Large facades will be visually broken down into smaller components.</p>
<p>Signage - All signage is appropriately sized to compliment the character and proportions of the façade and the established character of the block. Signage is generally limited to a dedicated sign band above the ground floor or storefront and will compliment, not clutter the streetscape. Signage should not occupy more than 15% of the surface area of the ground floor façade nor cover or obscure any architectural elements.</p>

Section 2

In addition to satisfying project criteria components in Section 1, applicants for a HFIP grant must also satisfy all of the following heritage restoration criteria components to qualify for approval.

<p>Materials Principle exterior finish of the building shall be masonry. Accent materials may include wood, masonry, metals, glass, plaster and stucco; and</p> <p>Repair or replacement materials to match the original as closely as possible, both visually and physically.</p>
<p>Windows Wooden windows to be retained and restored as necessary. Storm windows with a matching or a one-over-one pane configuration may be used to improve energy efficiency;</p> <p>Window components such as sash, muntins, glazing, pane configuration, sills, mullions, casings, brick molds and shutters are also significant and shall be retained and restored as necessary and</p> <p>Where windows must be replaced, replacements shall match the old in material, design, and finish.</p>
<p>Storefront Original or period storefront elements to be retained and restored including, hardware, display cases and windows, sign bands, entrances transoms and awnings; and</p> <p>Storefronts to be restored using recognized conservation methods, or the limited replacement in kind, or with a compatible substitute material, of those extensively deteriorated or missing components, matching the existing work as closely as possible, both in both material and look.</p>
<p>Character-defining elements Character-defining architectural elements shall be retained and restored. These elements may include parapets, cornices, brickwork, window moldings, pilasters, bulkheads, etc.;</p> <p>If restoration is not possible due to irreparable deterioration, replacement elements should be in kind (like-for-like materials, design, scale, colour and finish); and</p> <p>Character-defining architectural elements, including windows and doors, shall not be covered, filled or obscured.</p>

Schedule 7

Section 1

2020CIP: FAÇADE IMPROVEMENT PLAN (FIP) – Eligible Project Costs

Eligible Project Costs that may be claimed for a FIP grant are set out Section 1 below.

- Only project costs incurred directly by the property owner are eligible.
- Project costs incurred prior to formal approval of a FIP grant by the City are not eligible for the incentive.

1. Eligible Project Costs

- a) decorative or glazed doors;
- b) windows;
- c) exterior paint;
- d) stonework;
- e) brickwork;
- f) restoration of surfaces and architectural elements;
- g) exterior accessibility improvements;
- h) storefront and accent lighting;
- i) awnings and canopies;
- j) signage frame or backdrop;
- k) qualified contracted labour and design services; and
- l) permanent hard landscaping contiguous and immediately adjacent to the building façade improvement.

2. Ineligible Project Costs

Ineligible costs include financing, consulting fees, fees to prepare façade improvement/landscape plans, and:

- a) business signs;
- b) spandrel panels;
- c) reflective or darkly tinted glass,
- d) maintenance work;
- e) incidental costs;
- f) exterior cladding, including stucco/EIFS, except where upgrading a portion of the building that has already been clad or where it has been demonstrated that the underlying masonry is irreparably deteriorated; and
- g) any movable/temporary landscaping elements (e.g. planters, patio furniture, soft landscaping).

Part E: Appendices

Appendix A

Official Plan (the Garden City Plan) Community Improvement Policies

The following are Community Improvement goals, objectives, and criteria for establishing Community Improvement Project Area (s) and Community Improvement Plans as set out in the City's Official Plan (the Garden City Plan):

Part D, General Policies, Section 7.4 of the Official Plan sets out the following:

Community Improvement - the City may designate by by-law the whole of the Urban Area as set out on Schedule D, or certain areas or properties therein, as Community Improvement Project Areas, and prepare and implement Community Improvement Plans for those areas to undertake specific projects and programs designed to bring about community improvement as set out in Part F, Section 16.14, and in keeping with the policies of this Plan.

Part F, Implementation and Interpretation Policies, Section 16.14 of the Official Plan sets out the following:

Community Improvement

The Planning Act allows municipalities to prepare Community Improvement Plans for designated Community Improvement Project Areas that require Community Improvement as a result of age, dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement, unsuitability of buildings or other justification.

Community Improvement is defined as the planning or re-planning, design or redesign, re-subdivision, clearance, development or redevelopment, construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation, improvement of energy efficiency or any of them, of a Community Improvement Project Area, and the provision of such residential, commercial, employment, public recreational, institutional, religious, charitable or other uses, buildings, structures, works, improvements or facilities, or space therefor, as may be appropriate or necessary.

Community Improvement shall be carried out through the designation, by by-law, of a Community Improvement Project Area and the preparation and implementation of a Community Improvement Plan to apply therein. The whole of the municipal Urban Area as set out on Schedule D of this Plan, or any parts therein, may be designated as a Community Improvement Project Area.

