

## Summary of 2025 Assessment Roll & 2026 Tax Levies, Requisitions & Tax Rates

### 1. Changes in the 2025 Taxable Assessment Base

Changes in the taxable property assessment base over the prior year are the result of either new taxable assessment growth or market value change. The finalized 2025 taxable assessment base forms the basis for the 2026 tax year.

- Assessment growth is primarily generated from new construction, new land servicing & development activity, and additions or renovations to existing property. Assessment growth becomes part of the taxable assessment base and assists in offsetting future municipal tax increases.
- Market value change refers to changes in property assessments resulting from inflation/deflation of real estate prices due to external market forces within our local real estate market. Within St. Albert, market value changes are *not* used to generate new tax revenue, as the City's practice is to adjust property tax rates as to offset market value fluctuations (revenue neutrality). It is important to note that property whose market value has increased or decreased at a rate different than the property class average, will experience tax increases which are similarly different than the property class average.

### 2025 Physical and Market Change for 2026 Taxation Year

Property Class	2024 Assessment Roll (Beginning of Year)	2025 Net Assessment Growth	% Growth	Finalized 2025 Roll (End of Year)	% Market
Residential	\$13,127,163,600	\$569,034,500	4.33%	\$14,447,009,610	5.48%
Non-Residential	\$2,216,662,340	\$36,568,640	1.65%	\$2,280,548,970	1.21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,343,825,940</b>	<b>\$605,603,140</b>	<b>3.95%</b>	<b>\$16,727,558,580</b>	<b>4.88%</b>

### 2. Municipal Property Tax

Municipal Property Taxes are comprised of two general components. They are as follows:

<b>Municipal Sub-Category</b>	<b>2026 Municipal Levy</b>
a. General Municipal Levy	\$151,506,658
b. Annexation Lands Levy	\$162,442
<b>TOTAL 2026 MUNICIPAL LEVY</b>	<b>\$151,669,100</b>

## 2a. General Municipal Levy

The general municipal tax levy component is based on the City’s 2026 operating budget requirements. City council has established the budget based on service levels for residents and priorities for sustaining and developing our community.

Further information regarding the 2026 Budget can be found on the City of St. Albert website at this location:

<https://stalbert.ca/cosa/finance/business-plans-budget/2026-budget/>

This levy amount is split between the two assessment classes based on policy contained within Section 11 of *Budget & Taxation Guiding Principles Policy C-FS-05*. As stipulated within that policy, the City Manager can recommend to Council an annual adjustment to the general municipal tax split. For the 2026 tax year, administration has recommended a 3.2% municipal tax increase to the non-residential property class and a 2.9% increase to residential property class. This has resulted in a regression of the municipal tax split from 79.5/20.5 residential to non-residential tax split in 2025 to 79.9/20.1 residential to non-residential in 2026. Sample impacts of this tax split decision are demonstrated at the end of this report.

## 2b. Annexation Lands Tax Levy

Annexed lands by the City of St. Albert from Sturgeon County are subject to special taxation rules as per *Order in Council 362/2021*. Under the provisions of this order, the annexation lands “*must be taxed by the City of St. Albert...*” using the municipal tax rate established by Sturgeon County or the City of St. Albert, whichever is lower. Therefore, administration must incorporate Sturgeon County’s 2026 tax rates into our own tax rate bylaw for those assessments contained within the annexation lands area. Once developmental activity occurs on any of the said lands, the tax rates revert to City of St. Albert rates.

<b>Property Class</b>	<b>Sturgeon 2026 Tax Rate (Mills)</b>	<b>Tax per \$100,000 of Assessment</b>
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Residential	3.89870	\$389.87
Residential Vacant	6.37460	\$637.46
Farm Land	8.35222*	\$835.22
Non-Residential	11.30620	\$1,130.62

\*City of St. Albert Farm Rate is lower of the two rates.

### Servus Place Levy

Ratepayers comparing assessment and tax notices from prior years may note that a separate line item for the Servus Place capital levy is no longer included under the municipal portion of their notice. The 20-year debenture was fully paid in the 2025 tax year.

### 3. Provincial Education Requisition

Provincial legislation requires the City to levy and collect education taxes on behalf of the Province of Alberta. The City of St. Albert does not set or control the requisition amount. The City receives an annual requisition from the Province of Alberta which establishes what amount is to be levied and collected from the residential and non-residential classes of taxable property.

For the purposes of the 2026 taxation year, provincial education taxes are based on the revised *2026 Uniform Provincial Education Tax Rates* and the *2024 Equalized Assessment Roll* totals.

