Corporate Planning and Financial Services Report to Report toISC: UNRESTRICTEDExecutive CommitteeEC2024-03802024 April 16Page 1 of 5

Tax Relief for Residential Properties Annexed by Annexation Order 333/2007

RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the Executive Committee recommend that Council receive this report for the Corporate Record.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 2024 APRIL 16:

That Council cancel 25% of the municipal tax differential for the residential portion of eligible properties based on the criteria adopted by Council in response to EC2022-0367 for 2024

Excerpt from the Minutes of the Calgary Planning Commission, held 2024 March 21: "Moved by Councillor Spencer

That with respect to Report EC2024-0380, the following amendment be approved:

That the Recommendation be deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

That Executive Committee recommend that Council cancel 25% of the municipal tax differential for the residential portion of eligible properties based on the criteria adopted by Council in response to EC2022-0367 for 2024.

For: (8): Mayor Gondek, Councillor Penner, Councillor Mian, Councillor Spencer, Councillor Walcott, Councillor Dhaliwal, Councillor McLean, and Councillor Wong

Against: (2): Councillor Carra, and Councillor Sharp

MOTION CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Sharp

That with respect to Report EC2024-0380, the following be approved, as amended:

That Executive Committee recommend that Council cancel 25% of the municipal tax differential for the residential portion of eligible properties based on the criteria adopted by Council in response to EC2022-0367 for 2024.

For: (8): Mayor Gondek, Councillor Penner, Councillor Mian, Councillor Spencer, Councillor Walcott, Councillor Dhaliwal, Councillor McLean, and Councillor Wong

Against: (2): Councillor Carra, and Councillor Sharp

MOTION CARRIED"

HIGHLIGHTS

 In 2022, Council directed that Administration report back so that Council may consider cancelling 25% of the municipal tax differential for 2024 from the residential portion of eligible properties annexed to The City of Calgary in 2007 based on <u>EC2022-0504</u>. **ISC: UNRESTRICTED**

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- Council previously cancelled 75% of the municipal tax differential for 2022 (<u>EC2022-0504</u>) but did not cancel any of the municipal tax differential in 2023 (<u>C2023-0483</u>)
- What does this mean for Calgarians? Tax cancellations for annexed properties have implications for equity, fairness, and municipal finances as any amount cancelled is incurred by all other taxpayers.
- Why does this matter? Following the expiration of the tax provisions of Annexation Order 333/2007 many property owners experienced an increase in property tax due to the transition from the Rocky View County property tax rate to The City of Calgary tax rate and Council decided to ease the impact of the 2022 tax change and consider further relief in 2023 and 2024 for eligible properties.
- Background and Previous Council Direction is included as Attachment 1.

DISCUSSION

Approximately 680 properties were annexed from Rocky View County to The City of Calgary in 2007. Under the terms of Order in Council 333/2007 (the "Annexation Order" – Attachment 2), these properties continued to be taxed at the Rocky View County rates for 15 years as a transitionary measure unless an action specified in the Annexation Order (e.g. subdivision, change in land use, connection to City water/sewer) triggered a property's earlier transition to The City of Calgary's tax rates.

The City does not have the authority to modify the terms of an annexation order so the tax rate must transition in accordance with the provincial order.

In 2022, 466 taxable properties previously under the Annexation Order transitioned to The City of Calgary's tax rates. Council decided during consideration of <u>EC2022-0504</u> (described in Attachment 1) to provide a 75% tax cancellation for the differential between Rocky View Council tax rates and City of Calgary tax rates (municipal tax differential) for 201 residential properties which met criteria set by Council.

Under Municipal Government Act (MGA) section 347, Council, if it considers it equitable to do so, may cancel or refund all or part of a tax. Council may not approve multi-year tax cancellations or deferrals. Council directed administration to return in 2023 and 2024 to prompt the consideration of a 50% and 25% tax differential cancellation, respectively.

In 2023, 200 residential properties previously under the Annexation Order met the criteria set by Council for potential further relief. Council did not proceed with the 50% tax differential cancellation.

In 2024, 199 residential properties continue to meet the criteria set by Council. The average tax value of a 25% municipal tax differential cancelation would be \$432 per property. The total cost of a 25% municipal tax differential cancelation in 2024 would be \$86,012. This is an estimate based on Rocky View County's indicative tax rate. The figures will be finalized when Rocky View County passes their property tax bylaw.

Additional Considerations

• Annexation Order 333/2007 had a 15-year transition period, which expired in 2021, that was negotiated and agreed to in the Annexation Order. During this 15-year period,

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residents impacted by the annexation order were aware of the tax rate transition to Calgary's tax rate at the end of the transition period.

