

2021

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

COMMERCIAL LAND

A summary of the methods used by the City of Edmonton in determining the value of commercial land properties in Edmonton for assessment purposes.

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Scope

This guide explains how commercial land properties are valued for assessment purposes. The guide is intended as a tool and complements the assessor's judgment in the valuation process.

Introduction

Property assessments in the City of Edmonton are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, (hereinafter "MGA") and the *Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulation, 2018*, Alta Reg 203/17, (hereinafter "MRAT"). The MRAT regulation establishes the valuation standard to be used, defines the procedures to be applied, and proposes objectives for the quality to be achieved in the preparation of assessments. The legislation requires the municipality to prepare assessments that represent market value by application of the mass appraisal process. All assessments are expected to meet quality standards prescribed by the province in the MRAT regulation.

Property assessments represent:

- an estimate of the value;
- of the fee simple estate in the property;
- as the property existed on December 31, 2020;
- reflecting typical market conditions;
- as if the property had been sold on July 1, 2020;
- on the open market;
- from a willing seller to a willing buyer.

The assessment is a prediction of the value that would result when those specific, defined conditions are met.

The legislation requires the City of Edmonton to assess the fee simple estate.

"Fee simple interest [is] absolute ownership unencumbered by any other interest or estate... leased fee interest [is] the ownership interest held by the lessor, which includes the right to the contract rent specified in the lease plus the reversionary right when the lease expires... leasehold interest [is] the interest held by the lessee (the tenant or renter) through a lease conveying the rights of use and occupancy for a stated term under certain conditions."

*Appraisal Institute of Canada, **The Appraisal of Real Estate Third Canadian Edition**,
Vancouver, Canada, 2010, page 6.4*

Both *market value* and *property* along with additional terms are defined in the *MGA* and *MRAT* :

s.284(1)(r) "**property**" means

- (i) a parcel of land
- (ii) an improvement, or
- (iii) a parcel of land and the improvements to it

MGA .s.284(1)(r)

s.1(k) "**regulated property**" means

- (i) land in respect of which the valuation standard is agricultural use value,
- (ii) designated industrial property, or
- (iii) machinery and equipment

MRAT s.1(k)

s.9(1) the **valuation standard** for the land and improvements is market value unless subsection (2)... applies

MRAT s.9(1)

s.1(1)(n) "**market value**" means the amount that a property, as defined in section 284(1)(r), might be expected to realize if it is sold on the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer

MGA s.1(1)(n)

s.5 An assessment of property based on **market value**

- (a) must be prepared using mass appraisal,
- (b) must be an estimate of the value of the fee simple estate in the property, and
- (c) must reflect typical market conditions for properties similar to that property

MRAT s.5

s.289(2) Each assessment must reflect

- (a) the characteristics and physical condition of the property on **December 31** of the year prior to the year in which a tax is imposed

MGA s.289(2)(a)

s.6 Any assessment prepared in accordance with the Act must be an estimate of the value of a property on **July 1** of the assessment year

MRAT s.6

s.1(g) "**mass appraisal**" means the process of preparing assessments for a group of properties using standard methods and common data and allowing for statistical testing

MRAT s.1(g)

Mass Appraisal

Mass appraisal is the legislated methodology used by the City of Edmonton for valuing individual properties, and involves the following process:

- properties are stratified into groups of comparable property
- common property characteristics are identified for the properties in each group
- a uniform valuation model is created for each property group

31(c) **“valuation model”** means the representation of the relationship between property characteristics and their value in the real estate marketplace using a mass appraisal process

MRAT s.31(c)

The following two quotations indicate how the International Association of Assessing Officers distinguishes between mass appraisal and single-property appraisal:

“... single-property appraisal is the valuation of a particular property as of a given date: mass appraisal is the valuation of many properties as of a given date, using standard procedures and statistical testing.”

“Also, mass appraisal requires standardized procedures across many properties. Thus, valuation models developed for mass appraisal purposes must represent supply and demand patterns for groups of properties rather than a single property.”

Property Appraisal and Assessment Administration, pg. 88-89

For both mass appraisal and single-property appraisal, the process consists of the following stages:

	Mass Appraisal	Single Appraisal
Definition and Purpose	Mass appraisal is used to determine the assessment base for property taxation in accordance with legislative requirements	The client specifies the nature of the value to be estimated, this includes: rights to be valued, effective date of valuation, and any limiting conditions.
Data Collection	Mass appraisal requires a database of property characteristics and market information.	The extent of data collection is specific to each assignment and depends on the nature of the client's requirements.
Market Analysis	Mass appraisal is predicated on highest and best use.	Market analysis includes the analysis of highest and best use
Valuation Model	Valuation procedures are predicated on groups of comparable properties.	Subject property is the focus of the valuation. The analysis of comparable properties is generally six or less
Validation	The testing of acceptable analysis and objective criteria	The reliability of the value estimate is more subjective. Acceptability can be judged by the depth of research and analysis of comparable sales

Valuation Model

A valuation model creates an equation of variables, factors and coefficients that explains the relationship between estimated market value and property characteristics. An assessed value is then calculated by applying the appropriate valuation model to individual properties within a property type.

- s31 (a) **“coefficient”** means a number that represents the quantified relationship of each variable to the assessed value of a property when derived through a mass appraisal process
- (b) **“factor”** means a property characteristic that contributes to a value of a property;
- (d) **“variable”** means a quantitative or qualitative representation of a property characteristic used in a valuation model

MRAT, s.31 (a), (b) and (d)

s.33 Information prescribed ... does not include coefficients

MRAT, s.33(3)

Valuation Model

- variables are identified from property characteristics
- statistical analysis determines how variables affect market value
- factors and coefficients are determined
- the resulting valuation models are applied to property characteristics

Depending on the property type multiple regression analysis or other mass appraisal techniques are used to determine variables, factors and coefficients.

“Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA): a statistical technique used to analyze data to predict market value (dependent variable) from known values of property characteristics (independent variables)”

Property Appraisal and Assessment Administration, p.653

Property Groups

Commercial properties are designed for general commercial occupancy and used for business activities. They include government and corporate offices, retail properties (for example, shopping centres, stores and restaurants) and accommodation properties (hotels and motels).

Sub-Group

Some property groups have sub-groups . This guide is for the commercial land sub-group.

Commercial Land is a vacant parcel of land with commercial zoning in accordance with the City of Edmonton Zoning Bylaw 12800 . Some parcels may have minor improvements such as paving or fencing.

Approaches to Value

The approaches to determine market value are the direct comparison, income, and cost approaches.

Direct Comparison Approach	Typical market value (or some other characteristic) is determined by referencing comparable sales and other market data. It is often used when sufficient sales or market data is available. It may also be referred to as the Sales Comparison Approach.
Income Approach	This approach considers the typical actions of renters, buyers and sellers when purchasing income-producing properties. This approach estimates the typical market value of a property by determining the present value of the projected income stream. Often used to value rental or leased property.
Cost Approach	Typical market value is calculated by adding the depreciated replacement cost of the improvements to the estimated value of land. It is often used for properties under construction or when there is limited market data available.

