The table below shows a summary of legislation from the 2018 BMA Study in relation to what municipalities can do or forms of economic development programs that be used to encourage growth.

Legislation	Summary		
Municipal Act	Subsection 111(1) prohibits municipalities from directly or indirectly assisting any manufacturing business or other industrial or commercial enterprise through the granting of bonuses.		
	Notwithstanding the bonusing rule, subsection 111(2) of the Municipal Act permits, with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs approval, certain financial assistance for the purposes of implementing a community improvement plan that has been adopted under the provision of Section 28 of the Planning Act.		
Planning Act	Section 28 of the Planning Act sets out the authority for municipalities to designate community improvement project areas and adopt community improvement plans. This is done through a legal process involving public notice, a public meeting and the right of appeal. Once approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, a community improvement plan can provide municipalities with broad powers to acquire, hold, clear, lease and sell land in designated areas for the purposes of community improvement.		
	Once a municipality has approved community improvement policies and designated a community improvement project area, it may use the powers afforded through subsection 28(7) to issue grants or loans to registered or assessed owners of lands and buildings within the designated areas.		
Ontario Heritage Act	Section 39 of the Ontario Heritage Act allows municipalities to make grants or loans to owners of heritage designated properties. These grants or loans are to pay for all, or part of, the cost of alteration of the designated property, on terms and conditions established by municipal council.		
Development Charges Act	The Development Charges (DC)Act provides the legal basis for Ontario municipalities to impose growth-related development charges in order to recover some or all of the capital costs of new municipal infrastructure requirements from new development. The services eligible to be funded from this source includes transportation (roads and transit), sewer, water and other services that must be provided to serve residential and non-residential growth.		
	Paragraph 10 of subsection 5(1) of the DC Act permits municipalities to give full or partial exemption for some types of development.		
	In the interest of economic competitiveness and job creation or preservation, many Ontario municipalities have chosen to use this section to wholly or partially exempt new industrial development and larger expansions of existing industrial buildings from the imposition of local development charges.		
	Under subsection 2(7) of the DC Act, municipalities may exempt areas of the municipality from the application of a development charges by-law. Such areas could include a downtown or development area, including community improvement areas under the Planning Act. Municipalities may also adopt area by-		

	laws not including a specific area.		
Bill 56 –	Brownfields are defined by the Province as derelict, dysfunctional or under-used		
Brownfield	industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is		
Statute	complicated by real or perceived contamination. Despite the complexity of		
Amendment Act	developing these properties, they are often in desirable and strategic locations. Redeveloping brownfields means transforming environmentally challenged properties into productive properties. Brownfields are lands on which industrial or commercially activity took place in the past. They may be vacant, underused or abandoned. Brownfields are usually located in strategic areas of the community, with existing transportation, infrastructure and facilities and close to or in the downtown core.		
Section 365.1 of the Municipal Act allows municipalities to adopt a Brow Financial Tax Incentive Program (BFTIP). This is a financing tool that promunicipal property tax assistance to landowners redeveloping brownfie Municipalities offering the tax incentive can apply to the Province to recommatching education property tax assistance to increase the amount of a available to the landowner.			
	Section 365.2 of the Municipal Act establishes the Heritage Property Tax Relief (HPTR) program whereby municipalities may pass a by-law to establish a local HPTR program to provide tax relief (between 10% and 40%) to owners of eligible heritage properties, subject to an agreement to protect the heritage features of their properties. Eligible heritage properties include designated properties under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.		

The table below shows a summary of financial incentives that the City of Greater Sudbury provides to encourage development in the community. Those marked with an \* are included in the 2018 BMA Study.

<b>Business Retention &amp; Expansion</b>	Summary	
Program Items		
<b>Economic Development</b>	The Economic Development department at the City of Greater	
Department	Sudbury is focused on investment attraction, community promotion,	
	improved quality of life and support for local business. The	
(specific programs listed below	department also manages the annual arts and culture grants	
as outlined in the 2018 BMA	process.	
Study)	In addition, provides event support through in-kind or financial	
	contributions to events and festivals in the city.	
- *Company Visitation	City staff regularly visit local companies to ensure that they are	
Program	aware of programs and supports available for business expertise as	
	well as expansion, investment or relocation.	
- *Market Research	Staff use proprietary databases to provide customized research	
	queries for local companies.	
- *Export Development	The City of Greater Sudbury delivers the Norther Ontario Exports	
	Program which assists companies to evaluate their potential for	

	exporting goods and services, and provides support to initiate export market development including trade missions and attendance at
	marketplaces.
- *Regional Business Centre	Provides a one-stop service location for small business expertise at
	every stage of the business cycle. Seminars and workshops are
	provided as well as confidential counselling services.
- *Immigration and	The City of Greater Sudbury works in partnerships with the federal
Workforce Development	government and local post-secondary institutions to support
	newcomers to the community and to identify ways to enhance skills
	and marketability for our population.
- *Primary Health Care	City staff work with medical students and interested physicians and
Provider Recruitment	nurse practitioners to encourage them to locate in Greater Sudbury.

