



Government  
of  
Saskatchewan

Canada

# SUPPLEMENTAL OUTCOMES REPORT ON THE FEDERAL GAS TAX FUND

JANUARY 1, 2013 TO MARCH 31, 2014

Prepared by  
Ministry of Government Relations



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## Letter of Transmittal

November 29, 2016

Mr. Marc Fortin  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Program Operations Branch  
Infrastructure Canada  
180 Kent Street  
OTTAWA ON K1P 5B4

Dear Mr. Fortin:

On behalf of the Ministry of Government Relations, I respectfully submit the Supplemental Outcomes Report on the Federal Gas Tax Fund for the Agreement on the Transfer of Federal Gas Tax Revenues for the period of January 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014. This will conclude outcome reporting under the original agreement.

Sincerely,



Keith Comstock  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Municipal Relations and Northern Engagement

# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its inception in 2005, the federal Gas Tax Fund (GTF) has provided substantial benefit to Saskatchewan municipalities, enabling them to improve critical local infrastructure and community sustainability while meeting long-term national objectives.

Under the Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement on the Transfer of Federal Gas Tax Revenues (the original agreement), \$372 million in federal funding was provided to the province from 2005 to 2013-14, who in turn flowed this funding to the municipalities.

All Saskatchewan municipalities were eligible to participate. Funding was allocated on a per capita basis, supporting the environmental outcomes of cleaner air, cleaner water and reduced greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), and the capacity building outcome.

As part of the reporting requirements of the GTF, Saskatchewan completed two outcomes reports: one in 2009 for projects completed between April 1, 2005 and December 31, 2008; and the other in 2015 for projects completed between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2012. This report finalizes the outcomes reporting under the original agreement, and includes outcomes on 425 projects completed between January 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014, as well as outcomes on 34 projects that were completed between 2009 and 2012 but were considered as non-reporting in the previous outcomes report.

This report provides an overall summary of the results, as well as a summary for each project category. Appendix A provides a list of the principles and processes established by the Ministry to guide the report development process. This is the same methodology used during the previous two outcomes reports.

To gather the information for the report, the Ministry requests, receives and compiles outcomes data on all completed projects. Through the municipal annual expenditure report (MAER) process, completed projects are identified and requests are sent out annually to municipalities to submit outcomes surveys. This information is then compiled and used to inform the outcomes reports required by the federal government.

For the current reporting period, Saskatchewan is reporting outcomes on 459 GTF projects with the majority of projects falling under the categories of Local Roads and Bridges, Water, and Community Energy. These projects had a total project cost of \$270.03 million, with \$149.28 million of funding coming from the GTF.

Additionally the report includes the finalization of the Municipal Capacity Development Program and Planning for Growth program. Both programs were funded using interest earned and unallocated funds, and are reported under the Capacity Building category.

Some highlights include:

- Over 320 metres of bridges replaced or resurfaced;
- 114,950 kilowatt-hours saved per year as a result of 16 Community Energy projects;
- An increase of over 400,000 cubic metres of water being treated daily;
- 45 municipalities with upgraded wastewater systems;
- Almost 53 metric tonnes per year of waste diverted from landfills;
- 24 public transit buses purchased; and
- 19 projects and 2 programs completed under Capacity Building, which has helped to increase municipal knowledge in infrastructure management.

With the existing agreement coming to an end, Saskatchewan and Canada entered into a new agreement, effective April 1, 2014, to renew the program for a ten-year term from 2014-15 to 2023-24. As part of the New Building Canada Plan, the renewed GTF will provide predictable, long-term, stable funding for Canadian municipalities to help them build and revitalize their local public infrastructure while creating jobs and long term prosperity. Municipalities will also have greater opportunity to utilize their funding with expanded eligible project categories including recreational, cultural, tourism and sport infrastructure, regional and local airports, broadband connectivity, disaster mitigation, and brownfield redevelopment projects.

## 2. GAS TAX FUND

### 2.1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement on the Transfer of Federal Gas Tax Revenues under the New Deal for Cities and Communities 2005 – 2014 provided a joint framework for the transfer of funds from Canada to Saskatchewan for administration and subsequent allocation to municipalities. The total federal funding to Saskatchewan over the nine years of the agreement was \$372 million.

