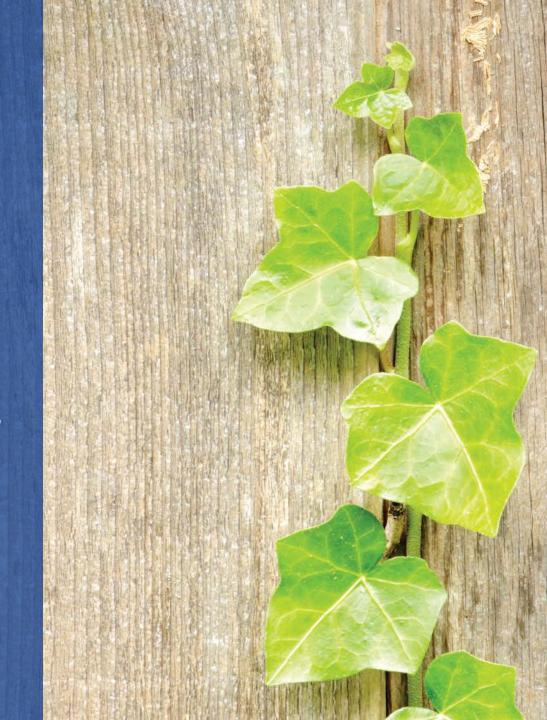


Township of Armour

Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Final Report August 26, 2020



# Contents

	Page
Chapter I: Executive Summary	3
Chapter II: Background to the Review	6
Chapter III: Current State Assessment	11
Chapter IV: Key Themes	30
Chapter V: Organizational Design	33
Chapter VI: Service Based Opportunities for Consideration	39
Chapter VII: Process Based Opportunities for Consideration	43
Appendix A – Municipal Services Profiles	

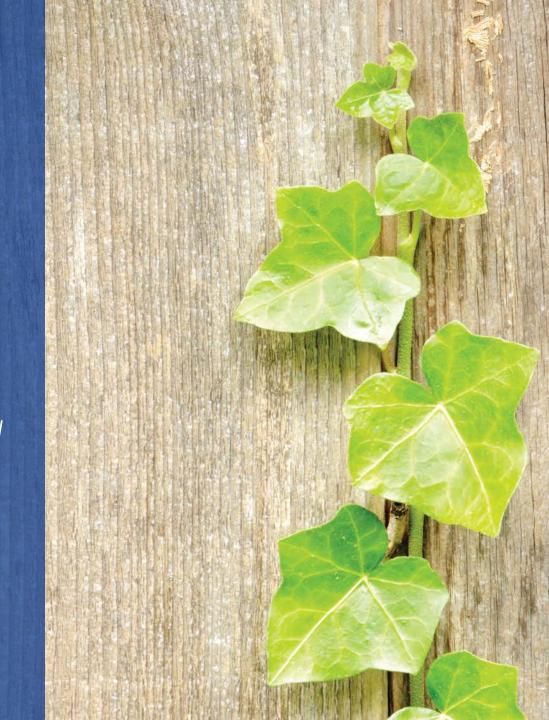




Township of Armour

Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Chapter I – Executive Summary



# **Executive Summary**

KPMG LLP ("KPMG") has been retained by the Township of Armour (the "Township") to undertake a review of the Township's services and organizational structure. 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 as well as an objective review of the Township's organizational structure, 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 April 21, 2020. The Township of Armour (the 'Township") engaged KPMG LLP ('KPMG') to assist in an objective evaluation of current service offerings provided by the Township as well as an objective review of the Township's organizational structure, 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, organizational structure, internal processes, service levels and associated costs and funding; and
- Summarizing the results of our analysis and presenting potential opportunities to the Township.

### **B.** Key Themes

During the course of our review, a number of common themes emerged with respect to the Township, its services, workflow processes, and organizational structure:

- The majority of the Township's municipal services are either mandatory in nature (i.e. required by legislation) or essential. The Township involvement in traditional and discretionary services are minimal which therefore, limits Council's ability to reduce the overall municipal levy;
- Consistent with municipal best practices, the Township appears to be making good use of shared service agreements to deliver various municipal services;
- There appears to be satisfaction among the community stakeholder groups engaged as part of the review;
- The current complement of services provided by the Township and the organizational structure in place to deliver those services is consistent with similarly sized municipalities;



# **Executive Summary**

#### **B.** Key Themes

During the course of our review, a number of common themes emerged with respect to the Township, its services, workflow processes, and organizational structure:

- The Township's operating costs associated with service delivery appear to lower or consistent with similarly sized municipalities; and
- A number of the Township's processes may benefit from a shift away from manual processes and the implementation of the use of technology.

### C. Service-Focused 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.

### D. Acknowledgement

We would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation provided by staff of the Township and community stakeholders that participated in the development of the service profiles and the service delivery and organizational 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.





Township of Armour

Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Chapter II – Background to the Review



#### **Terms of Reference**

The terms of reference for our engagement were established in KPMG's engagement letter dated April 21, 2020. The Township of Armour (the 'Township") engaged KPMG LLP ('KPMG') to assist in an objective evaluation of current service offerings provided by the Township as well as an objective review of the Township's organizational structure, 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, organizational structure, 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-Treasurer-Adminstrator to confirm the terms of the review including the objectives, deliverables, methodology and timeframes.
- KPMG provided Township Council with a presentation on April 28th, 2020 to provide an overview of the project including the objectives, deliverables, methodology and timeframes.

Current State Assessment and Workflow Review

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;



#### **Project Methodology**

Current State Assessment and Workflow Review (Continued)

- 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.
- As part of the current state assessment, the Township identified three community organizations for the purpose of discussing the Township and the services
  provided. KPMG held meetings with the Three Mile Lake Association, the Almaguin Highlands Chamber of Commerce and the Katrine Community Centre. Each
  group was asked to provide their thoughts with respect to municipal service delivery and provided with an opportunity to provide insight in potential changes for the
  Township.

Review of Current Service Delivery Models and Organizational Structure

- 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 Clerk-Treasurer, key processes were mapped out, analyzed and reviewed to ensure compliance. Those processes included:
  - Resident complaints
  - Payroll processing
  - · Accounts Receivable

- Budget
- Purchasing
- Building Permits

- Property taxation
- Accounts Payable
- Bylaw Enforcement
- KPMG reviewed the current organizational structure of the Township with the intention of identifying any potential organizational structure changes consistent with similarly sized municipalities as well as to be consistent with municipal common/best practices.



#### **Project Methodology**

Comparisons and Opportunities/Service Delivery and Organizational Options

- Discussions were held with the Clerk-Treasurer 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 listed:
  - Single tier municipalities
  - Similar population and households

- Located in Northern Ontario and more specifically, the Parry Sound District
- Typical and/or historical comparators
- Based on those consideration listed above, the following municipalities were chosen for comparative purposes:

Municipality	Population <sup>1</sup>	Households <sup>1</sup>	% of Seasonal Residents
Armour	1,414	1,080	44%
Perry	2,454	1,676	38%
Strong	1,439	922	34%
Nipissing	1,707	1,051	33%
Magnetawan	1,390	1,698	63%
McKellar	1,111	1,580	65%

- 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).
- Discussions were held with municipal staff 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.



#### **Project Methodology**

#### Reporting

- A draft report was provided to the Clerk-Treasurer-Administrator on July 31st, 2020. Upon receipt of comments from the Township, KPMG incorporated the edits into
  the final report.
- The opportunities and final report were then presented to Council during an open meeting of Council on September 8, 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 Armour. KPMG has not and will not perform management functions or make management decisions for the Township of Armour.

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 Armour nor are we an insider or associate of the Township of Armour 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 Armour and are acting objectively

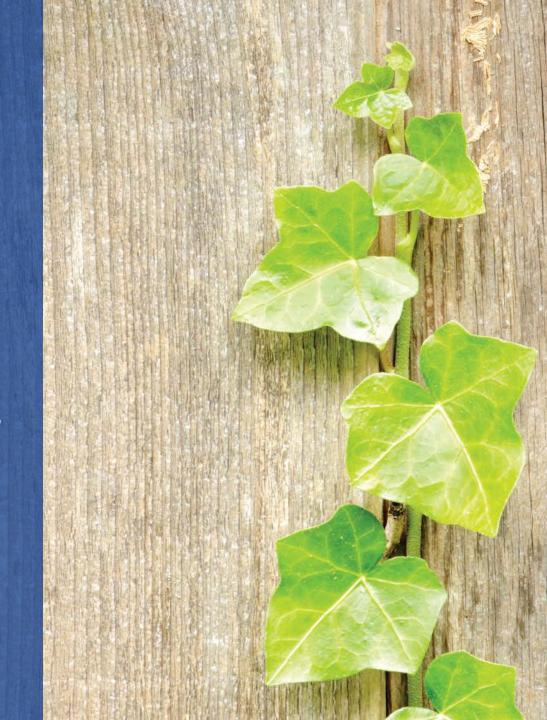




Township of Armour

Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

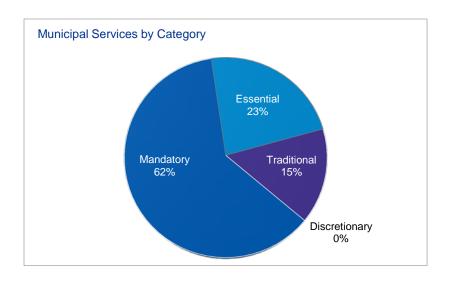
Chapter III – Current State Assessment

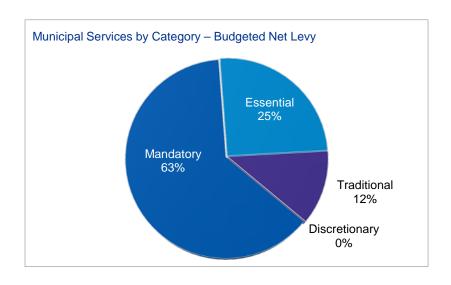


#### A. Municipal Services

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.





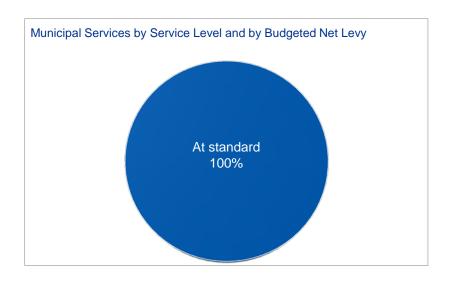


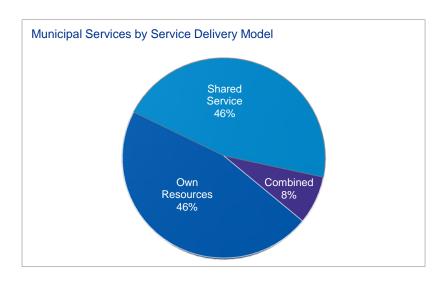
#### A. Municipal Services

A representation of the service based on the Township's service level (at, above or below standard) and the basis for the Township's delivery of the service (mandatory, essential, traditional, other discretionary) is provided on the left. Service level standards reflect legislated service level standards or, where no legislated standard exists, service level standards enacted by municipalities of comparable size and complexity.

The second chart 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 services services where the Township has entered into some form of a shared service arrangement to provide municipal services; and
- Combined services where the Township delivers a service with the use of own resources and third party service providers.