- Water and wastewater services are not tax-supported services. For services like these, which primarily benefit the individual using the service, the full costs of providing the service are recovered through a user fee or rate. Properties that do not benefit from these services do not incur charges for these through user fees or taxes.
- Rocky View County tax rates are determined by a third-party and not correlated with The City's budget, land use planning, utility servicing, or any other services that annexed property owners may benefit from relative to other Calgary property owners.
- Property tax responsibility is distributed based on property value (as a proxy for ability to pay) rather than on consumption. Property owners with higher property values pay more taxes than those with lower property values.
- The servicing nature of parcels is considered in a property's assessment value and associated tax responsibility.

EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

□Public engagement was undertaken			Dialogue with interested parties was	
\boxtimes	Public/interested parties were	6 -3		
	informed	\mathbf{X}	Public communication or	
			engagement was not required	

In 2021, The City took steps to ensure that impacted property owners were aware of the tax rate change due to the expiry of the tax provisions in the annexation order, impacts on their property tax bill and monthly payment options. A webpage was created and letters were sent to impacted property owners in fall 2021. Property owners with questions about City services or programs were encouraged to contact 311 for assistance.

For the annexation in 2007, The City negotiated with Rocky View County regarding the lands to be annexed in accordance with MGA requirements and Municipal Government Board (MGB) procedures. This included consulting with landowners on the future assessment and taxation of annexed lands. The City and Rocky View County explored various options with landowners to mitigate the financial impact of annexation. This included maintaining the Rocky View County tax rate for 15 years, which was included as a condition of the annexation ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in 2007.

IMPLICATIONS

Social

The City recognizes that a fair and equitable distribution of tax responsibility does not always align with individuals' ability to pay. Regardless of any change in assessed value or tax rate, eligible residential property owners experiencing financial hardship can apply through Fair Entry to access the Property Tax Assistance Program and other subsidized programs and services. Eligible seniors can also defer their residential property taxes through the Province's Seniors Property Tax Deferral Program.

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Property taxes in Calgary are applied based on market value assessments because it is a fair, equitable, and transparent process based on the real estate market. Choices made by Council can improve or reduce perceived fairness, equity, and transparency of the property tax system.

Environmental

Not applicable.

Economic

Property tax revenue contribute to The City's long term economic prospects by funding of service delivery to Calgarians. Providing quality services helps attract and retain a talented workforce, thus advancing The City's goal to make Calgary a great place to live and work.

Service and Financial Implications

Existing operating funding - one-time

\$86,012

The City budgets for tax cancellations pursuant to MGA section 347.

Tax cancellations and deferrals involve forgone property tax revenue and operational costs to administer. This staff time is already accounted for in existing operating budgets. Work to support a tax deferral or cancellation would be accomplished through the reprioritization of other existing work and improvement initiatives. Other costs, not included in this estimate, such as foregone investment income or foregone penalty revenue would have negligible impacts on The City's operating budget. As detailed in Attachment 4, estimated total forgone property tax revenue would be \$86,012 from a 25% tax cancellation for the municipal tax differential in 2024. Through the tax system, the forgone \$86,012 will be incurred by other property owners. This is an estimate based on Rocky View County's indicative tax rate. The figures will be finalized when Rocky View County passes their property tax bylaw.

RISK

Equity – Tax provisions in Annexation Order 487/1995 will cease to have any effect after Dec. 31, 2025, impacting approximately 140 properties. Further tax relief provided for properties impacted by the Annexation Order 333/2007 may create expectations that tax relief will be provided for these other annexed properties in 2026. Additionally, there are an estimated 80 residential properties in Calgary that are not impacted by the Annexation Order but are similarly not connected to City water or wastewater services and are designated as S-FUD.

Legal – Tax cancellations, refunds or deferrals for particular properties based on criteria established by Council may be subject to legal challenges, including challenges on the basis of perceived inequitable treatment in relation to other properties.

Intergovernmental – The terms of annexation orders are negotiated in good faith between municipalities, recommended by the provincial Land and Property Rights Tribunal to the Minister, and ultimately ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Providing tax relief to annexed properties beyond the timeframe for preferential tax treatment set out in an annexation order could set a precedent that is considered in future annexations. The delivery of services to

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annexed lands has not previously been a consideration in annexation discussions. Preferential tax treatment for properties affected by the Annexation Order beyond the timeframe set out in the Annexation Order may create expectations for affected landowners and/or a mediation advantage to one side or the other.

ATTACHMENT(S)

- 1. Previous Council Direction, Background
- 2. Order in Council 333/2007
- 3. MGB Order 079/07
- 4. Tax Rate and Revenue
- 5. List of Eligible Properties based on EC2022-0504 Council Direction
- 6. Presentation

Department Circulation

General Manager/Director	Department	Approve/Consult/Inform
Carla Male	Corporate Planning and Financial Services	Approve
Eddie Lee	Corporate Planning and Financial Services	Approve

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