All Saskatchewan municipalities are eligible to receive funding on a per capita basis for environmentally sustainable municipal infrastructure projects, and for capacity building projects. During the first five years of the program, municipalities received their funds based on the 2001 Census figures. In years six and seven, the funds were distributed to municipalities based on 2006 Census figures, and in years eight and nine, distribution was based on 2011 Census figures.

Funding is distributed to municipalities twice per year, and funds can be pooled, banked and borrowed against, providing significant financial flexibility.

In order to access funding, municipalities entered into a funding agreement with the province, and submitted an Infrastructure Investment Plan (IIP) to ensure projects are eligible.

Eligible project categories include:

- Local Roads and Bridges
- Community Energy
- Water
- Wastewater
- Solid Waste
- Public Transit
- Capacity Building

A municipality must submit an IIP for each project it intends to undertake using GTF funding. When completing the IIP, municipalities are required to demonstrate how the environmental or capacity building outcome criteria are met.

## 2.2 PROJECT RESULTS

The table below represents:

- (1) 425 projects completed between January 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014, including two non-reporting projects; and
- (2) 34 projects with total gas tax funding of \$1.77 million that were considered as non-reporting in the previous outcomes report for 2009 to 2012.

Similar to the data reported in the previous outcomes reports, the project categories of Local Roads and Bridges, Water, and Community Energy continue to account for a significant portion of the completed projects (363 of 459), or 79 per cent.

Gas Tax Funds – Completed Projects		
Project Category	Number of Projects	Gas Tax Funds
<b>Local Roads and Bridges</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>\$69.22M</b>
Local Roads	150	\$67.88M
Bridges	22	\$1.18M
Active Transportation	6	\$0.16M
<b>Community Energy</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$1.81M</b>
Building Retrofits	78	\$1.80M
Non-reporting <sup>1</sup>	1	\$0.01M
<b>Water</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>\$54.94M</b>
Water Supply/Distribution	64	\$6.13M
Water Treatment	20	\$47.92M
Demand Management	21	\$0.88M
Non-reporting <sup>1</sup>	1	\$0.01M
<b>Wastewater</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>\$9.71M</b>
Wastewater Collection	37	\$5.32M
Wastewater Treatment	8	\$1.66M
Wastewater Pumping	9	\$0.98M
Storm Water Management	5	\$1.75M
<b>Solid Waste</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>\$0.21M</b>
Landfill Creation or Expansion	4	\$0.06M
Waste Diversion	4	\$0.02M
Landfill Reclamation	3	\$0.05M
Other Solid Waste Management	6	\$0.08M
<b>Public Transit</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$13.16M</b>
Replacement of Aging Rolling Stock	1	\$13.16M
<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>\$0.23M</b>
Municipal Capacity Building	19	\$0.23M
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>\$149.28M</b>

<sup>1</sup> Outcome reports were not received for these completed projects, therefore outcomes are not included in the project category detail tables that follow. These two projects represent a minor percentage (0.006 per cent) of the funds reported.

In addition to the above projects, two programs supporting municipal capacity are also being reported on in this outcomes report. Funding for these programs was provided under the GTF using interest earned and allocated funds.

1. Municipality Capacity Development Program	\$1,326,968
2. Planning for Growth	
• Planning for Growth	\$622,635
• Planning for Growth North	\$504,875



## 2.2.1 LOCAL ROADS AND BRIDGES

Saskatchewan has the largest municipal (grid) road network in Canada, which is likely why the Local Roads and Bridges category continues to account for the most significant portion of GTF spending with \$69.22 million (or over 46 per cent) being spent. The outcomes are collected under four subcategories of local roads, bridges, active transportation and shortline rail. No shortline rail projects were completed in this reporting period.

Additional benefits identified in this category include increased travel safety, increased road capacity for travel and movement of goods, improved access, reduced travel time due to more direct travel routes, improved drainage, and increased fitness and activity levels because of walking paths and sidewalks.

As identified in the 2009 to 2012 outcomes report, the City of Regina had a significant road and bridge project underway. They have now completed it, using \$51.64 million of GTF funding on a \$61.74 million project to upgrade streets and bridges within the city.