#### B. Financial Overview

#### **Operating Expenditures**

Over the past five years, the Township's operating expenditures (excluding amortization) have increased by approximately \$430,000 (\$2.5 million in 2015 vs. \$3.0 million in 2019), representing an average increase of 4.2% over that period of time. All expenditure categories grew with an average change ranging from 2.7% (materials and external transfers) to 50.0% (rents and financial expenses). The Township's largest expenditure category was wage and benefits and these expenditures grew by an average of 4.1% for the years reviewed. Contracted services grew by an average increase of 5.3% and 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 2.7% 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	\$1,138,934	\$1,197,145	\$1,291,514	\$1,211,739	\$1,327,891	+4.1%
Interest on long term debt	\$323	\$3,414	\$19,148	\$20,121	\$21,191	+5.2%*
Materials	\$438,637	\$541,241	\$517,343	\$517,262	\$474,874	+2.7%
Contracted services	\$631,876	\$762,850	\$847,428	\$789,298	\$762,492	+5.3%
Rents and financial expenses	\$10,151	\$11,477	\$8,989	\$9,605	\$29,135	+50.0%
External transfers	\$309,652	\$320,776	\$329,688	\$328,200	\$344,008	+2.7%
Total expenses	\$2,529,573	\$2,837,083	\$3,014,110	\$2,876,225	\$2,959,564	+4.2%

<sup>\* -</sup> exclusion of 2015 and 2016 given the increase in interest costs



#### B. Financial Overview

#### **Funding Sources**

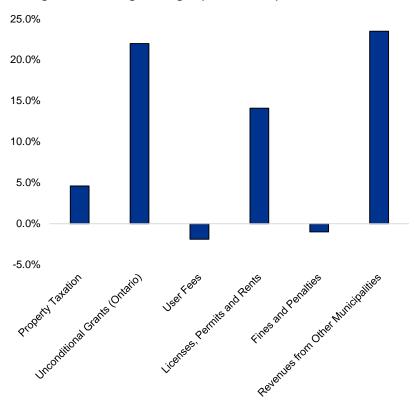
For the 2019 fiscal year, the Township of Armour generated and received revenues of \$5.8 million. Of that total, the Township's local funding sources (defined as taxes and user fees) accounted for \$2.9 million and represented 50.3% of total revenue. Property tax revenues (own purpose taxation) has increased on an average of 4.6% for the years between 2015 to 2019. Over the same time period, user fee revenues decreased on an average of 1.9%.

Unconditional grants provided to municipalities by the Province of Ontario, increased by an average of 22% over the past five years with a significant increase between 2018 and 2019 where the Township received \$1.1 million in unconditional 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 14.1% meanwhile fines and penalties related revenues decreased by an average of 1.0%.

Consistent with service delivery model utilized by the Township, revenues received from other municipalities has increased by an average of 23.5% over the past five years.

#### Funding Source Average Changes (2015 to 2019)





#### B. Financial Overview

#### **Financial Indicator Analysis**

In order to provide additional perspective on the Township's financial performance, 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.
- 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)).



#### 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

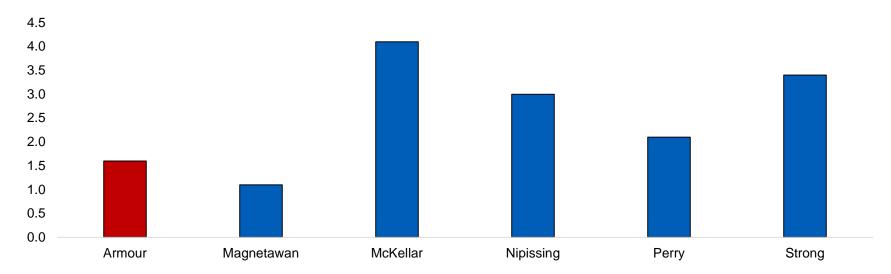
Vulnerability

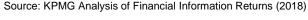
#### **FORMULA**

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







#### 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**

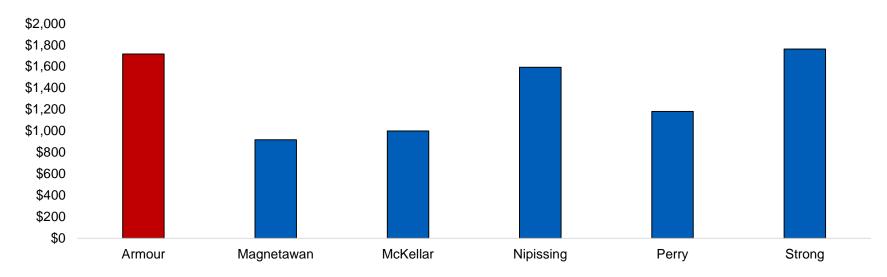
Sustainability ✓
Flexibility
Vulnerability

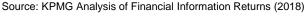
#### **FORMULA**

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







#### 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**

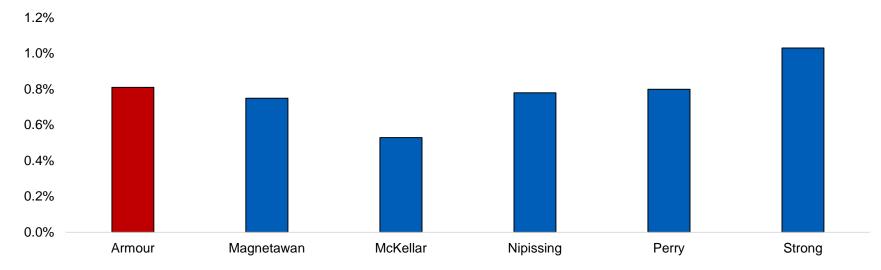
Sustainability
Flexibility
Vulnerability