1. Community Improvement Goals

- a) To co-ordinate and guide public and private improvement activities in designated Community Improvement Project Areas for revitalization and re- investment;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- b) To phase the implementation of improvement projects in accordance with local needs, established priorities and financial resources;
 - c) To enable the municipality to participate in Federal, Provincial and Regional funding programs;
 - d) To actively pursue private/public partnerships for community improvement projects;
 - e) To stimulate private sector investment linked to public strategies for community planning.
2. Community Improvement Objectives The objectives of these policies are:
- a) To upgrade inadequate municipal services and facilities in developed communities to an acceptable standard;
 - b) To resolve issues of incompatible land use;
 - c) To encourage the renewal, rehabilitation or redevelopment of private properties in order to maintain a safe and pleasant built environment within the community;
 - d) To encourage the renewal, rehabilitation or redevelopment of public properties in order to maintain a safe and pleasant built environment within the community;
 - e) To aid in fulfilling the potential of residential, mixed use, commercial and employment areas in the City;
 - f) To support the achievement of intensification, density targets and the growth strategy as set out in this Plan;
 - g) To improve parking, access and traffic circulation;
 - h) To ensure that residents of developed communities are served by an adequate supply of open space, recreation and community facilities;
 - i) To guide and prioritize the expenditure of public funds on community improvement;
 - j) To encourage environmental remediation and sustainability of development, including energy efficiency;
 - k) To improve pedestrian and bicycle circulation and accessibility for all persons;
 - l) To facilitate the restoration, maintenance, improvement and protection of natural hazard lands and natural heritage;

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

- m) To facilitate and promote economic and cultural development;
 - n) To encourage a range and mix of housing types, including affordable housing;
 - o) To facilitate the preservation, restoration, adaptive reuse, and improvements of buildings and landscapes with historical, architectural or other heritage significance.
3. Criteria for Designating Community Improvement Project Areas

Council will consider the following criteria in the designation of Community Improvement Project Areas:

- a) Inadequacy of some or all hard services, including water, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, roads, lighting and sidewalks;
- b) A significant portion of the housing stock and other buildings are in need of maintenance, rehabilitation or redevelopment;
- c) An inadequate mix of housing types; inadequate affordable housing;
- d) The presence of non-compatible land uses;
- e) Inadequacy of social, recreational, open space and cultural facilities and services;
- f) Within commercial areas, there is deterioration in the appearance of building facades, inappropriate signage, inadequate parking facilities or inadequate pedestrian accessibility;
- g) Within employment areas, the inefficiency of employment sites, access to, from and within the employment areas, inadequacies of parking, loading and outside storage areas, conflicts with neighbouring uses or the presence of obsolete buildings;
- h) Areas where there is significant environmental contamination and areas of potential environmental contamination;
- i) Areas exhibiting environmental, social or community economic development problems
- j) Areas exhibiting natural hazard land or natural heritage deterioration or degradation;
- k) Improvement of housing and/or employment opportunities to support density targets established in this Plan for residential neighbourhoods, mixed use areas, intensification areas and the Urban Growth Centre.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

4. Upon the designation of a Community Improvement Project Area, the City will prepare and implement a Community Improvement Plan which outlines the specific projects and programs that are designed to bring about community improvement.
5. Community Improvement Implementation
 - a) The City will continue to participate in senior government programs that meet the goals and objectives of Community Improvement programs. In addition the City will promote partnerships between private individuals and groups to improve any and all deficiencies that may occur within the community.
 - b) The City's Property Standards By-law and Zoning By-law can be used to minimize any detrimental effect that may occur to surrounding properties within the community.
 - c) The City may develop financial incentive programs, such as tax increment financing, tax assistance, waiving of fees and the creation of loan and grant programs to assist in achieving community improvement goals.
 - d) The City may acquire, lease or dispose of lands, construct or rehabilitate buildings or enter into agreements to complete studies to achieve the goals of a Community Improvement Plan.
 - e) The City will encourage the relocation of incompatible uses to more appropriate locations, through the use of financial incentives, if necessary, to achieve community renewal goals.
 - f) The City will encourage owners to make incompatible uses more compatible by such means as the installation of landscape screening, adhering to provincial requirements for noise and emissions and improved site access.

Appendix B

2020CIP - Priority Neighbourhoods

As set out in Part A, Section 3, six (6) Priority Neighbourhoods are established in the 2020CIP.

- Downtown
- Queensston
- Hartzel Road/Merritton
- Oakdale – Moffatt
- Western Hill
- Ontario / Carlton Node

The six Priority Neighbourhoods are identified as areas of emphasis within the Urban Area Community Improvement Project Area (Urban Area CIPA) for community renewal initiatives, and in keeping with the City's community improvement goals and objectives set out in the Official Plan.

A description of the Priority Neighbourhoods is summarized below, and the location and boundaries of each are identified in the attached Appendices B1 to B6.

1. Downtown

The Downtown, identified on Schedule B1, is the cultural and economic hub of the City. As set out in the Official Plan, it is intended to support the highest concentration and mix of uses in the municipality, and a catalyst area for supportive public and private sector investment in lands, buildings, infrastructure, and public realm initiatives.

The Provincial A Place to Grow Plan, as well as the Official Plan, designates most of the Downtown as an Urban Growth Centre, and sets out minimum residential and employment density targets to be achieved in this area.

The existing built environment has significant potential for small and medium scale *redevelopment* and reuse opportunities, and both interior and exterior building rehabilitation.

There are also a number of large underutilized properties with significant potential for *redevelopment*, including a number of current and former industrial properties now designated for medium and higher density residential use, and mixed use development, in the Official Plan. Most of these are located in the Niagara Street/Church Street area.