Local Roads		
Completed Projects		150
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$67,876,848
Total Project Costs		\$100,795,318
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
Improved roads (km)	599.68	117
Total annual average daily traffic	692,406	60
Improved road driven daily (km) <sup>1</sup>	31,171,768.48	60
Change in weight restrictions (km)	163.03	15
Capacity for higher volumes of traffic (km)	361.18	47
New roads to reduce travel time (km)	2.51	3
Distance of travel reduced (km)	0.60	1
Culverts Constructed (m)	626.38	28
Intersection improvements	1	1

<sup>1</sup>Roadwork on high traffic volume roads completed by the City of Regina contributed significantly to this outcome.

### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The Northern Village of Air Ronge used \$619,461 of its GTF funding to pave 1.8 kilometres of roads in the village. In addition to paving, this project included work such as reshaping streets, applying a gravel base, and lifting manholes. Paving these roads resulted in a reduction of greenhouse gases since residents were no longer going out of their way to avoid travel on these roads. Paving these roads also eliminated gravel dust, creating cleaner air.*

Bridges		
Completed Projects		22
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$1,184,262
Total Project Costs		\$6,683,489
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
Length of bridges replaced/resurfaced (m)	320.94	22
Shortest alternate route (km)	447.60	20
Distance saved as a result of bridges (km)	281.80	20
Total annual average daily traffic	101,705	20
Average increase in capacity (per cent)	50.0	3
Projects reporting change to primary weight restrictions	5	5

#### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The Bridge Rehabilitation project in the Rural Municipality of Buckland No. 491 was completed using \$100,000 of GTF funding. The project involved replacing 15 m of bridge, enabling the municipality to open the road which had been closed since 2011. Benefits included reducing the distance travelled by residents and local farmers, thereby decreasing greenhouse gas emissions for a cleaner environment.*

Active Transportation		
Completed Projects		6
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$161,279
Total Project Costs		\$205,111
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
New/upgraded walking paths/trails (km)	1.20	1
Population with ready access to paths/trails	1,955	1
New/upgraded sidewalks (km)	0.44	6
Citizens with access to sidewalks	1,765	6
Change in sidewalk users (per cent)	20.0 <sup>1</sup>	2

<sup>1</sup>As estimated by the municipality.

#### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The Village of Gainsborough directed \$51,211 of its GTF funds to replace their existing sidewalk with a new sidewalk that includes wheelchair access. The new sidewalk is safer for pedestrians to walk on which reduces emissions as more people choose to walk instead of drive.*

## 2.2.2. COMMUNITY ENERGY

Projects in the Community Energy category include building retrofits relating to lighting and heating/cooling systems. Eligible expenses under this category include costs for energy efficient lighting, higher efficient furnace replacement, and upgrades to insulation, roofing, doors, and solar heating panels that result in a more efficient use of energy.

Additional benefits include reduced energy costs, increased utilization of facilities and increased participation at social events. In some cases, higher energy costs were noted, however, this was due to increased use of the facilities.

There are two regional projects included in this category: Biggar Long Term Care Facility (four municipalities reporting), and Cypress Hills Regional Hospital (three municipalities reporting).

Community Energy		
Completed Projects		79
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$1,808,822
Total Project Costs		\$7,626,157
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
Energy efficient lights installed	709	11
Average efficiency of new furnaces (per cent)	93	17
Solar pool panels installed	26	1
Other building retrofit projects (doors, windows, roofing, insulation)	65	48
Buildings with heating/cooling upgrades	25	21
Annual gas/fuel saved with buildings upgrades (m <sup>3</sup> /yr)	4,841	7
Energy savings (heat) (m <sup>3</sup> /yr)	12,731	21
Kilowatt-hours saved (kWh/yr)	114,950	16

### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The Town of Davidson used \$184,340 of GTF to remove and replace the roof and insulation on their Community Centre. Two inches of insulation was added below the new roof membrane, which will save energy for heating and cooling the building, and make it more comfortable for occupants.*

## 2.2.3. WATER

The Water category was the second highest category to be utilized with 106 projects completed. Types of water projects include supply and distribution (pipes, reservoirs); pump upgrades; water treatment upgrades; water metering; and source water protection.

Additional benefits of these water projects include lower operating costs for municipality, reduced costs for consumer, safer and higher quality water, increase in supply and capacity to provide water, development of new subdivisions, and more efficient ways of providing water.

As identified in the 2009 to 2012 outcomes report, the City of Saskatoon had a significant project underway. They have now completed it, using \$45.19 million of GTF funding for construction of a new raw water intake facility.