#### **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.





#### 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

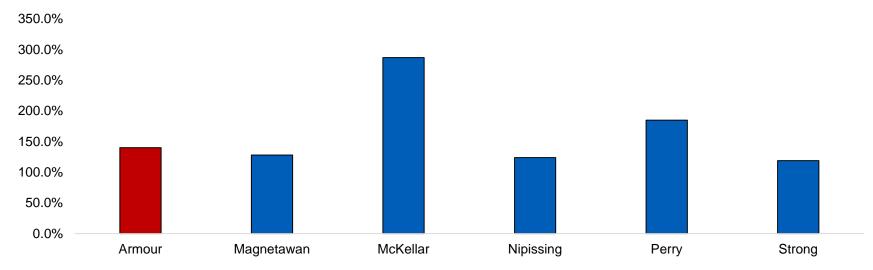
Vulnerability

#### **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.





#### **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

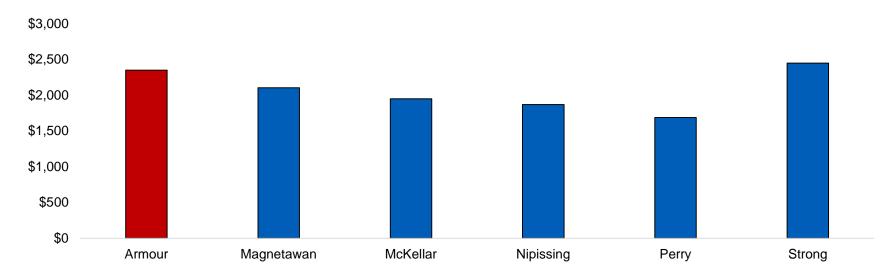
✓
Vulnerability

#### **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.





#### 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

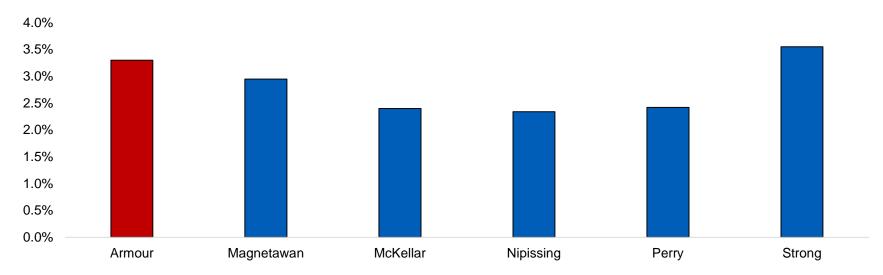
Vulnerability

#### **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.





#### **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

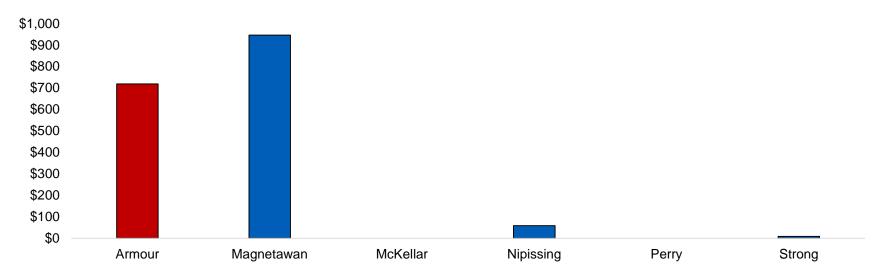
✓
Vulnerability

#### **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





#### 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 general incremental revenues in the future.

#### **TYPE OF INDICATOR**

Sustainability
Flexibility

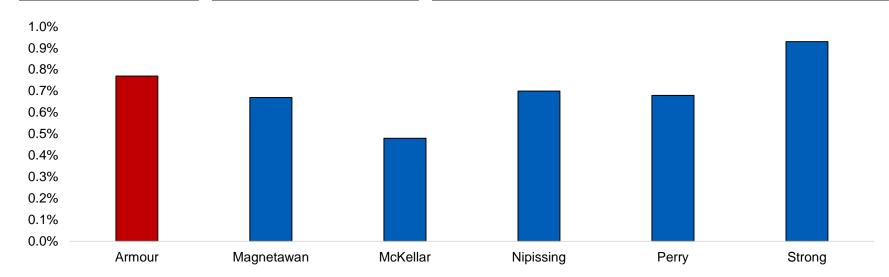
✓
Vulnerability

#### **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).





#### 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

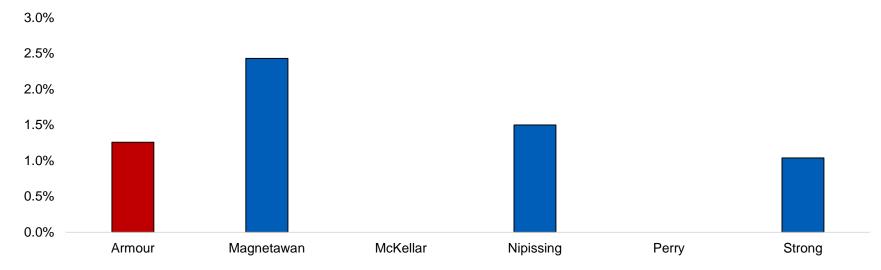
✓
Vulnerability

#### **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





#### 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

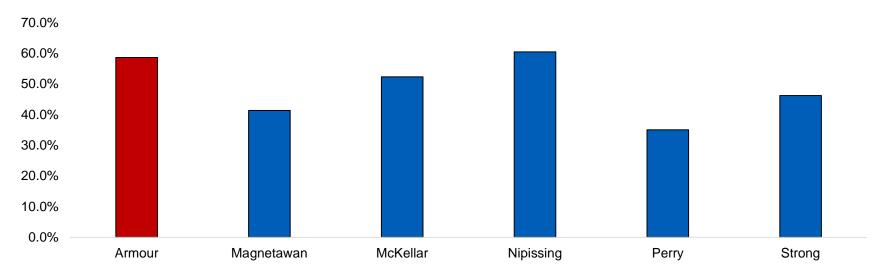
✓
Vulnerability

#### **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.





#### **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

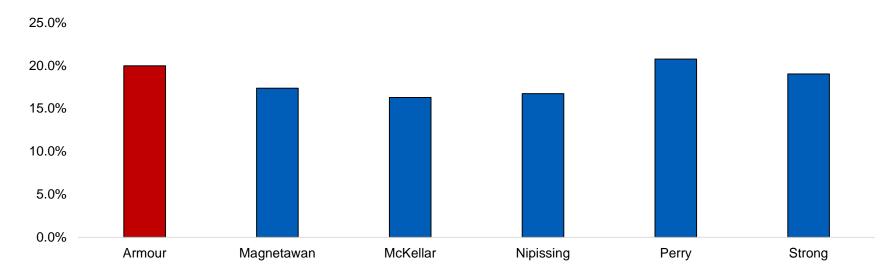
Vulnerability

#### **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.





#### 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

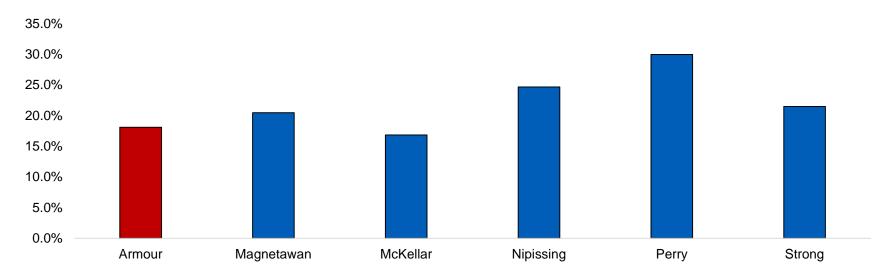
Vulnerability

#### **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.





### C. Jurisdictional Analysis

Service	Indicator		Comparator Municipalities			
		Armour	Low	High	Average	
General Government	Operating costs per household	\$569.53	\$407.54	\$752.17	\$533.08	
Protective Services	Police – Operating costs per household	\$389.97	\$250.49	\$459.01	\$333.31	
	Fire – Net operating costs per household	\$146.72	\$98.48	\$333.16	\$185.79	
	Building Services – Net operating costs per household	\$58.00	\$25.81	\$92.16	\$61.02	
	Bylaw Enforcement Services – Net operating costs per household	\$53.28	\$17.01	\$73.53	\$38.57	
Transportation Services	Road maintenance operating costs per lane kilometre	\$3,380	\$6,878	\$19,453	\$11,325	
	Winter control maintenance operating costs per lane kilometre	\$980	\$593	\$926	\$696	
	Transportation – Operating costs per household	\$548.35	\$532.80	\$1,281.56	\$805.92	
Recreation and Culture Services	Recreation Services – Net operating costs per household	\$173.50	\$110.72	\$447.66	205.76	
	Recreation Services – Cost recovery through non-taxation revenues	15.9%	2.4%	19.9%	9.1%	
	Recreation Facilities – Net operating costs per household	\$91.99	\$24.23	\$193.23	104.72	
	Recreation Facilities – Cost recovery through non-taxation revenues	25.4%	0.8%	41.8%	14.8%	
	Parks – Operating costs per household	\$26.25	\$0.53	\$175.90	\$50.67	
	Library – Operating costs per household	\$47.96	\$4.74	\$74.45	\$38.46	
Planning and Development Services	Planning and Development – Net operating costs per household	\$76.07	(\$1.51)	\$35.05	\$14.80	

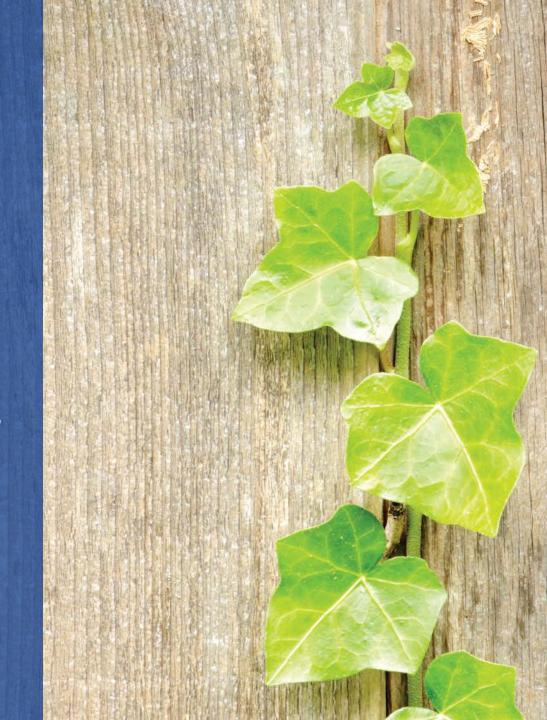




Township of Armour

Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Chapter IV – Key Themes



# Key Themes

During the course of our review, a number of themes emerged concerning both positive aspects of the Township and areas of potential improvements which we have summarized below:

1. The majority of the Township's municipal services are either mandatory in nature (i.e. required by legislation) or essential. The Township involvement in traditional and discretionary services are minimal which therefore, limits Council's ability to reduce the overall municipal levy

As part of the review process, KPMG developed municipal service profiles with the objective of identifying and categorizing all municipal services that the Township is involved in. All of the municipal services were categorized into one of four categories defined in a previous chapter of the summary report. Based on the application of the methodology, 85% of the Township's services fall into the categories of mandatory and essential. Further to this, the balance of the Township's services (15%) were defined as traditional whereas the services provided by the Township are consistent with similarly sized municipalities. Furthermore, the traditional services provided by the Township are currently being provided through shared services agreements which is considered to be municipal best practice and more cost effective for municipalities to share the costs of providing a service.

The Township does not provide for any municipal services that could be categorized as discretionary. Despite the absence of discretionary services, the Township still has the potential to increase upon its effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery based on the opportunities identified later within the report.

In addition to examining the rationale for service delivery, the Township's services were subjected to a second categorization as part of the service profile development. Township services were analyzed to determine whether or not each service was being delivered below, at or above standard. Based on the service profiles developed, the entirety of the Township's services can be considered to be at standard based on KPMG's analysis of those services.

2. Consistent with municipal best practices, the Township appears to be making good use of shared service agreements to deliver various municipal services.

Based on a survey conducted by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 92% of Ontario's municipalities participate in some form of a shared service arrangement. Municipalities participate in shared service agreements for a variety of reasons but the most common reasons are: to reduce operating costs, adopt a more strategic approach to addressing infrastructure needs (share the cost of an asset), and increasing capacity to provide a service.

Beyond creating an inventory of categorized municipal services, the development of the municipal service profiles included how the Township provides service whether using their own resources, making use of third party service providers and/or the use of a shared service agreement. Based on KPMG's analysis, 46% of the Township's services are delivered through shared service agreements including but to not exclusive to fire services, recreation, solid waste management, economic development and land use planning.

Similar to the rationale for service delivery, the Township's high level of participation in shared services limits the potential to reduce operating costs.



## Key Themes

During the course of our review, a number of themes emerged concerning both positive aspects of the Township and areas of potential improvements which we have summarized below:

3. There appears to be satisfaction among the community stakeholder groups engaged as part of the review

The Township identified stakeholder groups to be engaged as part of the review. In general, all stakeholder groups appear to have good working relationships with the municipality, do not perceive to have any issues regarding communications/interactions with the Township, and appear to be satisfied with the level of service provided by the Township. There appears to be a higher level of satisfaction with respect to the Township's services associated with the maintenance of the Township's road network in particular winter maintenance.

There also appeared to be an acknowledgment that the majority of the issues/challenges that they believe to be facing the community are outside of the Township's ability to address. The stakeholder groups consistently mentioned that access to reliable and adequate internet services is a challenge but all recognize that the Township may not have the ability to address this.

Overall, it would appear that the Township is responsive to the needs of the community.

4. The current complement of services provided by the Township and the organizational structure in place to deliver those services is consistent with similarly sized municipalities

Based upon the comparative analysis, the Township's complement of services is consistent with similarly sized municipalities. In our development of the service profiles, there does not appear to be services that are only being delivered by the Township. Similarly, municipalities of similar size structure themselves in what can be categorized as a function organizational structure model. This is also consistent with the Township's peer group.

5. The Township's operating costs associated with service delivery appear to lower or consistent with similarly sized municipalities

Beyond examining the complement of services provided by the Township, KPMG also performed comparative analysis focusing on the operating costs and revenues associated with service delivery. 15 service based indicators were developed and 60% of the indicators placed the Township either below or at the comparator average. While the Township had indicators that were above the average, two of those indicators were related to the cost recovery associated with the delivery of a service – this would be considered to be positive for the Township.

6. A number of the Township's processes may benefit from a shift away from manual processes and the implementation of the use of technology.

KPMG conducted a series of workshops with Township staff with the objective of breaking down various municipal processes into the individual worksteps required to complete a task. In many cases, it appears that the Township uses more manually based processes such as maintaining records in binders and/or books versus making use of technology. Shifting away from manual worksteps within processes provides the Township with the ability to potentially free up capacity to address other organizational needs as well as reducing potential risk and/or duplication of work efforts.

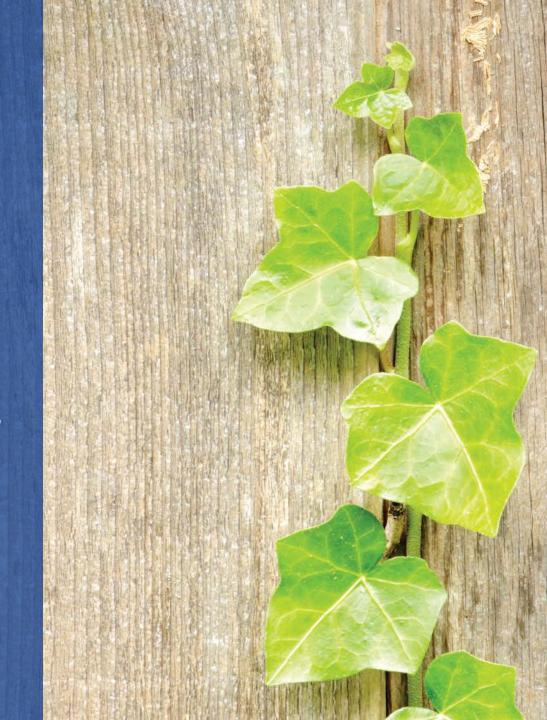




Township of Armour

Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Chapter V – Organizational Design



