

Subject: 2015 Property Tax Rate Bylaw – Bylaw No. 15/010**APPROVALS:**

Philip Schofield, Acting Director
Elsie Hutton, Executive Director
Marcel Ulliach, Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendation:

1. THAT Bylaw No. 15/010, being the 2015 Property Tax Rate Bylaw, be read a second time.

Procedural Note: Prior to voting on second reading, it is requested that Council consider and debate the following proposed amendment:

2. THAT Bylaw No. 15/010 be amended by deleting \$699,468,320 from the 7th “Whereas” statement, and substituting “\$691,940,422”.

Procedural Note: If the amendment is passed, Council would then deal with any further amendments, and vote on second reading, as amended.

3. THAT Bylaw No. 15/010, as amended, be read a third and final time.
4. THAT the additional net revenue of \$31,539,022 be transferred to the Emerging Issues Reserve and committed for costs associated with assessment complaints.

Summary:

In accordance with the Municipal Government Act, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo is required to pass a Property Tax Rate Bylaw annually for the purpose of completing the work set out in the approved Operating and Capital Budgets.

Background:

A property tax rate bylaw establishes the rates at which various property classes are to be taxed and is calculated based on the total assessment value of all taxable properties within each of the property classes throughout the Municipality. The Order in Council creating the specialized Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo provided Council with the authority to establish a mill rate structure for each of the Urban and Rural Service Areas.

Assessment valuation standards are prescribed by the Alberta Provincial Government and are either based on a market value premise or on a regulated cost based system depending on property type. The tax levied on all residential and commercial properties is calculated by applying the tax rate against the individual property assessment which is an estimate of the market value as of July 1, 2014. Machinery and Equipment and linear property are assessed

based on a regulated cost approach standard established by Ministerial Regulations. There have been ongoing discussions relative to the interpretation of the legislation. In a recent meeting, the Province has agreed that the Municipality's interpretation of the legislation is appropriate. A number of industry representatives were also in attendance.

Property taxes are levied to raise revenue to fund municipal expenditures and pay external requisitions from Alberta Education, and seniors' housing (Ayabaskaw House and Rotary House). With respect to requisitions for provincial education and seniors' housing, the requisitioning authorities' tax rates are calculated based on the amounts they request. In imposing levies, it is important to note that the Municipality simply acts as a collector of the funds and has no authority to refuse or change the amount requested by external requisitions.

A typical property tax notice consists of the municipal levy, Alberta Education requisition levy and levy for seniors' housing. The exception is the Machinery and Equipment class which is exempt from the Alberta Education levy.

The total amount of property taxes paid will vary based on the actual assessment value and the respective tax rate applied.

In establishing municipal tax rates for the 2015 Property Tax Rate Bylaw, Administration has used the tax revenue neutral plus new construction growth approach for all property classes. The purpose of this practice is to add stability to the amount of taxes collected annually and the municipal budget and finance processes.

In order to assist with understanding of the 2015 Property Tax Rate recommendations, the following clarifications are provided:

- Property tax remaining tax revenue neutral plus new construction growth simply means that the Municipality will collect the same tax revenue for the 2015 tax year as it did in the 2014 tax year on properties which existed in 2014. Inflationary or deflationary aspects of the real estate market have been factored out of the tax rate calculation.
- The Residential property tax class has experienced relatively small market value changes due to factors such as location influences, residence type, size, and as such, individual properties will experience differing increases or decreases in taxes. This will result in a redistribution of the tax burden amongst other properties within the assessment class.
- The Other Residential property class has experienced some market value changes due to variations in factors such as vacancy, rents and as such, individual properties may experience differing increases or decreases in taxes.
- Market values in the Non-Residential property class experienced increases and decreases due to factors such as sales vacancy, availability, rents and as such, individual properties may experience differing increases or decreases in taxes.

The overall total tax revenue collected for the Residential, Other Residential and Non-Residential property classes for 2015 will increase relative to 2014 as a result of new construction growth being taxed for the first time in the 2015 taxation year.

Budget/Financial Implications:

During budget development in the fall of 2014, property tax revenue from new construction growth was estimated at \$11.2M net of estimated assessment corrections. Based on the updated assessment roll information, property tax revenue from new growth has now increased by \$30M from the approved 2015 Operating Budget.

The 2015 – 2017 Fiscal Management Strategy (FMS) will be presented at the May 5 Audit and Budget Committee (Committee) in advance of deliberations of second and third reading of the 2015 Property Tax Rate Bylaw on May 12. The FMS provides a holistic perspective of the impact of the current tax rate bylaw decision and the relationship to future financial plans.

Assessment notices were sent out on February 27, 2015 and the deadline for assessment appeals is May 1, 2015 for the majority of properties. In some instances, additional information has been received regarding Non-Residential assessment accounts that have led to the issuance of an updated assessment. In accordance with legislated requirements, notice of the appeal period for these properties is extended by an additional 60 days. A better estimate of assessment roll totals and resulting property tax revenue impacts will be determined when the last appeal deadline has passed. Due to this uncertainty, Administration will be recommending that the \$30M additional revenue be allocated to the Emerging Issues Reserve pending the outcome of the appeals in order to protect against potential appeal losses. In the event assessment appeals are not filed, options on what to do with the additional property tax revenue will be presented to Council for consideration.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The proposed property tax methodology is consistent with the previously adopted tax revenue neutral plus new construction growth strategy contained in the 2014 - 2016 Fiscal Management Strategy.

Attachment:

1. Bylaw No. 15/010