Water		
Completed Projects		106
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$54,942,986
Total Project Costs		\$101,258,352
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
New Connections	87	10
Pipe replacement (m)	13,975.28	12
Water pumps replaced/upgraded	15	15
Additional households serviced	4,909	12
Increase in households with water meters	1,361	10
Supply/distribution component replacement/repair	22	22
Increase in population served	186	6
Change in average age of pipes (yrs)	-43	8
Water assessments	3	3
New wells/reservoirs	5	4
Filtration upgrades	17	9
Change in daily consumption (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	-71	7
Annual volume conserved (m <sup>3</sup> )	49,706.50	12
Increased pump capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	131,895.00	3
Increased water storage capacity (m <sup>3</sup> )	420,117.50	5
Increased volume treated (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	411,161.41	11

### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*A reverse osmosis system and UV light purification was added to a water collection site within the Village of Coderre, providing a more efficient and cleaner drinking water system for the village residents. Coderre used \$5,905 of GTF funding for this project.*

## 2.2.4. WASTEWATER

Saskatchewan had 59 projects completed in the Wastewater project category. Projects in this category include: collection and treatment system upgrades or expansion; pumping; and storm water management.

Additional benefits include lower operating costs, increased efficiency, extending lifespan of lagoon, longer retention and cleaner water, and reduced pooling of water and flooding. In some cases, the expansion permitted a population increase, creating an economic benefit.

Wastewater		
Completed Projects		59
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$9,709,345
Total Project Costs		\$35,589,980
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
Municipalities with upgraded wastewater systems	45	45
Pump upgrades	9	9
New wastewater pipes (m)	2,219.00	6
Rehabilitated wastewater pipes (m)	781.66	6
New connections to the system	25	4
New culverts to manage stormwater (m)	306.00	1
Change in capacity to collect wastewater (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	124,722.85	10
Change in capacity to treat wastewater (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	106,575.36	5
Change in capacity to pump wastewater (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	3,835.00	5
Household connections as a result of pumping facility upgrades/expansion	1,738	3

### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The City of Lloydminster completed a storm water infrastructure project that involved connecting their existing sewer system to their existing storm water management facility. The extension will allow runoff to be diverted to an existing storm water management facility to allow for sedimentation prior to ultimate discharge. GTF funds of \$1,562,554 were used for the installation of over 1,100 m of pipes.*

## 2.2.5. SOLID WASTE

The Solid Waste project category has 17 completed projects. Projects in this category include: landfill expansion/creation; landfill remediation/reclamation; and waste diversion (recycling).

Additional benefits include extending the life of a landfill, strengthening awareness of recycling, reduced costs, pest/rodent control, and increased safety for users and operators.

There is one regional project included in this category: Parkland Regional Waste Management, with three municipalities reporting.

Solid Waste		
Completed Projects		17
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$209,355
Total Project Costs		\$288,631
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
Change in number of users of approved landfill sites	1,090	3
Waste diverted from landfill (MT/yr)	52.73	2
Increase in residential waste recycled (per cent)	36.7	3
Households participating in recycling (per cent)	96.7	3
Businesses participating in recycling (per cent)	72.5	4
Area of landfills reclaimed (m <sup>2</sup> )	100,859.13	4

### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The Resort Village of Cochin reclaimed almost 700 square metres of landfill by compressing and covering an existing cell, and digging a new cell. This project used \$15,150 of GTF funds, and aided in a more productive movement of waste. The project also provided the area with a cleaner environment, free of disease and unwanted pests, such as rodents and skunks.*

## 2.2.6. PUBLIC TRANSIT

One public transit project was completed. The City of Regina used \$13.16 million in GTF funding to replace 24 buses in its fleet.

Additional benefits include reduced maintenance costs, increased ridership and therefore revenue, and improved accessibility.