# Organizational Design

### **Organization Types Comparison Chart**<sup>1</sup>

ORGANIZATION TYPE	Advantages	DISADVANTAGES	Use When
FUNCTIONAL  A functional structure is organized around major services/activity groups  Ex: finance, Clerk, planning	<ul> <li>Knowledge sharing within unit</li> <li>High functional specialization</li> <li>Efficiency &amp; economies of scale</li> <li>Standardization</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited decision making capacity</li> <li>Communication across functions is difficult</li> <li>Coordination across functions is difficult</li> <li>Less responsive to end user needs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Single line of business</li> <li>Common standards are required</li> <li>Highly regulated</li> <li>Core capability is based in functional expertise or economies of scale</li> </ul>
PRODUCT/PROGRAM  A product structure is organized around products or programs  Ex: Corporate Services, Community Services	<ul> <li>Speed of product development cycle</li> <li>Product excellence</li> <li>Product diversification</li> <li>Operating freedom</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Duplication of effort</li><li>Lost economies of Scale</li><li>Multiple customer points</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Product features are competitive advantage</li> <li>Multiple products for separate market segments</li> <li>Short product life cycles</li> </ul>
CUSTOMER  A customer structure is organized around market segments or specific customers  Ex: specific urban areas	<ul><li>Customization</li><li>Relationship building</li><li>Solutions not just products</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Knowledge sharing is limited</li> <li>Duplication of effort</li> <li>Lost economies of Scale</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Buyers/customers have power</li> <li>Customer knowledge is a competitive advantage</li> <li>Rapid customer service is key</li> <li>Rapid product cycles are key</li> </ul>
GEOGRAPHIC  A geographic structure is organized around physical location  Ex: Amalgamated and/or annexed municipalities	<ul> <li>Responsive to regional customer needs</li> <li>Relationship building</li> <li>Selective centralization-decentralization</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mobilization &amp; sharing resources is difficult</li> <li>Sharing knowledge is difficult</li> <li>Multiple points of contact for clients</li> <li>Internal competition for resources</li> <li>Client relationships belong to who?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Smaller efficient scale exists</li> <li>High cost of transport</li> <li>Just-in-time delivery is critical</li> <li>Need to locate close to supply source</li> </ul>





# Organizational Design

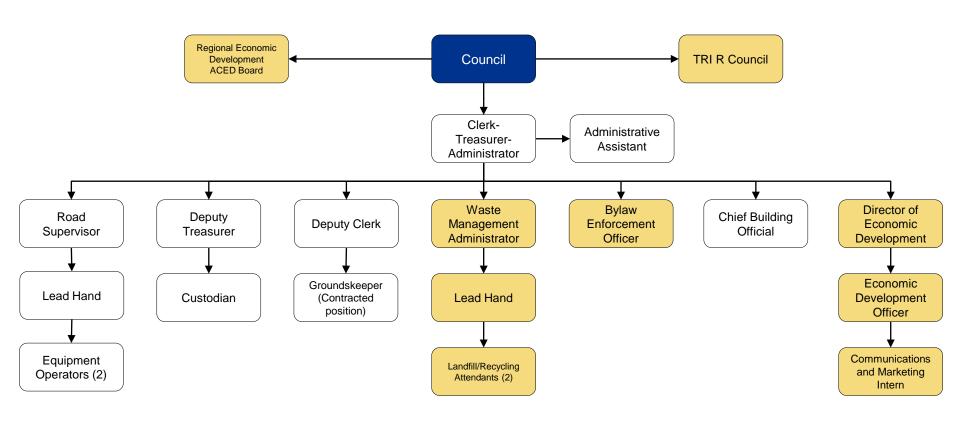
### **Organization Types Comparison Chart**<sup>1</sup>

ORGANIZATION TYPE	Advantages	DISADVANTAGES	Use When
Process A process structure is organized around major processes	<ul> <li>Process excellence</li> <li>TQ (total quality)</li> <li>Cycle time reduction</li> <li>Continuous Improvement</li> <li>Easy measurement</li> <li>Cost reductions</li> </ul>	Coordination between processes is often difficult	<ul><li>Short product life</li><li>Rapid development cycles</li><li>Cost reduction is critical</li></ul>
Matrix  Matrix organizations are typically designed so that the "Front" of the organization faces the customer and the "Back" of the organization is product facing.	<ul> <li>Single point of interface for customer</li> <li>Cross selling</li> <li>Value-added systems &amp; solutions</li> <li>Product focused</li> <li>Multiple distribution channels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Internal competition for resources</li> <li>Price disagreements</li> <li>Customer needs disagreements</li> <li>Marketing belongs</li> <li>Conflicting metrics</li> <li>Complex accounting</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Multiple product lines and multiple market segments</li> <li>Global customers</li> <li>Competitive advantage is in combined customer and product excellence</li> </ul>



# Organizational Design

### **Current Organizational Design**

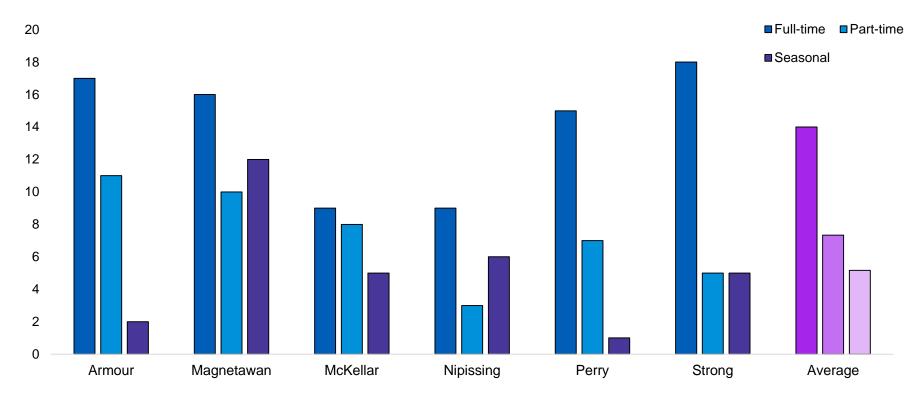




# Organizational Design

#### **Comparative Staffing Analysis**

The following chart is the comparative analysis of the Township's staffing levels and the comparator group. Based on the analysis performed, the Township's staffing levels are relatively consistent with the comparator group. While the Township's full-time staffing levels appears to be higher than the average, the Township has 11 full-time equivalents ('FTEs") but has reported 17 FTEs because 6 FTEs associated with the delivery of shared services are counted as Township employees. Based on that distinguishing matter, the Township's FTEs are the median with the comparator group and below the comparative average.



Source: KPMG Analysis of Financial Information Returns (2018)



## Organizational Design

#### **Organizational Structure Analysis**

For the purposes of the reader, the current organizational structure for the Township could be categorized as a functional model whereas the Township is organized around major services/activity groups. This organizational structure is consistent with similarly sized municipalities. Functional models bring the following advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages	Disadvantages				
Knowledge sharing within unit	Limited decision making capacity				
High functional specialization	Communication across functions is difficult				
Efficiency & economies of scale	Coordination across functions is difficult				
Standardization	Less responsive to end user needs				

Based on our analysis of the Township's organizational structure, the number of opportunities for change with respect to the organizational structure appear to be limited. The following items provide the rationale as to why there appear to be limited opportunities for structural change:

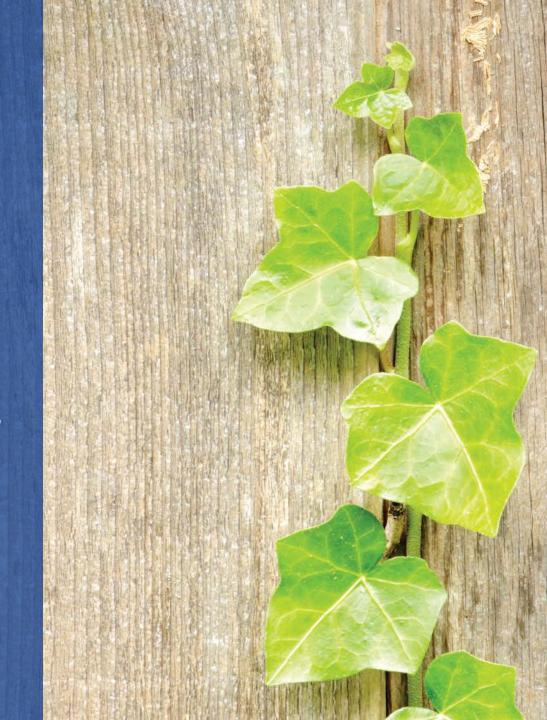
- The current organizational structure and direct reports to the Clerk-Treasurer-Administrator is consistent with optimal organizational structure based on the nature of the services and reporting lines; and
- The Township's organizational structure is consistent with similarly sized municipalities.





Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Chapter VI – Service Based Opportunities for Consideration



This section presents the opportunities identified during the course of the service delivery and organizational 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.



Nature of the Opportunity	Opportunity	Rationale	Anticipated Benefit
Operating Efficiency	Explore the potential of increasing the frequency of tendering.	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, the information shared with KPMG indicates that the Township may not be tendered as frequently as they could be. Instead of a formal tender process, the Township undertakes an informal approach to tendering whereas current costs are benchmarked against municipal peers and overall contract costs are monitored by the Clerk-Treasurer-Administrator  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
Service Level Adjustment	Explore the potential of reducing the number of allowable garbage bags at the municipal landfill site	Each year, eligible residents (registered residential property owners) are issued a landfill pass card. The landfill cards provide access to residents to the landfill site and allow residents to dispose of up to 40 bags of residential waste annually. Any additional bags are charged for at \$3 per bag. An emerging trend in the municipal sector is a shift to reduce the amount of residential waste allowed for disposal in an effort to have residents utilize other streams of waste management. Typically, municipalities approach a change in solid waste management on an incremental basis (e.g. moving from two bags weekly to one bag weekly to one bag bi-weekly over time). To the extent the Township may want to approach a change in residential waste, the allocated 40 bags per year could be incrementally reduced to 26 bags per year which would align with 1 bag of waste every two weeks.	Potential capacity gains



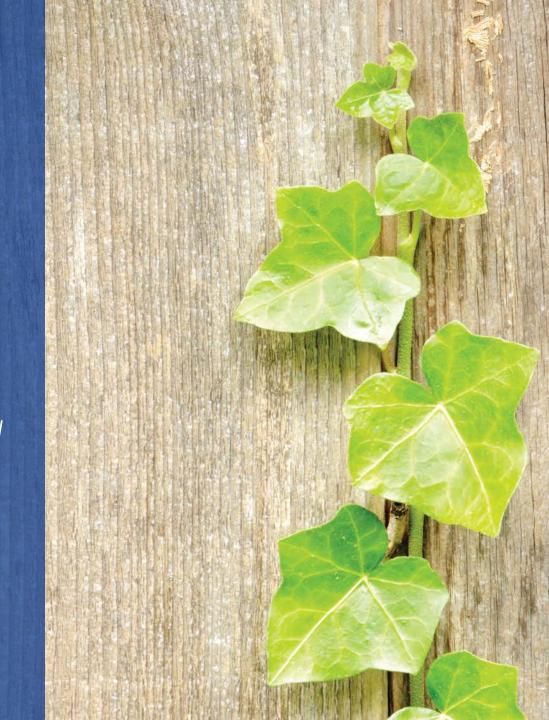
Nature of the Opportunity	Opportunity	Rationale	Anticipated Benefit
Alternate Service Delivery	Explore the potential of sharing building services with neighbouring communities	Based on information shared during the course of the review, the Township previously shared building services with another municipality. The Township may wish to explore the potential of sharing the service with another partner municipality to maximize the capacity of the resource while sharing the costs associated with the provision of the mandatory service.	Enhanced decision-making and service delivery





Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Chapter VII – Process Related 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

