

November 17, 2020



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Corporation of the Township of Machar

Chapter I: Executive Summary



Executive Summary

KPMG LLP ("KPMG") has been retained by the Township of Machar (the "Township") to undertake a review of the Township's services. As outlined in the terms of reference for our engagement and consistent with the objectives of the Province of Ontario's Municipal Modernization Program (the "MMP"), the overall goal of the review was to assist in an objective evaluation of current service offerings provided by the Township with the view of identifying potential opportunities intended to maximize value-for-money, minimize pressure on taxes and contribute towards the long-term sustainability of the Township.

A. Background to the Review

The terms of reference for our engagement were established in KPMG's engagement letter dated June 9, 2020. The Township engaged KPMG LLP ('KPMG') to assist in an objective evaluation of current service offerings provided by the Township with the view of identifying potential opportunities intended to maximize value-for-money, minimize pressure on taxes and contribute towards the long-term sustainability of the Township.

With respect to this engagement, KPMG's specific role includes:

- Assisting the Township with the establishment of a methodology for the review;
- In conjunction with the Township's staff, undertaking analysis of services, internal processes, service levels and associated costs and funding; and
- Summarizing the results of our analysis and presenting potential opportunities to the Township.

B. Service Based Opportunities for Consideration

Our report outlines the potential opportunities for the consideration of the Township and they generally fall into one of four categories:

- Operating efficiencies, with the anticipated benefit of (i) enhanced decision making and service delivery, (ii) potential capacity gains, and/or (iii) potential cost savings while maintaining current service levels;
- Service level adjustments, representing either (i) the discontinuance of the Township's involvement in a non-core service; or (ii) a
 reduction in the level of service provided;
- Alternate service delivery, which involves changing the Township's delivery model for a service (e.g. exploration of shared services);
 and
- Revenue generation. These opportunities seek to reduce the municipal levy by identifying alternate means of funding municipal services through user fees and other cost recovery methods.



Executive Summary

C. Process Based Opportunities for Consideration

Our report outlines the potential process based opportunities for the consideration of the Township where KPMG identified process inefficiencies, which may include duplication of efforts, manual vs. automated processes and the performance of work with nominal value

D. Next steps

Our report provides the Township with potential work steps to advance the service review into 'living' document including the provision of potential implementation tools for the Township's consideration.

E. Acknowledgement

We would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation provided by staff of the Township that participated in the development of the service profiles and the service delivery review. We appreciate that reviews such as this require a substantial contribution of time and effort on the part of Township employees and we would be remiss if we did not express our appreciation for the cooperation afforded to us.

As the scope of our review is intended to focus on areas for potential efficiency improvements and/or cost reductions, we have not provided commentary on the numerous positive aspects of the Township's operations identified during the course of our review.





Corporation of the Township of Machar

Chapter II: Study Overview



Study Overview

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for our engagement were established in KPMG's engagement letter dated June 9, 2020. The Township of Machar (the 'Township') engaged KPMG LLP ('KPMG') to assist in an objective evaluation of the its current service offerings currently provided by the Township with the view of identifying potential opportunities intended to maximize value-for-money, minimize pressure on taxes and contribute towards the long-term sustainability of the Township.

With respect to this engagement, KPMG's specific role includes:

- Assisting the Township with the establishment of a methodology for the review;
- In conjunction with the Township's staff, undertaking analysis of services, internal processes, service levels and associated costs and funding; and
- Summarizing the results of our analysis and presenting potential opportunities to the Township.

Project Methodology

The methodology for the review involved the following major work steps:

Project Initiation

• An initial meeting was held with the Clerk-Administrator to confirm the terms of the review including the objectives, deliverables, methodology and timeframes.

Current State Assessment

The purpose of the second phase assessed the current state of the Township and its departments. To achieve this, the following took place:

- Information concerning the Township's operations, staffing and financial performance were reviewed and summarized in order to
 identify the types of services delivered, the associated level of resources (personnel and financial) and the method of funding;
- In advance of the first set of meetings with Township staff, KPMG prepared draft municipal service profiles for the Township's municipal services; and
- Meetings were held with municipal staff to discuss the nature of the services provided and the associated service levels, the rationale for the Township's involvement in the delivery of these services and the method of delivery.



Study Overview

Project Methodology

Review of Current Service Delivery Models

Upon the completion of the first set of meetings, the Township provided commentary with respect to the municipal service profiles. Upon receipt, KPMG issued the final municipal service profiles. The service profiles illustrate the services offered by the Township, the rationale for service delivery, the current service level standard and service delivery model, financial performance, and benchmarking information.

- During this stage of our work, an analysis of the current procedures and practices was performed. In conjunction with the Township's Project Team, key processes were mapped out, analyzed and reviewed to ensure compliance. Those processes included:
 - Customer service

Budget

Property taxation

Agenda preparation

User fees - landfill

End of day cash reconciliation

Grants

Jurisdictional Analysis

- Discussions were held with the Clerk-Administrator to determine appropriate municipal comparators that would be utilized during the course of the review. Municipal comparators were identified and selected based on the following considerations:
 - · Single tier municipalities
 - · Similar population and households

- Geography located in Northern Ontario
- Typical and/or historical comparators

The comparators can be found on the following page.



Study Overview

Project Methodology

Jurisdictional Analysis

Municipality	Population ¹	Households ¹
Machar	777	908
Burk's Falls	981	510
Kearney	698	1,304
McMurrich-Monteith	824	752
South River	1,114	528
Strong	1,439	922
Sundridge	961	497

¹Source – Schedule 2 – Financial Information Returns

• Information concerning the comparator municipalities was obtained through analysis of available documentation (including information provided by the municipalities' websites and other information such as Financial Information Returns and statistics from each comparator's 2016 Census Profile).

Opportunity Identification

 During the second and third phases of the review, discussions were held to identify potential opportunities for enhancing efficiencies, reducing operating costs and increasing non-taxation revenues, as well as the potential implementation issues and risks associated with each opportunity

Draft Final Report

KPMG consolidated all of the previous phases and provided the Clerk-Administrator with a draft final report for the Township's review



Study Overview

Final Report

- Upon the acceptance of the contents of the draft final report, KPMG issued a final report for the service delivery review
- KPMG presented its findings to Council on November 30, 2020.

Restrictions

This report is based on information and documentation that was made available to KPMG at the date of this report. KPMG has not audited nor otherwise attempted to independently verify the information provided unless otherwise indicated. Should additional information be provided to KPMG after the issuance of this report, KPMG reserves the right (but will be under no obligation) to review this information and adjust its comments accordingly.

Pursuant to the terms of our engagement, it is understood and agreed that all decisions in connection with the implementation of advice and recommendations as provided by KPMG during the course of this engagement shall be the responsibility of, and made by, the Township of Machar. KPMG has not and will not perform management functions or make management decisions for the Township of Machar.

Comments in this report are not intended, nor should they be interpreted, to be legal advice or opinion.

KPMG has no present or contemplated interest in the Township of Machar nor are we an insider or associate of the Township of Machar or its management team. Our fees for this engagement are not contingent upon our findings or any other event. Accordingly, we believe we are independent of the Township of Machar and are acting objectively





Corporation of the Township of Machar

Chapter III: Overview of the Township



Overview of the Township

A. Community Demographics

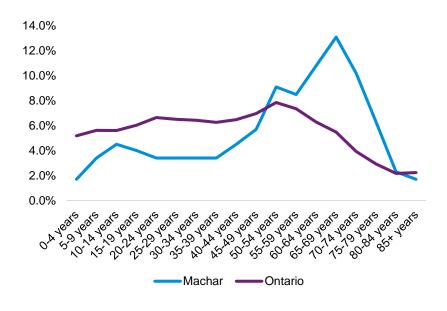
Population Trend

Based on analysis of information obtained through Statistics Canada's Census, the Township's population was 882 with 848 private dwellings in 2016. Over the twenty years or five Census reporting periods (1996 to 2016), the Township's population has remained relatively consistent with a slight increase of 47 residents. Overall, the Township's population has either experienced increases (6.6% between 2006 to 2011) or decreases (4.4% between 2011 to 2016) with an overall average increase of 1.5%

8.0% 6.0% 4.0% 2.0% 0.0% -2.0% -4.0% 2001 2006 2011 2016 Average

Township Demographics

The demographics of the Township of Machar appear to be consistent with demographic trends for municipalities in Northeastern Ontario with a demographic trend of the Township appearing to be similar in that majority of its residents are older – 61.9% of the Township's residents are 50 years or older.



Source: Statistics Canada - Census Profiles for the Township of Machar

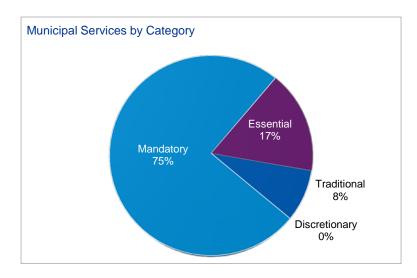


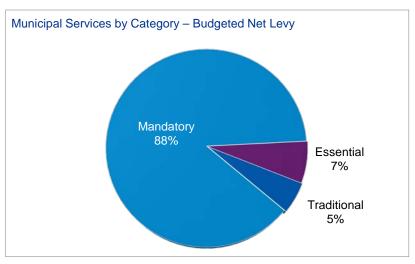
Overview of the Township

B. Municipal Services

For the purposes of our review, we have classified the Township's services into one of four categories based on the rationale for the Township's delivery of the service.

- Mandatory services are those services that are required to be delivered by regulation or legislation.
- **Essential services** are those services that, while not mandatory, are required to be delivered in order to ensure public health and safety and/or the effective functioning the Township from a corporate perspective.
- Traditional services are those services that are not mandatory or essential but which are typically delivered by municipalities of
 comparable size and complexity and for which a public expectation exists that the service will be provided.
- **Discretionary services** are those services that are delivered at the direction of the Township without a formal requirement or expectation, including services that may not be delivered by other municipalities of comparable size and complexity.





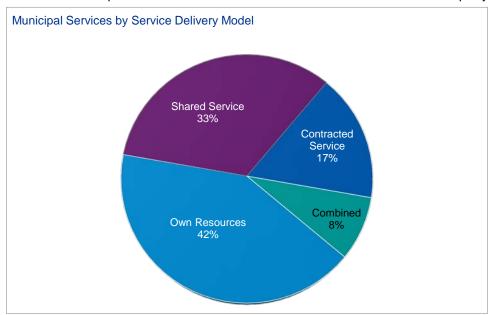


Overview of the Township

B. Municipal Services

The chart below is a representation of the Township's services based on how the Township goes about in delivering municipal services. For the purposes of the reader, the categories are as follows:

- Own resources the Township uses predominantly its own resources to deliver a service (there may be the use of contracted services but these are either infrequently used or for specific needs);
- Shared service services where the Township has entered into some form of a shared service arrangement to provide municipal services;
- Contracted service the Township uses predominantly another organization (private and/or public) to provide a service;
- Combined services where the Township delivers a service with the use of own resources and third party service providers.





