FISCAL DISPARITY & NON-RES TAX BASE GROWTH CHALLENGES

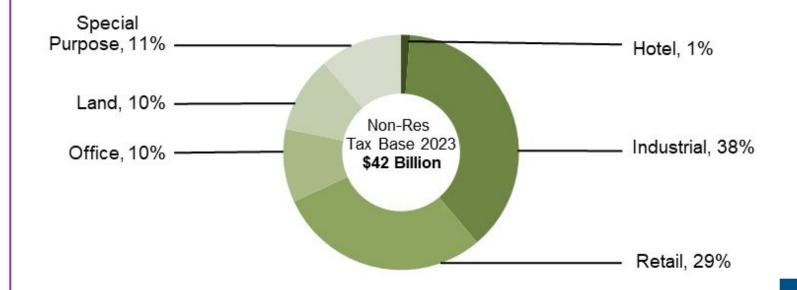
Edmonton

FCS02483 Executive Committee, June 19, 2024

CONTEXT SETTING



1. Edmonton's Non-Res Tax Base in 2023



2. Market Preference For Business/Industrial Parks (Demand Factor)

 Non-res building construction has disproportionately occurred in business/industrial parks



Photo: Leduc Business Park, Leduc County

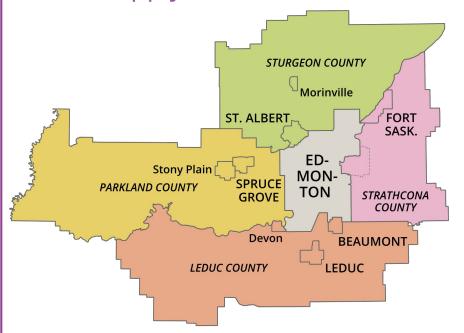


Photo: South Central Business Park, Edmonton



3. Region is More Abundant in Developable Land

(Supply Factor)



- Edmonton region is a conglomeration of municipalities
- 12 municipalities centred on Edmonton competing for non-res tax base
- Most municipalities in region can absorb non-res growth in business/ industrial parks
 - More abundant land supply

4. Place-Bound vs. Non-Place-Bound Firms (Demand Factor)

- In general, firms in the Edmonton region are place-bound to the region, but not place-bound within Edmonton's municipal boundaries
- Non-place bound firms comprise a significant share of Edmonton Region's non-res assessment base.
- All else equal, non-place bound firms may locate where costs are lower:
 - 1. Lower property taxes
 - 2. Lower development costs/standards
 - 3. Lower land costs



5. Edmonton Region is One Interconnected Urban Economy

- Edmonton and surrounding municipalities all benefit from the same broad economic factors:
 - Labour force,
 - Same construction costs,
 - Access to markets (domestic +international),
 - Federal/Provincial regulatory and tax environment,
 - o etc.



6. Edmonton Metro Economy vs. City Tax Base

- The performance of metropolitan Edmonton's economy and the City's non-res tax base are not necessarily correlated.
- The economy may grow, but if construction of new business properties disproportionately occurs in the region, Edmonton's non-res tax base will not grow adequately.



7. Property Tax Model in Most of North America

In General:

- Residential sector costs the City more than they bring in.
- Non-res sector pays higher tax rates (and uses less service), subsidizing res sector.
- This model becomes challenged if businesses disproportionately locate outside our boundaries.



FISCAL DISPARITY ACROSS THE EDMONTON METROPOLITAN REGION



EMRB Population Distribution

#	Municipality	Municipal Status	2022	% of EMRB
1	Beaumont	City (2020 onward; Town 2019 Prior)	21,918	1.50%
2	Devon	Town	6,689	0.40%
3	Edmonton	City	1,087,803	72.80%
4	Fort Saskatchewan	City	28,045	1.90%
5	Leduc	City		2.40%
6	Leduc County	Municipal District	14,547	1.00%
7	Morinville	Town	10,498	0.70%
8	Parkland County	Municipal District	34,487	2.30%
9	Spruce Grove	City	40,842	2.70%
10	St. Albert	City	70,422	4.70%
11	Stony Plain	Town	18,567	1.20%
12	Strathcona County	Specialized Municipality	104,330	7.00%
13	Sturgeon County	Municipal District	20,945	1.40%
	TOTAL EMRB Population		1,494,491	100.00%