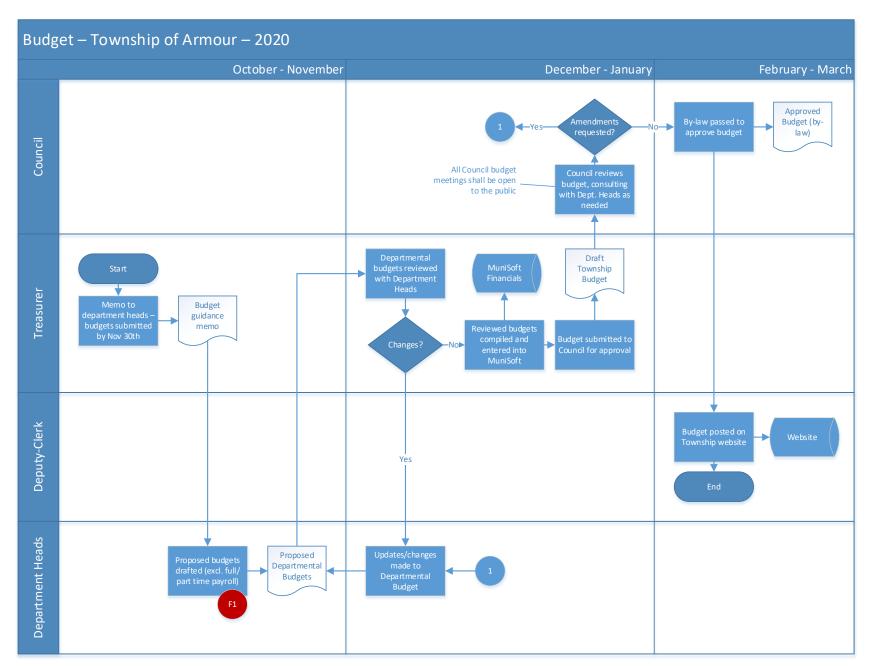


Litigation risk, consisting of potential areas where the Township's processes may expose it to risk, including areas where existing measures to mitigate risk are considered insufficient

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.

Please note that the implementation of any and/or all of the process based opportunities may be limited with respect to the size of the organization, the ability to invest in technology and/or access to information technology support and services.

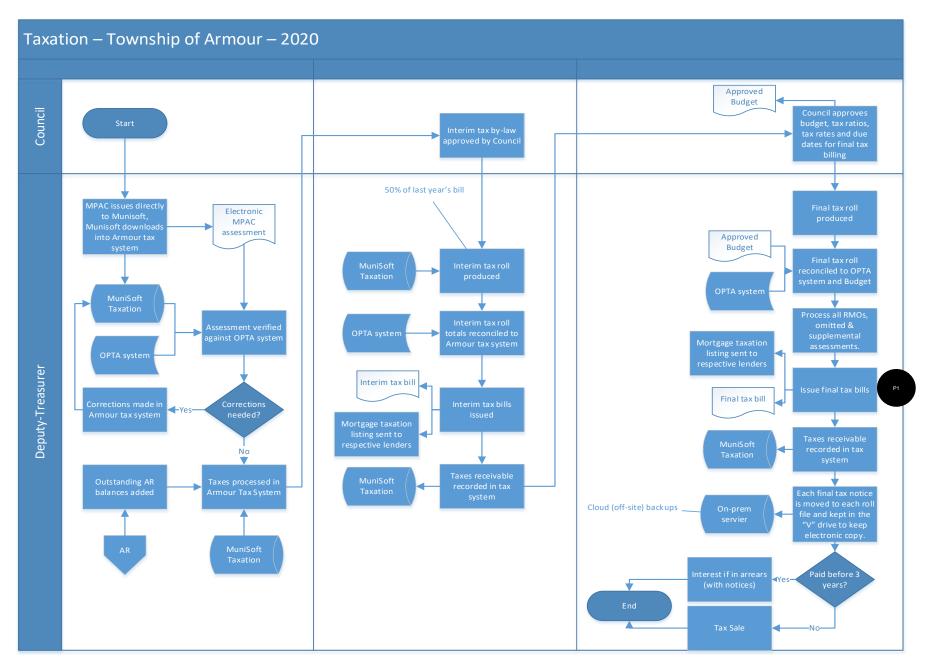






Issue	Potential Course of Action		
As described above, Department Heads prepare a preliminary budget based on the prior year. While necessity of spend within each line-item is carefully considered, there are limited "look back" activities performed with respect to operational efficiencies. For example, Key Performance Indicators are not regularly calculated and assessed against available benchmarked data (such as comparative municipalities).	<ul> <li>A key part of budgeting is a "look back" to ensure that budget is aligned to performance. Basic KPIs for each department should be determined and monitored to allow for:</li> <li>Benchmarking and "right sizing" against publicly available data, such as FIR data for comparative municipalities</li> <li>Tracking of performance trends, such as improvements in performance which can be used as a tool by management to cascade better practices across the organization; and</li> <li>Monitoring of declining performance to ensure that budget increases are not in response to additional waste or inefficiencies.</li> </ul>		

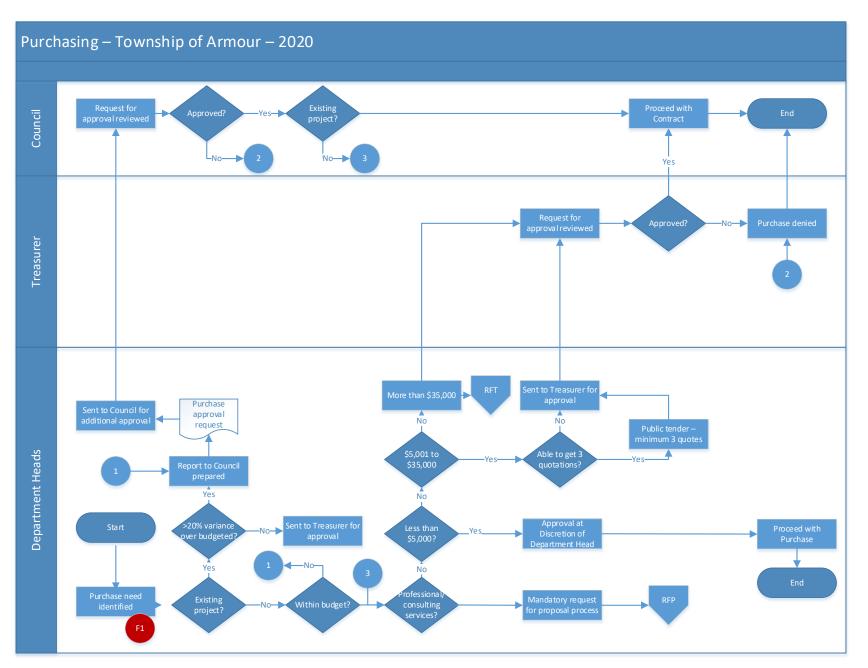






Issue	Potential Course of Action		
All property tax bills are currently manually prepared and sent by mail. This results in additional time and postage costs incurred by the Township.	Allow users to receive bills electronically through email or "epost" through Canada Post. System generated emails can be produced that will send user's their bills electronically reducing costs associated with post and the time required to prepare and mail the bills.  Note: The Township may not be in a position to fully implement this opportunity as a result of access/usage to information technology services and support within the community.		



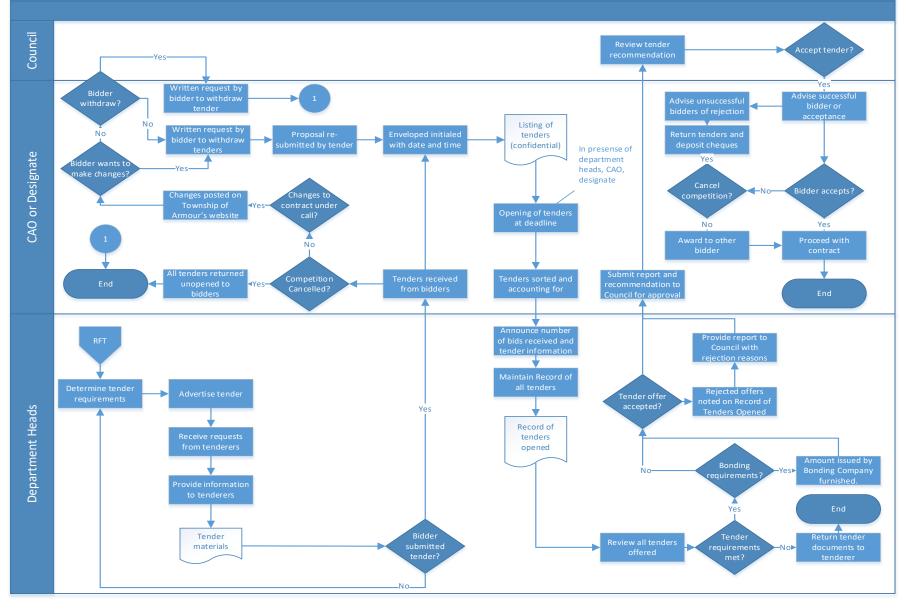




	Issue	Previous Potential Course of Action			
F1 are by P	A Purchase Requisition (PR) is the internal process of obtaining approval for an expenditure. Currently, the Township does not require a PR, or any formal approval outside of the annual budgeting process, for purchases under \$5,000 (except for professional services).  While the amount spent may be within budget, no single employee should have the authority to commercially bind the Township without a second set of eyes; furthermore, a lack of PR approval increases the risk of inappropriate or fraudulent use of funds, in small amounts.	The Township should consider requiring a Purchase Requisition for each expenditure. To ensure an efficient process, the existing ERP Information System should be used to "workflow" the PR, enabling a quick digital approval from the designated second-level authority. The individual approving the PR should be senior to, and independent of, the department which is requesting the purchase, such as the Deputy Treasurer or Treasurer.			



#### Purchasing – Procedures for Requesting Tenders – Township of Armour – 2020

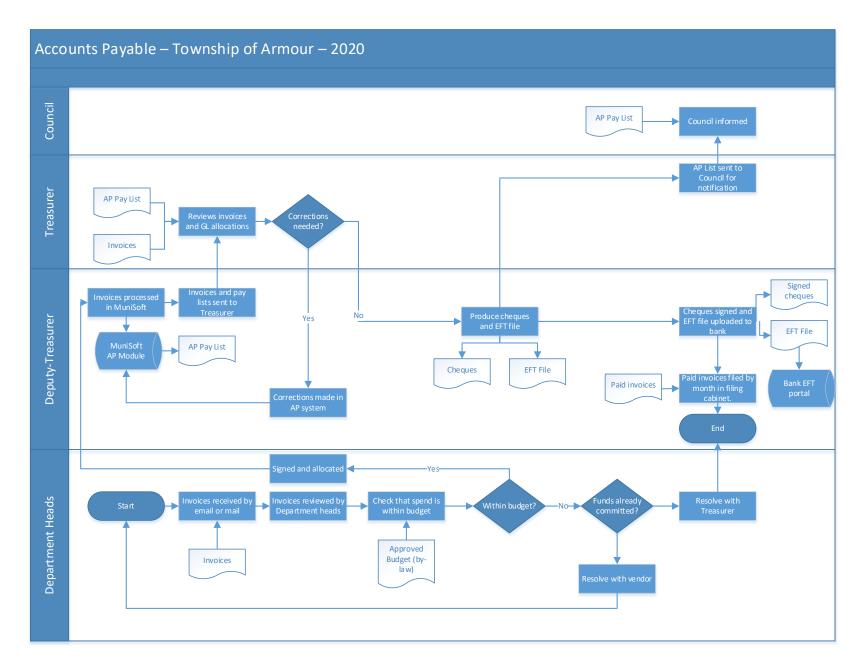




#### Purchasing – Procedures for Requesting Proposals – Township of Armour – 2020 Council Yes Written request by Sealed Enveloped Advise successful CAO or Designate No No Listing of idder wants to proposals Bidder accepts? (confidential) Written request by Yes Submit report and recommendation to Council for approva Yes **Department Heads** for proposals Proposal materials In presense of department