Overview of the Township

C. Financial Overview

Operating Expenditures

Over the past five years, the Township's operating expenditures (excluding amortization) have increased by approximately \$411,000 (\$2.1 million in 2015 vs. \$2.5 million in 2019), representing an average increase of 4.7% over that period of time. All expenditure categories grew with an average change ranging from 0.7% (external transfers) to 75.3% (interest on long term debt). The Township's interest on long term debt is in relation to shared fire services with the Village of South River. The Township's largest expenditure categories were wage and benefits and materials and both of these expenditures grew by an average of 4.6% for the years reviewed. Contracted services grew by an average increase of 9.1% which includes but not exclusive to services provided by the Ontario Provincial Police ('OPP'), Municipal Property Assessment Corporation and ambulance services. External transfers which consist of payments to the Parry Sound District Social Services Administrative Board and North Bay Parry Sound Health Unit increased by an average of 0.7% over the past five years and these costs are largely out of the control of the Township.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change
Wages and benefits	\$795,428	\$841,187	\$887,112	\$890,894	\$951,849	+4.6%
Interest on long term debt	-	\$2,444	\$3,284	\$9,771	\$9,197	+75.3%
Materials	\$799,820	\$772,974	\$798,337	\$854,306	\$952,710	+4.6%
Contracted services	\$279,276	\$347,197	\$469,377	\$394,387	\$366,260	+9.1%
External transfers	\$212,989	\$215,833	\$217,046	\$217,770	\$218,714	+0.7%
Total expenses	\$2,087,513	\$2,179,635	\$2,375,156	\$2,367,128	\$2,498,730	+4.7%

Source: KPMG Analysis of Township's Financial Information Returns



Overview of the Township

C. Financial Overview

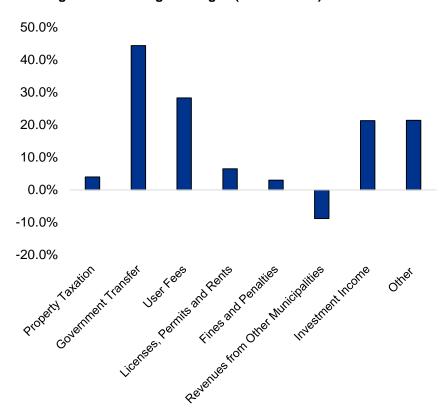
Funding Sources

For the 2019 fiscal year, the Township of Machar generated and received revenues of \$4.1 million. Of that total, the Township's local funding sources (defined as taxes and user fees) accounted for \$2.9 million and represented 46.3% of total revenue. Property tax revenues (own purpose taxation) has increased on an average of 4.0% for the years between 2015 to 2019. Over the same time period, user fee revenues increased on an average of 28.3%.

Government transfers provided to municipalities by the Province of Ontario, increased by an average of 28% over the past five years with a significant increase between 2018 and 2019 where the Township received \$2.0 million in capital grants.

Other revenue sources for the Township's purposes have varied over the five years examined for the purposes of the review and in many cases, the revenues generated are not entirely within the control of the municipality. Revenues associated with licensing and permitting increased by an average of 6.5% meanwhile fines and penalties related revenues decreased by an average of 3.0%.

Funding Source Average Changes (2015 to 2019)



Source: KPMG Analysis of Township's Financial Information Returns





Corporation of the Township of Machar

Chapter IV: Financial Indicator and Benchmarking Analysis



Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

In order to provide additional perspective on the Township's financial performance and position, we have included in this chapter an analysis of financial indicators for the Township and other comparative municipalities.

In Canada, the development and maintenance of principles for financial reporting fall under the responsibility of the Accounting Standards Oversight Council ('AcSOC'), a volunteer body established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants in 2000. In this role, AcSOC provides input to and monitors and evaluates the performance of the two boards that are tasked with established accounting standards for the private and public sector:

- The Public Sector Accounting Board ('PSAB') establishes accounting standards for the public sector, which includes municipal governments; and
- The Accounting Standards Board ('AcSB'), which is responsible for the establishment of accounting standards for Canadian entities
 outside of the public sector.

In May 2009, PSAB released a Statement of Recommended Practice that provided guidance on how public sector bodies should report on indicators of financial condition. As defined in the statement, financial condition is 'a government's financial health as assessed by its ability to meet its existing financial obligations both in respect of its service commitments to the public and financial commitments to creditors, employees and others'. In reporting on financial condition, PSAB also recommended that three factors, at a minimum, need to be considered:

- Sustainability. Sustainability is the degree to which the Township can deliver services and meet its financial commitments without increasing its debt or tax burden relative to the economy in which it operates. To the extent that the level of debt or tax burden grows at a rate that exceeds the growth in the Township's assessment base, there is an increased risk that the Township's current spending levels (and by association, its services, service levels and ability to meet creditor obligations) cannot be maintained.
- **Flexibility**. Flexibility reflects the Township's ability to increase its available sources of funding (debt, taxes or user fees) to meet increasing costs. Municipalities with relatively high flexibility have the potential to absorb cost increases without adversely impacting on affordability for local residents and other ratepayers. On the other hand, municipalities with low levels of flexibility have limited options with respect to generating new revenues, requiring an increased focus on expenditure reduction strategies.



Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

In May 2009, PSAB released a Statement of Recommended Practice that provided guidance on how public sector bodies should report on indicators of financial condition. As defined in the statement, financial condition is 'a government's financial health as assessed by its ability to meet its existing financial obligations both in respect of its service commitments to the public and financial commitments to creditors, employees and others'. In reporting on financial condition, PSAB also recommended that three factors, at a minimum, need to be considered:

• Vulnerability. Vulnerability represents the extent to which the Township is dependent on sources of revenues, predominantly grants from senior levels of government, over which it has no discretion or control. The determination of vulnerability considers (i) unconditional operating grants such as OMPF; (ii) conditional operating grants such as Provincial Gas Tax for transit operations; and (iii) capital grant programs. Municipalities with relatively high indicators of vulnerability are at risk of expenditure reductions or taxation and user fee increases in the event that senior levels of funding are reduced. This is particularly relevant for municipalities that are vulnerable with respect to operating grants from senior levels of government, as the Municipal Act does not allow municipalities to issue long-term debt for operating purposes (Section 408(2.1)).

As a means of reporting the Township's financial condition, we have considered the following financial indicators (*denotes PSAB recommended financial indicator).

Financial Condition Category	Financial Indicators
Sustainability	 Financial assets to financial liabilities* Total reserves and reserve funds per household Total operating expenses as a percentage of taxable assessment* Capital additions as a percentage of amortization expense
Flexibility	 Residential taxes per household Total long-term debt per household Residential taxation as a percentage of average household income Total taxation as a percentage of total assessment* Debt servicing costs (interest and principal) as a percentage of total revenues* Net book value of tangible capital assets as a percentage of historical cost of tangible capital assets*
Vulnerability	Operating grants as a percentage of total revenues* Capital grants as a percentage of total capital expenditures*



Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

A detailed description of these financial indicators is included on the following pages, including a comparison of the Township's performance and position against other municipalities noted in the second chapter.

As noted on the following pages, the Township's financial indicators and comparative analysis appear to demonstrate the Township does not appear to have issues with two of the three financial condition categories. The Township's flexibility indicators are consistent with the comparator group. From an overall perspective, we note that:

- The Township's financial indicators are generally consistent with but in some cases more favourable, than the comparator municipalities (taxation per household, reserve and reserve fund and long term debt levels)
- Overall, the Township's municipal service related operating costs are consistent with the comparator group and the majority of the Township's service related operating costs appear to be lower than the comparator group.
 - The Township's transportation operating costs are high within the comparator group. Based on information shared over the
 course of the review, the higher transportation costs appear to the result of the Township's investing more in its roadway network
 in 2019; and
 - The Township's building/bylaw operating costs are also high within the comparator group. The Township experienced in an
 increase in the number of building permits for 2019 based on information contained within the Township's FIR. Furthermore,
 operating costs relating to building permits and/or other protective services (bylaw) may increase or decrease based upon the
 level of activity which the Township does not the ability to control.
- For the purposes of the reader, contracted services include police services, Municipal Property Assessment Corporation, parks and ambulance services.



Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

FINANCIAL ASSETS TO FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

This financial indicator provides an assessment of the Township's solvency by comparing financial assets (including cash, investments and accounts receivable) to financial liabilities (accounts payable, deferred revenue and long-term debt). Low levels of financial assets to financial liabilities are indicative of limited financial resources available to meet cost increases or revenue losses.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

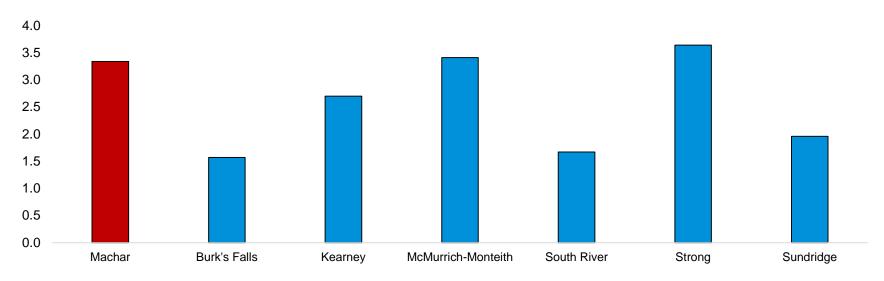
Sustainability ✓
Flexibility
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 70, Line 9930, Column 1 divided by FIR Schedule 70, Line 9940, Column 1

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

- Financial assets may include investments in government business enterprises, which may not necessarily be converted to cash or yield cash dividends
- Financial liabilities may include liabilities for employee future benefits and future landfill closure and post-closure costs, which may (i) not be realized for a number of years; and/or (ii) may not be realized at once but rather over a number of years





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

TOTAL RESERVES AND RESERVE FUNDS PER HOUSEHOLD

This financial indicator provides an assessment of the Township's ability to absorb incremental expenses or revenue losses through the use of reserves and reserve funds as opposed to taxes, user fees or debt. Low reserve levels are indicative of limited capacity to deal with cost increases or revenue losses, requiring the Township to revert to taxation or user fee increases or the issuance of debt.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

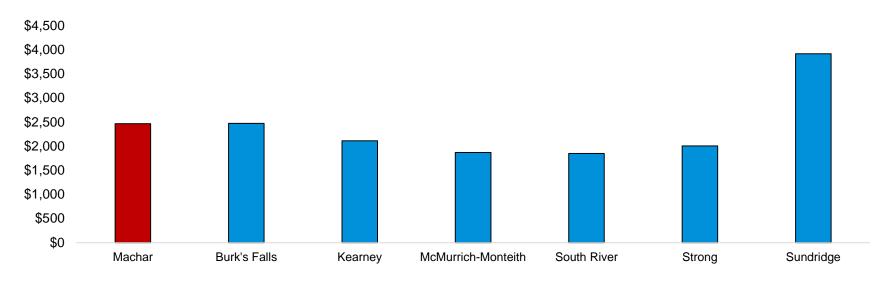
Sustainability ✓
Flexibility
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 70, Line 6420, Column 1 divided by FIR Schedule 2, Line 40, Column 1

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

- Reserves and reserve funds are often committed to specific projects or purposes and as such, may not necessarily be available to fund incremental costs or revenue losses
- As reserves are not funded, the Township may not actually have access to financial assets to finance additional expenses or revenue losses





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TAXABLE ASSESSMENT

This financial indicator provides an assessment of the Township's solvency by determining the extent to which increases in operating expenses correspond with increases in taxable assessment. If increases correspond, the Township can fund any increases in operating costs without raising taxation rates.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

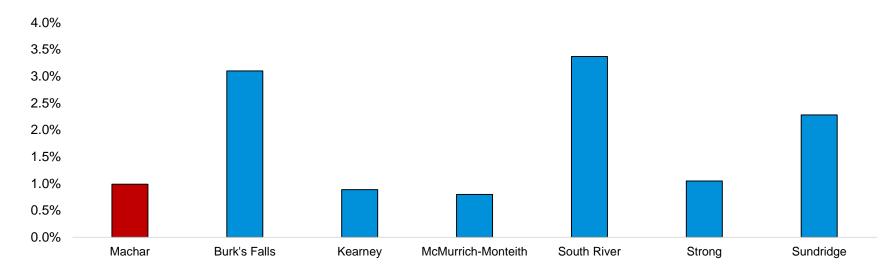
Sustainability
Flexibility
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 40, Line 9910, Column 7 less FIR Schedule 40, Line 9910, Column 16 divided by FIR Schedule 26, Column 17, Lines 9199 and 9299

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

 As operating expenses are funded by a variety of sources, the Township's sustainability may be impacted by reductions in other funding sources that would not be identified by this indicator.





