Education Levy and Rate Setting

Edmonton

2019 Municipal Tax Relief

- Background
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Background

- Provincial budget is delayed (election)
- No definitive education tax requisition available for tax rate bylaw
- Passing the tax rate bylaw is required in order for the City to collect its municipal requisition of \$1.6B
- Province is paid ~\$120M quarterly regardless of requisition (based on last year's requisition)

Legal Advice

- Legislation does not contemplate a bylaw being passed in the absence of the education rates.
- City is still required to pay the requisitions in the absence of the budget.
- Question 1: What does City Council want to do in relation to passing the tax bylaw? (4 options provided others possible)
- Question 2: How does City Council want to estimate the requisitions? (assuming an option with an estimate is decided upon, 3 options provided - others possible)
- Additional Legal Advice would be provided in private if needed.

<u>Option 1 - Estimate Provincial Requisition (Recommended)</u>

- Pass the tax rate bylaw within normal timelines
- City to estimate education tax requisition
- Address shortfall or excess in 2020

Benefits	Challenges
 Straight forward with least additional process Minimal corporate financing challenges Least confusing to taxpayers (1 tax bill) 	 City and taxpayers must wait until 2020 for full reconciliation

Option 2 - Estimate Provincial Requisition and Amend

- Pass the tax rate bylaw within normal timelines
- City to estimate education tax requisition
- Address shortfall or excess once provincial budget is passed through an amended tax notice in 2019

Benefits	Challenges
 Taxpayers receive the correct bill before the end of 2019 Minimal corporate financing challenges 	 Several bylaw amendments in 2019 required Taxation software changes (cost unknown) Additional administrative effort and cost (mailing new tax notice and communication) Communication confusion (2 tax bills)

Option 3 - Split Notice

- Pass the tax rate bylaw within normal timelines
- City to estimate education tax requisition, but delay billing of education amount
- Send second tax notice in 2019 with actual education tax amount

Benefits	Challenges
- Taxpayers receive the correct bill before the end of 2019	 Several bylaw amendments in 2019 required Taxation software changes (cost unknown) Additional administrative effort and cost (mailing new tax notice and communication) Communication confusion (2 tax bills) Financing costs to pay education requisition

Option 4 - Delay Tax Bylaw

• Delay passing tax rate bylaw until education requisition is known

Benefits	Challenges
 Taxpayers receive 1 tax bill, which will be delayed, but correct 	 Highest financing costs and financing challenges Several bylaw amendments in 2019 required Taxation software changes (cost unknown) Additional administrative effort and cost (mailing new tax notice and communication) Communication confusion (delayed tax notice and deadline)

- Options 1, 2 and 3 require the City to estimate an education tax requisition
- Important Considerations
 - GOA's 2018-2021 Fiscal Plan
 - 2018 Education Tax Freeze
 - GOA 32% Education Tax Funding Target
 - 2019 Equalized Assessment
- Estimates require consideration of the 2019 Provincial Education Requisition and Edmonton's distribution change
- Three estimate options outlined: sub-option (a), (b), or (c)



Edmonton's Education Requisition Share

<u>Sub-Option (a) - Best Estimate (*Recommended*)</u>

- Likely the most accurate estimate
 - Requisition estimate based on budget target in the Government of Alberta's 2018-2021 Fiscal Plan
 - Edmonton's distribution calculated using Government of Alberta published 2019 equalized assessment data
- Acknowledges 2018 education requisition freeze and target policy of achieving 32% funding from education property tax levy.

Sub-Option (b) - 2018 Education Tax Requisition

- Uses 2018 Education Tax Requisition
- Smallest impact in 2019, but will likely result in a significant education tax increase once amended
- Estimated shortfall of \$25.5M, which may require internal financing

Sub-Option (c) - 2018 Equalized Rates with 2019 Equalized Assessment

- Uses 2018 equalized tax rate with 2019 equalized assessment
- Uses two published numbers
- Results in a requisition increase that falls between the other two approaches
- Estimated shortfall of \$15.8M, which may require internal financing

Impacts

Option 1(a) - Requisition of \$506,011,172 (Recommended)

OVERALL RESIDENTIAL IMPACT (typical home)	2018	2019	\$ Change	% Change
Municipal Tax	\$2,520	\$2,586	\$66	2.6%
Education Tax	\$1,012	\$1,042	\$30	2.9%
Total	\$3,532	\$3,628	\$96	2.7%
NON-RESIDENTIAL IMPACT (per \$100,000)	2018	2019	\$ Change	% Change
Municipal Tax	\$1,737	\$1,783	\$46	2.6%
Education Tax	\$377	\$402	\$25	6.6%
Total	\$2,114	\$2,185	\$71	3.3%

Thank You

Impacts

<u>Option 1(b) - Requisition of \$480,478,898</u>

OVERALL RESIDENTIAL IMPACT (typical home)	2018	2019	\$ Change	% Change
Municipal Tax	\$2,520	\$2,586	\$66	2.6%
Education Tax	\$1,012	\$986	(\$26)	(2.5%)
Total	\$3,532	\$3,572	\$40	1.2%
NON-RESIDENTIAL IMPACT (per \$100,000)	2018	2019	\$ Change	% Change
Municipal Tax	\$1,737	\$1,783	\$46	2.6%
Education Tax	\$377	\$384	\$7	1.9%
Total	\$2,114	\$2,167	\$53	2.5%

Impacts

Option 1(c) - Requisition of \$490,232,671

OVERALL RESIDENTIAL IMPACT (typical home)	2018	2019	\$ Change	% Change
Municipal Tax	\$2,520	\$2,586	\$66	2.6%
Education Tax	\$1,012	\$1,010	(\$2)	(0.2%)
Total	\$3,532	\$3,596	\$64	1.8%
NON-RESIDENTIAL IMPACT (per \$100,000)	2018	2019	\$ Change	% Change
Municipal Tax	\$1,737	\$1,783	\$46	2.6%
Education Tax	\$377	\$390	\$13	3.3%
Total	\$2,114	\$2,173	\$59	2.8%