Direct Comparison Approach

For this property group, the assessment is determined using the direct comparison approach. It is the most appropriate method of valuation for commercial land in the City of Edmonton because it mirrors the actions of buyers and sellers in the marketplace and sufficient sales data exists in order to derive reliable market estimates.

Support for the direct comparison approach comes from several reputable sources, for example:

This approach is usually the preferred approach for estimating values for residential and other property types with adequate sales.

(IAAO, 2013, sec. 4.3)

The Direct Comparison approach provides the most credible indication of value for owner-occupied commercial and industrial properties, i.e., properties that are not purchased primarily for their income-producing characteristics. These types of properties are amenable to direct comparison because similar properties are commonly bought and sold in the same market.

Appraisal Institute of Canada [AIC], 2010, p. 13.4

Sales

The City of Edmonton validates all land title transactions (sales). The validation process can include site inspections, interviews with parties involved, a review of land title documents, corporate searches, third party information, and sale validation questionnaires.

The City of Edmonton reviews sales occurring from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020 for the 2021 valuation of commercial land properties. Time adjustments are applied to sale prices to account for any market fluctuations occurring between the sale date and the legislated valuation date.

Sale price reflects the condition of a property on the sale date and may not be equal to the assessment.

Time Adjustment Factors

2021 TIME ADJUSTMENT FACTORS FOR COMMERCIAL LAND MODEL

YEAR	MONTH	ADJUSTMENT	YEAR	MONTH	ADJUSTMENT
2015	Jul	1.0000	2018	Jan	1.0000
2015	Aug	1.0000	2018	Feb	1.0000
2015	Sep	1.0000	2018	Mar	1.0000
2015	Oct	1.0000	2018	Apr	1.0000
2015	Nov	1.0000	2018	May	1.0000
2015	Dec	1.0000	2018	Jun	1.0000
2016	Jan	1.0000	2018	Jul	1.0000
2016	Feb	1.0000	2018	Aug	1.0000
2016	Mar	1.0000	2018	Sep	1.0000
2016	Apr	1.0000	2018	Oct	1.0000
2016	May	1.0000	2018	Nov	1.0000
2016	Jun	1.0000	2018	Dec	1.0000
2016	Jul	1.0000	2019	Jan	1.0000
2016	Aug	1.0000	2019	Feb	1.0000
2016	Sep	1.0000	2019	Mar	1.0000
2016	Oct	1.0000	2019	Apr	1.0000
2016	Nov	1.0000	2019	May	1.0000
2016	Dec	1.0000	2019	Jun	1.0000
2017	Jan	1.0000	2019	Jul	1.0000
2017	Feb	1.0000	2019	Aug	1.0000
2017	Mar	1.0000	2019	Sep	1.0000
2017	Apr	1.0000	2019	Oct	1.0000
2017	May	1.0000	2019	Nov	1.0000
2017	Jun	1.0000	2019	Dec	1.0000
2017	Jul	1.0000	2020	Jan	1.0000
2017	Aug	1.0000	2020	Feb	1.0000
2017	Sep	1.0000	2020	Mar	1.0000
2017	Oct	1.0000	2020	Apr	1.0000
2017	Nov	1.0000	2020	May	1.0000
2017	Dec	1.0000	2020	Jun	1.0000

Zoning

The rules and regulations for land development within Edmonton are contained in the Zoning Bylaw, No. 12800.

s.6.123 **zone:** a specific group of listed Uses and Development Regulations which regulate the Use and Development of land within specific geographic areas of the City...

Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2017, s. 6.123

Commercial land use zones vary in part with regard to allowable Density, Height, and Floor Area Ratio (FAR).

Density

s.6.24 **density:** when used in reference to Residential and Residential-Related development, the number of Dwellings on a Site expressed as Dwelling per hectare.

Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2017, s. 6.24

Height

s.6.53 **height:** means a vertical distance between 2 points.

Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2017, s. 6.53

Floor Area Ratio

Floor area ratio (FAR) is the factor used to determine the total living area that is allowed to be built. The FAR is calculated as follows:

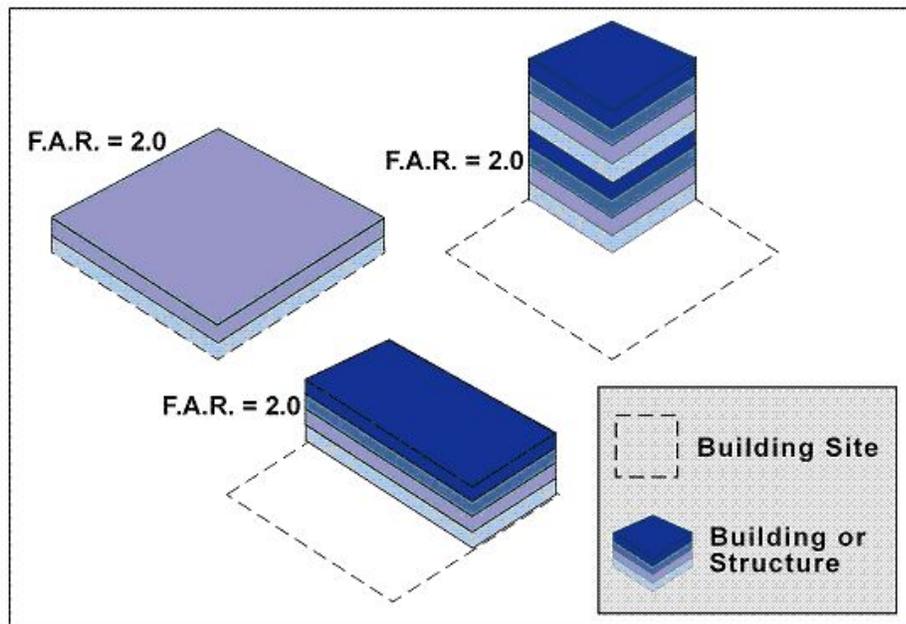
Floor Area Ratio (FAR) multiplied by total site area = **total allowable living area**

s.6.39 **floor area ratio:** means the numerical value of the Floor Area of the building or structure relative to the Site upon which it is located, excluding:

- A. Basement areas used exclusively for storage or service to the building, or as a Secondary Suite;
- B. Parking Areas below ground level;
- C. Walkways required by the Development Officer;
- D. Floor Areas devoted exclusively to mechanical or electrical equipment servicing the development, divided by the area of the Site; and
- E. Indoor Common Amenity Area, divided by the area of the Site

Zoning Bylaw No. 12800, 2017, s. 6.39

Bylaw 15414
May 25, 2010



Effective Zoning

Not all property conforms to the zoning use set out in the Zoning Bylaw. In these cases an effective zoning is applied to reflect the current legal use and/or development potential of the property. The effective zoning is an internal coding and may differ from the actual zoning. The two most common scenarios where effective zoning may be applied are:

- **Actual zoning is Direct Control (DC) or other specialized zoning.** In these cases the most comparable commercial zoning will be applied as the effective zoning. For example, if a DC1 zoning provision allows for development most similar to those with an CB2 zoning, that property will have an effective zoning of CB2 even though the actual zoning is DC1.
- **Legal non-conforming use:** A legal non-conforming use is one that was lawfully in existence before a new zoning bylaw came into effect. Since the lawful use existed before the zoning was changed its legal non-conforming use may continue and an effective zone reflecting current use is applied.