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

CAPITAL ADDITIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

This financial indicator provides an assessment of the Township's solvency by assessing the extent to which it is sustaining its tangible capital assets. In the absence of meaningful reinvestment in tangible capital assets, the Township's ability to continue to deliver services at the current levels may be compromised.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability

Flexibility

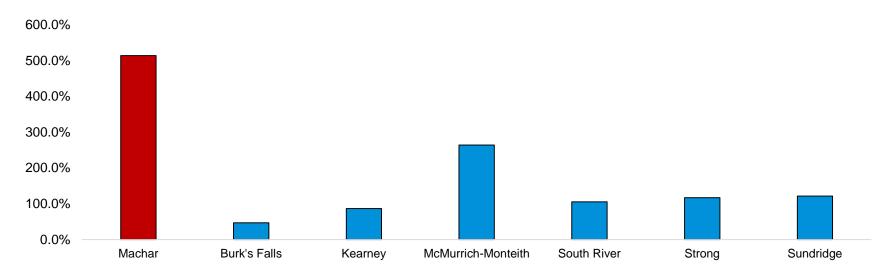
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 51, Line 9910, Column 3 divided by FIR Schedule 40, Line 9910, Column 16

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

- This indicator considers amortization expense, which is based on historical as opposed to replacement cost. As a result, the Township's capital reinvestment requirement will be higher than its reported amortization expense due to the effects of inflation.
- This indicator is calculated on a corporate-level basis and as such, will
 not identify potential concerns at the departmental level.





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

RESIDENTIAL TAXES PER HOUSEHOLD

This financial indicator provides an assessment of the Township's ability to increase taxes as a means of funding incremental operating and capital expenditures.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability
Flexibility

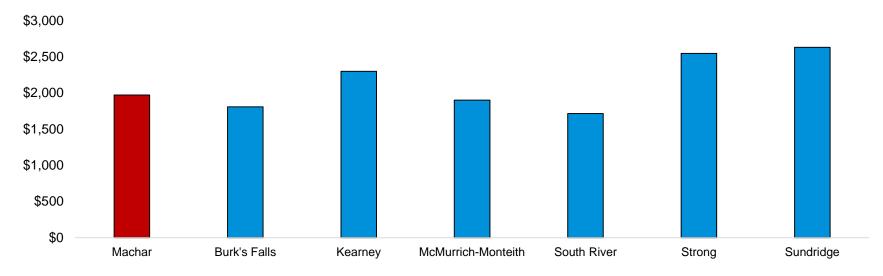
✓
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 26, Line 0010 and Line 1010, Column 4 divided by FIR Schedule 2, Line 0040, Column 1

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

 This indicator does not incorporate income levels for residents and as such, does not fully address affordability concerns.





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

RESIDENTIAL TAXATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

This financial indicator provides an indication of potential affordability concerns by calculating the percentage of total household income used to pay municipal property taxes.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability

Flexibility

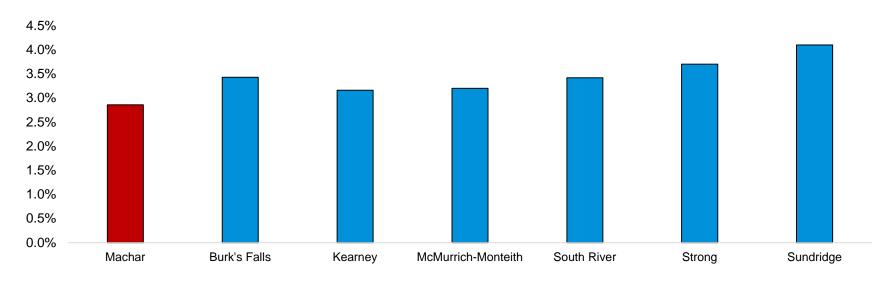
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 26, Line 0010 and Line 1010, Column 4 divided by FIR Schedule 2, Line 0040, Column 1 (to arrive at average residential tax per household). Average household income is derived from the National Housing Survey.

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

- This indicator considers residential affordability only and does not address commercial or industrial affordability concerns.
- This indicator is calculated on an average household basis and does not provide an indication of affordability concerns for low income or fixed income households.





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT PER HOUSEHOLD

This financial indicator provides an assessment of the Township's ability to issue more debt by considering the existing debt loan on a per household basis. High debt levels per household may preclude the issuance of additional debt.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability
Flexibility

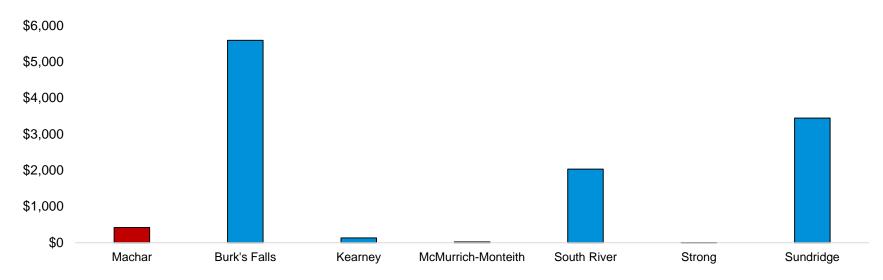
✓
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 70, Line 2699, Column 1 divided by FIR Schedule 2, Line 0040, Column 1

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

 This indicator does not consider the Provincial limitations on debt servicing cost, which cannot exceed 25% of own-source revenues unless approved by the Ontario Municipal Board





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

TOTAL TAXATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ASSESSMENT

This financial indicator provides an indication of potential affordability concerns by calculating the Township's overall rate of taxation. Relatively high tax rate percentages may limit the Township's ability to generate incremental revenues in the future.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability
Flexibility

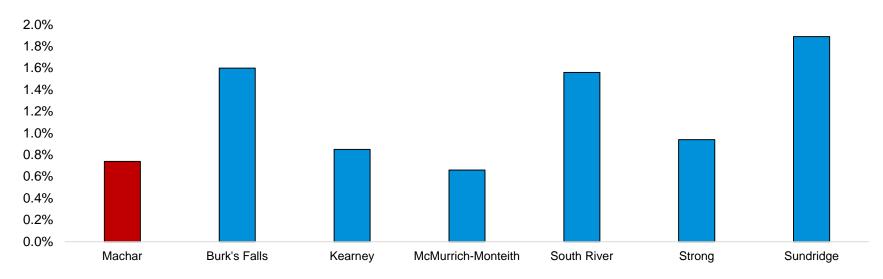
✓
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 26, Line 9199 and Line 9299, Column 4 divided by FIR Schedule 26, Line 9199 and 9299, Column 17.

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

 This indicator considers the Township's overall tax rate and will not address affordability issues that may apply to individual property classes (e.g. commercial).





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

DEBT SERVICING COSTS (INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL) AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUES

This financial indicator provides an indication as to the Township's overall indebtedness by calculating the percentage of revenues used to fund long-term debt servicing costs. The Township's ability to issue additional debt may be limited if debt servicing costs on existing debt are excessively high.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability

Flexibility

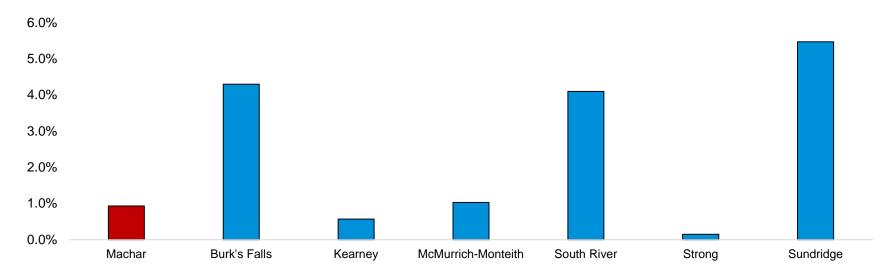
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 74C, Line 3099, Column 1 and Column 2 divided by FIR Schedule 10, Line 9910, Column 1.

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

No significant limitations have been identified in connection with this indicator





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

NET BOOK VALUE OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HISTORICAL COST OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

This financial indicator provides an indication as to the extent to which the Township is reinvesting in its capital assets as they reach the end of their useful lives. An indicator of 50% indicates that the Township is, on average, investing in capital assets as they reach the end of useful life, with indicators of less than 50% indicating that the Township's reinvestment is not keeping pace with the aging of its assets.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability
Flexibility

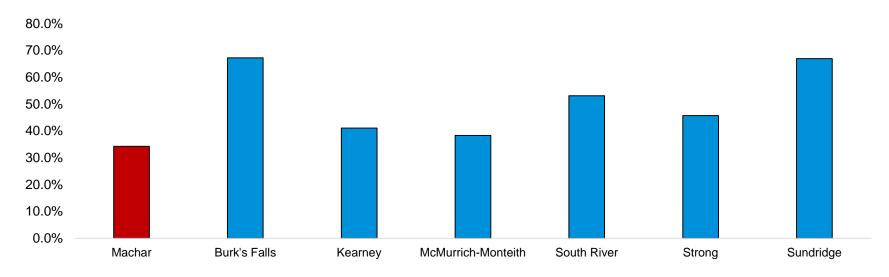
✓
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 51A, Line 9910, Column 11 divided by FIR Schedule 51A, Line 9910, Column 6.

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

- This indicator is based on the historical cost of the Township's tangible capital assets, as opposed to replacement cost. As a result, the Township's pace of reinvestment is likely lower than calculated by this indicator as replacement cost will exceed historical cost.
- This indicator is calculated on a corporate-level basis and as such, will
 not identify potential concerns at the departmental level.