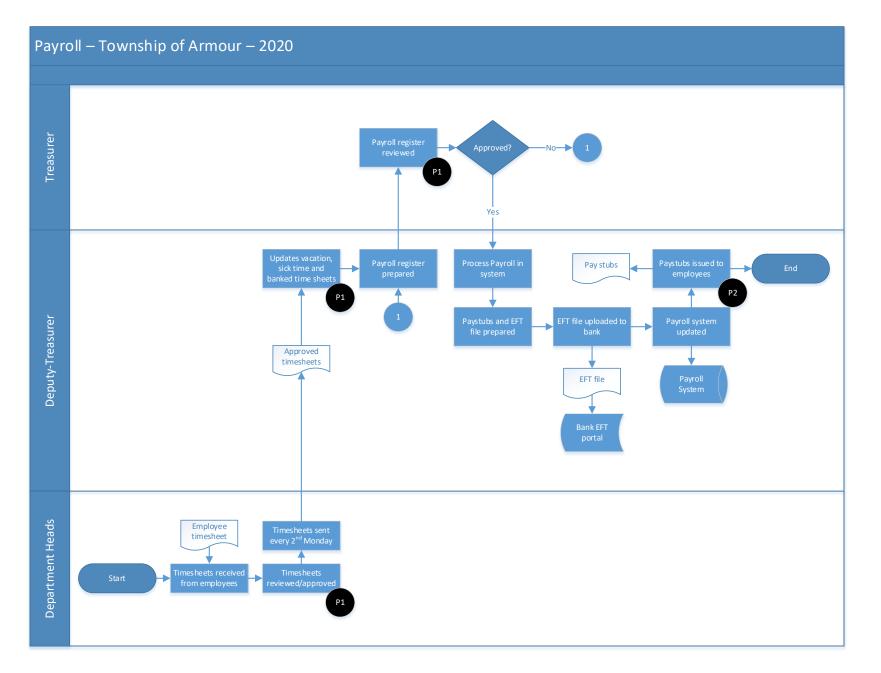
heads, CAO, designate





# Accounts Receivable – Township of Armour – 2020 AR Listing Invoice Deputy-Treasurer Creditee is Paid within 30 Past due notice No AR Listing Department Heads Administrative Assistant AR Listing



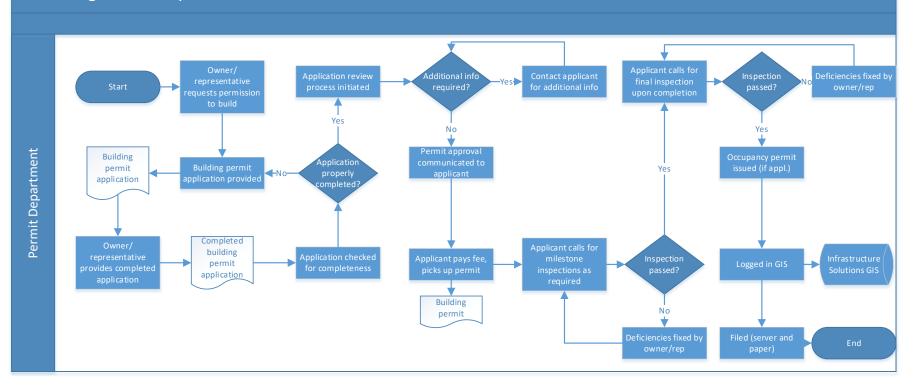




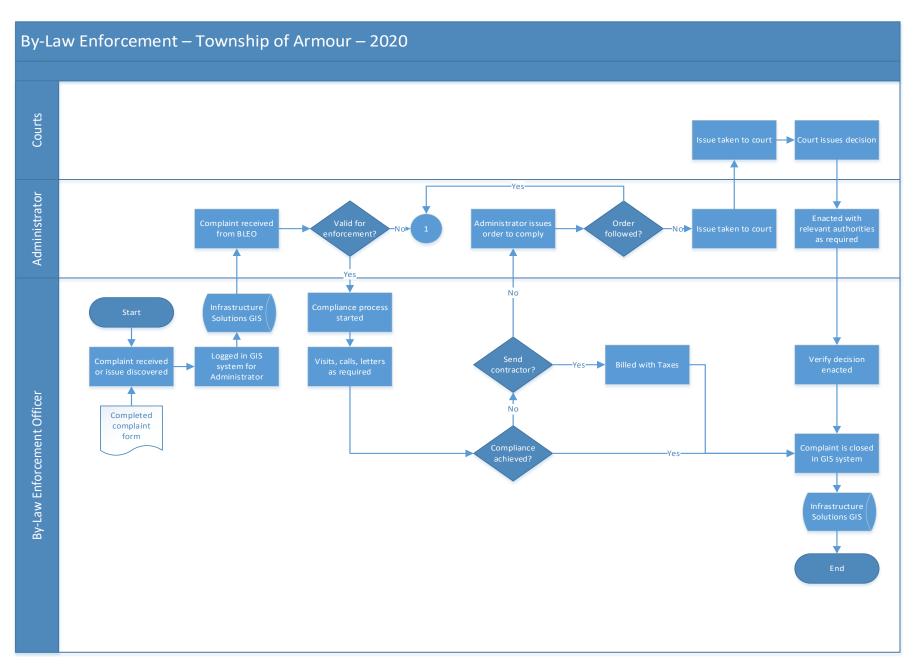
	Issue	Previous Potential Course of Action
P1	The Town's payroll process in heavily paper based with exception reports and payroll registers printed after every version. This results in numerous pages of information that is incorrect or requires updating after review	Consideration should be given to using and saving only electronic versions of payroll information. Electronic signatures can be developed and used for approvals. Saving in printing costs as storage space requirements would also result albeit small given the volume of paper produced by the Township.
P2	It was noted employees are provided a choice on a manual vs. electronic pay stub. The dual process followed creates additional work for the finance group.	All employees should be provided with an electronic pay stub to ensure one process is followed and to allow for a reduction in the use of paper in the printing of the pay stubs.  Note: The Township may not be in a position to fully implement this opportunity as a result of employees who do not possess email addresses.



#### Permitting – Township of Armour – 2020









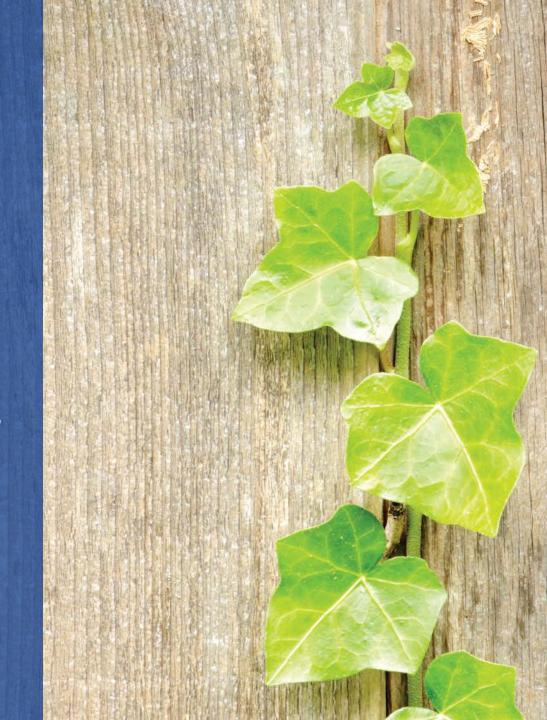
### Resident Complaints – Township of Armour – 2020 Administrator Letter/email to Dept. Head with response Department Head Letter/email response Administrative assistant Completed Complaint received complaint form?



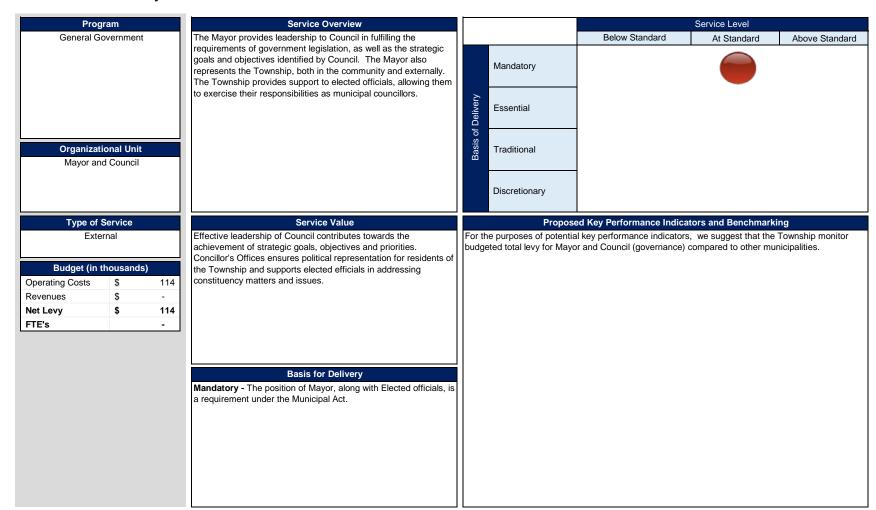


Municipal Service
Delivery and
Organizational Review

Appendix A – Municipal Service Profiles



#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Mayor and Council



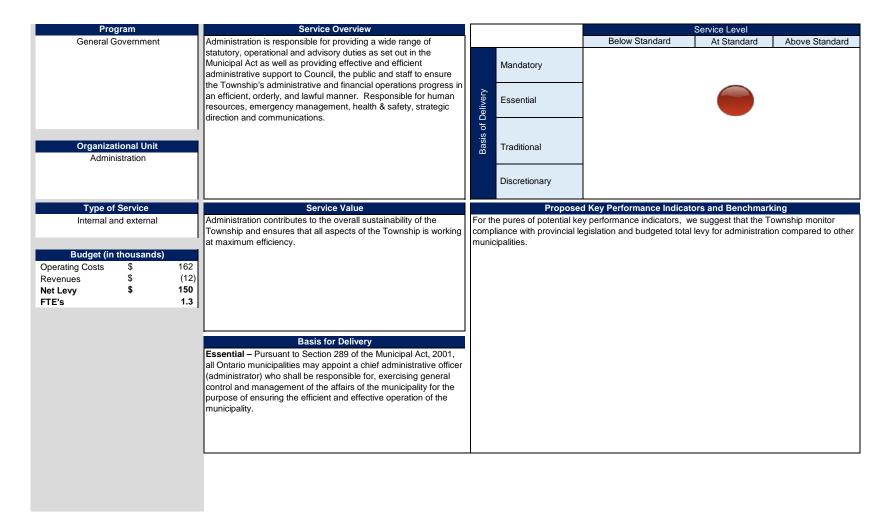
#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Mayor and Council

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.	<ul> <li>(1) Leadership of Council</li> <li>(2) Advocacy and promotion of the Township</li> <li>(3) Political representation, including resolution of constituency matters and issues</li> <li>(4) Administrative and clerical support</li> </ul>
		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		Delivery Model	Operatin	g Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs
Council	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	114,075	\$ -		\$ 114,075	0.0
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
							\$ -	
Total			\$	114,075	\$ -		\$ 114,075	-

#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Administration



#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Administration

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Township Council Township Employees Third parties involved in transactions with the Township Third parties receiving 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 informed decision-making     Other levels of government
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(1) Strategic planning & analysis (2) Implementation of Council's decisions (3) Ratepayers satisfaction with services provided (4) Government reporting
Primary Delivery Model	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	Own resources - The function of Administrator or CAO is predominantly provided through the Township's own resources

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Administration

	Basis for Delivery Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)				
Sub-Service/Process		Delivery Model	Operating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue	Net Levy Requirement	FTEs
Share of General Government budget	Essential	Own Resources	\$ 162,141	\$ (11,886)	\$ 150,255	1.3
Total			\$ 162,141	\$ (11,886)	\$ 150,255	1.3

#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Clerks

Program	Service Overview			Service Level	
General Government	The Township's Clerk's function fulfills the statutory requirements		Below Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
	as outlined within the Municipal Act as well as the services necessary to support efficient and effective governance. This includes the preparation and distribution of meeting agendas and minutes and attendance in meetings to provide support for both	Mandatory			
	Council and committees. The Clerk is also responsible for the oversight of municipal elections every four years.	Essential Joseph Traditional			
Organizational Unit Clerks		Traditional			
		Discretionary			
Type of Service	Service Value	•	sed Key Performance Indica		
Budget (in thousands) Operating Costs \$ 179 Revenues \$ (3) Net Levy \$ 176 FTE's 1.3	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 Council operates in an accountable and transparent manner.		al key performance indicators, egislation and budgeted total		
	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.				