643(1) If a development permit has been issued on or before the day on which a land use bylaw or a land use amendment bylaw comes into force in a municipality and the bylaw would make the development in respect of which the permit was issued a nonconforming use or nonconforming building, the development permit continues in effect in spite of the coming into force of the bylaw.

MGA, s.643(1)

In cases where a legal non-conforming use is discontinued for six (6) or more months, any future use must conform to the current Zoning Bylaw.

643(2) A non-conforming use of land or a building may be continued but if that use is discontinued for a period of 6 consecutive months or more, any future use of the land or building must conform with the land use bylaw then in effect.

MGA, s.643(2)

Variables

Below is the list of variables that affect the assessment value for 2021.

Location	Lot size
Traffic	

Location: The Commercial Land inventory is divided into 9 Groups based upon a property's location. Each group constitutes a geographic area exhibiting similar valuation characteristics. See enclosed maps titled 2021 Commercial Land Groupings in the appendix.

- Group 1 - Includes all properties located north of 111 Avenue and east of 142 Street.
- Group 2 - Includes all properties located west of 142 Street and Groat Road and north of the river.
- Group 3 - Includes all properties located in The Quarters, Riverdale, Boyle Street and McCauley neighbourhoods. Within group 3 are sub groups labelled group 31 and group 32, please refer to the study area list.
- Group 4 - Includes all properties within Oliver, Westmount, Queen Mary Park, and Central McDougall neighbourhoods. Excluding all properties on Jasper Avenue between 110 Street to 125 Street (Jasper Ave West).
- Group 5 - Downtown neighbourhood. Includes all properties on Jasper Avenue between 110 Street to 125 Street (Jasper Ave West)
- Group 6 - Includes all properties located north of Whitemud Drive, east of Gateway Blvd, and south of the river, except Strathcona neighbourhood.
- Group 7 - Includes all properties located south of the river, excluding groups 6 and 8.
- Group 8 - Includes all properties that are located north and east of Whitemud Drive, south of the river and west of Gateway Blvd, including Strathcona neighbourhood.
- Group 9 - Whyte Ave between 104 Street to 109 Street (Whyte Ave Central).

Study area (COMAREA): Study area is a sub-group or sub-sector of properties in neighbourhoods or a series of neighbourhoods that show different market trends. These properties are assigned to study areas to more accurately analyze and value the market trends in these locations. See included Study Area list.

Lot size: Lot size is the area of a specific parcel determined through a Geographic Information System (GIS) and Alberta Land Titles.

Traffic: This attribute is only applied to properties that have exposure to a traffic influence.

The level of influence is based upon the annual weekday traffic volume counts as reported by the City of Edmonton Transportation Planning Branch. The 2018 Average Annual Weekday Traffic Volumes Report is accessible on the City website, www.edmonton.ca, under "Driving, Cycling & Walking > Transportation Data > Traffic Flow Maps & Reports > 2011-2018 Average Annual Weekday Traffic Volumes

Definitions for each individual traffic attribute are as follows:

- **Minor**
Property is adjacent to a road with the recorded traffic flow of 1,500-5,000 vehicles per day
- **Moderate**
Property is adjacent to a road with the recorded traffic flow of 5,001-15,000 vehicles per day.
- **Major**
Property is adjacent to a road with the recorded traffic flow of 15,001-50,000 vehicles per day (for example, 50th Street, 170th Street or 97th Street).
- **Extreme**
Property is adjacent to a road with the recorded traffic flow of more than 50,000 vehicles per day (for example, Whitemud Drive or Yellowhead Trail)
- **Anthony Henday Drive**
Property is adjacent to the Anthony Henday Drive ring road.

Adjustments

Adjustments may be applied to properties with atypical influences on a site specific basis to recognize their effect on value. Adjustments include but are not limited to:

Servicing

The following services have been analyzed for 2021 valuation purposes: street lighting, sanitary sewer service, storm sewer service, water supply service, access to paved public roads, access to sidewalks, curbs or gutters.

All properties are valued as fully serviced. If a property lacks a specific service, it is adjusted based on the values presented in the table below. If a property is entirely unserviced a total of -30% adjustment is applied to the account:

Servicing	Servicing Cost Adjustment
Street lighting	-0.60%
Sanitary sewer service	-6.30%
Storm sewer service	-11.40%
Water supply service	-6.30%
Access to paved public road	-3.60%
Access to sidewalks, curbs or gutters	-1.80%

Present indicates that a property has a specified service and **Absent** indicates that a property does not have a specified service.

The individual servicing adjustments are defined as follows:

Street lighting: Street lighting is considered as part of the public road and walkway access infrastructure for a property.

- **Present** - Our records show that street lighting exists as part of the public road and walkway access for the property.
- **Absent** - Our records show that street lighting does not exist as part of the public road and walkway access for the property.

Sanitary sewer service: Sanitary sewers refer to the public infrastructure (either separate or combined with storm sewers) provided for a property to collect sanitary waste water.

- **Present** - Our records show that sanitary sewers are adjacent to the property.
- **Absent** - Our records show that sanitary sewers are not adjacent to the property.

Storm sewer service: Storm sewers refer to the public infrastructure (either separate or combined with sanitary sewers) provided for a property to collect storm water.

- **Present** - Our records show that storm sewers are adjacent to the property.
- **Absent** - Our records show that storm sewers are not adjacent to the property.

Water supply service: Water supply service refers to the public water supply infrastructure available to a property.

- **Present** - Our records show that the property is adjacent to a water supply service.
- **Absent** - Our records show the property is not adjacent to a water supply service.

Access to paved public roads: Paved public roads are part of the public road access infrastructure and must be adjacent to the property.

- **Present** - A paved public road is adjacent to the property.
- **Absent** - A paved public road is not adjacent to the property.

Access to sidewalk, curb or gutters: Sidewalks, curbs or gutters are part of the City's public road and sidewalk access infrastructure and must be adjacent to the property.

- **Present** - Our records show that sidewalks, curbs or gutters exist as part of the public road and walkway access for the property.
- **Absent** - Our records show that sidewalks, curbs or gutters do not exist as part of the public road and walkway access for the property.

Other Adjustments

Adjustments may be applied to properties with atypical influences on a site specific basis to recognize their effect on value. Adjustments include but are not limited to:

Access to lot	Easement	Restrictive covenant
Irregular shape	Adverse topography	Remnant lot
Contamination	Land market adjustment (LMA)	

The following adjustment schedule is applied when adjusting for *access to lot, easement, restrictive covenant, irregular shape adjustment, and adverse topography*:

- **Minor**- 5% negative adjustment
- **Moderate**- 10% negative adjustment
- **Major**- 15% negative adjustment
- **Extreme**- 20% negative adjustment

Access to lot: Properties that do not have reasonable future accessibility to a city roadway.

Easement: An easement is a legal encumbrance registered against the title of land allowing the right to use and/or enter onto the real property of another without possessing it. Easements may include easements for access, locating utilities, or otherwise limiting or precluding the use of the area subject to the easement. An adjustment for an Easement will only be applied where the easement may impair (or "can be demonstrated to impair") the development potential of the land.