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

OPERATING GRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUES

This financial indicator provides an indication as to the Township's degree of reliance on senior government grants for the purposes of funding operating expenses. The level of operating grants as a percentage of total revenues is directly proportionate with the severity of the impact of a decrease in operating grants.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability

Flexibility

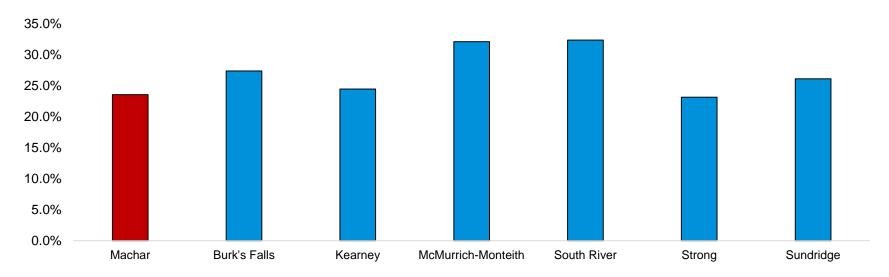
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 10, Line 0699, Line 0810, Line 0820, Line 0830, Column 1 divided by FIR Schedule 10, Line 9910, Column 1.

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

 To the extent possible, the Township should maximize its operating grant revenue. As such, there is arguably no maximum level associated with this financial indicator.





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

CAPITAL GRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

This financial indicator provides an indication as to the Township's degree of reliance on senior government grants for the purposes of funding capital expenditures. The level of capital grants as a percentage of total capital expenditures is directly proportionate with the severity of the impact of a decrease in capital grants.

TYPE OF INDICATOR

Sustainability

Flexibility

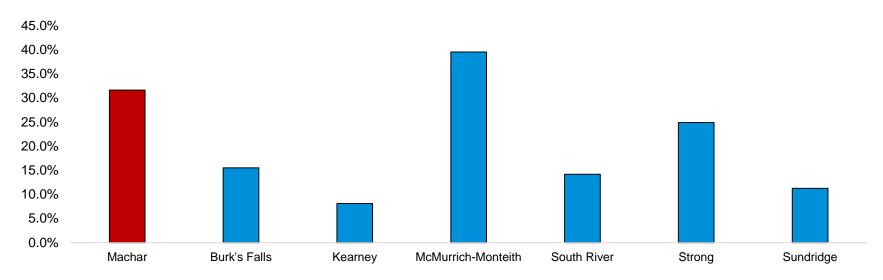
Vulnerability

FORMULA

FIR Schedule 10, Line 0815, Line 0825, Line 0831, Column 1 divided by FIR Schedule 51, Line 9910, Column 3.

POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

 To the extent possible, the Township should maximize its capital grant revenue. As such, there is arguably no maximum level associated with this financial indicator.





Financial Indicators and Benchmarking Analysis

Service	Indicator	D.4 l	Comparator Municipalities		
		Machar	Machar Low		Average
Corporate Wide	Total wages and benefits costs per household	\$1,048.29	\$932.09	\$1,901.29	\$1,476.23
	Contracted services per household	\$403.37	\$671.66	\$1,696.09	\$1,161.11
General Government	General government Services – Operating costs per household	\$448.08	\$449.59	\$1,168.15	\$706.28
Protective Services	Police Services – Operating costs per household	\$247.65	\$257.43	\$529.67	\$370.91
	Fire Services - Operating costs per household	\$79.26	\$137.08	\$320.46	\$220.59
	Other Protective Services (Building and Bylaw) – Operating costs per household	\$134.92	\$46.22	\$221.45	\$93.55
Transportation Services	Operating costs per household	\$899.05	\$514.24	\$925.41	\$683.24
Environmental Services	Operating costs per household	\$228.10	\$173.37	\$1,201.68	\$607.33
Recreation and Cultural Services	Operating costs per household	\$227.28	\$133.09	\$658.84	\$410.93
Planning and Development Services	Operating costs per household	\$6.55	\$19.05	\$243.91	\$91.89

Source: KPMG analysis of FIR Information (2019)





Corporation of the Township of Machar

Chapter V: Service Based Opportunities for Consideration



Service Based Opportunities for Consideration

This section presents the opportunities identified during the course of the service delivery review. The opportunities contained within the report are considered to described at a high level and as such, the potential financial and non-financial benefits were determined on an incremental basis.

From our perspective, we suggest that the potential benefits from these opportunities could be in the form of either capacity benefits or financial benefits:

- Capacity benefits result from workload reductions achieved through efficiency gains, allowing Township personnel to focus on other
 activities. Given that this results in a redirection of staff, as opposed to a reduction in staff, capacity benefits do not result in direct
 cost savings.
- Financial benefits refer to efficiency gains that provide incremental cost savings to the Township through reductions in operating
 costs as well any opportunities that may provide Township increases in other revenue sources (e.g. user fees).

For the purposes of the reader, the opportunities presented in the following table are not presented in any prioritized order.



Service Based Opportunities for Consideration

Nature of the Opportunity	Opportunity	Rationale	Anticipated Benefit
Revenue Generation	Explore the establishment of a capital levy for the purpose of creating another revenue stream for the Township's capital needs	Many municipalities similar to the Township recognize their inability to unilaterally address their respective infrastructure financial needs but at the same, recognize that capital needs cannot be ignored. This opportunity would provide the Township with additional capital revenues to leverage for the maintenance and replacement of municipal assets and the implementation of a capital levy is considered to be a municipal best practice within the municipal sector. Typically, municipalities establish a capital levy ranging between 1% to 3% of its annual levy and may set the rate for predetermined amount of time prior to review (5 years). Municipalities may also communicate how the capital levy was used on an annual basis.	Potential increased capital specific revenues in excess of \$50,000 annually
Operating Efficiency	Increase the frequency for the tendering of professional services	The Township has a number of contracts for services and materials including professional services (legal, insurance, etc) and operational services (public works related works). During the course of the review, it appears services may not be tendered as frequently as they could be. Increasing the frequency of tendering for services is a municipal best practice, allows the Township to test the market and ensure the municipality is receiving best value for purchased goods and services.	Enhanced decision- making and service delivery; Potential cost savings which cannot be reasonably determined



Service Based Opportunities for Consideration

Nature of the Opportunity	Opportunity	Rationale	Anticipated Benefit
Operating Efficiency	Financial policy review and development	During the course of our review, we noted that the Township does not possess financial policies which are considered to best practice in the municipal sector. In our experience, the absence of policy can potentially create delays/inefficiencies within related processes. The Township may want to consider the development and/or review of the following: • Formal budget process – based on our analysis in a following chapter, the Township's process appears to be consistent with municipal best practice. However, the Municipality may want to take its current process and formalize it as a Standard Operating Procedure • Donation policy – Every municipality provides support to its residents and community groups in various forms including in-kind and monetary donations. In response to the varying requests put forward to Council, many municipalities adopt municipal donation policies which establish eligibility to receive support from the municipality, financial and non-financial support. Donation policies provide clarity to both Council, in reviewing applications and community groups, in understanding what will be taken into consideration.	Potential capacity gains within the organization



Service Based Opportunities for Consideration

Nature of the Opportunity	Opportunity	Rationale	Anticipated Benefit
Operating Efficiency	Re-formalize the shared service agreements with the Village of South River for the provision of fire services and recreation services	At the time of the review, the two municipalities do not have a formal agreement for the sharing of fire and recreational services and the relationship is continuing based on a now expired agreement. The re-establishment of a formal agreement would clearly define each partner's role and responsibilities, create processes with respect to governance, cost sharing and formal communication between the two municipalities.	Enhanced decision- making and service delivery
Revenue Generation	Review the Township's approach to user fees	During the course of the review, municipal staff indicated that the Township's user fees are not consistently reviewed and/or adjusted on an annual basis. Given the current state, the Township may wish to consider the following going forward: • The development of a process by which all departments are required to review user fees and service charges and determine whether or not those fees and charges should increase • Ensure that the current level of user fees and service charges reflect a level of cost recovery that the Township deems to be suitable • Where applicable, ensure that the user fees and service charges contain a component for capital replacement	Enhanced decision- making and service delivery



Service Based Opportunities for Consideration

Nature of the Opportunity	Opportunity	Rationale	Anticipated Benefit
Operating Efficiency	Review of Information Technology operations	During the course of the review, one corporate function appeared to be missing from the Township's operation. The Township does not appear to have formal information technology services within its current operations whereas Finance oversees this service with an ad-hoc approach. The informal provision of this service applies additional pressure on the organization as it takes away from core responsibilities. Based on anecdotal information shared during the consultations with the Township, the current approach to information technology does not meet the needs of the organization. The Township may want to explore seeking out a third party service provider to meet current need.	Enhanced decision- making and service delivery
Service Level Adjustment	Explore the potential of redeveloping the Township's approach to solid waste management	Currently, the Township's landfill site has approximately 208 years remaining and the use of swipe cards at the site would be considered to be best practice. Based on information shared as part of the review, the Township does not restrict the amount of waste that can be disposed of at the landfill site. The Township may want to explore the potential of changing its approach to solid waste management to be more consistent with municipal common and best practices which would establish a limit to how much waste can be disposed of. Any waste above and beyond that limit would be subject to additional fees.	Potential cost savings/ additional revenues cannot be reasonably determined





Corporation of the Township of Machar

Chapter VI: Process Based Opportunities for Consideration



Process Based Opportunities for Consideration

Introduction - How to read this chapter

For each process under review, we have provided process maps that outline the individual worksteps undertaken as part of the process in Chapter VII. These maps are outlined in flowchart form and are intended to assist in understanding (i) the individual worksteps performed by Township personnel; (ii) the sequential ordering of the worksteps; and (iii) decision points included in the process.

Where an area for potential improvement has been identified, they have been indicated in the process maps through the following markers:



Process inefficiencies, which may include duplication of efforts, manual vs. automated processes and the performance of work with nominal value



Financial risk, representing areas where the Township's system of internal controls is insufficient to prevent the risk of financial loss



Client service limitations, representing aspects of the Township's operations that may adversely impact on customer satisfaction

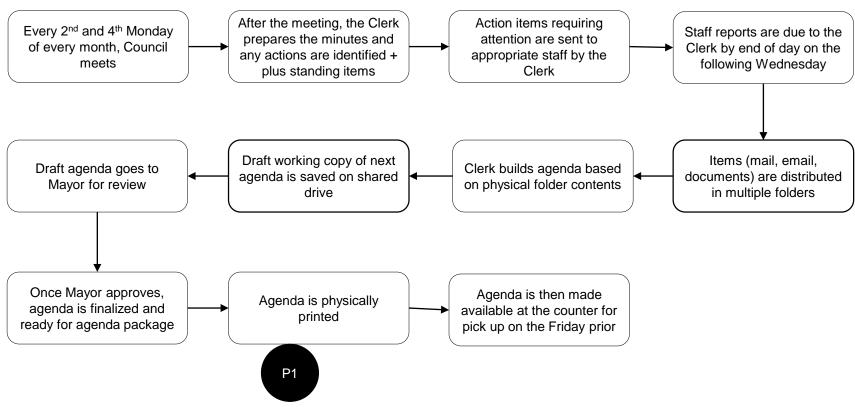


Litigation risk, consisting of potential areas where the Township's processes may expose it to risk, including areas where existing measures to mitigate risk are considered insufficient

Included with the process maps are the potential areas for improvements, as well as potential courses of action that could be adopted by the Township to address the identified issues.