EMRB 2022 Assessment Base

	EMRB		EDMONTO	N	REST OF REGION	
Assessment Class	Assessment Base	%	Assessment Base	%	Assessment Base	%
Residential & Farmland Subtotal	215,380,515,532	71.2%	147,137,648,668	77.9%	68,242,866,864	60.0%
Residential	215,066,302,921	71.1%	147,069,621,737	77.9%	67,996,681,184	59.8%
Farmland	314,212,611	0.1%	68,026,931	0.0%	246,185,680	0.2%
Non-Residential & M&E Subtotal	87,210,190,151	28.8%	41,754,489,481	22.1%	45,455,700,670	40.0%
Non-Residential	67,910,937,647	22.4%	40,883,637,167	21.6%	27,027,300,480	23.8%
Machinery & Equipment	19,299,252,504	6.4%	870,852,314	0.5%	18,428,400,190	16.2%
Total Assessment	302,590,705,683	100.0%	188,892,138,149	100.0%	113,698,567,534	100.0%

EMRB Municipalities - 2022 Assessment Per Capita

		Residential & Farmland	Non- Residential	Machinery & Equipment	Non- Residential & M&E	Total Assessment
1	Beaumont*	\$156,031	\$11,425	\$6	\$11,431	\$167,462
2	Devon*	\$124,227	\$19,574	\$47	\$19,620	\$143,848
3	Edmonton	\$135,261	\$37,584	\$801	\$38,384	\$173,646
4	Fort Saskatchewan*	\$147,575	\$47,930	\$68,260	\$116,190	\$263,766
5	Leduc*	\$132,580	\$60,807	\$2,493	\$63,300	\$195,880
6	Leduc County*	\$219,091	\$412,449	\$11,471	\$423,920	\$643,011
7	Morinville*	\$115,243	\$17,590	\$233	\$17,823	\$133,067
8	Parkland County*	\$204,778	\$123,212	\$9,711	\$132,923	\$337,701
9	Spruce Grove	\$138,830	\$29,639	\$476	\$30,115	\$168,945
10	St. Albert	\$169,008	\$29,202	\$373	\$29,575	\$198,583
11	Stony Plain*	\$134,130	\$27,797	\$39	\$27,836	\$161,966
12	Strathcona County*	\$185,564	\$62,161	\$105,544	\$167,705	\$353,269
13	Sturgeon County*	\$204,290	\$116,840	\$232,193	\$349,033	\$553,322
	AVERAGE	\$158,970	\$76,631	\$33,204	\$109,835	\$268,805

Edmonton

*Taxes M&E / Does Not Tax M&E

Assessment % of EMRB Total

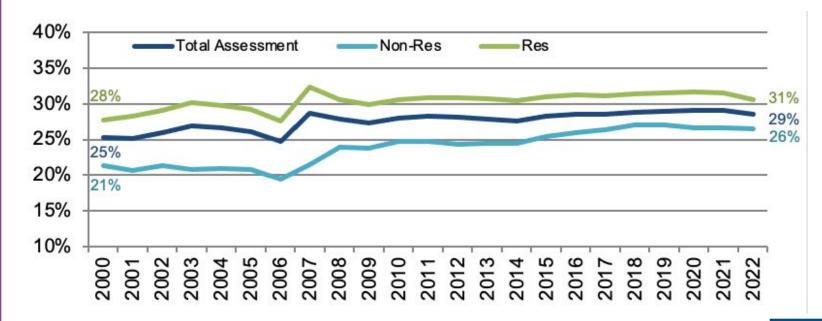
			Residentia	Non-	Machinery	Non-	
			I &	Residenti	&	Residenti	Total
#	Municipality	Pop	Farmland	al	Equipment	al & M&E	Assessment
1	Beaumont*	1.50%	1.60%	0.40%	0.00%	0.30%	1.20%
2	Devon*	0.40%	0.40%	0.20%	0.00%	0.20%	0.30%
3	Edmonton	72.80%	68.30%	60.20%	4.50%	47.90%	62.40%
4	Fort Saskatchewan*	1.90%	1.90%	2.00%	9.90%	3.70%	2.40%
5	Leduc*	2.40%	2.20%	3.20%	0.50%	2.60%	2.30%
6	Leduc County*	1.00%	1.50%	8.80%	0.90%	7.10%	3.10%
7	Morinville*	0.70%	0.60%	0.30%	0.00%	0.20%	0.50%
8	Parkland County*	2.30%	3.30%	6.30%	1.70%	5.30%	3.80%
9	Spruce Grove	2.70%	2.60%	1.80%	0.10%	1.40%	2.30%
10	St. Albert	4.70%	5.50%	3.00%	0.10%	2.40%	4.60%
11	Stony Plain*	1.20%	1.20%	0.80%	0.00%	0.60%	1.00%
12	Strathcona County*	7.00%	9.00%	9.50%	57.10%	20.10%	12.20%
13	Sturgeon County*	1.40%	2.00%	3.60%	25.20%	8.40%	3.80%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^{*}Taxes M&E / Does Not Tax M&E