Restrictive covenant: An agreement that restricts the use or occupancy of all or part of a property and that may be registered on the title to a property and runs with the land. An adjustment for a Restrictive Covenant will only be applied where the covenant may impair the development potential of the land.

Irregular shape adjustment: An adjustment is only applied if the shape of a property hinders the developability of the property.

Adverse topography: Adverse topography indicates a property has certain topographical constraints that are not typical for the area and negatively affects the overall suitability of the land for development. These constraints may include, but are not limited to, significant slopes or wetland subsoil conditions resulting from sloughs, ponds and natural drainage onto the property.

Remnant lot: A remnant lot is a vacant lot deemed undevelopable due to the size restrictions set under Edmonton Zoning Bylaw 12800.

Contamination: Contamination refers to property that has been affected by environmental contamination which includes adverse conditions resulting from the release of hazardous substances into surface water, groundwater, or soil.

Neighbourhood: Each property is located in a neighbourhood according to boundaries set by the City of Edmonton. Maps identifying these neighbourhood boundaries are accessible on the City website, <http://maps.edmonton.ca/map.aspx> (click on “Areas” in the Legend and select “Neighbourhood” in the “I’m looking for” drop-down menu). For 2021, the following areas received adjustments based on market value analysis:

- **Group 7** - 8887 (Edmonton South Central)

Land market adjustment (LMA): An LMA is applied after all other adjustments to accounts for characteristics not common to many properties but can be demonstrated to impact market value. This adjustment is used in rare circumstances where the influence on the property cannot be accounted for or described by the usual attributes such as topography or shape, etc. The reason for the LMA will be provided upon request under Section 299 and 300 of the MGA.

A Land Market Adjustment is a negative adjustment, and changes in increments of 5%. An LMA may be indicated as follows:

- **Land market adjustment applied (Yes)**

Site Improvements

Some parcels may have site improvements such as paving or fencing. Typical market value is calculated by adding the depreciated replacement cost of the improvements to the estimated value of land. For more information please refer to the City of Edmonton’s Non-Residential Properties Cost Methodology Guide found on the City website, www.edmonton.ca, under “Home & Neighbourhood > Assessment of Properties > Reference Materials > 2021 Cost

Fencing: A commercial land property may be improved with fencing. Fencing on commercial land properties was valued using the Marshall & Swift Costing Manual.

Pavement: A commercial land property may be improved with hard surfacing, such as asphalt. Pavement on commercial land properties was valued using the Marshall & Swift Costing Manual.

Definitions

Land use (LUC): Land use is an internal coding used to categorize the current use of a property. The amount of a property subject to any specific LUC will be expressed as a percentage of total assessed value. Commercial land may have the following LUCs:

LUC	Description	LUC	Description
197	Derelict building on non-residential land	536	Paved/fenced parking lot/structure for multi-residential use
258	Fenced storage	538	Unpaved/unfenced parking lot for multi-residential use
530	Paved/fenced parking lot for non-residential use	900	Undeveloped non-residential land
531	Unpaved/unfenced parking lot for non-residential use	987	Transitional land: non-residential to residential

Type: Type specifies whether the variable applies to the account, unit, site, or building.

- Account - An adjustment that is applied to a property account. A property account includes all of the improvements and site.
- Unit - An adjustment that is applied to a condo unit.
- Site - An adjustment that is applied to the site.
- Building - An adjustment that is applied to the building.

Order In Council 359/2018

This order approved the annexation of land from Leduc County and the Town of Beaumont to the City of Edmonton. The annexed area includes neighbourhoods 8885 - Edmonton South Central East, 8886 - Edmonton South East, 8887 - Edmonton South Central, and 8888 - Edmonton South West. Only Neighbourhood 8887 - Edmonton South Central has property in the Commercial Land inventory.

In assessing property in the annexation area, *O.C. 359/2018* states the following:

4(1) In 2019 and in each subsequent year up to and including 2068, the annexed land and assessable improvements to it, excluding linear property, must be assessed by The City of Edmonton on the same basis as if they were in Leduc County and taxed using

- (a) the municipal property tax rate established by Leduc County, or
- (b) the municipal property tax rate established by The City of Edmonton, whichever is lower, for property of the same assessment class.

(2) In 2020 and subsequent years, the assessor for The City of Edmonton must assess and tax the annexed land and the assessable improvements to it.

5(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), in 2019 and in each subsequent year up to and including 2043, Discovery Lands, other than linear property, must be assessed by The City of Edmonton on the same basis as if the land had remained in Leduc County and must be taxed by The City of Edmonton using the municipal property tax rate established by Leduc County for property of the same assessment class.

To comply with *O.C. 359/2018*, a Neighbourhood adjustment (see definition on page 18) has been applied to Neighbourhood 8887 to account for its unique nature. For the purpose of the 2021 valuation the determination of market value took into consideration the following:

- recent sales of similar property within Leduc County, including Nisku;
- recent sales of similar property that occur within the Discovery Lands;
- recent listings of the Discovery Lands adjusted to attempt to reflect a listing to sale adjustment.

Sample Assessment Detail Report

2021 Property Assessment Detail Report Assessment and Taxation



Account 9999999

Report Date	February 12, 2021
2021 Assessed Value	\$1,070,000
Date of Issue	February 12, 2021
Property Address	11010 SAMPLE STREET NW
Legal Description	Plan: A1 Block: 1 Lot: 111
Zoning	UW - Urban Warehouse
Effective Zoning	UW - Urban Warehouse
Neighbourhood	Downtown
Assessment Class	NON-RESIDENTIAL
Property Use	100 % Paved/fenced parking lot for non-residential use
Taxable Status	January 1 - December 31, 2021; FULLY TAXABLE
Unit of Measurement	IMPERIAL (feet, square feet)

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Factors Used to Calculate Your 2021 Assessed Value

		MARKET VALUE APPROACH	DIRECT COMPARISON
LAND			
Variable	Factor	Type	
Lot size	7496	Site	
Group	5	Site	
Study area	1002	Site	
Traffic influence	MINOR	Site	
Access to paved public roads	PRESENT	Site	
Sanitary sewer service	PRESENT	Site	
Storm sewer service	PRESENT	Site	
Water supply service	PRESENT	Site	
Street lighting	PRESENT	Site	
Sidewalks, curbs or gutters	PRESENT	Site	
		Land Value	1,065,918

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Visit myproperty.edmonton.ca • email assessment@edmonton.ca • call 311 (780-442-5311)

2020 Property Assessment Detail Report
Assessment and Taxation



Account 9999999

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				MARKET VALUE APPROACH		COST
BUILDING 1: NET ITEMS						
Condition	Year Built/ Effective Year Built	Percent Complete	Gross Area	Replacement Cost New (\$)	Depreciation (\$)	Depreciated Replacement Cost New (\$)
Structure 1: SITEIMPS - YARDIMPS - - AVERAGE						
Average	1991/1991	100	0.000	20,883	16,706	4,177
Building 1 Total						4,177

2021 Assessed Value Summary

Land Value	\$1,065,918
Building Total	\$4,177
Total Property Assessment	\$1,070,000

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Methods to Adjust Comparables

There are two types of techniques for reconciliation: **quantitative** and **qualitative**.