All education requisitions are to be levied, collected and remitted by the City, to the Alberta School Foundation Fund (ASFF) and the Separate School Board (Greater St. Albert Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 734). The summary of change in the 2026 education requisition versus 2025 is shown below. The figures below represent gross levy change totals. Disparity in the residential versus non-residential requisition changes is due to underlying year-over-year changes in the 2024 equalized provincial assessment roll totals as compared to the 2023 equalized provincial assessment roll totals. Variables such as growth, market value change, and reported assessment roll totals at the municipal level, are factors in the requisition change results. Actual tax impacts are lessened by the effect of new assessment growth occurring in 2025. Average tax impacts are shown at the end of this report.

Property Class		\$ Change	% Change
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	<b>2026 Education Requisition</b>	<b>2025 Education Requisition</b>		
Residential	\$37,694,798	\$33,797,441	\$3,897,358	11.5%
Non-Residential	\$9,238,792	\$8,571,041	\$667,752	7.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$46,933,591</b>	<b>\$42,368,481</b>	<b>\$4,565,109</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

<b>Property Class</b>	<b>2026 Mill Rate</b>	<b>Tax per \$100,000 of Assessment</b>
Residential	2.60918	\$260.92
Non-Residential	4.07177	\$407.18

#### 4. Homeland Housing Requisition

The Homeland Housing Foundation is a non-profit management body established January 1, 2017 due to an amalgamation of the Sturgeon Foundation and the Westlock Foundation. The Homeland Housing region includes the City of St. Albert, MD of Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon County, Town of Bon Accord, Town of Gibbons, Town of Legal, Town of Morinville, Town of Redwater, Town of Westlock, Village of Clyde, and Westlock County. Homeland Housing manages seniors housing facilities in all these locations.

<b>Property Class</b>	<b>2026 Homeland Housing Requisition</b>	<b>2025 Homeland Housing Requisition</b>	<b>\$ Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Total	<b>\$1,362,750</b>	<b>\$1,268,391</b>	<b>\$94,359</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

<b>Property Class</b>	<b>2025 Mill Rate</b>	<b>Tax per \$100,000 of Assessment</b>
Residential	0.07533	\$7.53
Non-Residential	0.12096	\$12.10

The City of St. Albert is required to levy, collect, and remit our portion of the annual requisition amount on behalf of Homeland Housing.

#### 5. Designated Industrial Property Requisition

The Designated Industrial Property (DIP) Requisition is a provincially mandated requisition which commenced for the 2018 tax year. This requisition is for the service delivery cost borne by Alberta Municipal Affairs for the assessment preparation of designated industrial property throughout the province of Alberta. All Alberta municipalities are required to collect and remit their apportionment of the total requisition. Within St. Albert, DI property consists of linear property, rail property, and miscellaneous oilfield installations.

Property Class	2026 Designated Industrial Requisition	2025 Designated Industrial Requisition	\$ Change	% Change
Total	\$8,170	\$7,693	\$477	6.2%

Property Class	2026 Mill Rate	Tax per \$100,000 of Assessment
Residential	Does not apply	Does not apply
Non-Res* (DIP only)	0.07280	\$7.28

**6. Taxation Impacts**

Impacts are based on How Your Assessment Changed in Relation to the Class Average

Property tax impacts will vary depending on the change in assessed value. Those properties that experience an assessment increase that is the same as the average for that class of assessment, will then experience a tax increase that is also the average. Any property that experiences an assessment change that is higher or lower than the base average, will also receive a tax increase that is correspondingly higher or lower than the base average. The table below provides a summary, based on the City Manager recommended tax split.

Residential Sample		Non-Residential Sample	
Assessment increased by less than <b>5.5%</b>	<u>Overall</u> tax increase will be less than <b>3.8%</b>	Assessment increased by less than <b>1.2%</b>	<u>Overall</u> tax increase will be less than <b>3.8%</b>
Assessment increased by approx. <b>5.5%</b>	<u>Overall</u> tax increase will be approx. <b>3.8%</b>	Assessment % increased by approx. <b>1.2%</b>	Overall tax increase will be approx. <b>3.8%</b>
Assessment increased by more than <b>5.5%</b>	<u>Overall</u> tax increase will be greater than <b>3.8%</b>	Assessment increased by greater than <b>1.2%</b>	<u>Overall</u> tax increase will be greater than <b>3.8%</b>

Total Tax Impact is based on the Weighted Average of the Change in the Different Tax Components

Property tax impacts are the cumulative effect of changes in all three components of property tax: municipal, education, and Homeland Housing. Each tax component experiences different rates of increase in any given tax year. Only the municipal component is within the City's control. **The Education requisition, Homeland Housing requisition, and Designated Industrial Property (DI) requisition are not within the City's control.** Municipal taxes account for approximately 75.8% of the levy total, Education taxes, 23.2%, and the Homeland Housing requisition, 0.7%. The DI requisition is inconsequential.

Individual properties rarely experience an exact average assessment % change that was the same as their assessment class (residential or non-residential). However, for demonstration purposes the following charts provide impacts for a "typical" residential or non-residential property per \$100,000 of assessment.