#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Clerks

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Township Council Township employees Eligible voters and candidates every four years Residents of the Township
	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.	(1) Clerical support for Council meetings (2) Administrative support (3) Recording of all Council meetings (4) Records management (5) Municipal elections (6) MFIPPA
	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	Own resources - The function of Clerk s provided through the Township's own resources

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Clerks

	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process			Operating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Share of General Government budget	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$ 178,536	\$ (2,500)		\$ 176,036	1.3		
Election (less transfers to reserves - \$4,262)	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$ 738	\$ -		\$ 738	0.0		
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
						\$ -			
Total			\$ 179,274	\$ (2,500)		\$ 176,774	1.3		

#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Finance

# Program General Government - Finance Program General Government Organizational Unit Finance

# Finance provides financial leadership, planning, advice, guidance (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. Finance is also responsible for the development of the Township's budget, oversees the preparation of the Township's financial statements and Financial Information Return ('FIR') and managing the Township's investments and debt.

Service Overview

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

#### Type of Service

Internal and external

Budget (in thousands)						
Operating Costs	\$	183				
Revenues	\$	(125)				
Net Levy	\$	58				
FTE's		1.3				

#### Service Value

Finance contributes to financial sustainability and flexibility by undertaking financial planning and analysis in connection with municipal decisions and strategies.

#### 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".

#### Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking

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 municipalities.

#### Municipal Service Profile General Government - Finance

Profile Component	Definition	
	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Township Council
Direct Client		Township Employees
Direct Client		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	Residents who benefit from the financial decision-making
	the service output directly.	Other levels of government
	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(1) Financial planning & analysis includung budgeting
Service Output		(2) Property taxation
Gervice Output		(3) Financial transaction processing
		(4) Financial reporting
		Own resources - The function of Treasurer is predominantly provided through the Township's own
Primary Delivery Model	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a	resources
	combination of delivery models may be used.	

Municipal Service Profile General Government - Finance

		Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery		Operati	ng Costs	١	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs	
Share of General Government	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	182,663	\$	(125,235)		\$ 57,428	1.3	
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
Total			\$	182,663	\$	(125,235)		\$ 57,428	1.3	

### **Municipal Service Profile Public Works - Roads**

# Program Public Works Organizational Unit Roads Type of Service

External

Budget (in thousands)

\$

\$

860

851

5.0

(9)

**Operating Costs** 

Revenues

Net Levy

FTE's

### Service Value The Township's Public Works function contributes towards the overall delivery of public works functions, including transportation and environmental services in a manner that ensures public health and safety in Armour. Public Works also contributes

**Service Overview** 

The Roads Department maintains municipal roads and bridges,

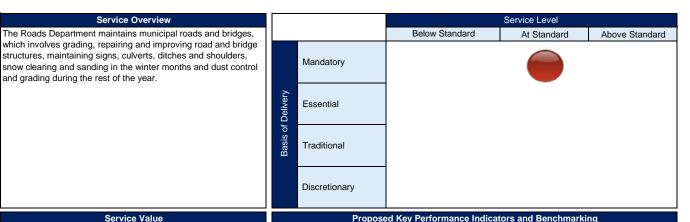
structures, maintaining signs, culverts, ditches and shoulders,

and grading during the rest of the year.

towards the community's economic development by ensuring the supporting services are provided on a reliable and cost effective and cost effective basis.

### **Basis for Delivery**

Mandatory – Section 44(1) of the Municipal Act establishes the Township's responsibility to keep highways or bridges under its iurisdiction "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.



The potential performance indicators for this profile would be monitoring performance against its internal service level standards in order to ensure compliance with the established service level standards and operating costs per lane kilometre.

### Municipal Service Profile Public Works - Roads

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Users of the Townshop's road network Pedestrians using the Township's sidewalk network  Township's sidewalk network
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Township residents and other parties that benefit from effective transportation (e.g. individuals requiring ambulance services)
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	<ul> <li>(1) Winter roads maintenance</li> <li>(2) Summer roads maintenance</li> <li>(3) Roadside maintenance</li> <li>(4) Bridge maintenance</li> <li>(5) Sidewalk maintenance</li> <li>(6) Fleet maintenance</li> </ul>
I Primary Delivery Model		Own Resources - The Township's roads operations is delivered predominantly with the use of its own resources.

Municipal Service Profile Public Works - Roads

						Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Operating Costs		Non-Taxation Revenue				Net Levy equirement	FTEs			
Roads	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	859,621	\$	(9,000)		\$	850,621	5.0			
								\$	-				
								\$	-				
								\$	-				
								\$	-				
								\$	-				
								\$	-				
				•				\$	-				
Total			\$	859,621	\$	(9,000)		\$	850,621	5.0			

# **Municipal Service Profile**

# **Solid Waste Management**

# Program Public Works

### **Organizational Unit**

Solid Waste Management

### Service Overview

The Township provides access to a waste disposal site. The site operates on two seasonal schedules - the winter schedule which consists of five days of operating hours (Thursday to Monday) from the hours of 11:00 to 5:00 and a summer schedule where the days remain the same with an additional hour in the morning (10:00 to 5:00). Armour manages the landfill for three municipalities, Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls. Armour and Ryerson do not have curbside collection for garbage, but Burk's Falls does. The Landfill can only receive waste which is produced within the three municipalities.

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

### Type of Service

External

Budget (in thousands)							
Operating Costs	\$	426					
Revenues	\$	(267)					
Net Levy	\$	159					
FTE's		3.5					

### Service Value

Solid waste management contributes towards the environmental health of the Township by ensuring the effective \ collection and disposal of residential and non-residential waste/garbage received at landfill sites. This provides public health protection to residents by effectively managing solid waste contaminants. Open landfill management contributes towards the environmental health of the Township by ensuring the safe and effective longterm disposal of solid waste.

### 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.

### Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking

The potential performance indicators for this profile would be monitoring compliance with legislation, diversion rate and operating costs per household.

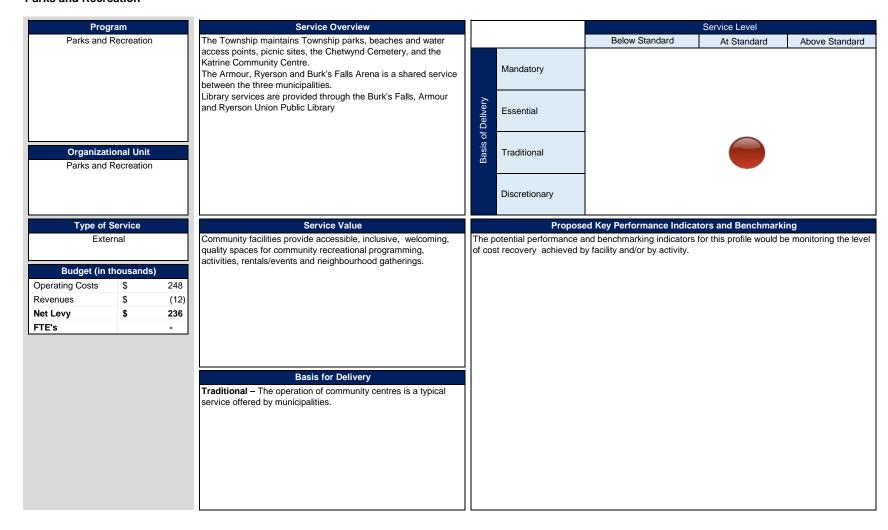
# Municipal Service Profile Solid Waste Management

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residential and non-residential users of waste management facilities
Undirect Client	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) Operation of the waste disposal site
		Combined - Garbage and recycling collection are performed by external service provider Waste Management, operation of the landfill is performed by the Township.

Municipal Service Profile Solid Waste Management

			Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Оре	rating Costs		Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs	
TRI R Waste Management	Essential	Shared Service	\$	346,995	\$	(183,750)		\$ 163,245	0.0	
Armour's Environmental Services	Essential	Own Resources	\$	79,123	\$	(83,537)		\$ (4,414)	3.5	
								\$		
								\$		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
								\$ -		
Total			\$	426,118	\$	(267,287)		\$ 158,831	3.5	

### Municipal Service Profile Parks and Recreation



# Township of Armour Municipal Service Profile Parks and Recreation

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	<ul> <li>Residents of the Township who access community facilities</li> <li>Residents of the Township who participate in community events and programs</li> </ul>
Undirect Client	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents and visitors
		(1) Access to recreational facilities
		(2) Community events and activities
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(3) Library operations
		(4) Museum operations
		(5) Facility maintenance (indoor and outdoor)
		Shared service - Recreational services are provided through shared service agreements.
I Primary I Jelivery Model	How the service is predominantly delivered, recognizing that a combination of delivery models may be used.	