Quantitative Adjustments

Each characteristic of a property can be measured or quantified by a mathematical expression and adjusted for.

Several techniques are available to quantify adjustments to the sale prices of comparable properties: data analysis techniques such as paired data analysis, grouped data analysis, and secondary data analysis, statistical analysis, including graphic analysis...

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.2)

*In the direct comparison approach, the best comparables are those sales that require the least **absolute** adjustment.*

(AIC, 1995, p. 245).

Quantitative adjustments involve adjusting a known value (sale price for example) by adding or subtracting an amount that a given characteristic adds to or subtracts from that value. A quantitative adjustment should be made for each characteristic that differs between the subject property and the comparable property.

Due to the legislative requirement to use mass appraisal, the City has used statistical analysis to determine annual assessments.

"coefficient" means a number that represents the quantified relationship of each variable to the assessed value of a property when derived through a mass appraisal process.

MRAT s.31(a)

The City is not required to disclose the coefficients. In the absence of quantitative adjustments, an alternative technique is qualitative analysis.

Qualitative Analysis

Each comparable property is compared with the subject property on an overall basis. In a qualitative analysis, comparable properties are identified as inferior, similar, or superior overall to the subject property in order to bracket the probable value range of the subject property.

When a sale property is considered to offer important market evidence but finding the means to make quantitative adjustments is lacking, the appraiser may turn to other major direct comparison techniques, qualitative analysis.

(AIC, 2005, p. 19.10)

Qualitative analysis recognizes ... the difficulty in expressing adjustments with mathematical precision.

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.6)

...reliable results can usually be obtained by bracketing the subject between comparables that are superior and inferior to it.

(AIC, 2010, p. 14.7)

If one or two comparable properties require fewer total adjustments than the other comparable transactions, an appraiser may attribute greater accuracy and give more weight to the value indications obtained from these transactions, particularly if the magnitude of the adjustments is approximately the same.

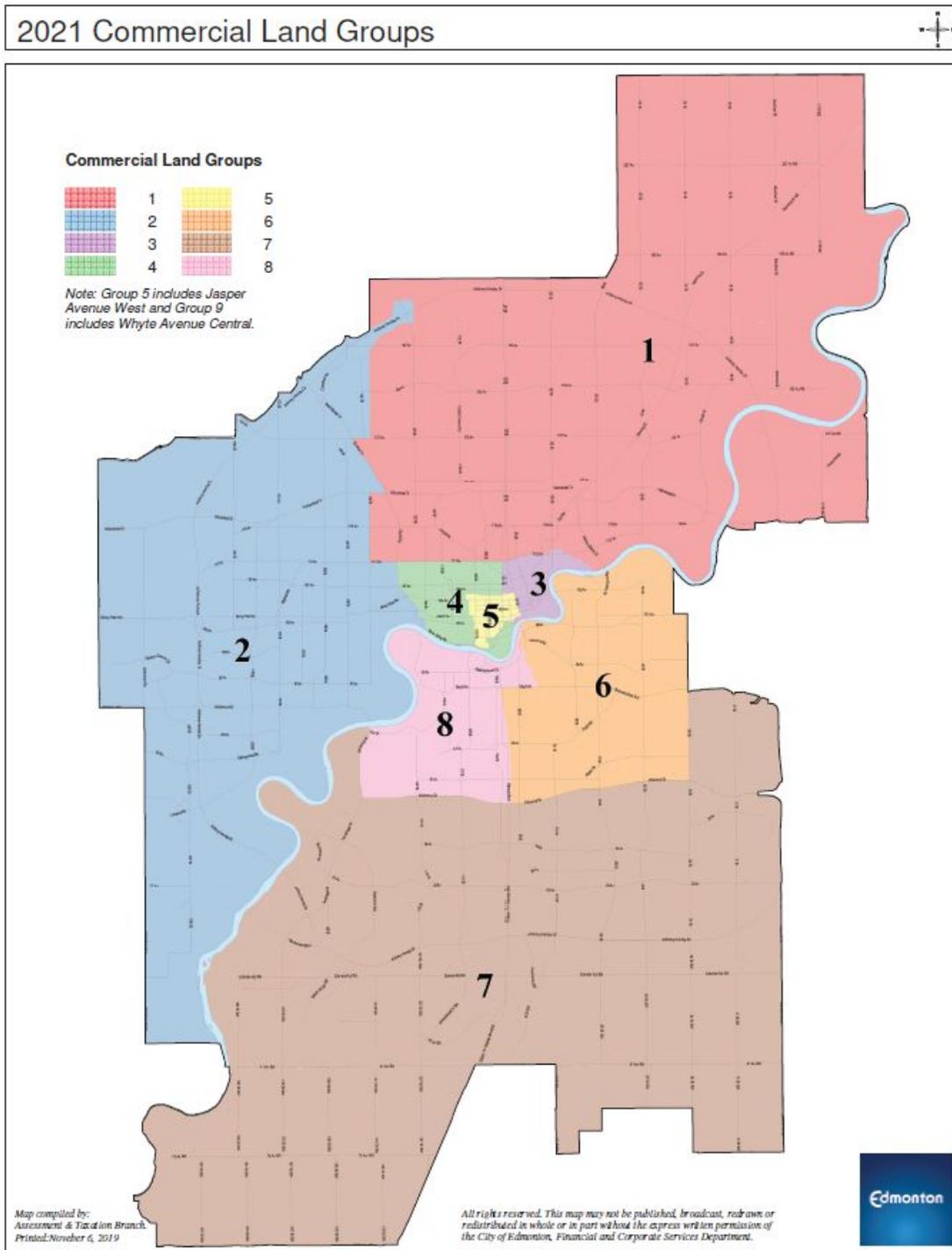
(AIC, 2010, p. 13.16)

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Appendix

Maps



Study Area (COMAREA) List

Group 1	
COMAREA026	Northlands East
COMAREA032	97 Street - North
COMAREA070	Kingsway - South
COMAREA071	Kingsway - North
COMAREA080	111 Avenue - East
COMAREA0100	118 Avenue - East
COMAREA0101	118 Avenue - Central East
COMAREA0102	118 Avenue - Central West
COMAREA0103	118 Avenue - West
COMAREA0110	82 Street
COMAREA0112	Northlands West
COMAREA0120	Capilano Drive - North & South
COMAREA0130	Fort Road - East
COMAREA0131	Fort Road - West
COMAREA0132	Yellowhead/50 St/137 Ave
COMAREA0133	137 Ave/Manning
COMAREA0134	North 137 Ave Between Manning and 97 St
COMAREA0135	North 137 Ave Between 97 and 142 St
COMAREA0136	Yellowhead to 137 Between 82 St and St. Albert Trail
COMAREA0137	Mistatim Area
COMAREA0138	Airport Area
COMAREA0140	50 Street
COMAREA0164	Yellowhead Corridor

Group 2	
COMAREA081	111 Avenue - West
COMAREA142	Stony Plain Road/111/124/Mayfield
COMAREA143	Yellowhead/Henday/Stony Plain Road/111Avenue/142 Street
COMAREA144	North of Stony Plain and West of Henday
COMAREA145	South of Stony Plain Road to 45 Ave
COMAREA147	Henday to River South of Whitemud
COMAREA148	Rural West
COMAREA150	Stony Plain Road - East
COMAREA151	Stony Plain Road - West
COMAREA160	170 Street - South
COMAREA260	Mayfield Road
COMAREA340	Glastonbury/Hamptons/Potter Green