Agenda Preparation



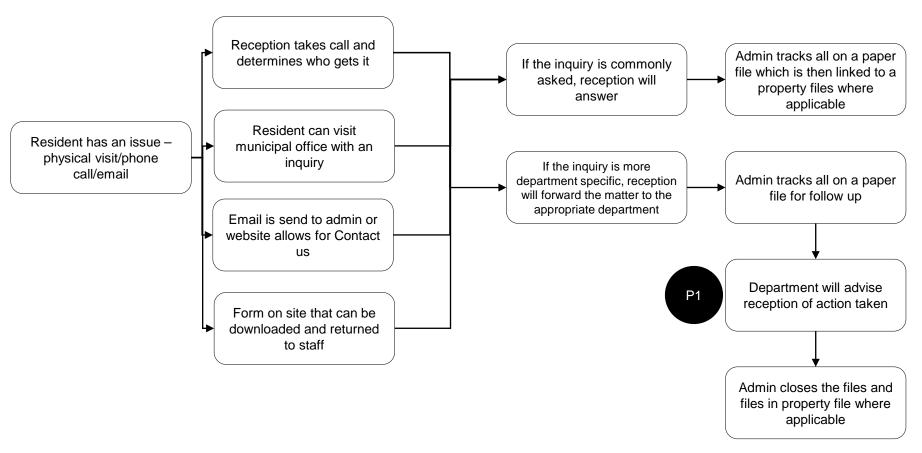


Potential Courses of Action

Issue	Potential Course of Action
Currently, the Township produces physical copies of its agenda packages for the purposes of Council.	The Township may want to give some consideration to ending the practice of producing physical Council agenda packages. A shift in this approach would be consistent with municipal best practice and frees up internal capacity within the organization. Note: The Township may not be in a position to fully implement this opportunity as a result of access/usage to information technology services.



Customer Service





Potential Courses of Action

	Issue	Potential Course of Action	
P1	The Township does not appear to currently have a formal customer service policy which would include items such as the timeframe by which Township staff acknowledge an inquiry as well as other customer service related matters.	The establishment of a customer service policy is considered to be a municipal best/common practice. The Township may want to consider the development and implementation of a customer service policy which sets out how the Township would like to engage with the public.	



Budget

January/February Request Council are provided with a draft April goes out to all March with all approved; Council is Clerk-Administrator complies departments/development of Department provide final provided with options to provide and provides a draft to Clerk-Administrator with direction budgets including all other budgets Council re: overall change ABCs Council will review options May Budget re-presented to Clerk-Administrator will and provide Council Budget is passed amend to Council's direction guidance/direction



Potential Courses of Action

Issue		Potential Course of Action	
The Township does not appear policy that sets out the budget p		The Township's current approach to the development of its budget appears to follow municipal best/common practices. The establishment of a budget policy simply formalizes the process as a standard operating procedure. A sample policy can be found on the following page.	



Potential Courses of Action

SAMPLE BUDGET POLICY

POLICY

• The Township's policy is to establish an annual budget process encompassing all municipal departments and Agencies, Boards and Commissions (ABC's) for which Council is required to approve annual budget estimates or levies.

OBJECTIVES

- To establish the processes of the annual budget
- · To encourage long-range planning in operating expenditures
- To achieve approval of the annual budget prior to February 28th of the following year (unless an election year in which years the budget shall be approved by March)
- · To encourage effective planning, analysis and allocation of the Township's limited financial resources

IMPLEMENTATION

- 1. That the Treasurer prepare a report, no later than October 31st of each year, to provide Council a report outlining an overview of the projected budget challenges
- 2. That Council, no later than December 31st of each year, provide direction to staff regarding any changes in levels of service required for the following year and that this information be taken into account in the determination of the budget targets.
- 3. That the Treasurer, working in conjunction with other staff, develop and present a preliminary budget not later than January 31st that includes:
 - The calculated amount of capital levy as determined by the capital financing policy.
 - An adjustment to operating cost expenditures (excluding levies from outside boards and agencies) not to be lower than the published year-over-year Consumer Price Index for the month of October
 - An adjustment to levies from outside boards and agencies that reflects the anticipated change in levy amounts.
- 4. Personnel additions will only be considered if it is substantiated that additional staffing will result in increased revenue or enhanced operating efficiencies.



Potential Courses of Action

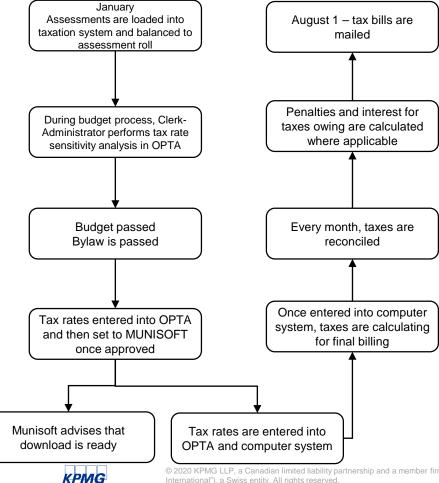
SAMPLE BUDGET POLICY

IMPLEMENTATION (Continued)

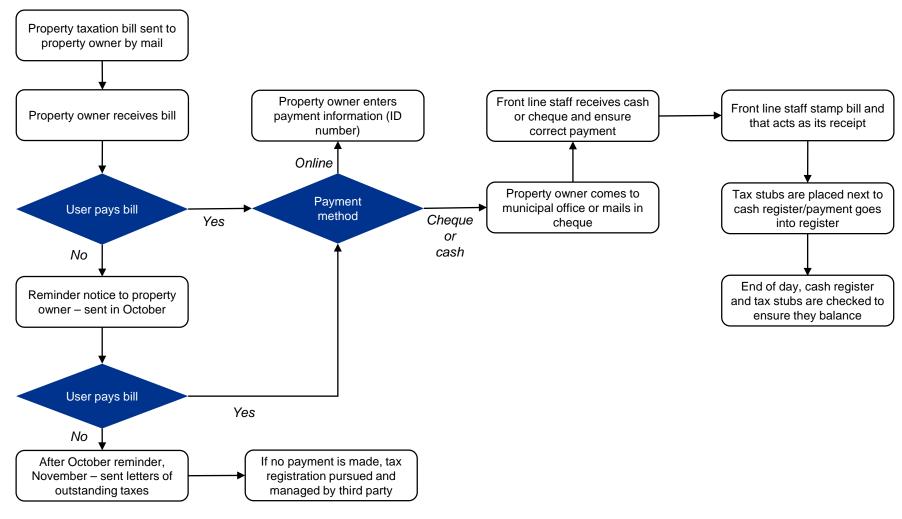
- 5. To the extent feasible, personnel cost reductions will be achieved through attrition.
- 6. Alternative means of service delivery will be evaluated to ensure that quality services are provided to our citizens at the most competitive and economical cost.
- 7. Operating variances will be monitored on a monthly basis by managers with reports to Council as of June 30th, September 30th and December 31st each year.
- 8. Capital projects, including approved change orders and other anticipated cost increases, will be reported to Council as of June 30th and December 31st.



Property Taxation

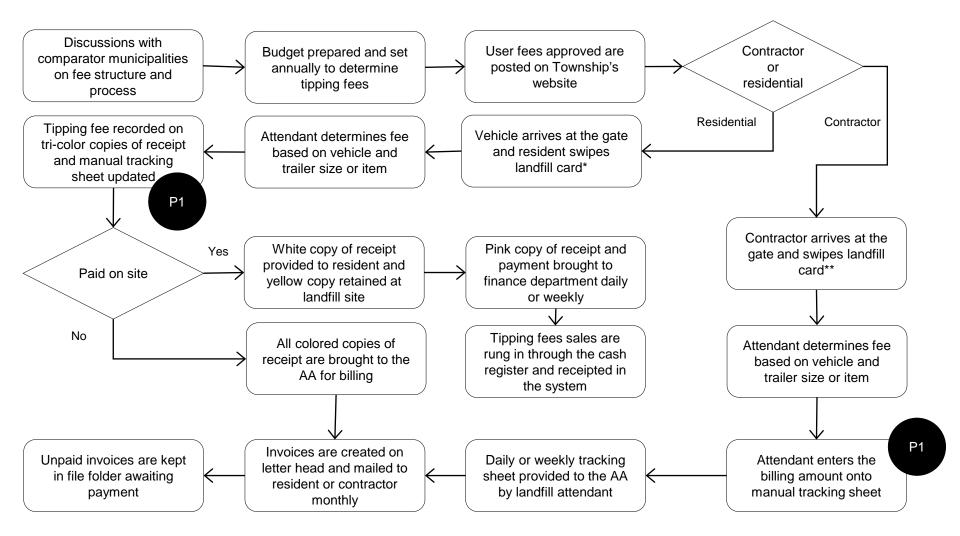


Property Taxation Payment





User Fees - Landfill





Potential Courses of Action

Issue



On a regular basis the landfill attendant provides the AA with a hand written tracking sheet for purposes of billing unpaid landfill charges to residents and contractors and recording the transactions in the accounting system. Handwritten receipts and the corresponding cash collected are provided to the AA for receipting and recording in the accounting system.

At the current time, the document provided to the AA for purposes of billing and recording within the system is a handwritten tracking sheet, which is manually updated by the landfill attendant. Given the manual tracking, it is possible transactions will be missed being reported to the finance department for invoicing.

It is recommended that an excel based tracking sheet be implemented and stored on a shared drive where it is accessible to both the landfill attendants and the AA. Although this is still a manual approach to tracking landfill user fees, it has been noted that implementing a POS system onsite would not be cost efficient given the volume of cash that is collected at the landfill site.

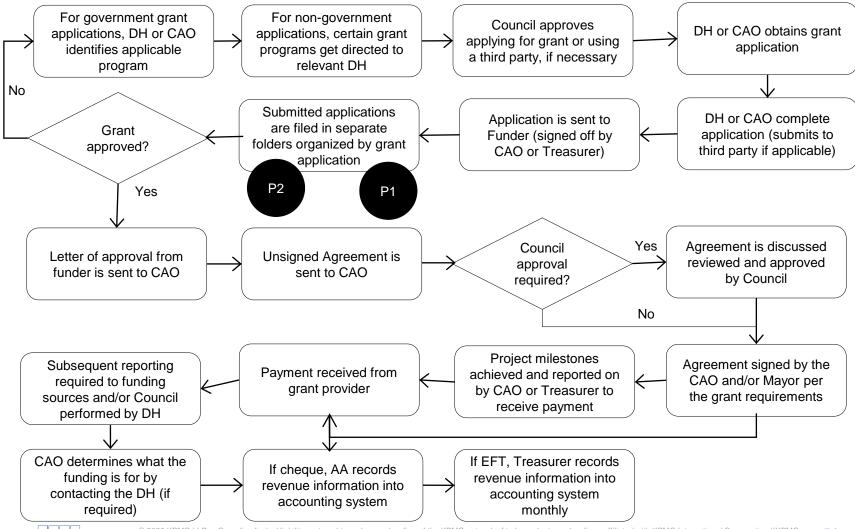
Potential Course of Action

Therefore, an excel based tracking sheet that records both collected and uncollected tipping fees, distinguishes between resident and commercial, and tracks the status of the tipping fee between billed and received amounts would provide a centralized method of collecting and recording tipping fees between the landfill and the finance department.

Note: The Township may not be in a position to fully implement this opportunity as a result of access/usage to information technology services.