Public Transit		
Completed Projects		1
Total Gas Tax Funds		\$13,156,427
Total Project Costs		\$17,120,000
Output	Data	Projects Reporting Data
Change in transit passenger capacity (per cent)	3.85	1
Average age of transit fleet (yrs)	5.97	1
Buses replaced	24	1
Reduction in fuel consumption (L/100 km)	7.30	1

### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The City of Regina used its GTF funding to purchase eight buses each year for three years to replace its fleet of 24 buses, reducing the average age of stock from 9.9 years to 5.97 years. Each of the new buses are low-floor buses, improving wheelchair accessibility from a previous 85 per cent to 100 per cent accessibility rate. Passenger capacity has increased by 231,000 people (from 5,994,000 to 6,225,000) due to the improved buses. These new buses result in a reduction in maintenance, which keeps the costs lower to operate. There is also a reduction in fuel consumption by 7.30 litres per 100 kms, which reduces greenhouse gases by 11.2 per cent per year.*

## 2.2.7. CAPACITY BUILDING

The completed Capacity Building projects include staff training, infrastructure management projects, planning documents, and software purchase/training. 19 Capacity Building projects were completed.

Additional benefits include increased ability to forecast and plan for future development and sustainability, identifying long term planning and goals, and enabling the municipality to prepare for new investment and growth.

Capacity Building	
Completed Projects	19
Total Gas Tax Funds	\$227,820
Total Project Costs	\$461,542
Output	Projects Reporting Data
Staff Training	3
Infrastructure Management	6
Planning Document	6
Software Purchase/Training	2
Other (planning services, formation of industrial corridor with 7 other municipalities)	2

### **Gas Tax Dollars at Work**

*The Rural Municipality of Livingston No. 331 utilized \$4,200 of its GTF funding to hire a consultant to complete research and compile an inventory of municipal assets. The project helped the municipality to identify what infrastructure exists and to plan for future upgrades and replacements.*

In addition to the 19 completed projects, two programs supporting municipal capacity were funded under the Capacity Building category using interest earned and unallocated funds under the GTF.

- The Municipal Capacity Development Program (MCDP) was developed as a partnership between the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM), the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association (SUMA), New North and the Ministry. The program sets out to promote continued growth, cooperation and community development through inter-municipal partnerships, and achieved this through four service streams of facilitation, training, education and research. GTF funding of \$1,326,968 was provided to the MCDP to support municipal capacity in the province.

Through this program:

- More than 40 inter-municipal groups ranging in size from 2 to 44 municipalities, for a total of over 270 municipalities, have been established. Many of these municipalities have entered into shared servicing agreements and have hired shared human resources to better deliver local services and manage new and existing development.
- Working groups established under MCDP have initiated over 100 inter-municipal projects. These range from limited resource projects such as the establishment of District Development Appeals Boards to larger scale projects with great funding commitments such as regional landfills and water pipelines.
- A number of resources for use in advancing inter-municipal initiatives have been developed. These resources, developed in consultation with municipal working groups, include a Guide to Municipal Cooperation, Guide to Community Resource Inventory, Guide to Community Action Planning, Guide to Socio-Economic Profile, and a user-friendly website.



- Planning for Growth (PFG)/Planning for Growth North (PFGN) was developed in cooperation with SARM, SUMA and New North, and was created to enhance regional planning capacity and establish best practices in facilitating sustainable growth and development across the province.
- PFG cost-shared projects facilitated regional planning, built or enhanced relationships to support regional planning initiatives, and built municipal and professional planning capacity. PFG contributed up to 50 per cent of eligible project costs. Total funding of \$622,635 was provided from the GTF for 22 projects, representing 158 municipalities with a population of 601,920, based on the 2006 Census.

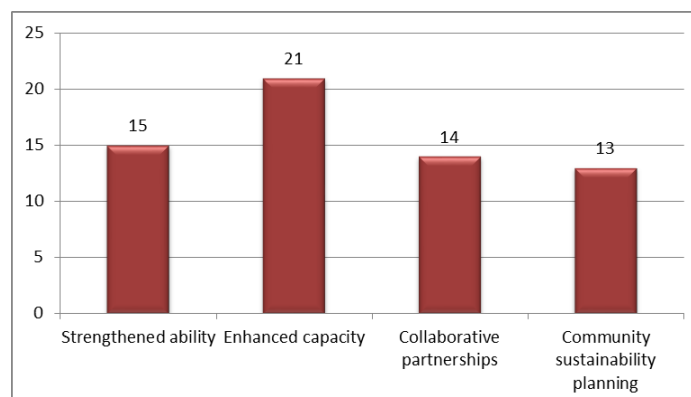
There were three types of PFG projects:

Type	No. of projects
<u>Regional Studies</u> – Regional baseline study/inventory to determine assets for future growth planning, for inclusion into new or existing statutory plans.	2
<u>Relationship Building</u> – Community engagement for the purpose of preparing an inter-municipal or district agreement/plan, establishing a District Planning Commission (DPC) or mediation/facilitation services for an existing DPC.	1
<u>Planning Capacity</u> – Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitation and/or professional planning services to building planning capacity;</li> <li>• Facilitation and/or professional planning services to update, negotiate or prepare agreements or statutory plans, including district agreement; inter-municipal development agreement; regional growth strategies to be incorporated into an existing or proposed plan; official community plan (OCP) or district official community plan or sustainability plan or integrated community sustainability plan (ISCP); and, zoning bylaw; or</li> <li>• Establishment of in-house planning services.</li> </ul>	19
	22

- The Planning for Growth North initiative targeted northern communities, and provided planning and development services for these municipalities to facilitate the development of official community plans, to develop and enhance local municipal or regional planning capacity for implementing OCPs, and build and enhance relationships to support long-term planning activities. Total GTF funding of \$504,875 was provided for this project which represented 35 northern communities and a 2006 Census population of 17,635.

Each of the 22 PFG projects and the PFGN project resulted in at least one of the following capacity building outcomes:

- **Strengthen the ability** of municipalities to develop and implement integrated community sustainability plans;
- **Enhance the capacity** of municipalities to make future decisions;
- **Develop collaborative partnerships** for shared delivery of infrastructure and services; or,
- Develop municipal based integrated **community sustainability planning**.



## 2.3 GENERAL RESULTS

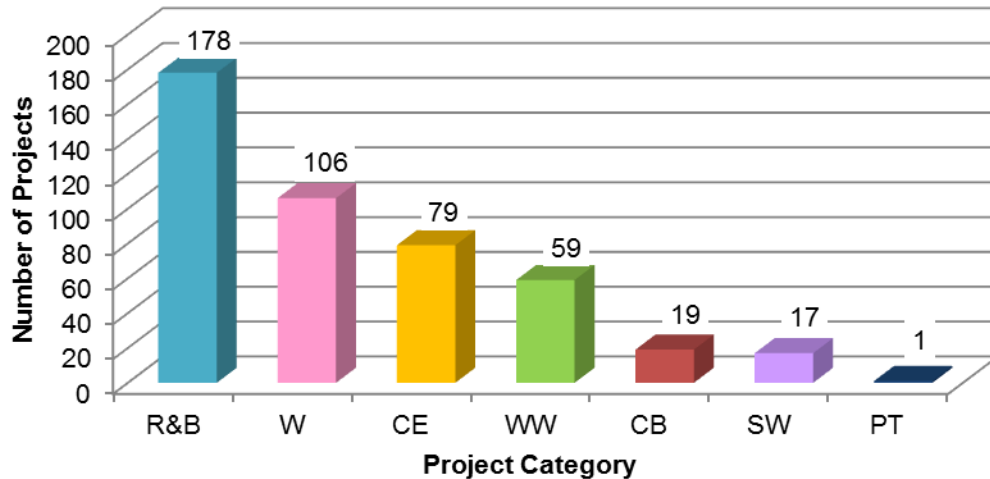
### 2.3.1. PROGRAM RESULTS

Under the program, municipalities are able to use their GTF allocations for infrastructure in seven project categories:

- Local Roads and Bridges (R&B)
- Water (W)
- Community Energy (CE)
- Wastewater (WW)
- Capacity Building (CB)
- Solid Waste (SW)
- Public Transit (PT)

For the current reporting period, Saskatchewan is reporting outcomes on 459 projects with the project categories of Local Roads and Bridges, Water and Community Energy being the most popular.

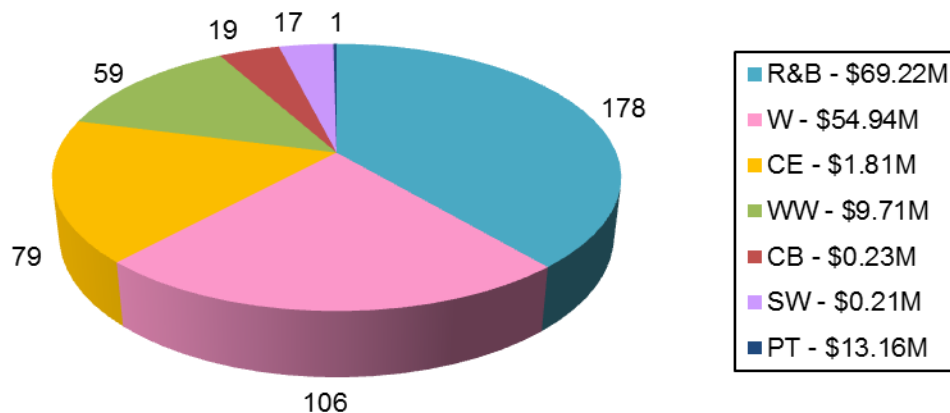
**Completed Projects by Project Category**