NON-RES TAX BASE DECLINING REGIONAL SHARE



Edmonton Region Assessment as % of Alberta Assessment

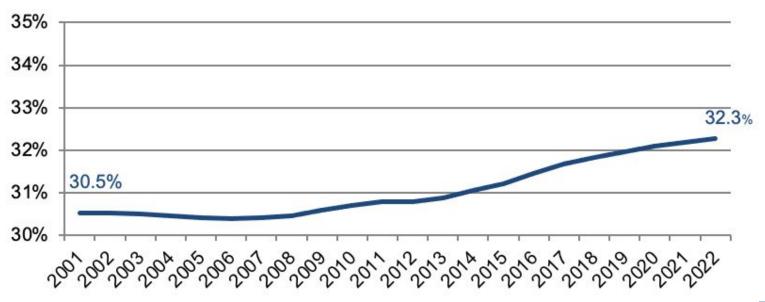


- The Edmonton Region has grown slightly in its share of Alberta's property assessment. This conforms to the growing urbanization trend (next slide).
- The region as a whole has not seen any tax base erosion relative to Alberta.



EMRB Population as % of Alberta Population

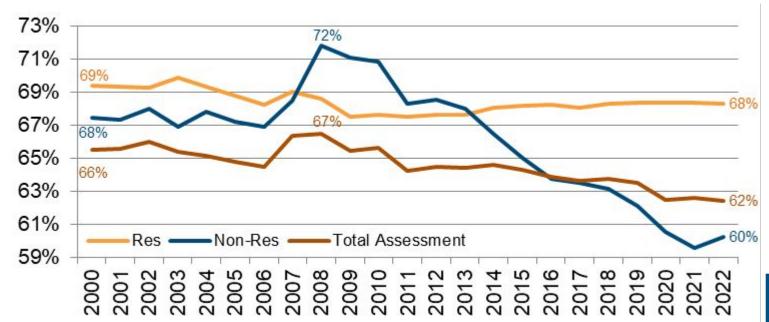
Continued Urbanization Trend





Edmonton Assessment as % of EMRB Assessment

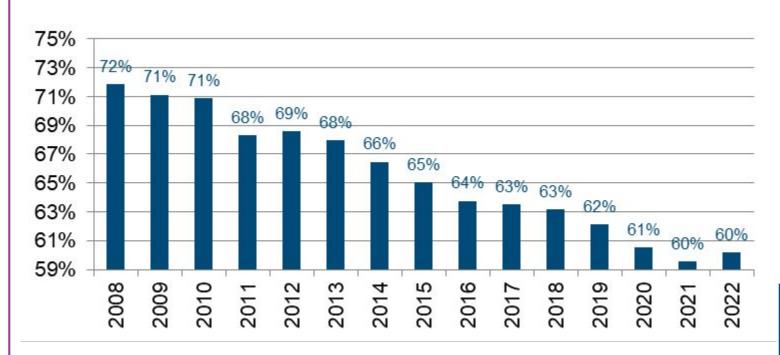
Declining Share of Non-Res Tax Base





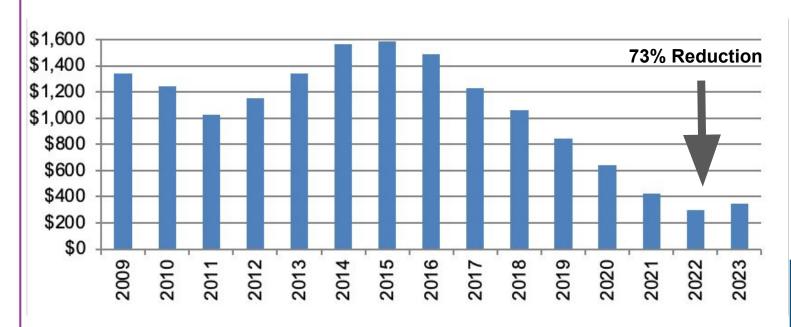
Edmonton Non-Res Assessment as % of EMRB Assessment

