



Halton Region

2026 Current Value Assessment (CVA) and Tax Policy Reference Manual



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Introduction

Purpose of the Current Value Assessment and Tax Policy Reference Manual

The *Current Value Assessment and Tax Policy Reference Manual* has been developed to assist Councillors, staff and property owners in understanding assessment and tax reform in Halton Region and Ontario as a whole.

In 1998, the Provincial government instituted current value assessment (CVA) across Ontario with mandated updates on a regular basis. At the same time, rules and regulations were legislated by the Province to guide municipalities in setting tax policies. Changes were also made to education taxes through the shifting of service responsibilities between the Provincial and Municipal governments. In the 2007 Provincial Budget, a four-year reassessment cycle was introduced. As a result of valuation changes from reassessment, increases in CVA are phased-in equally over a four-year period while decreases in CVA are applied in the first year.

The most recent reassessment occurred in 2016 and updated all property values in Ontario to a valuation date of January 1, 2016 as set out in Report No. FN-01-17 (re: 2016 Reassessment Impact Analysis). Assessments used for the 2026 taxation year will continue to be based on the same valuation date that was in effect for the 2025 taxation year. In March 2020, the Province announced the postponement of the 2021 reassessment. On December 5, 2025, the Province filed O. Reg. 296/25 which officially extends the January 1, 2016 current assessment base year to apply to the 2026 taxation year. As of the printing of this manual, no revised reassessment timeline has been provided.

In prior years, tax policies were developed with the aim of mitigating the shifts in relative tax share created by the reassessment and mandatory phase-in program, striving to achieve fairness and equity while considering the competitiveness of Halton Region's Industrial and Commercial tax rates within the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area.

Roles & Responsibilities

The following chart illustrates the roles and responsibilities of each governing body that is involved in the assessment and tax setting process.

Legislation, Rules & Regulations



Assessment of Properties



Upper-tier Tax Policies



Local Municipal Tax Policies, Tax Administration & Collection, Assessment Base Management



Provincial Government

The Provincial government sets the policies and legislation affecting property assessment and taxation in Ontario. There are three ministries that are involved in assessment and tax policy.

Ministry of Finance

The principal ministry involved in setting assessment and tax policies is the Ministry of Finance. Under the *Fair Municipal Finance Act, 1997*, the Ministry created a new province-wide current value assessment system that also introduced new property classes. The Ministry of Finance sets the overall policies and has the final decision on any assessment-related issues. The Ministry is also responsible for setting education tax rates annually.

The Minister of Finance sets assessment policy and standards across the province and develops Ontario's Tax and Property Assessment Legislation. The Minister is also responsible for establishing the majority of the regulations governing assessment and tax policy.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing is responsible for establishing some of the regulations under the *Municipal Act, 2001* and the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* associated with property tax policy. As the primary liaison with municipalities, it deals more specifically with implementation details.

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education is responsible for establishing the deadlines for municipalities to pay their education tax installments. Although not responsible for setting the education tax rates, the Ministry is responsible for allocating these funds to the school boards.

Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC)

On December 31, 1998, the Provincial government transferred responsibility for property assessment from the Ministry of Finance to the Ontario Property Assessment Corporation, an independent body established by the *Ontario Property Assessment Corporation Act, 1997*. Amendments to the Act in 2001 resulted in an organizational change and renamed the organization to the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC).

MPAC is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Minister of Finance. The board is comprised of 13 members: seven members are municipal representatives; four members represent property taxpayers; and two members represent Provincial interests.

Every municipality in Ontario is a member of MPAC, a non-share capital, not-for-profit corporation whose main responsibility is to administer a uniform, province-wide property assessment system based on current value assessment in accordance with the provisions of the *Assessment Act, 1990*. These assessments apply to more than 5.74 million properties in Ontario, with an estimated total value of more than \$3.2 trillion.

Property values are communicated to individual property owners through Property Assessment Notices and to municipalities through the annual assessment rolls. The annual assessment rolls are used by municipalities to calculate property taxes.



Halton Region

Under the rules and regulations created by the Province, Halton Region, as the upper-tier municipality, is responsible for the development of property tax policies. The Region works in co-operation with the Local Municipalities to set these policies on an annual basis.

These policy decisions include:

- tax ratios or delegation of tax ratio setting to the local municipalities
- optional property classes
- graduated tax rates for commercial and industrial classes of properties
- phasing-in of property tax increases/decreases
- how to fund the mandated caps for multi-residential, commercial and industrial properties
- low-income homeowners' programs for older adults and persons with disabilities

The annual tax policy decision process begins with analysis of the final assessment roll for the taxation year as received from MPAC each December. Annual growth in assessment and valuation changes to the assessment base create shifts in the relative tax share between property classes. Analysis of these tax shifts may provide focus to the tax policy decisions required.

The Region, in conjunction with the Local Municipalities and based on the annual tax policies established, also determines the annual tax rates for each property class.

Local Municipalities

Under the rules and regulations created by the Province, the Local Municipalities are responsible for local municipal tax policies, the administration of the tax billing, adjustments and the collection process, rebate programs, taxpayer inquiries and assessment base management.

Assessment

This section of the manual provides an overview of assessment and reassessment. While MPAC is responsible for property assessment, Council members and municipal staff may find the following information helpful in answering basic questions from citizens. Given the relationship between assessment and taxes, the following section also provides baseline information on the types of property classes, subclasses and optional classes. Detailed questions should be directed to the MPAC office, the governing body responsible for assessment.

Ontario Property Reassessment

Property assessment is the value assigned to a property for taxation purposes.