Billings and Collections: Grants





KPMG

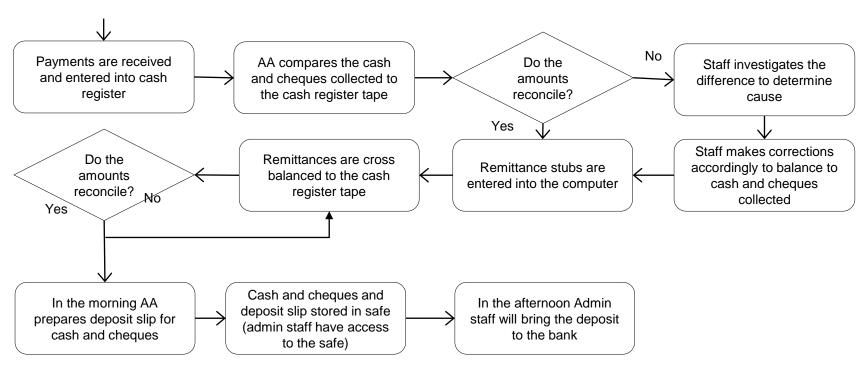
Potential Courses of Action

	Issue	Potential Course of Action	
P1	Currently, a debrief of unsuccessful grant applications does not always occur. Determining the reason for the failed application can identify the strengths and weaknesses in the application and will assist with improved grants submissions in the future.	Follow up should be completed on all unsuccessful grant applications in excess of \$50,000 by the individual who completed the grant application. This will help to identify items to improve on further applications.	
P2	Currently there is no method of tracking current grant applications throughout the application process. Therefore, this could result in missed application deadlines or mismanagement of current and outstanding applications.	It is recommended that a grant application tracking sheet be implemented and made available to all parties involved in the grant application process. The tracking sheet could be excel based and saved on a shared drive to enable the DHs, the CAO and the Treasurer shared access to both view and update the status of any given application. This will assist with decision making on new application pursuits, time management of application submissions, and follow up on outstanding applications.	



Billings and Collections: End of Day Cash Reconciliation

Billing and Collections – User fees Billing and Collections – Property taxes







Corporation of the Township of Machar

Chapter VII: Next Steps



Next Steps

Upon the acceptance of the final report and as the Township moves forward with the implementation of opportunities identified through the review, the Township may wish to consider the following:

1. The Municipal Service Review Becomes a Regular Report to Council Going Forward

As Council moves into its new role of implementation, the Township has an opportunity to ensure that the results of the municipal service review become part of Council's agenda on a go-forward basis in some manner. To accomplish this, the Township may wish to considering having the service review as a report to Council on a scheduled basis (quarterly as a potential increment). This practice assists in maintaining momentum but also provides an opportunity for Council and the community at large to be kept up to date as to the progress of the opportunities identified within the review. Ultimately, it has the potential keep everyone who invested resources into the process to remain engaged.

2. Establishment of Project Sponsorship

In our experience, a number of transformational projects do not achieve their expected results due to the absence of support from those tasked with governance, which in the case of the Township means Council. In order to ensure that the Township maintains direction with respect to the implementation of the review findings, it may wish to consider the establishment of project sponsorship. For the purposes of this review, the Township should give strongly consider appointing the Clerk-Administrator as the Project Sponsor to oversee the subsequent work efforts associated with the review. The potential mandate of which should include:

- Receiving reports from staff as to the progress of implementation activities, which we suggest occur on a monthly basis these
 would logically flow into the first item identified;
- Providing approval for specific implementation plans
- · Reporting to Council on the progress of transition activities
- Providing guidance and advice (as requested) to staff in support of transition activities.

We suggest that the Township first establish terms of reference that outline the responsibilities of the Project Sponsor, including a delineation of responsibilities between Council and staff (recognizing that staff have an operational responsibility for the implementation activities).



Next Steps

3. Prioritization of Opportunities

With regard to anything that may bring upon change, there is the potential for "decision paralysis" whereas Council may find it difficult to prioritize one opportunity over another and as a result, opportunities may not be implemented. To assist in the potential implementation of opportunities and to assist Council in its decision making process, the Township may wish to consider the development of opportunity ranking criteria. This criteria allows for Council to assess opportunities through a number of lens including but not exclusive to:

- Financial Impact What would the impact of this opportunity be to the Township's in terms of cost savings, revenue gains and capacity increases?
- Customer Service Does this opportunity allow the Township to better respond to the needs of its residents/customers?
- Impact on the Public How would the public be impacted by this opportunity? Would this opportunity enhance or reduce public health and safety and quality of life? Does this opportunity benefit or adversely impact vulnerable segments of the community?
- Implementation Timeline In what approximate time frame could this idea be feasibly implemented?
- Consistent with Municipal Best/Common Practices Is the opportunity consistent with best/common practices for similar-sized municipalities?
- Effort and Cost to Implement How much effort, primarily in terms of cost, will be required to implement this opportunity? What are the ongoing costs to maintain this opportunity?
- Regulatory Compliance Will the opportunity result in the Township being non-compliant with respect to Provincial or Federal legislation or regulation?

A sample prioritization scorecard can be found in Appendix A of the report.



Next Steps

4. Develop Implementation Plans

Once the Township has prioritized the opportunities, the next step is the development of implementation plans. The requirement for implementation planning and the associated level of detail will vary depending on the nature of the opportunity and its inherent complexity. Notwithstanding differences in detail, we suggest that a standardized template for implementation activities be developed so as to ensure that all important factors are considered as well as to facilitate communication with the Council committee and the community at large. A potential template has been provided within Appendix A.

Upon completion of the implementation plans, the plans would be presented to the Council for their review and approval. Upon approval, staff would then execute the plans, revising the approach as circumstances warrant.

5. Monitor and report on outcomes

The final component of the implementation process should be the monitoring and reporting on implementation outcomes, the purpose of which is to communicate the overall impact and/or benefits of the implementation process and any 'lessons learned' that may be relevant to other transition activities.

In reporting on implementation outcomes, we suggest that the following areas be addressed:

- Actual implementation activities vs. planned activities
- Actual implementation timeframes vs. planned timeframes
- Actual financial benefits (cost reductions) vs. planned benefits
- Actual one-time costs vs. planned one-time costs
- Outcomes of public meetings (if any)
- Major challenges experienced during the implementation process
- Implications for future/other transition initiatives (i.e. lessons learned)

Ongoing monitoring and reporting activities link back to the first point in this section – the establishment of the service delivery review as a standing item on Council's agenda.





Corporation of the Township of Machar

Appendix A: Implementation Tools



Implementation Tools

Potential Prioritization Scorecard

Criteria	Description		Range
		Low	High
Financial Benefits	What would the impact of this opportunity be to the Township's in terms of cost savings, revenue gains and capacity increases?	0	+70
	 Minimal impact Incremental impact of less than \$25,000 Incremental impact of \$25,000 to \$49,999 Incremental impact of \$50,000 to \$99,999 Incremental impact of more than \$100,000 		
Public Impact	How would the public be impacted by this opportunity? Would this opportunity enhance or reduce public health and safety and quality of life? Does this opportunity benefit or adversely impact vulnerable segments of the community? • Significant positive public impact could be expected for multiple and/or vulnerable constituent groups +40 • Positive public impact could be expected for some constituent groups +20 • Minimal public impact 0 • Adverse public impact expected for some constituent groups -20 • Significant adverse public response expected for multiple and/or vulnerable constituent groups -40	-40	+40
Customer Service	Does this opportunity allow the Township to better respond to the needs of its customers? • Significant enhancement in customer service, addresses major customer need(s) • Some contribution to enhanced customer service, addresses secondary customer need(s) • No impact on customer service (positive or negative) • Opportunity will result in some deterioration in customer service • Opportunity will have a major negative impact on customer service (timeliness, access) -10	-10	+10



Implementation Tools

Potential Prioritization Scorecard

Criteria	Description	Scoring	Range
		Low	High
Time to Implement	In what approximate time frame could this idea be feasibly implemented? Before end of 2020 +5 Before end of 2021 +3 Before end of 2022 0 2023 and subsequent years -5	-5	+5
Consistency With Best/Common Practices	Is the opportunity consistent with best/common practices for similar-sized municipalities? • Consistent with best/common practices • Unknown • Inconsistent with best/common practices -5	-5	+5
Effort and Cost to Implement	How much effort, primarily in terms of cost, will be required to implement this opportunity? What are the ongoing costs to maintain this opportunity? • Minimal implementation costs • Implementation costs less than 50% of expected levy impact • Implementation costs of 50% to 100% of expected levy impact • Implementation costs in excess of 100% of expected levy impact • Implementation costs in excess of 100% of expected levy impact -10	-10	0
Regulatory Compliance	Will the opportunity result in the Township being non-compliant with respect to Provincial or Federal legislation or regulation? No potential challenges with respect to non-compliance with legislation or regulation Potential challenges with respect to immaterial non-compliance with legislation or regulation -5	-5	0



Implementation Tools

Potential Implementation Tracking Sheet

Opportunity

Implementation strategy	Timeframe	Responsibility	One-time Cost	Annual Cost
Work step #1				
Work step #2				
Work step #3				
Work step #4				
Work step #5				
Work step #6				

Considerations		Response
Impact on staffing levels/labour relations	Y/N	
Community relations	Y/N	
Service levels	Y/N	
Contractual obligations	Y/N	





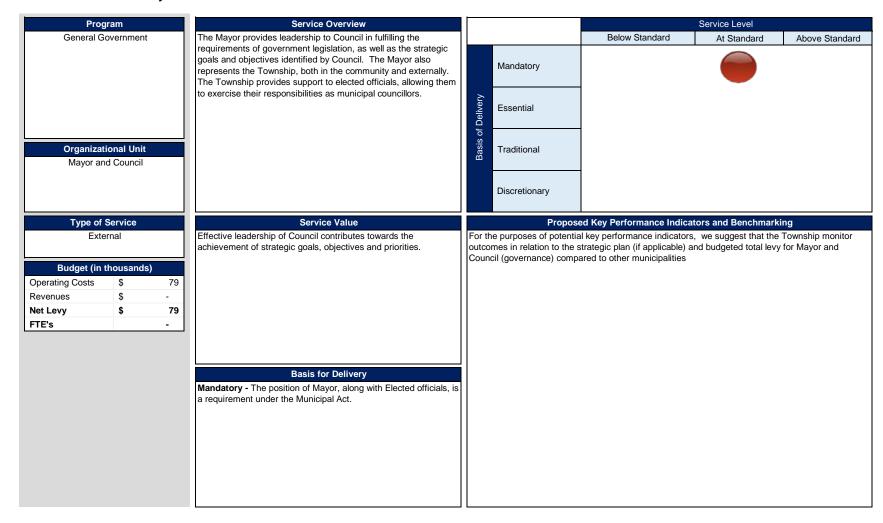
Corporation of the Township of Machar

Appendix B: Municipal Service Profiles



Municipal Service Profile

General Government - Mayor and Council



Municipal Service Profile General Government - Mayor and Council

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Council Residents and organizations in the community
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Not applicable
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	Leadership of Council Advocacy and promotion of the Township Political representation, including resolution of constituency matters and issues Administrative and clerical support
		Own resources - The function of Mayor and Council is provided through the Township's own resources

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Mayor and Council

	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process			Operating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Council	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$ 79,409	\$ -		\$ 79,409	0.0		
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
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Total			\$ 79,409	\$ -		\$ 79,409	-		

Municipal Service Profile

General Government - Clerks Program Service Overview General Government The Township's Clerk's function fulfills the statutory requirements Below Standard as outlined within the Municipal Act as well as the services necessary to support efficient and effective governance. This Mandatory includes the preparation and distribution of meeting agendas and minutes and attendance in meetings to provide support for both Council and committees. The Clerk is also responsible for the oversight of municipal elections every four years. Essential **Organizational Unit** Traditional Clerks Discretionary Type of Service Service Value Internal and external The Clerks function is responsible for providing support to Council in the conducting of effective and efficient meetings in compliance with all related provincial legislation and by doing so, ensuring municipalities. Budget (in thousands)* Council operates in an accountable and transparent manner. Operating Costs \$ 376 Revenues (96)Net Levy \$ 280 FTE's 3.2 * - Represents the conslidated Administration budget (includes both Clerks and Finance) **Basis for Delivery** Mandatory - Section 228 of the Municipal Act requires all municipalities to appoint a clerk with the formal duties of the Clerk established within the legislation.

Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking

Service Level

At Standard

Above Standard

For the purposes of potential key performance indicators, we suggest that the Township monitor compliance with provincial legislation and budgeted total levy for administration compared to other

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Clerks

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client		Township Council Township employees
	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Eligible voters and candidates every four years
		Residents of the Township
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving	Not applicable
	the service output directly.	
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(1) Clerical support for Council meetings
		(2) Administrative support
		(3) Recording of all Council meetings
		(4) Records management
		(5) Municipal elections
		(6) MFIPPA
IPrimary Delivery Model		Own resources - The function of Clerk s provided through the Township's own resources
	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a	
	combination of delivery models may be used.	

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Clerks

	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model		Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process			Оре	erating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		R	Net Levy equirement	FTEs	
Administration	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	375,836	\$ (96,430)	\$	279,406	3.2	
							\$	-		
							\$	-		
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							\$	-		
							\$	-		
Total			\$	375,836	\$ (96,430)	\$	279,406	3.2	

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Finance

Program	Service Overview				Service Level	
General Government	Finance provides financial leadership, planning, advice, guidance			Below Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
	(i.e. policies) and reporting to internal and external stakeholders as well as transactional services relating to accounts payable, accounts receivable, general ledger, banking, payroll and tangible capital assets.		Mandatory			
		Basis of Delivery	Essential			
Organizational Unit Finance		Basis o	Traditional			
			Discretionary			
Type of Service	Service Value		Propose	ed Key Performance Indica	tors and Benchmark	ing
Budget (in thousands)* Operating Costs \$ 376 Revenues \$ (95) Net Levy \$ 281 FTE's 3.2 * - Represents the conslidated Administration budget	Finance contributes to financial sustainability and flexibility by undertaking financial planning and analysis in connection with municipal decisions and strategies.	compli		I key performance indicators gislation and budgeted total		
	Basis for Delivery Mandatory – Pursuant to Section 286(1) of the Municipal Act, 2001, all Ontario municipalities are required to appoint a treasurer "who is responsible for the handling of all financial affairs of the municipality on behalf of and in a manner directed by the council of the municipality".					

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Finance

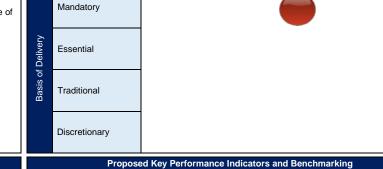
Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Township Council Township Employees Third parties involved in financial transactions with the Township Third parties receiving financial support from the Township
Indirect Client	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents who benefit from the financial decision-making Other levels of government
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	 (1) Financial planning & analysis including budgeting (2) Property taxation (3) Financial transaction processing (4) Financial reporting
IPrimary Delivery Model	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	Own resources - The function of Treasurer is predominantly provided through the Township's own resources

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Finance

			Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	r Delivery Model				Non-Taxation Net Levy Revenue Requirement		FTEs	
Administration	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	375,836	\$	(94,880)		\$ 280,956	3.2
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$	
								\$	
								\$	
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								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
Total			\$	375,836	\$	(94,880)		\$ 280,956	3.2

Municipal Service Profile Fire Services

Program Service Overview Protection Services The Fire Department is responsible for ensureing the health and safety of residents through the provision of programs and services focusing on three areas: education, prevention and suppression. Fire services are currently shared by the Village of South River and the Township of Machar. Organizational Unit Type of Service External



Below Standard

Budget (in thousands) Operating Costs 179 \$ Revenues Net Levy \$ 179 FTE's

The Fire Department seeks to promote a safe community through public education and prevention and the deployment of resources when required.

Service Value

Basis for Delivery Mandatory – Section 2(1) of the Fire Prevention and Protection Act, 1997, S.O. 1997, c.4 (the 'FPPA') sets out that every municipality is required to establish a program in the municipality which must include public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire prevention and provide such other fire protection services as it determines may be necessary in accordance with its needs and circumstances.

The potential performance indicators for this profile would be monitoring compliance with legislation and operating costs per houeshold.

Service Level

At Standard

Above Standard

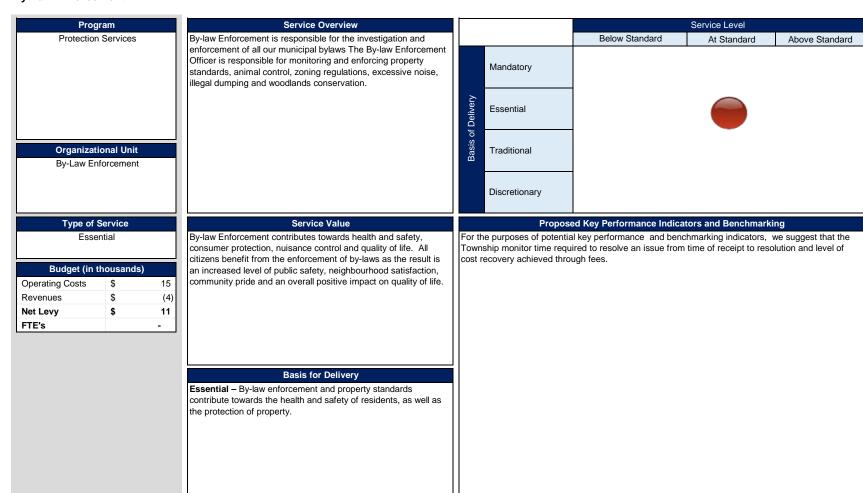
Municipal Service Profile Fire Services

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residents of the Township who receive fire services Property owners that are subject to fire inspections Third parties (OFMEM) involved in fire and emergency service operations with the township
Lindirect Cilent	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Township residents and visitors
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(1) Fire incident response and operation (2) Fire education and prevention (3) Emergency management
I Primary Delivery Model	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	Shared service - Fire services are provided by the South River-Machar Fire Department

Municipal Service Profile Fire Services

			Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Operation	ng Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs	
Fire Protection	Mandatory	Shared Service	\$	179,146	\$ (300)		\$ 178,846	0.0	
							\$ -		
							\$ -		
							\$ -		
							\$ -		
							\$ -		
							\$ -		
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							\$ -		
							\$ -		
							\$ -		
							\$ -		
Total			\$	179,146	\$ (300)		\$ 178,846	-	

Municipal Service Profile By-Law Enforcement



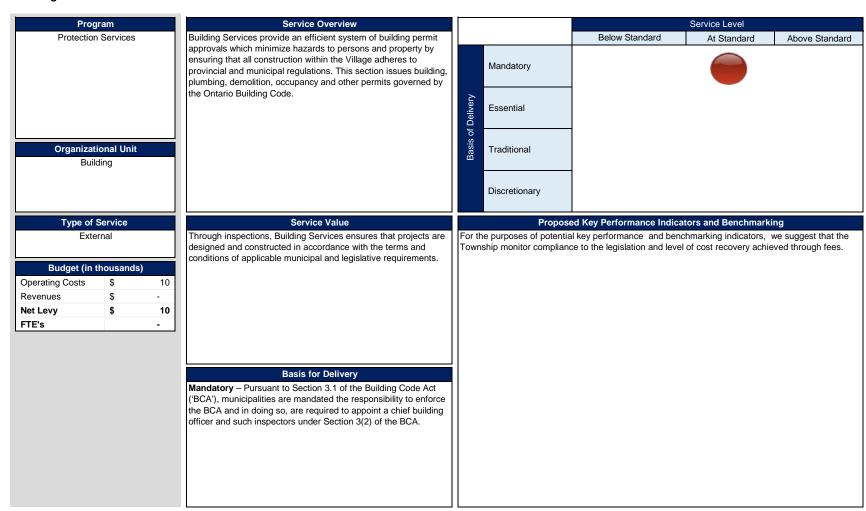
Municipal Service Profile By-Law Enforcement

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residents lodging complaints with respect to by-law non-compliance Animal owners
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents of, and visitors to, the community
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(1) Resolution of non-compliance with By-Laws (2) Animal licenses
		Contracted Service - The By-Law Enforcement department is provided through a third party service provider (30 hours per month)

Municipal Service Profile By-Law Enforcement

						Financial Infor	mation	(2020 Budget)	
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Оре	erating Costs	1	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs
By-Law Enforcement	Essential	Contracted service	\$	15,000	\$	(3,000)		\$ 12,000	0.0
Animal Control	Essential	Contracted service	\$	200	\$	(500)		\$ (300)	0.0
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
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								\$ -	
Total			\$	15,200	\$	(3,500)		\$ 11,700	-

Municipal Service Profile Building



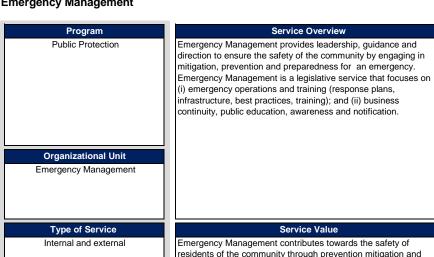
Municipal Service Profile Building

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Individuals or companies undertaking construction, renovation or other building-related projects that require permits
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Individuals purchasing homes on the resale market Development community
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	 (1) Reviews of construction plans as part of the building permit issruance process (2) Inspections during construction (3) Final occupancy inspections
	How the service is predominantly delivered recognizing that a	Shared Service - The Building department, including the Chief Building Official, is delivered as part of a shared service agreement between the Village and the following municipalities: Burk's Falls, Joly, South River, Ryerson, Strong and Sundridge

Municipal Service Profile Building

			Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Operating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Building	Mandatory	Shared Service	\$ 10,000	\$ -		\$ 10,000	0.0		
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
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						\$ -			
						\$ -			
Total			\$ 10,000	\$ -		\$ 10,000			

Municipal Service Profile Emergency Management



Budget (in thousands)

\$

\$

0.1

Operating Costs

Revenues

Net Levy

FTE's



Service Overview

Basis for Delivery Mandatory – Section 2.1 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act requires all municipalities to develop an emergency management program that involves an emergency plan, training programs, public education and other elements as required by the Province.

Service Level Below Standard At Standard Above Standard Mandatory Basis of Delivery Essential Traditional Discretionary

Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking For the purposes of potential key performance indicators, we suggest that the Township monitor compliance with the legislation

Municipal Service Profile Emergency Management

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Mayor and Council Township employees Residents of the Township Emergency management partners
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents of the Township
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	 (1) Emergency response planning (2) Incident management system (3) Traning for municipal personnel and response partners (4) Public education and awareness for residents (5) Emergency operations centre
		Own Resources - Emergency management is predominantly provided with the Township's own resources.