2. Queenston

The Queenston neighbourhood is identified on Schedule B2.

Queenston Street is the major arterial road through this area. It forms part of a major gateway into the municipality with direct connection to the Downtown Core, is a designated Regional bike route and on the Niagara Wine route, and is one of the City's older traditional mixed use corridors.

The segment of Queenston Street within the Priority Neighbourhood is dominated by the former St.Catharines General Hospital property. This 5.5 hectare (14 acres) property is now vacant after hospital services were relocated to the new NHS Hospital on Fourth Avenue. The property represents significant residential and mixed use *redevelopment* and reuse opportunities. With the hospital relocation, other uses have also moved off the street, increasing vacant and underutilized building stock in the area, and opportunities for community renewal.

Queenston Street and surrounding residential neighbourhoods are generally characterized by older, fatigued building stock, with a disjointed and weary street presence, and contains many *redevelopment* and rehabilitation opportunities.

Policies established in the Official Plan support a greater mixed use environment along the Queenston Street corridor for medium density residential uses together with street oriented local neighbourhood commercial uses.

This corridor can also benefit from enhanced building facades to facilitate and strengthen attractive and cohesive gateway amenities and a vibrant street presence.

This neighbourhood also contains one of the older industrial districts in the City, and now characterized by a number of vacant and underutilized lots and abandoned buildings. Existing building stock is generally old and outdated for today's employment needs, standards, and emerging new uses. This area may benefit from investment stimulus for property reuse, rehabilitation and renewal to generate increased economic activities, intensification, diversity of employment and jobs.

3. Hartzel Road / Merritton

The Hartzel Road / Merritton area, identified on Schedule B3, is an area in transition. A number of large and small industrial users have left the area, such as the Domtar Steam Plant, Paper Mill, and Hayes-Dana. This provides significant opportunities for *remediation, redevelopment* and reuse of now abandoned lands and buildings for residential, commercial and other uses. There have been a number of residential and commercial development projects completed or initiated in this area over the past decade that have benefited from existing CIP programs.

The Hartzel Road - Merritt Street corridor has a number of vacant store fronts, lower order commercial uses, auto related uses, and many car dealerships which are no longer permitted in the City's Zoning By-law. There has been little demand for higher order commercial uses.

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

The corridor has a disjointed streetscape, varying building setbacks, and many space expansive parking lots and access points onto the road. Much of the existing building stock is dated and in need of rejuvenation.

Policies established in the Official Plan support a greater mix of uses along the corridor for medium density residential and street oriented local neighbourhood commercial uses.

Together with public investment in the road corridor and other services, there are significant *redevelopment* opportunities along the corridor to be a catalyst for community renewal.

4. Oakdale–Moffatt

The Oakdale-Moffatt neighbourhood is identified on Schedule B4.

Benefiting from existing CIP programs, there have been a number of residential development projects completed or initiated in this area over the past decade.

However, there still remain a number of vacant and underutilized residential lots, and remnant industrial and commercial lots, interspersed within the otherwise stable residential community.

This area can benefit from continued investment stimulus to generate residential development opportunities and replace incompatible land uses.

This neighbourhood is a transition area between the Hartzel Road corridor and the old Welland Canal located adjacent to Oakdale Avenue and Moffatt Street. The Old Canal, and associated valley lands containing the Merritt Trail, is a significant natural and cultural heritage connection and linkage through the City.

Much of the existing building stock in this area, together with the Oakdale Avenue streetscape, is fatigued and in need of rejuvenation. Public/private investment strategies supporting *redevelopment* and rejuvenation will serve to increase the attractiveness, accessibility and interest in this rich cultural amenity.

5. Western Hill

The Western Hill neighbourhood is identified on Schedule B5. It is one of the oldest in the municipality. Two of the primary roads in this area, St. Paul Street West and Pelham Road, are major gateways into the municipality with direct connection to the Downtown Core, via the Burgoyne Bridge.

The Burgoyne Bridge is one of only four road crossings of the 12 Mile Creek in the municipality. It is a significant structural landmark and road connection in the City, and major public investment has recently been made to replace the aging bridge.

The City's only train station (Via/GO Transit) is also located within the Western Hill neighbourhood. The train station is a key physical as well as visual connection to the municipality. The station and immediately surrounding lands are underutilized and in

St. Catharines Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

a relative state of disrepair and decline, and have been identified as a priority area for *redevelopment*, rehabilitation and rejuvenation.

The Official Plan designates the train station and immediate vicinity as a Major Transit Station consistent with the Provincial A Place to Grow Plan. This area is the City's primary rail terminus, and is intended to provide facilities for Provincial GO service, other regional, provincial, national and international rail service, and connections to the City's transit system.

The area in and around the train station, for a radius of approximately 800 metres, was recently subject to approval of the GO Transit Station Secondary Plan (GTSSP) by the City. The GTSSP sets out a number of policies and land use designations for redevelopment and reuse within the area, primarily for medium and higher density residential transit supportive uses, and mixed use development.

Only a few vacant lots remain within the area, and although there are many stable residential neighbourhoods, a significant component of existing building stock is older and fatigued, and offers a number of *redevelopment*, reuse and rehabilitation opportunities.

The most significant of these opportunities exist along St. Paul Street West, Pelham Road, in the vicinity of the Burgoyne Bridge where the two roads converge, and at the City's existing train station.