The City of Greater Sudbury provides the following financial incentive programs for development or redevelopment of certain properties or areas. This is outlined on the City of Greater Sudbury's website. Funding for these programs is subject to approval from City Council through the annual Budget process from the annual property tax levy.

Financial	Summary	Funding Available
Incentive		
Program		
Affordable	This plan is a tool to facilitate the development of affordable	Council approved a
Housing	housing units in the City of Greater Sudbury and direct those	one-time funding
Community	units to locations where they will benefit from proximity to	source from the Social
Improvement	public and private facilities and services as well as maximize	Housing Capital
Plan	the use of existing infrastructure.	Reserve Fund for this
		plan in the 2019
		Budget.
Brownfield	This plan helps breathe new life into vacant commercial and	Council approved
Strategy &	industrial properties – otherwise known as brownfields.	funding in 2019
Community	Repurposing them improves the environment, stimulates	Budget (combined for
Improvement	economic development, increases the municipal assessment	Downtown CIP and
Plan	and tax revenue base and makes our city look better.	Brownfield CIP) and
		next nine years for
	Tax Assistance Program: defers or cancels 100% of the	applications received
	municipal and education portion of the property tax	through the 2018
	(education portion subject to Minister of Finance approval)	intake process.
	during the rehabilitation period and development period (up	
	to 18 months). Amount of assistance provided under this	Funding for any
	program varies.	applications received
		after 2018 are subject
	Landfill Tipping Fee Rebate Program: reduces landfill tipping	to Council approval in
	fees from \$72 to \$36 per metric tonne for impacted soil being	future years Budgets.
	removed from a brownfield, as long as it can be used at the	
	City's landfill site. The City will provide approximately	
	\$200,000 in funding under this program annually. The total	

	amount of funding provided to each property is \$40,000.	
	Planning and Building Permit Fee Rebate Program: refunds	
	all or part of planning and building permit fees in the	
	development of a brownfield, after certain performance	
	criteria are met. The City will provide approximately	
	\$350,000 in funding under this program annually. The total	
	amount of funding provided to each property will be \$70,000.	
	amount of funding provided to each property will be \$70,000.	
	Tax Increment Equivalent Grant Program: grants 100% of the	
	incremental increase in the municipal portion of the property	
	tax revenue associated with a project for a period of up to	
	five years. The amount of assistance provided under this	
	program varies.	
Downtown	This plan includes grants and loans to reduce the cost of	Council approved
Community	development and redevelopment in Downtown Sudbury.	funding in 2019
Improvement		Budget (combined for
Plan	The six financial incentive programs are: Tax Increment	Downtown CIP and
	Equivalent Grant Program; Façade Improvement Program;	Brownfield CIP) and
	Planning and Building Fee Rebate Program; Residential	next nine years for
	Incentive Program (per-door grant); Feasibility Grant	applications received
	Program; and Downtown Sudbury Multi-Residential Interest-	through the 2018
	Free Loan Program.	intake process.
		·
		Funding for any
		applications received
		after 2018 are subject
		to Council approval in
		future years Budgets.
Town Centre	This plan is to enhance pedestrian friendly commercial areas	This CIP has one-time
Community	to attract people and new business. Also, to address	funds previously
Improvement	commercial and residential vacancy issues by improving	approved by Council
Plan and	building stock. As well as to rehabilitate older, mixed used	as well as one-time
Incentive	(and preferably multi-storey) building stock and to promote	grant funding from
Programs	the creation of additional residential dwelling units.	AMO for Main Street
		Revitalizations.
	The Town Centre CIP applies to certain properties within the	
	town centres of Capreol, Chelmsford, Levack, Flour Mill,	All other areas are
	Lively, Copper Cliff and Kathleen Street.	subject to Council
		approval of funding in
	The six financial incentive programs are: Tax Increment	future years Budgets.
	Equivalent Grant Program; Façade Improvement Program	
	(50% of estimated cost up to \$15,000 maximum); Planning	
	and Building Fee Rebate Program (up to \$5,000 maximum);	
	Residential Incentive Program (per-door grant); Feasibility	
	Study Grant (up to \$5,000 maximum); and Multi-Residential	
	Interest-Free Loan Program.	