Municipal Service Profile Emergency Management

			Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Operating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Emergency Planning	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$ 9,000	\$ -		\$ 9,000	0.1		
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
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						\$ -			
Total			\$ 9,000	\$ -		\$ 9,000	0.1		

Municipal Service Profile Police Services

Program Protection Services Organizational Unit Police Services Type of Service

Budget (in thousands) Operating Costs \$ 224 Revenues \$ Net Levy \$ 224 FTE's -

External

Service Overview				Service Level	
The Township provides police services through a third party			Below Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
agreement with the Ontario Provincial Police ('OPP'). The OPP provides the Township with the adequate and effective level police services as outlined within the Police Services Act and in accordance with the needs of the Township.		Mandatory			
	of Delivery	Essential			
	Basis o	Traditional			
		Discretionary			
Service Value		Proposed	Key Performance Indic	cators and Benchma	arking
Police services contribute towards the safety of residents of the community through crime prevention, law enforcement, assistance to victims of crime, public order maintenance, education, and emergency response.		e purposes of potentia or compliance with pro	Il key performance indic	ators, we suggest tha	at the Township
Basis for Delivery Mandatory – Under Section 4 of the Police Services Act, "every municipality to which this subsection applies shall provide adequate and effective police services in accordance with its needs."					

Municipal Service Profile Police Services

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residents and visitors of the Township
Indirect Client	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents and visitors of the Township
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(1) Police services
Primary Delivery Model	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	Purchased Service - Police services are provided by the Ontario Provinical Police.

Municipal Service Profile Police Services

	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process			Opera	ating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue	l Re	Net Levy equirement	FTEs		
Police	Mandatory	Purchased Service	\$	223,542	\$ -	\$	223,542	0.0		
						\$	-			
						\$	-			
						\$	-			
						\$	-			
						\$	-			
						\$	-			
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						\$	-			
						\$	-			
						\$	-			
Total			\$	223,542	\$ -	\$	223,542	-		

Municipal Service Profile Roads

Program Public Works Organizational Unit Transportation Type of Service

Service Overview Service Level Public Works constructs and maintains municipal roads and Below Standard At Standard Above Standard bridges, which involves grading, repairing and improving road and bridge structures, maintaining signs, culverts, ditches and Mandatory shoulders, snow clearing and sanding in the winter months and dust control and grading during the rest of the year. Essential Traditional Discretionary Service Value **Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking** External The Township's Public Works function contributes towards the The potential performance indicators for this profile would be monitoring performance against its overall delivery of public works functions, including transportation internal service level standards in order to ensure compliance with the established service level and environmental services in a manner that ensures public standards and operating costs per lane kilometre. Budget (in thousands) health and safety in Machar. Operating Costs 1,906 Revenues \$ 1,906 Net Levy \$ FTE's 4.0 **Basis for Delivery** Mandatory – Section 44(1) of the Municipal Act establishes the Township's responsibility to keep highways or bridges under its jurisdiction "in a state of repair that is reasonable in the circumstances". Ontario Regulation 239/02: Minimum Maintenance Standards for Municipal Highways (which has been amended by Ontario Regulation 47/13) provides further clarification by establishing minimum maintenance standards for a range of road network maintenance activities.

Municipal Service Profile Roads

Profile Component	Definition	
		Users of the Township's road network
		Pedestrians using the Township's sidewalk network
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	
		Township residents and other parties that benefit from effective transportation (e.g. individuals)
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving	requiring ambulance services)
	the service output directly.	
		(1) Winter roads maintenance
		(2) Summer roads maintenance
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(3) Roadside maintenance
Simos Suipui	The surpurer a service that running a reseguing of a result of research	(4) Bridge maintenance
		(5) Street lighting
		(6) Fleet maintenance
		Own Resources - The Township's roads operations is delivered predominantly with the use of its
Primary Delivery Model	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a	own resources.
	combination of delivery models may be used.	

Municipal Service Profile Roads

Sub-Service/Process		Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
	Basis for Delivery		Ope	rating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Roads	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	1,905,011	\$ -		\$ 1,905,011	4.0		
Prev Airport and Street Lights	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	600			\$ 600			
							\$ -			
							\$ -			
							\$ -			
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							\$ -			
							\$ -			
Total			\$	1,905,611	\$ -		\$ 1,905,611	4.0		

Municipal Service Profile Solid Waste Management

Program	Service Overview				Service Level	
Public Works	The Township provides for various solid waste management			Below Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
	services including the operation of a landfill site for its residents as well as the residents of the Village of South River and the unicorporated areas of Lount and Laurier. The landfill site operates six days a week from 9:30 to 4:30 year-round. The		Mandatory			
	Township also has a contract with a third party service provider for the removal of recyclable materials	of Delivery	Essential			
Organizational Unit Solid Waste Management		Basis o	Traditional			
			Discretionary			
Type of Service	Service Value		Propose	ed Key Performance Indica	tors and Benchmarki	ng
Budget (in thousands) Operating Costs \$ 365 Revenues \$ (164) Net Levy \$ 201 FTE's 1.4	health of the Township by ensuring the effective disposal of residential and non-residential waste/garbage.	divers	sion rate and operating	costs per houeshold.	Ÿ ·	,
	Basis for Delivery Essential – The provision of effective solid waste management services is critical to ensuring the public health and safety of residents. Under the Municipal Act, there is no requirement for municipalities to maintain solid waste management systems. Where municipalities choose to maintain these systems. the provisions of the related environmental compliance and Provincial legislation, including but not limited to the Environmental Protection Act and Ontario Regulation 232/98: Landfilling Sites, dictate service level requirements for municipalities.					

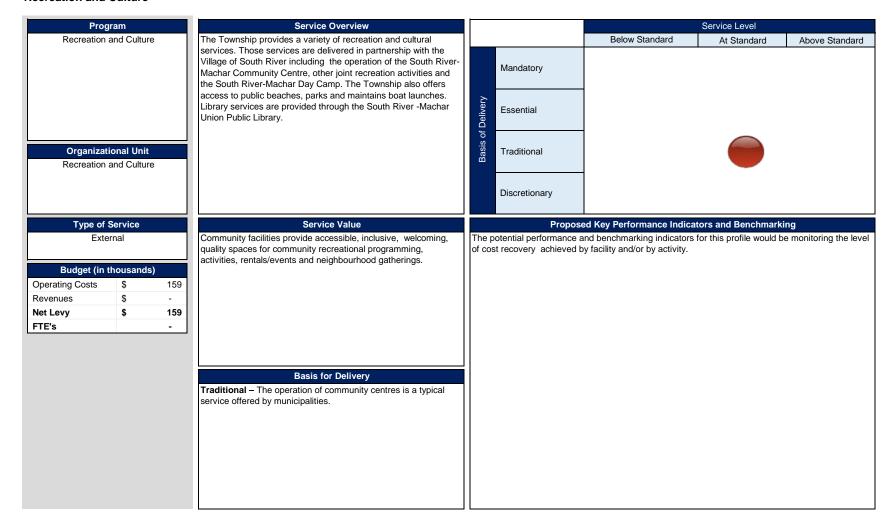
Municipal Service Profile Solid Waste Management

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residents who use the Township landfill site
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents, non-resident sectors and visitors to the Township that benefit from effective solid waste services
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(1) Landfill site operations (2) Recycling services
	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	Combined - Recycling services are provided by external service provider and Township staff operate the landfill site.

Municipal Service Profile Solid Waste Management

	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process			Operatir	ng Costs		Taxation venue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs	
Landfill	Essential	Own Resources	\$	339,818	\$	(163,500)		\$ 176,318	1.4	
Area Recycling	Essential	Contracted Service	\$	25,554	\$	-		\$ 25,554	0.0	
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
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				•		•		\$ -		
								\$ -		
Total			\$	365,372	\$	(163,500)		\$ 201,872	1.4	

Municipal Service Profile Recreation and Culture



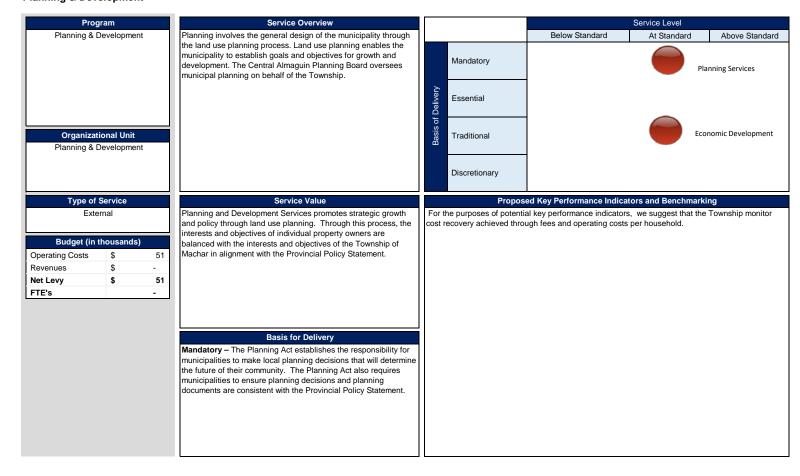
Municipal Service Profile Recreation and Culture

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residents of the Township who access community facilities Residents of the Township who participate in community events and programs
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents and visitors
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	 (1) Access to recreational facilities (2) Recreational programming (3) Library operations (4) Facility maintenance (indoor and outdoor)
		Shared service - Recreational services are provided through shared service agreements. Municipal park and cemetery maintenance are provided through a third party service provider.

Municipal Service Profile Recreation and Culture

	Basis for Delivery Delivery Model			Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process		Delivery Model	Oper	rating Costs	Non-Taxatio Revenue	n		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Parks	Traditional	Own Resources	\$	39,000	\$	-	\$	39,000	0.0		
Local Arena	Traditional	Shared Service	\$	86,206	\$	-	\$	86,206	0.0		
Summer Day Camp/Cult and Rec Com 2011	Traditional	Shared Service	\$	1,500		-	\$	1,500	0.0		
Local Library	Traditional	Shared Service	\$	32,738	\$	-	\$	32,738	0.0		
							\$	-	0.0		
							\$	-			
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							\$	-			
							\$	-			
Total			\$	159,444	\$	-	\$	159,444	-		

Municipal Service Profile Planning & Development



Municipal Service Profile Planning & Development

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residents and/or members of the development community Township departments affected by planning issues
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents of the Township who benefit from a comprehensive and planned approach to growth in the community
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	Management of applications under the Planning Act Clarifications regarding land use designations or policies in the Officia Plan Clarifications regarding zone categories and provisions in the Zoning By-Law Economic development
	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	Shared Services - Planning services are provided through the Central Amalguin Planning Board and economic development is delivered through the Township's own resources.

Municipal Service Profile Planning & Development

	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process			Ор	erating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Planning and Zoning	Mandatory	Shared Service	\$	6,000	\$ -		\$ 6,000	0.0		
Property Assessment	Mandatory	Contracted Service	\$	39,594	\$ -		\$ 39,594	0.0		
Economic Development	Tradtional	Own Resources	\$	5,000	\$ -		\$ 5,000			
					\$ -		\$ -			
					\$ -		\$ -			
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							\$ -			
Total			\$	50,594	\$ -		\$ 50,594	-		





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