St. Paul Street West is characterized by a mix of underutilized and older commercial and industrial lots interspersed with low density residential uses. Official Plan policies support an evolution along this corridor towards a greater mix of medium density residential and street oriented local neighbourhood commercial uses.

The corridor is also characterized by older and fatigued building stock, and can benefit from enhanced building facades to facilitate and strengthen attractive and cohesive gateway amenities.

Pelham Road has been in a state of flux over the years, with ad hoc commercial developments interspersed with residential development. The Official Plan supports a more stable residential environment along this street, and there exists a number of opportunities for residential *redevelopment* and reuse of buildings.

The vicinity of the Burgoyne Bridge is characterized by a mix of lower order commercial uses, auto related uses, and non-descript residential uses along St. Paul Street West and at the intersection of Pelham Road. Official Plan policies support a more cohesive mixed use environment in this area, providing medium and higher density residential opportunities together with local street-oriented neighbourhood commercial uses. This area can also benefit from enhanced streetscape and facade improvements to strengthen the attractiveness and amenity of this area as a direct connection and gateway into the Downtown.

6. Ontario / Carlton Node

The Ontario-Carlton neighbourhood is identified on Schedule B6. It is included as a Priority Neighbourhood in recognition of the potential for community renewal on the former General Motors lands located in the area, and immediately surrounding properties.

The General Motors plant was closed at the end of 2012. Most of the existing industrial buildings located on both the east and west side of Ontario Street have been demolished. At approximately 20 hectares (50 acres), this industrial property provides a significantly large brownfield *remediation* opportunity, and extensive *redevelopment* opportunities to support reuse and community renewal of the built environment.

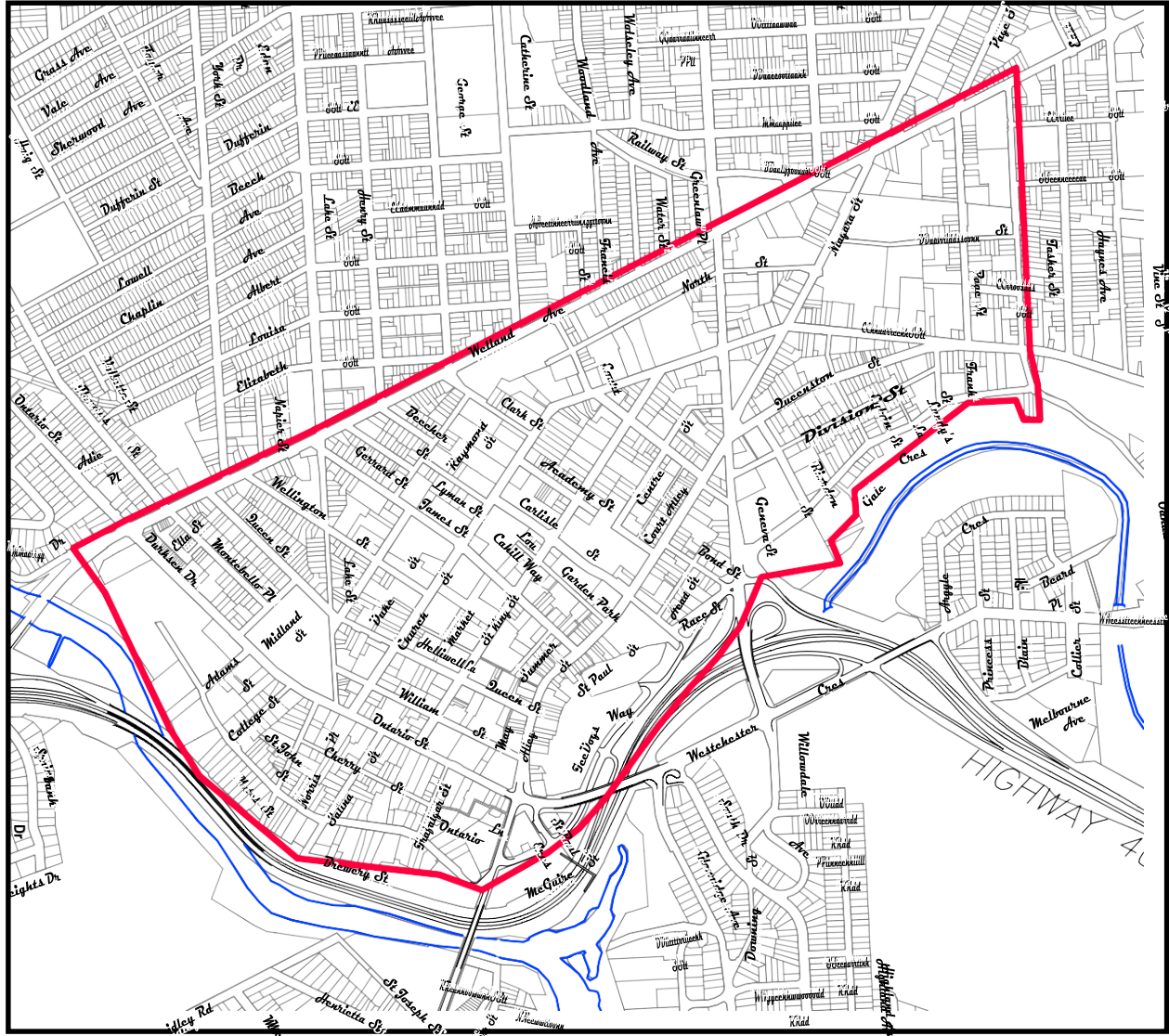
The lands to the south of the General Motors lands are characterized by a mix of smaller commercial lots, and lower to medium density housing types. Building stock is generally older and fatigued. *Redevelopment* of this area may contribute to enhanced building stock, better cohesion and integration of uses, and reduction of space expansive parking areas and the number of access points onto Ontario Street.