### 2.3.2. FINANCIAL RESULTS

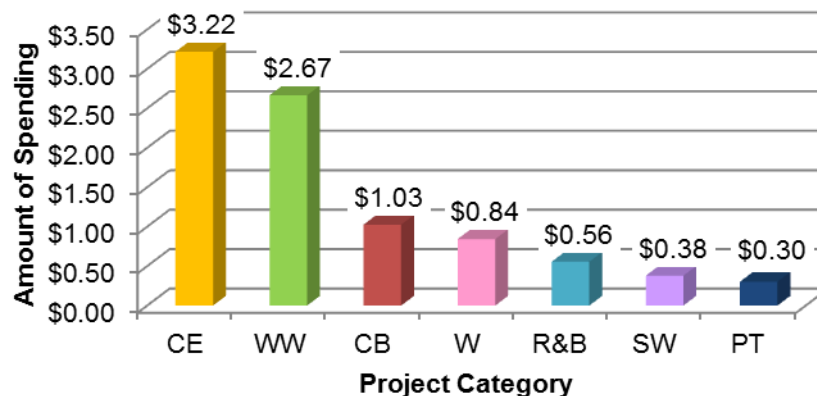
Municipalities used a total of \$149.28 million in GTF funding on the 459 projects included in this report. The project category of Local Roads and Bridges consumed the largest portion of the GTF with \$69.22 million, or 46 per cent, of the \$149.28 million total. The Local Roads and Bridges category includes roads, bridges and active transportation projects.

#### Gas Tax Funding by Project Category



The total project value of the completed projects is \$270.03 million, with over 55 per cent of the total project value, or \$149.28 million, being funded by the GTF. The remaining \$120.75 million has been invested by municipalities, either through their own means or by accessing funds from other sources. The table below shows the spending leveraged by category. For every \$1 invested from the GTF, additional funds averaging \$0.81 were leveraged. Community Energy projects account for the greatest leveraging amount of \$3.22 for every \$1 invested.

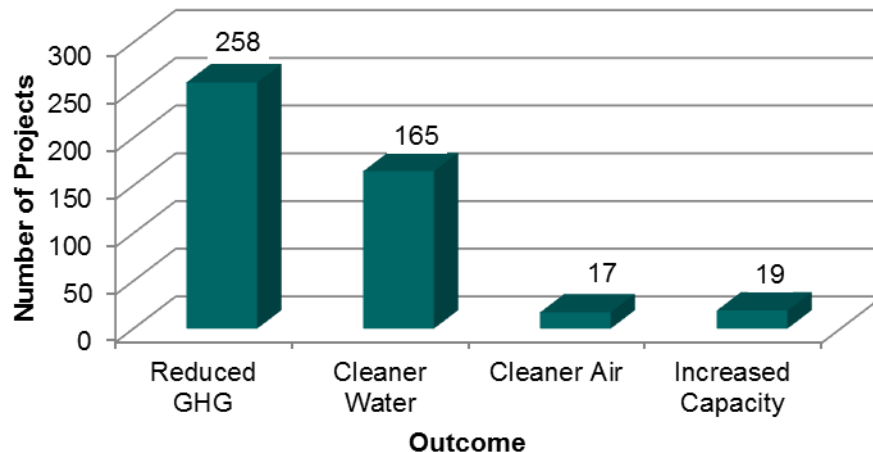
#### Spending Leveraged (For every \$1 in GTF)