Declining Share



Non-Res Real Assessment Growth Per Capita (\$2024)

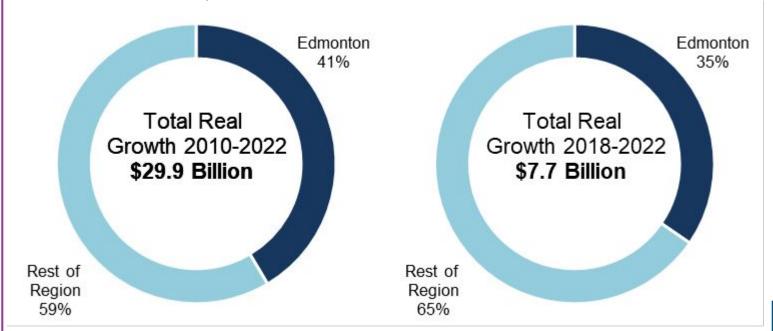
3-Year Smoothing





Real Growth in the Edmonton Region - City Absorption

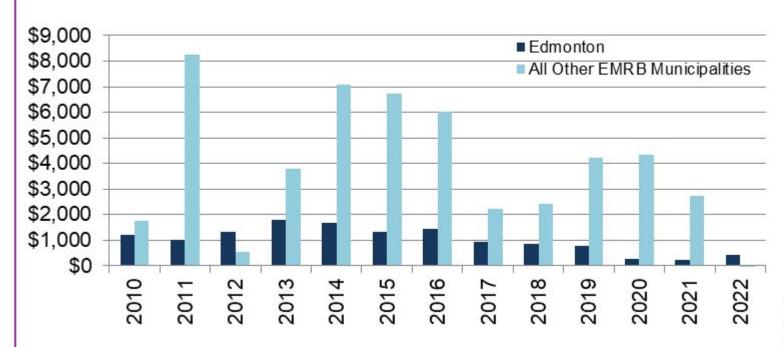
Non-Residential Properties





Real Growth in the Edmonton Region - Per Capita

Non-Residential Properties





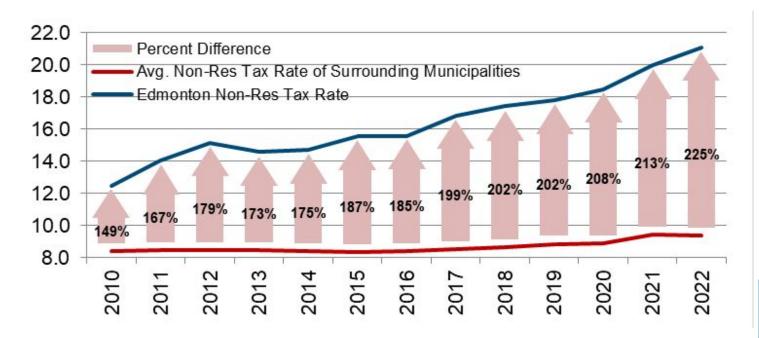
Non-Res Tax Base - Insufficient Growth

Declining Share of Regional Tax Base

- This can become a fiscal problem that feeds itself:
 - 1. Insufficient growth of non-res tax base
 - 2. Population grows \rightarrow Expenditure budget grows \rightarrow Tax levy grows
 - 3. With relatively smaller tax base, the growing tax levy drives up tax rates relative to surrounding municipalities
 - 4. Tax rate disparity may incentivize growth to lower-cost municipalities/counties
 - Surrounding municipalities/counties see higher rates of non-res real assessment growth

Non-Res Mill Rate Differential - Edmonton vs Neighbours

Edmonton's Mill Rate has pulled apart from average of Surrounding Municipalities





Non-Res Tax Base - Insufficient Growth

Declining Share of Regional Tax Base

- Fiscal capacity eroding
 - City's ability to generate revenues
- Long-range financial sustainability compromised
 - o Property taxes remain the single largest revenue tool for City
 - Non-res tax base needs to grow proportionately with population



Concluding Remarks