The north side of Carlton Street includes a small isolated residential enclave with a mix of housing types. A number of underutilized commercial lots, and an industrial property, are located to the periphery along Ontario Street and Carlton Street.

Characterized by older building stock, most properties are generally well kept. However, certain properties may benefit from *redevelopment*, rehabilitation or reuse, and the overall enhancement of the Ontario/Carlton node should not be considered in isolation of the lands north of Carlton Street.

Downtown Priority Neighbourhood

Appendix B1



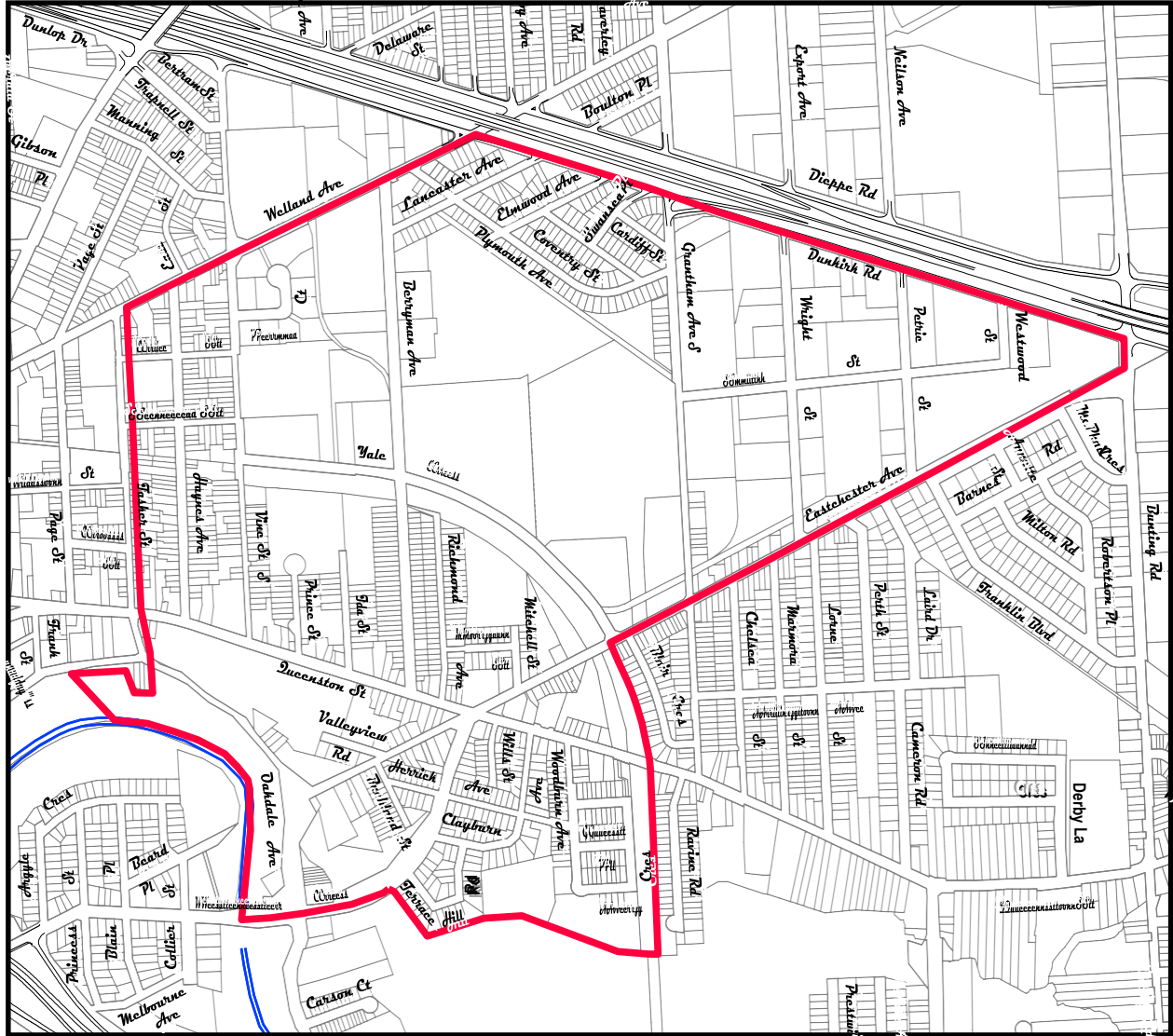
Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