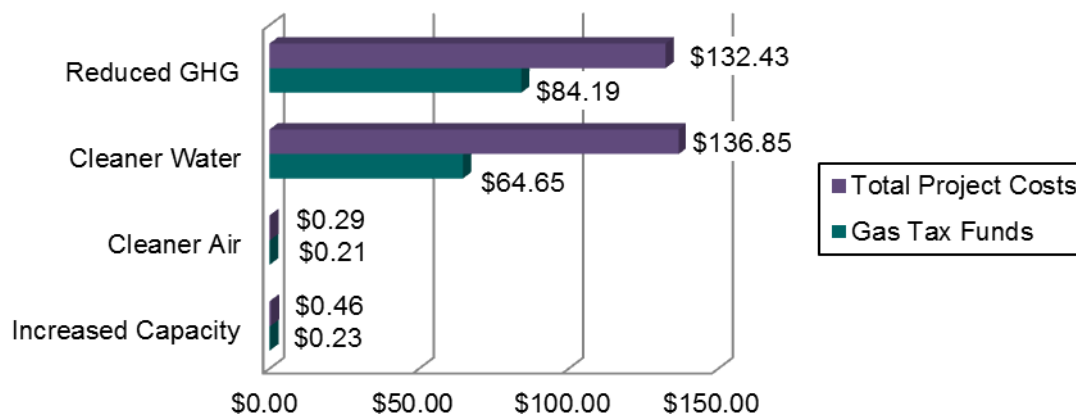
### 2.3.3. OUTCOME RESULTS

All projects funded through the GTF are required to result in at least one of three environmental outcomes of cleaner air, cleaner water or reduced GHGs, or the capacity building outcome that reinforces a municipality to do long-term planning. Of the 459 completed projects, 56 per cent of projects contributed to reduced GHGs, 36 per cent to cleaner water, 4 per cent to cleaner air and 4 per cent to increased capacity.

#### Number of Projects by Outcome



#### Value of Projects by Outcome (In millions of dollars)



## APPENDIX A – REPORTING FRAMEWORK

For the initial outcomes report, the Ministry established a number of guiding principles to direct the processes of the data gathering and report writing. These principles were continued for the second report as well as this report.

### Guiding Principles:

- This report focuses on projects reported as completed from January 1, 2013 to March 31, as well as outcomes on 34 projects that were completed between 2009 and 2012 but were considered as non-reporting in the previous outcomes report.
- Municipalities that did not submit an outcomes report for their completed projects are classed as “non-reporting” for the purposes of this report; however, they will still be required to provide this information to the Ministry.
- For each project, this report identifies both the GTF funds used on the project and the total project costs. Providing information on total project costs is intended to provide context for the scale of the projects and the portion supported by the GTF.
- When reporting the amount of GTF funding for projects, the dollar value reported is either the municipality’s requested amount to be allocated to the project (on its IIP) or the actual costs, whichever is lower.
- The work completed is not prorated based on the amount of GTF funding used for the project. (I.e. GTF covered 50 per cent of a \$5M, 10 kilometres road project. The report will reflect \$2.5M GTF and 10 kilometres).
- Each project is counted once in a project category and sub-category based on the primary intent of the project.
- Information on immeasurable general project benefits is summarized in each project category section.
- Mandatory indicators are quantifiable to the extent possible and provide results that are immediately measurable.
- The same unit of measure for each indicator is used in reporting for ease of aggregation.
- Mandatory indicators are aggregated to provide a province-wide total and facilitate reporting at a national level.
- Attribution issues, risks and assumptions will be clearly stated including non-reporting municipalities and significant incomplete projects.

The process in which the Ministry undertook to complete the report was as follows:

- The Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) created by Infrastructure Canada is the base information source guiding the creation of the indicators, reporting principles and the report itself.
- Each project category has identified mandatory and “additional” indicators – those that must be reported and those that “may” be reported depending on availability of data and capacity of recipient to report.
- For each project category an indicator table was created. Each table identifies a list of project sub-categories and corresponding local mandatory and additional indicators, allowing the Ministry to aggregate information to provide province-wide results.
- For each completed project, a municipality is required to provide information for each of the local mandatory indicators based on the results of its respective project(s). If data is available and there is local capacity, additional indicators will also be encouraged to be completed.
- Municipalities were sent questionnaires for each project that they report as complete on their MAER. Municipalities were required to fill out one questionnaire for each completed project, even if there were two completed projects in the same category.
- Once the Ministry receives the completed questionnaires, the data is compiled into a spreadsheet for aggregation.
- Based on the data provided, results were disseminated and provided in the outcomes report by: project results, program results, financial results, outcome results, and regional results.