Group 31	
COMAREA010	Jasper Ave - East
COMAREA012	95 Street - Jasper Avenue
COMAREA024	Abutting 95 Street between 107 Ave and 111 Ave.
COMAREA030	97 Street - South
COMAREA033	97 Street - Downtown

Group 32	
COMAREA025	Boyle/McCauley
COMAREA031	97 Street - Central
COMAREA040	101 Street
COMAREA101	118 Avenue - Central East

Group 6	
COMAREA162	Calgary Trail to 34 Street Between Whitemud and Argyll
COMAREA163	South of River/Calgary Trail to 34 Street
COMAREA183	Whyte Ave - Bonnie Doon
COMAREA202	99 to 102 Street/79 to 81 Avenue
COMAREA220	101 Avenue
COMAREA290	99 Street
COMAREA310	Argyll Road

Group 7	
COMAREA153	Calgary Trail West to River Between Whitemud and 23 Ave
COMAREA155	Henday South to 30 Ave SW/127 St to Calgary Trail
COMAREA156	South Industrial
COMAREA157	Millwoods
COMAREA210	Calgary Trail - North & South Bound
COMAREA211	Calgary Trail - Ellerslie
COMAREA230	Millwoods Town Centre
COMAREA280	34 Avenue
COMAREA330	Ellerslie Road East
COMAREA350	Ellerslie Road West
COMAREA360	Ambleside/Windermere

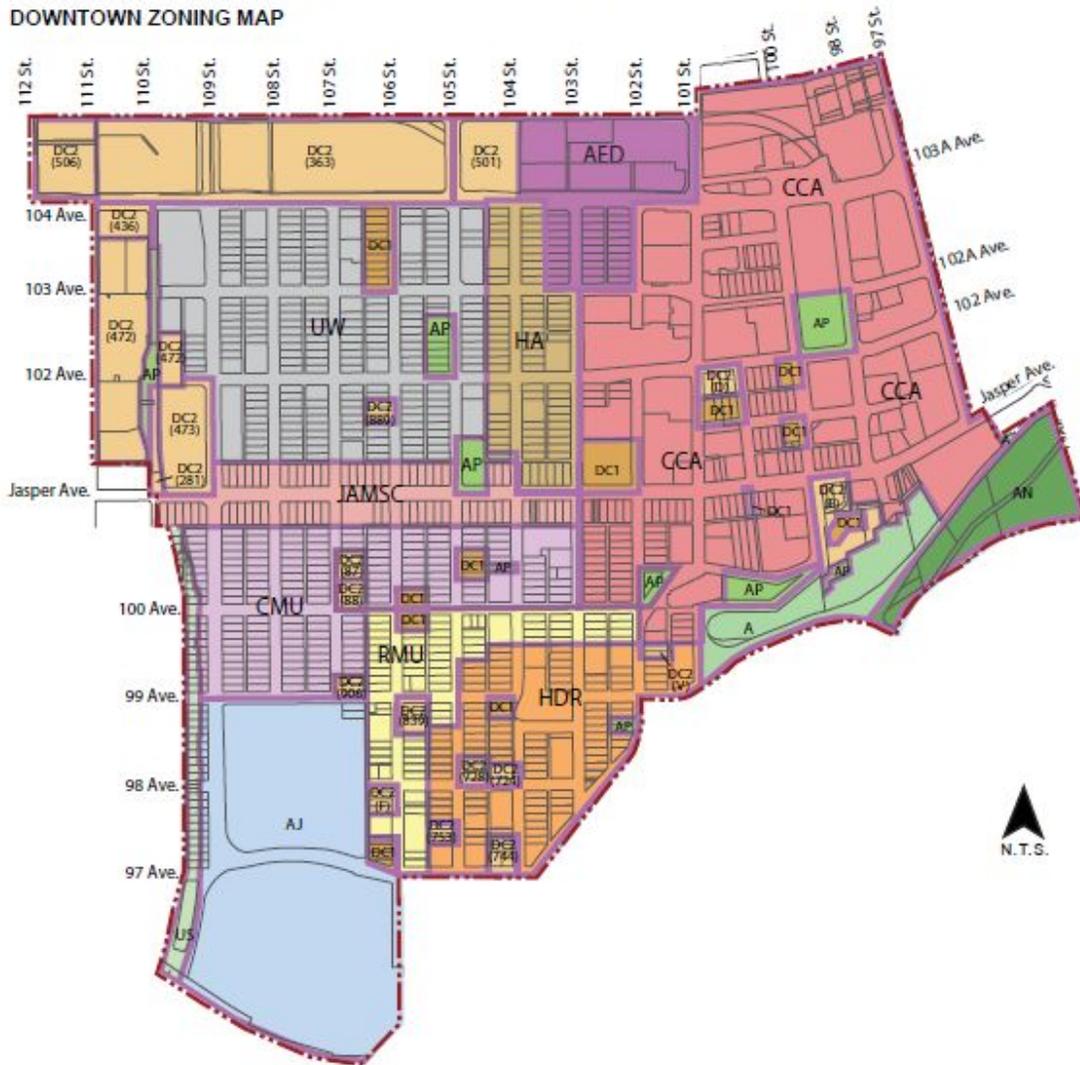
Group 8	
COMAREA149	Garneau/Strathcona/Queen Alexandra
COMAREA152	Calgary Trail West to River/North of Whitemud
COMAREA153	Calgary Trail West to River Between Whitemud and 23 Ave
COMAREA166	University
COMAREA180	Abutting Whyte (82) Ave between 98 Street and Gateway Boulevard
COMAREA190	104 Street
COMAREA200	109 Street
COMAREA201	University Corridor

Group 9	
COMAREA181	Whyte Ave - Central
COMAREA182	Whyte Ave - West

Special Area, Downtown

Appendix 1 to Section 910 of Bylaw 12800 as amended by Bylaw 15202 and subsequent appropriate Bylaws.