 Downtown Priority Neighbourhood



Queenston Priority Neighbourhood

Appendix B2

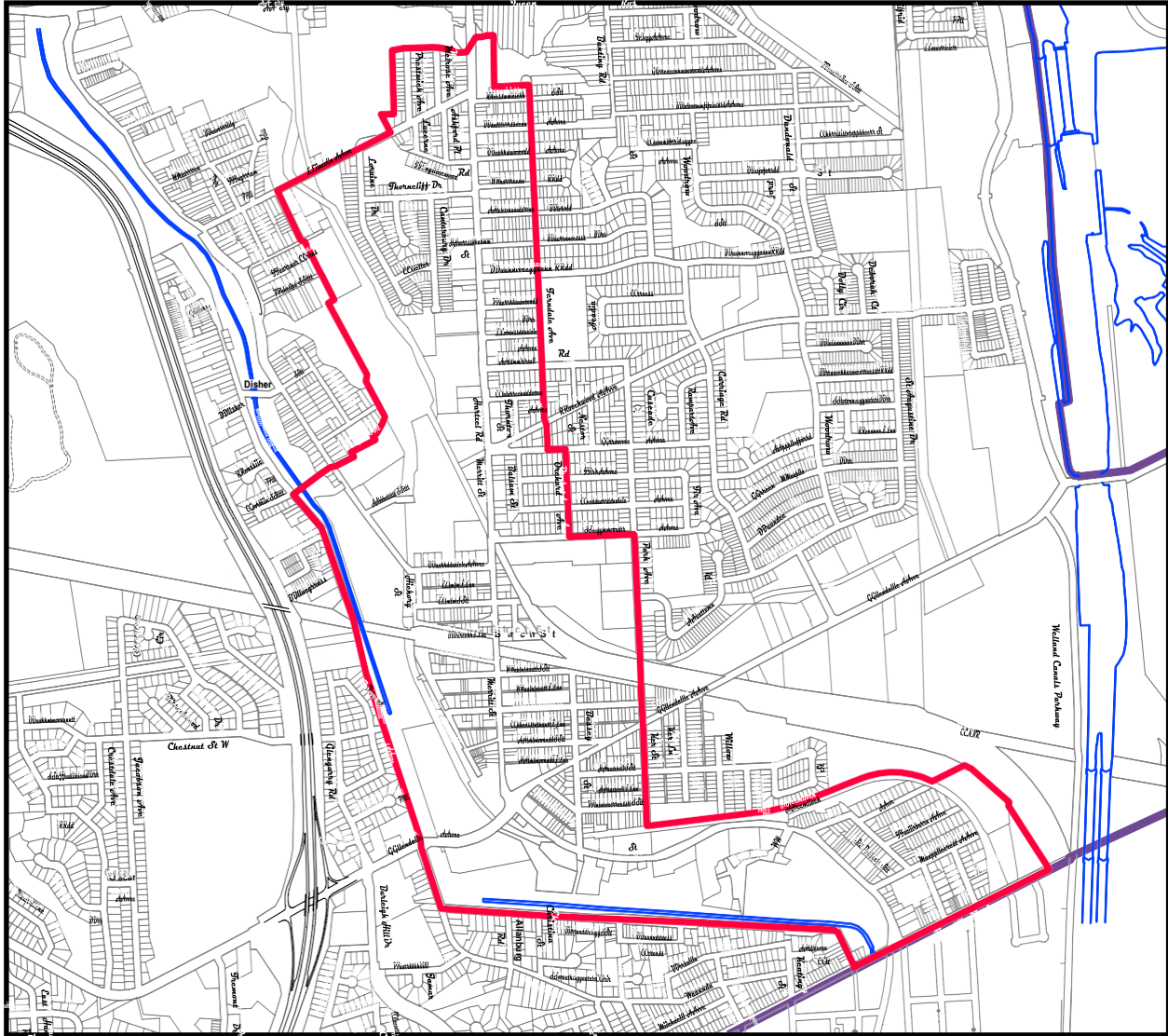


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 Queenston Priority Neighbourhood