Municipal Service Profile Parks and Recreation

			Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Op	perating Costs	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Arena	Traditional	Shared Service	\$	90,823	\$ -		\$ 90,823	0.0		
Summer Program	Traditional	Own Resources	\$	3,500			\$ 3,500	0.0		
Parks	Traditional	Own Resources	\$	44,000			\$ 44,000	0.0		
Community Centre	Traditional	Own Resources	\$	18,200			\$ 18,200	0.0		
Historical Society/Museum	Traditional	Own Resources	\$	33,000	\$ (12,000	)	\$ 21,000	0.0		
Library	Traditional	Shared Service	\$	57,994	\$ -		\$ 57,994	0.0		
							\$ -			
							\$ -			
							\$ -			
							\$ -			
Total			\$	247,517	\$ (12,000	)	\$ 235,517	-		

# **Municipal Service Profile Fire Services**

Prog	gram		Service Overview				Service Level	
Public P	rotection		The Fire Department is responsible for ensureing the health and	11		Below Standard	At Standard	Above Standard
	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 Township of Ryerson, Village of Burk's Falls and Township of Armour. The		services focusing on three areas: education, prevention and suppression. Fire services are currently shared by the Township		Mandatory			
	Burk's Falls & District Fire Department provides fire services for the Township. A composite staffing model is used, with a Fire Chief and Deputy Fire Chief/Fire Prevention Officer supported by volunteer fire fighters and radio operators.	f Delivery	Essential					
	ional Unit		Basis of	Traditional				
					Discretionary			
Type of	Service		Service Value		Propos	ed Key Performance Indica	ators and Benchmark	ing
Exte		(3	The Fire Department seeks to promote a safe community through public education and prevention and the deployment of resources when required.	to the	m. Given the relations	nisters the service. The Tow hip where the Township doe nce indicators and benchman	s not play a role in the	overall operation
<u> </u>	\$	218						
Onerating Costs	Ψ	2.0						
	\$	(1)						
Revenues	\$ \$	(1) 217						
Operating Costs Revenues Net Levy FTE's	\$ <b>\$</b>	(1) <b>217</b>						

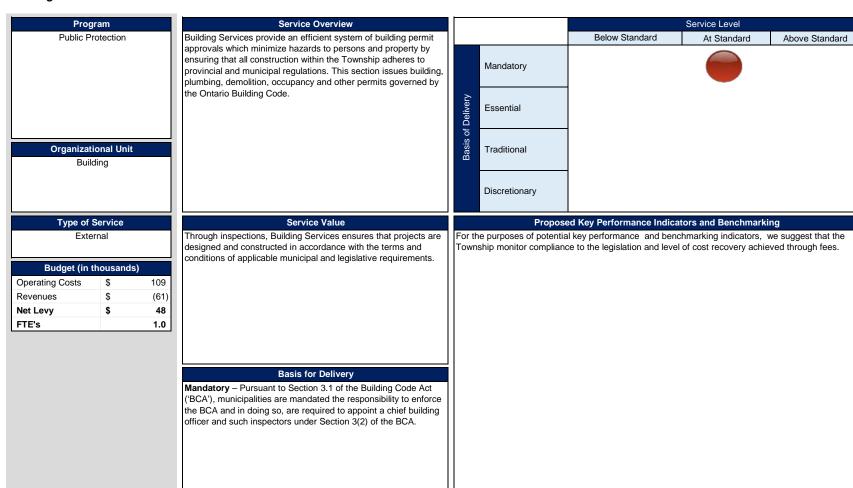
# Municipal Service Profile Fire Services

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	<ul> <li>Residents of the Township who receive fire services</li> <li>Property owners that are subject to fire inspections</li> <li>Third parties (OFMEM) involved in fire and emergency service operations with the township</li> </ul>
	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 Burk's Falls & District Fire Department.

Municipal Service Profile Fire Services

		Financial Information					on (2020 Budget)			
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Operating Costs		Non-Taxation Revenue			Net Levy Requirement		FTEs
Fire	Mandatory	Shared Service	\$	217,948	\$	(1,272)		\$	216,676	
								\$	-	
								\$	-	
								\$	-	
								\$	-	
								\$	-	
								\$	-	
Total			\$	217,948	\$	(1,272)		\$	216,676	-

# Municipal Service Profile Building



# Municipal Service Profile Building

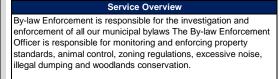
Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Individuals or companies undertaking construction, renovation or other building-related projects that require permits
	A get of position that have fits from a good including without readings	Individuals purchasing homes on the resale market
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Development community
		(1) Reviews of construction plans as part of the building permit issruance process
		(2) Inspections during construction
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	(3) Final occupancy inspections
		Own resources - The Building department, including the Chief Building Official, is provided through the Township's own resources.

Municipal Service Profile Building

	Basis for Delivery Delivery M		Financial Information (2020 Budget)						
Sub-Service/Process		Delivery Model	Ор	erating Costs		Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs
Building	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$	109,257	\$	(61,000)		\$ 48,257	1.0
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
Total			\$	109,257	\$	(61,000)		\$ 48,257	1.0

# Municipal Service Profile By-Law Enforcement

# Program Public Protection Organizational Unit By-Law Enforcement





Type of Service	
Essential	

Buaget (in ti	nousan	as)
Operating Costs	\$	92
Revenues	\$	(37)
Net Levy	\$	55
FTE's		1.0

### Service Value

By-law Enforcement and Property Standards contributes towards health and safety, consumer protection, nuisance control and quality of life. All citizens benefit from the enforcement of by-laws as the result is an increased level of public safety, neighbourhood satisfaction, community pride and an overall positive impact on quality of life.

### Basis for Delivery

Essential – By-law enforcement and property standards contribute towards the health and safety of residents, as well as the protection of property.

### Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking

For the purposes of potential key performance and benchmarking indicators, we suggest that the Township monitor time required to resolve an issue from time of receipt to resolution and level of cost recovery achieved through fees.

## Municipal Service Profile By-Law Enforcement

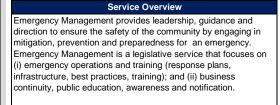
Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Residents lodging complaints with respect to by-law non-compliance     Property owners of residential rental units     Residents of residential rental units licensed by the Township     Animal owners
	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) Trailer licenses (3) Animal licenses
I Primary I Jelivery Model		Own resources - The By-Law Enforcement department is provided through the Township's own resources.

Municipal Service Profile By-Law Enforcement

				Financial Information (2020 Budget)					
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery	Delivery Model	Opera	ting Costs		Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs
By-Law Enforcement	Essential	Own Resources	\$	89,300	\$	(36,000)		\$ 53,300	1.0
Animal Control	Essential	Own Resources	\$	2,860	\$	(1,200)		\$ 1,660	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
								\$ -	
				•				\$ -	
Total			\$	92,160	\$	(37,200)		\$ 54,960	1.0

### Municipal Service Profile Emergency Management

# Program Public Protection Organizational Unit Emergency Management





Type of Service	
Internal and external	

Budget (in thousands)							
Operating Costs	\$	15					
Revenues	\$	-					
Net Levy	\$	15					
FTE's		-					

### Service Value

Emergency Management contributes towards the safety of residents of the community through prevention mitigation and response to community risks and emergencies. In addition, Emergency Management also works to ensure the continuity of municipal services in the event of a disruption, ensuring that physical locations, business practices and continuity of government is maintained during disruptions and emergency events.

### 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.

### 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
Indirect Client	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.	<ul> <li>(1) Emergency response planning</li> <li>(2) Incident management system</li> <li>(3) Traning for municipal personnel and response partners</li> <li>(4) Public education and awareness for residents</li> <li>(5) Emergency operations centre</li> </ul>
I Primary Delivery Model		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 Management	Mandatory	Own Resources	\$ 14,734	\$ -		\$ 14,734		
						\$ -		
						\$ -		
						\$ -		
						\$ -		
						\$ -		
						\$ -		
						\$ -		
Total			\$ 14,734	\$ -		\$ 14,734	-	

# **Municipal Service Profile**

# **Planning & Development**

# Program Planning & Development

### Organizational Unit

Planning & Development

Sel vice Over view
Planning involves the general design of the municipality through the land use planning process. Land use planning enables the municipality to establish goals and objectives for growth and development. Municipal Planning provides general information with respect to current land use issues and undertakes the review and processing of a variety of development applications, Official Plan, Zoning, Subdivision, Lot Control and Site Plans submitted to the municipality. They provide consultative assistance to the public and the development industry on planning-related issues, processing of development applications and the planning legislative process.

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

### Type of Service

External

Budget (in thousands)							
Operating Costs	\$	47					
Revenues	\$	(12)					
Net Levy	\$	35					
FTE's		-					

### Service Value

Planning Services promotes strategic growth and policy through land use planning. Through this process, the interests and objectives of individual property owners are balanced with the interests and objectives of the Township of Armour in alignment with the Provincial Policy Statement.

### **Basis for Delivery**

Mandatory – The Planning Act establishes the responsibility for municipalities to make local planning decisions that will determine the future of their community. The Planning Act also requires municipalities to ensure planning decisions and planning documents are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement.

### **Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking**

For the purposes of potential key performance indicators, we suggest that the Township monitor cost recovery achieved through fees and operating costs per household.

# 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
Undirect Client	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 Officla Plan     Clarifications regarding zone categories and provisions in the Zoning By-Law
		Shared Service - Planning services are provided through the Southeast Parry Sound Planning Board.

Municipal Service Profile Planning & Development

		Delivery Model	Financial Information (2020 Budget)								
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery		Oper	rating Costs	١	Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Planning & Development	Mandatory	Shared Service	\$	46,500	\$	(12,000)		\$ 34,500			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
				·				\$ -			
								\$ -			
Total			\$	46,500	\$	(12,000)		\$ 34,500	-		

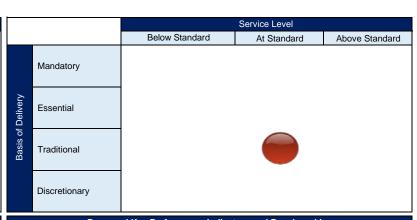
# **Municipal Service Profile**

# **Regional Economic Development** Program Planning & Development

### **Organizational Unit** Regional Economic Development

### Economic Development within the Township of Armour implements economic development strategies and initiatives that will promote and encourage business growth, economic sustainability, and investment within the community. Economic Development is provided in conjunction with ACED (The Almaguin Community Economic Development) which delivers economic development services throughout the Almaguin Highlands Region. The Township of Armour administers Economic Development for 11 partners in the Almaguin Region. Armour takes direction from the ACED Board on how to administer the department.

**Service Overview** 



Type of Service	
External	

Budget (in th	ousar	nds)
Operating Costs	\$	277
Revenues	\$	(257)
Net Levy	\$	20
FTE's		-

### Service Value

Economic development initiatives focus on improving the economic well-being and quality of life for the community by retaining and creating jobs, supporting the development of the community and growing the tax base.

### **Basis for Delivery**

Traditional – The delivery of economic development services is not a legislative requirement for a municipality but municipalities of similar size undertake economic development, either through a economic development corporation or using their own resources.

### **Proposed Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking**

For the purposes of potential key performance indicators, economic development is delivered on a regional basis and therefore, performance indicators and benchmaring are not applicable.

## Municipal Service Profile Regional Economic Development

Profile Component	Definition	
Direct Client	A party that receives a service output and a service value.	Potential investors
	A set of parties that benefits from a service value without receiving the service output directly.	Residents of the Township who benefit from the services provided     Economic development partners
Service Output	The output of a service that fulfills a recognized client's need.	<ul> <li>(1) Linkages between the Township and potential investors</li> <li>(2) Strategic initiatives</li> <li>(3) Financial support</li> </ul>
		Shared Service - Economic development is provded through Planning and Development and is done so with dedicated internal resources, in conjunction with ACED.

Municipal Service Profile Regional Economic Development

		Delivery Model		Financial Information (2020 Budget)							
Sub-Service/Process	Basis for Delivery		С	Operating Costs		Non-Taxation Revenue		Net Levy Requirement	FTEs		
Regional Economic Development (ACED)	Traditional	Shared Service	\$	256,859	\$	(256,859)		\$ -			
Economic Development	Traditional	Share of shared service	\$	20,000	\$	-		\$ 20,000	0.0		
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
								\$ -			
Total			\$	276,859	\$	(256,859)		\$ 20,000	-		



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