DOWNTOWN ZONING MAP



Legend

Special Area Zones

- AED Arena Entertainment District
- CCA Core Commercial Arts
- CMU Commercial Mixed Use
- HA Heritage Area
- HDR High Density Residential
- JAMSC Jasper Avenue Main Street Commercial
- RMU Residential Mixed Use
- UW Urban Warehouse

Standard Zones

- US Urban Services
- A Metropolitan Recreation
- AJ Alternative Jurisdiction
- AN River Valley Active Node
- AP Public Parks

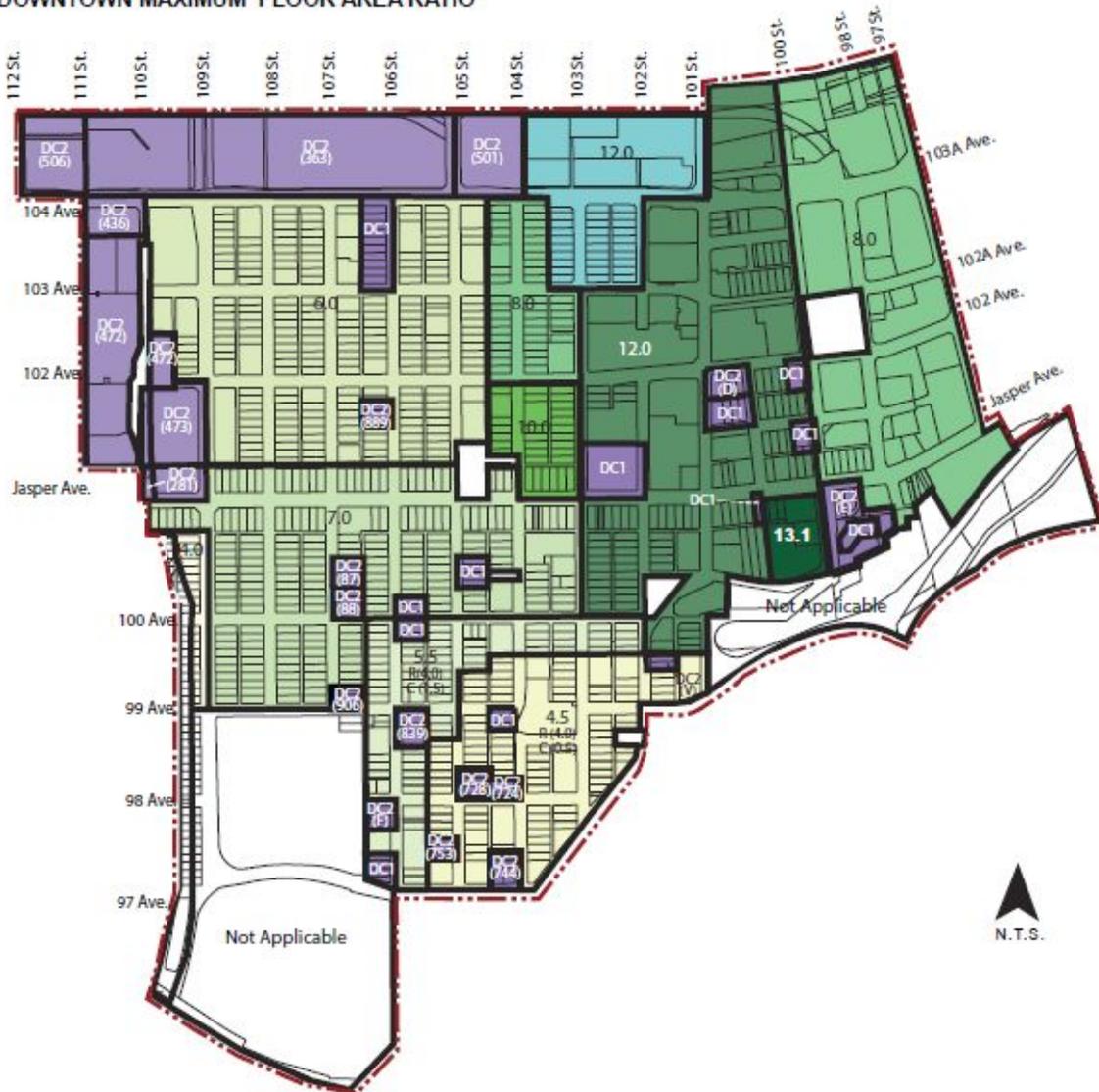
Direct Control Provisions

- DC1 Direct Development Control Provision
- DC2 Site Specific Development Control Provision

Special Area, Downtown

Appendix 2 to Section 910 of Bylaw 12800 as amended by Bylaw 15202 and subsequent appropriate Bylaws.

DOWNTOWN MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA RATIO



Legend

- DC1 & DC2 (Direct Development Control Provisions)
FAR individually approved/established by City Council
- Not Applicable

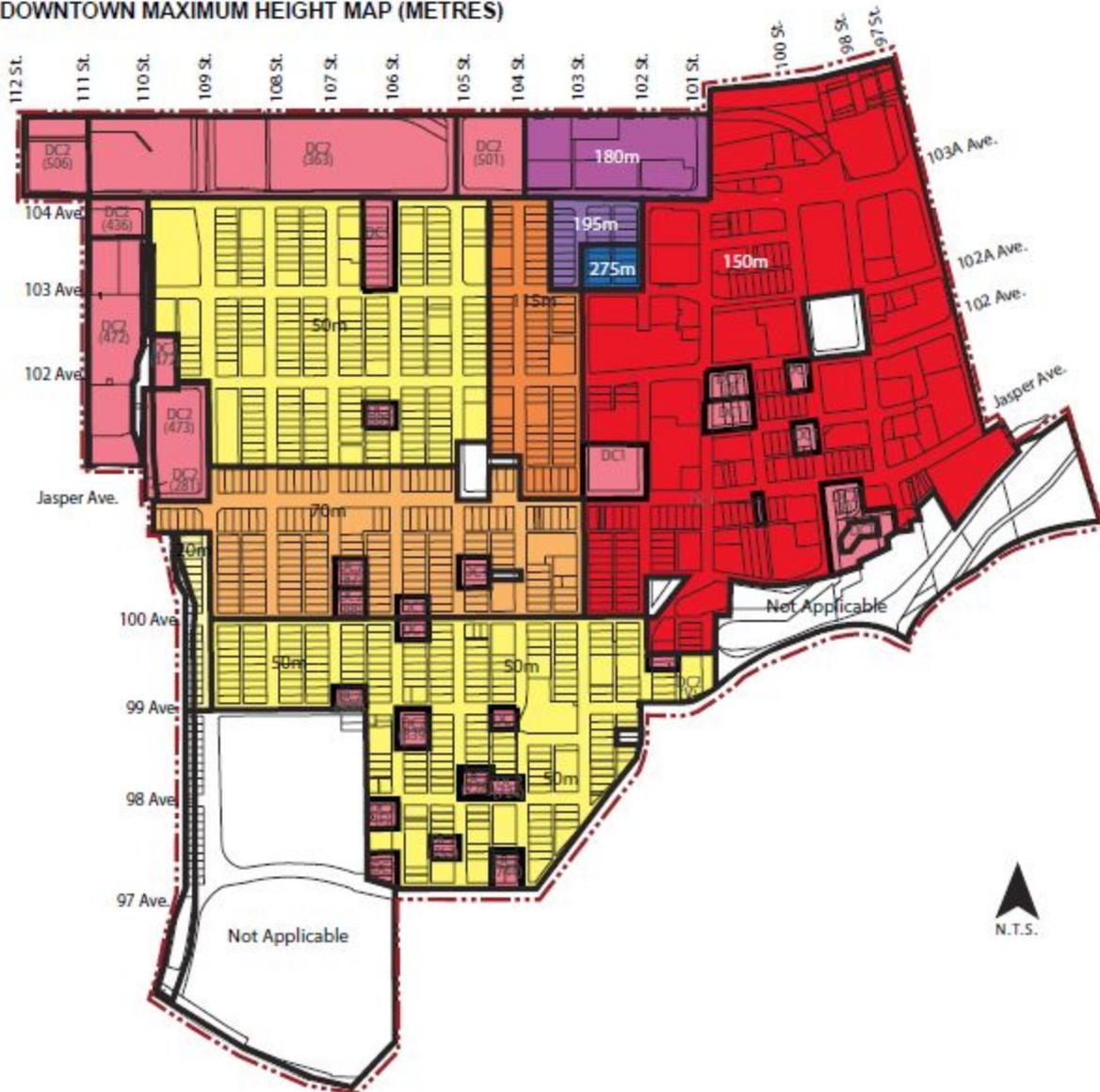
Total FAR → 8.0
 R (6.0) ← Residential FAR
 C (2.0) ← Commercial FAR

NB: Maximum F.A.R. shown does not include additional F.A.R. for specific uses or discretion, where granted by the Development Officer.

