



# CORPORATE ITEMS

As adopted December 7, 2025

# Corporate Items

The Corporate Items Budget includes items which cannot be easily associated with specific departments or are corporate-wide in nature including corporate management assumptions/contingencies, user rate recoveries, Fiscal Strategy and non-levy tax items.

## Net budget by program

<b>Budget (\$000's)</b>	<b>2025 Budget</b>		<b>2026 Budget</b>	
	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Net</b>	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Net</b>
Fiscal Strategy:				
Reserve Management	8,557.4	8,557.4	9,579.8	9,579.8
Investment Management	-	(1,600.0)	-	(1,600.0)
Debt Management	539.0	-	1,471.8	-
Corporate Management	509.8	164.2	497.3	385.2
Recovery from User Rate	(2,921.9)	(2,921.9)	(3,150.0)	(3,150.0)
Non-levy Tax Items:				
Business Improvement Area	40.4	-	-	-
Supplemental Taxes	400.0	(150.0)	400.0	(150.0)
Payments-in-Lieu of Tax	-	(256.0)	-	(256.0)
Tax Adjustments/Losses	-	280.0	-	280.0
Penalties on Taxes	-	(1,395.3)	-	(1,395.3)
<b>Net Budget</b>	<b>7,124.7</b>	<b>2,678.3</b>	<b>8,798.9</b>	<b>3,693.7</b>
<b>Budget Change</b>			<b>1,674.2</b>	<b>1,015.4</b>

## Corporate Management programs

The Corporate Items budget is broken down into four key areas: Corporate Management, Recovery from Rate, Fiscal Strategy and Non-levy Tax Items.

### Fiscal Strategy

This section includes three of the pillars of the Fiscal Strategy:

- Reserve management includes the contributions to capital reserves which primarily supports capital asset management
- Revenue management includes investment income earned on reserve balances in accordance with the Investment Policy Statement
- Debt management includes the principal and interest costs associated with the active or completed construction of capital projects and partially offset by any applicable non-tax levy funding including development charge revenue

The fourth pillar of the Fiscal Strategy is capital planning which is reflected by the 10-Year Capital Plan.

## Corporate Management

Corporate Management includes corporate accounts, salary management and contingency. Corporate accounts include items which typically don't fit in other budgets. Salary management includes retiree benefits, adjustments and actuarial consulting to determine benefits costs once every three years.

## Recovery from User Rate

This reflects the recovery for corporate overhead from water, wastewater, stormwater and building services operations.

## Non-Levy Tax Items

This section includes additional tax revenues and costs which are not part of the Town's regular tax levy. They include:

- Supplemental Taxes reflect additional taxes for growth that reflect changes to the tax roll typically for growth. Aurora includes \$150,000 per year of income in the budget annually. The excess revenue collected will be contributed to the Growth and New Reserve as these funds are additional tax funds relating to growth.
- Payments-in-Lieu of Tax are payments made by the provincial and federal government in lieu of paying property taxes.
- Tax Adjustments/Losses arise from notices and decisions relating to assessments and reassessments of properties within the Town's borders. The adjustments are approved by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), as part of the Ontario Assessment Review Board appeal process. These losses can fluctuate as they may span multiple years.
- Penalties on Taxes are charges of penalties and interest on late or unpaid tax installments. These revenues can fluctuate based on the amount of outstanding tax bills which also includes past due water account balances which are moved to the tax account for collection.

## **Corporate Items support the implementation of the strategic and other key plans**

### **Strategic Plan**

Corporate Items supports the “Leadership in Corporate and Financial Management” guiding principle of the plan as the corporate budgets for Fiscal Strategy elements are included in this Budget.

This Budget includes the contributions of asset management capital reserves supporting the strategic objective to “invest in sustainable infrastructure.”

### **Fiscal Strategy**

The four pillars of the Fiscal Strategy are: Capital Planning, Reserve Management, Debt Management and Revenue Management. This Budget includes items that support the last three through contributions to capital reserves, budget for debt repayment and funding and investment income.

### **Asset Management Plan**

Corporate Items includes the budget for contributions to capital reserves with the largest portion going towards supporting asset management. These contributions are then used in the Capital Budget to fund projects and some reserves are being built up over the long-term to support significantly higher asset management needs in the future. More information about reserves can be found in Tab 5 Reserves and Debt Management.

# Operating Budget

## Overview

The operating budget for corporate items includes an increase of \$1 million on the tax levy in 2026. The main driver of the increase is the increased contributions to asset management. This increase includes the one percent levy increase, the conversion of the debt repayments for the LED project to asset management upon completion of the debt and part of the savings from producer responsibility from waste. The LED debt and waste savings are found in the Operational Services budget.

## Operating financial summary

\$000's	Net Actual Results		2025	2025	2026
	2023	2024	Net Fcst*	Budget	Budget
Expenditures	10,668.7	14,609.8	7,697.6	7,124.7	8,798.9
Non-Tax Revenues	(8,847.5)	(12,903.5)	(5,660.0)	(4,446.4)	(5,105.2)
<b>Net Tax Levy</b>	<b>1,821.2</b>	<b>1,706.3</b>	<b>2,037.6</b>	<b>2,678.3</b>	<b>3,693.7</b>
% Tax Funded	17%	12%	26%	38%	42%
Net Budget Change	\$		(114.9)	331.3	640.7
	%		(6.3%)	19.4%	31.4%
					37.9%

\*Net forecast as of August 31, 2025

## Changes to the multi-year budget

The main change to the outlook includes the removal of the multi-year contingency for 2026 and a reduction in the contribution to asset management to reflect the latest estimate for savings on producer responsibility for waste.

## Budget change to outlook

	2026	
	FTE	\$000's
<b>Starting Budget</b>	-	<b>2,678.3</b>
<b>Base</b>		
Retiree benefits, market adjustments and other corporate wages assumptions	-	152.5
Recovery from user rate for operating overhead	-	(197.7)
Reduction to tax stabilization draw	-	68.5
	-	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Capital Operating Costs</b>		
Recovery from user rate for financial system	-	(30.4)
	-	<b>(30.4)</b>
<b>Fiscal Strategy</b>		
Fiscal Strategy annual increase of one percent for contribution to capital reserves	-	638.7
Asset management funding from producer responsibility from waste savings and completion of LED debt	-	383.7
	-	<b>1,022.5</b>
<b>Budget Change</b>	-	<b>1,015.4</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>	-	<b>3,693.7</b>

## Budget change summary

	2026	
	FTE	\$000's
<b>2025 Budget Outlook</b>	-	<b>4,434.4</b>
Prior Year Restatements		
<b>Budget Changes to Outlook</b>		
Financial items net of multi-year contingency reduction	57.7	
Reduction to contributions to asset management to reflect update to waste savings	(687.2)	
User rate recovery adjustment	(111.2)	
<b>Budget Change to Outlook</b>	-	<b>(740.7)</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>	-	<b>3,693.7</b>