Hartzel Road/Merritton Priority Neighbourhood

Appendix B3



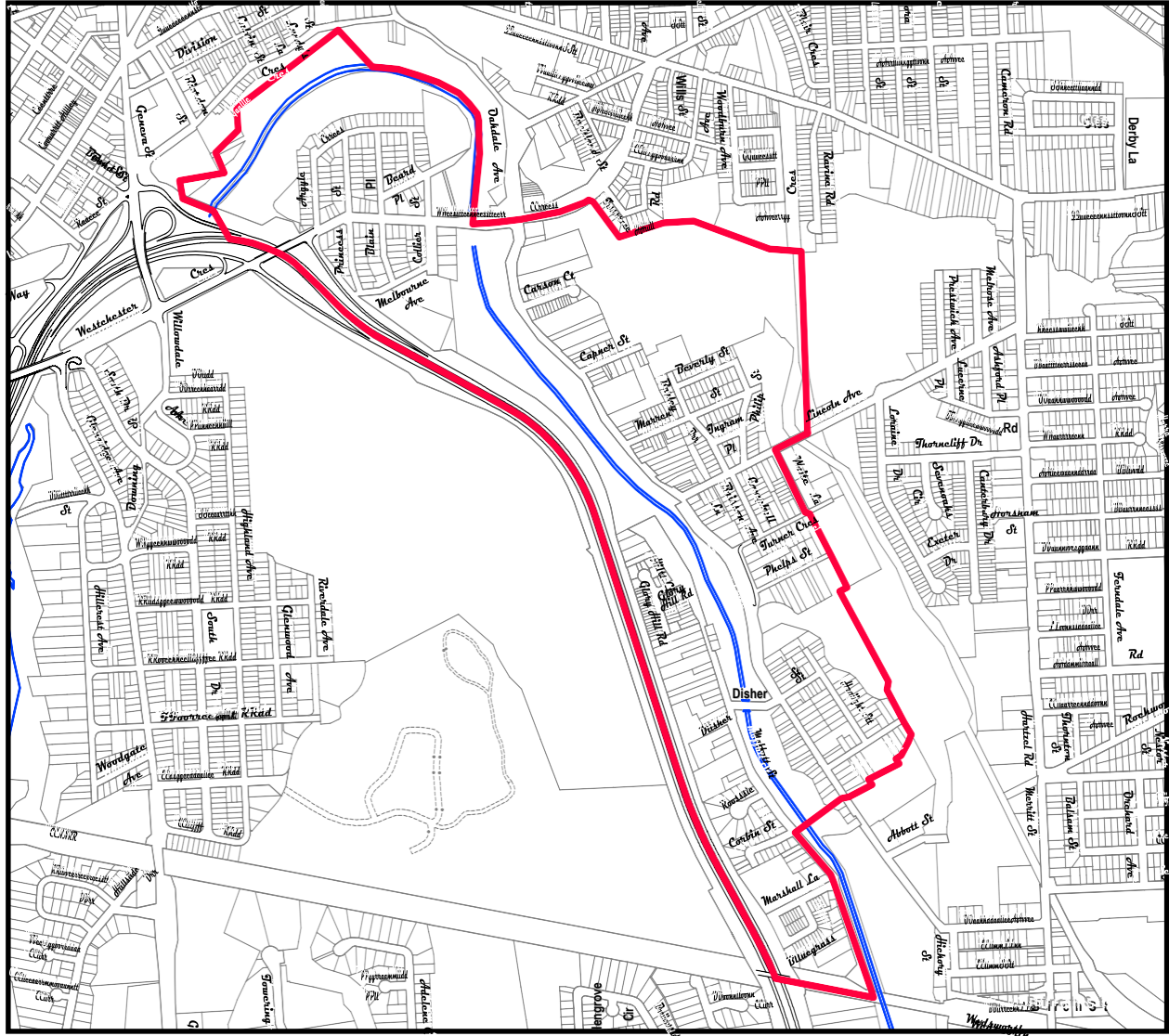
Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