Special Area, Downtown

Appendix 3 to Section 910 of Bylaw 12800 as amended by Bylaw 15202 and subsequent appropriate Bylaws.

DOWNTOWN MAXIMUM HEIGHT MAP (METRES)



Legend

- DC1 & DC2 (Direct Development Control Provisions)
Heights individually approved/established by City Council and remain unaltered
- Not Applicable

NB: Maximum height shown does not include discretionary height, where granted by the Development Officer.

Measure Conversion Chart

Imperial to Metric – Length	Imperial to Metric – Area
1 inch (in) = 2.54 centimetres (cm)	1 square foot (sqft) = 0.09290 square metre (m ²)
1 foot (ft) = 0.3048 metres (m)	1 acre (ac) = 4,046.86 square metre (m ²)
Imperial Conversions	1 acre (ac) = 0.40469 hectares (ha)
1 acre (ac) = 43,560 square feet (sqft)	Metric Conversions
1 square mile = 640 acres (ac)	1 square kilometer (sq km) = 100 hectares (ha)
1 section = 640 acres (ac)	1 hectare (ha) = 10,000 square metres (m ²)

Zone Summary

Commercial (s.300)	
CNC	Neighbourhood Convenience Commercial Zone (s.310) the purpose of this Zone is to provide for convenience commercial and personal service uses, which are intended to serve the day-to-day needs of residents within residential neighbourhoods.
CSC	Shopping Centre Zone (s.320) The purpose of this Zone is to provide for larger shopping centre developments intended to serve a community or regional trade area. Residential, office, entertainment and cultural uses may also be included within such shopping complexes.
CB1	Low Intensity Business Zone (s.330) the purpose of this Zone is to provide for low intensity commercial, office and service uses located along arterial roadways that border residential areas. Development shall be sensitive and in scale with existing development along the commercial street and any surrounding residential neighbourhood.
CB2	General Business Zone (s.340) the purpose of this Zone is to provide for businesses that require large Sites and a location with good visibility and accessibility along, or adjacent to, major public roadways.
CHY	Highway Corridor Zone (s.350) The purpose of this Zone is to provide for high quality commercial development along those public roadways, which serve as entrance routes to the City or along limited access public roadways intended to provide a connection to entrance routes.

CO	Commercial Office Zone (s.360) the purpose of this Zone is to provide for medium intensity office, commercial and residential development in the inner city, around Light Rail Transit station areas or other locations offering good accessibility by both private automobile and transit.
CB3	Commercial Mixed Business Zone (s.370) the purpose of this Zone is to create a mixed-use zone to provide for a range of medium intensity Commercial Uses as well as enhance opportunities for residential development in locations near high capacity transportation nodes, including Transit Avenues or other locations offering good accessibility. This Zone is not intended to accommodate "big box" style commercial development that utilizes significant amounts of surface parking, nor is it intended to be located abutting any Zone that allows Single Detached Housing as a Permitted Use, without appropriate site interface provisions.
Direct Control Provisions (s.700)	
DC1	Direct Development Control (s.710) the purpose of this Provision is to provide for detailed, sensitive control of the Use, development, siting and design of buildings and disturbance of land where this is necessary to establish, preserve or enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. areas of unique character or special environmental concern, as identified and specified in an Area Structure Plan or Area Redevelopment Plan; or B. areas or Sites of special historical, cultural, paleontological, archaeological, prehistorical, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest, as designated under the Historical Resources Act.
DC2	Site Specific Development Control (s.720) is to provide for direct control over a specific proposed development where any other Zone would be inappropriate or inadequate.
Special Area Downtown (s.910)	
CCA	Core Commercial Arts Zone (910.5) the purpose of this Zone is to provide a Zone for a variety of high density and quality development that accommodates office, retail, service, institutional, residential, arts and entertainment Uses and meet the Use objectives for the Commercial Cultural Core. The intent is to further strengthen the Downtown's central area by providing continuous retail at ground level, enhancing arts and entertainment activities, accommodating Residential Uses and making the Core more pedestrian friendly.
CMU	Commercial Mixed Use Zone (910.6) the purpose of this Zone is to provide a Zone for medium intensity development that accommodates a mix of predominantly commercial, office, institutional and business Uses as a secondary office commercial area while emphasizing retail activities, entertainment and service Uses at ground level. The intent is to accommodate the existing commercial development west of 109 Street; and to allow Conversion to residential and related Uses.
HA	Heritage Area Zone (s.910.7) The purpose of this Zone is to establish a special heritage character Zone, in which the existing concentration of historical resources shall be

	preserved, rehabilitated and reused, and to ensure new developments are pedestrian friendly and compatible in scale, function, built form and design continuity with the historical, architectural and urban village character of the area.
JAMSC	Jasper Avenue Main Street Commercial Zone (s.910.9) The purpose of this Zone is to provide a Zone that accommodates at ground level, predominantly retail commercial, office and service Uses suitable for the Downtown's Main Street, Jasper Avenue, and to ensure that infill developments and the retrofitting and preservation of historical and older buildings incorporate human scale design characteristics to enhance a revitalized, dynamic Main Street atmosphere.
UW	Urban Warehouse Zone (s.910.11) the purpose of this zone is to develop a unique mixed-use business commercial, educational and residential neighbourhood, accommodating a diversity of Uses, including residential, commercial, institutional, light manufacturing and assembly in a safe, walkable, human-scaled built environment that builds on the existing land use pattern and respects the architectural characteristics and functions of the area.
AED	Arena & Entertainment District Zone (s.910.12) the purpose of this Zone is to provide for a vibrant mixed-use district that will accommodate a multi-purpose sports and entertainment complex complemented by a variety of entertainment, retail, service, office, institutional and residential uses that will strengthen the Downtown Core as a regional destination point. The area will be characterized by an accessible, pedestrian-friendly street environment, innovative signage, iconic architecture and exceptional urban design to create a strong sense of place in the Downtown Core and an exciting new image for Edmonton.
Special Area Edmonton South (s.1000)	
UC3ES	Urban Commercial 3 Edmonton South Zone (1000.15) The purpose of this Zone is to provide for Development of large scale, commercial shopping centres, entertainment and cultural uses in comprehensively planned developments. This district is intended to provide opportunities for a wide range of goods and services to be available in locations with high visibility and accessibility. Developments in the Urban Commercial 3 Edmonton South Zone will promote a pedestrian-friendly environment, and Shall be subject to a high standard of architectural design and Landscaping.

*For zonings not listed above, please see zoning bylaw 12800.