 Hartzel Road/Merritton Priority Neighbourhood



Oakdale - Moffatt Priority Neighbourhood

Appendix B4

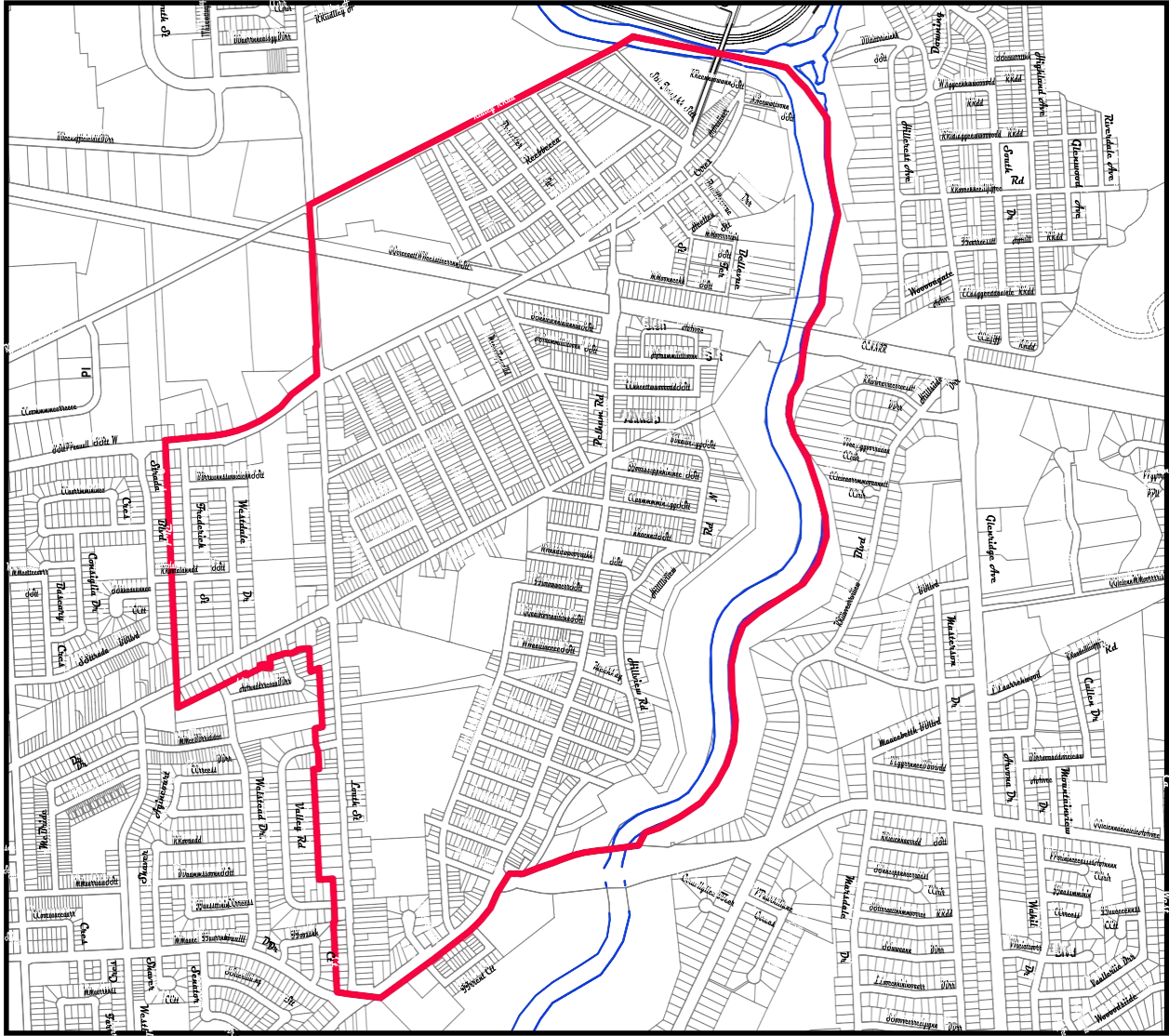


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 Oakdale - Moffatt Priority Neighbourhood

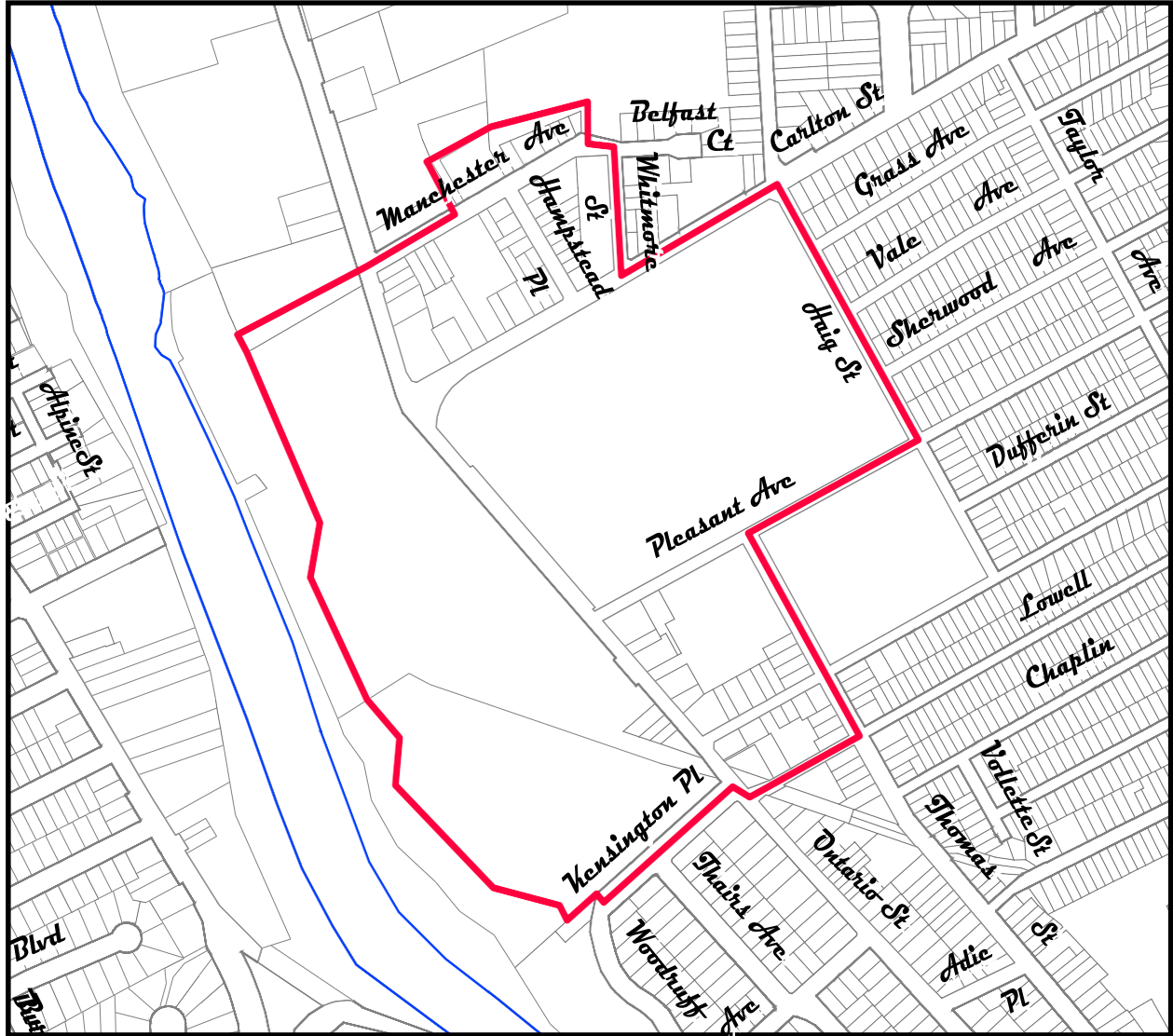
Western Hill Priority Neighbourhood

Appendix B5



Community Improvement Plan (2020CIP)

 Western Hill Priority Neighbourhood



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 Ontario/Carlton Node Priority Neighbourhood