Property reassessment in Ontario refers to the updating of all property values across the province using the same base year of comparison to reflect their value. Properties are assessed on the basis of their current value at a specific point in time.

Since market values on properties change over time, it is necessary to keep the assessments on properties up to date so that they reflect current market conditions. Otherwise, similar properties with the same value but different assessments within the same municipality will pay different levels of taxation.

When tax reform was initiated in 1997, assessments on all properties in Ontario were updated to reflect their value as of June 30, 1996. These 1996 values were used as the basis for taxation in 1998, 1999, and 2000. The table to the right shows the date on which land is valued for assessment purposes for taxation years, beginning in 1998.

The 2004 Provincial Budget cancelled the reassessment planned for 2005 and adopted a new reassessment schedule starting with the 2006 taxation year. This schedule was based on assessment values as of January 1 of the year preceding the current taxation year (i.e., for the 2006 taxation year, the valuation date would be January 1, 2005).

In response to a large number of taxpayer complaints, a Provincial Ombudsman investigation was launched into whether MPAC's process of valuing properties was transparent and fair. On June 29, 2006, the Minister of Finance announced that the scheduled property reassessments for the next two years would be cancelled in order to allow for the implementation of the Ombudsman's recommendations.

Taxation Year	Valuation Date
1998, 1999, 2000	June 30, 1996
2001, 2002	June 30, 1999
2003	June 30, 2001
2004, 2005	June 30, 2003
2006, 2007, 2008	January 1, 2005
2009 - 2012	January 1, 2008
2013 - 2016	January 1, 2012
2017 - 2020, 2021 - 2026	January 1, 2016

The 2007 Provincial Budget introduced a mandatory phase-in of residential assessment increases (including farm and managed forests) over the four-year period. The 2008 Provincial Budget extended the phase-in of assessment increases to all property classes.

Increases in assessed values are distributed equally among all years of the phase-in cycle. Decreases in assessed values are fully realized in the first year of the phase-in cycle.

The current reassessment is based on property values as of January 1, 2016, and the phase-in cycle applies to the 2017 to 2020 taxation years. In March 2020, the Province announced the postponement of the 2021 reassessment. In December 2025, the Province reaffirmed that the property tax reassessments would continue to be postponed for the 2026 taxation year, meaning assessments used for the 2026 taxation year would continue to be based on the same valuation date that was in effect for the 2025 taxation year. As of the printing of this manual, no revised reassessment timeline has been provided.

When a change in assessment occurs annually, the *Assessment Act, 1990* requires MPAC to mail Property Assessment Notices (PAN) to property owners at least 14 days prior to supplying the Assessment Roll to a municipality in December.

For the 2016 reassessment, MPAC initiated significant reforms to Ontario's property assessment system in response to recommendations from the Special Purpose Business Property Assessment Review (SPBPAR) that the Province undertook in 2013. MPAC redesigned the 2016 PAN and implemented early mailing dates to help property owners better understand their assessment and resolve concerns through a Request for Reconsideration (RfR) process before the final assessment rolls for 2017 taxation were delivered to municipalities in December 2016.



Examples of Property Assessment Phase-In

Property Assessment Value Increase

January 1, 2012 Valuation
CVA = \$500,000

January 1, 2016 Valuation
CVA = \$580,000

Change in Assessment = \$80,000

CVA for Taxation Purposes

Taxation Year	Assessment
2017	\$520,000
2018	\$540,000
2019	\$560,000
2020	\$580,000
2021 - 2026	\$580,000

Property Assessment Value Decrease

January 1, 2012 Valuation
CVA = \$500,000

January 1, 2016 Valuation
CVA = \$480,000

Change in Assessment = -\$20,000

CVA for Taxation Purposes

Taxation Year	Assessment
2017	\$480,000
2018	\$480,000
2019	\$480,000
2020	\$480,000
2021 - 2026	\$480,000

Current Value Assessment

Current Value Assessment is defined as the amount of money a property would realize if sold at arm's length (by a willing seller to a willing buyer with no relationship to each other). To calculate a property's assessed value, MPAC analyzes market information from similar types of property in the vicinity.

While all properties are evaluated using current value assessment, there are three methods used for this analysis:

- the selling price of a property (residential)
- the rental income a property generates (office building)
- the cost to replace a property (industrial)

Each method takes into consideration the location of a property, the size and quality of any buildings and features which might enhance or reduce a property's value.

Property Assessment Codes and Classes

MPAC classifies every property into one or more property classes. Municipalities have the ability within pre-established provincial guidelines to charge each property class a different rate of tax. Therefore, classification of properties determines the rate of tax that the property owner will be required to pay.

Classes of Properties

Current legislation requires MPAC to allocate properties into ten mandatory property classes. These classes are defined by a Realty Tax Class (RTC) designation. On April 4, 2017, Ontario Regulation 264/17 was filed by the

Ministry of Finance, moving the designation of the new multi-residential property class from an optional to a mandatory property class in 2017 and future years.

In 2024, the Province created a new Aggregate Extraction Property Class through Ontario Regulation 370/24 effective for 2025 and future tax years. This new property class is comprised of the industrial portion of privately-owned and operated gravel pit properties which are used for aggregate extraction.

Residential (RTC = R)
Multi-Residential (RTC = M)
New Multi-Residential (RTC = N)
Commercial (RTC = C)
Industrial (RTC = I)
Aggregate Extraction (RTC = V)
Pipe Line (RTC = P)
Farm (RTC = F)
Managed Forests (RTC = T)
Landfill (RTC = H)



Property Class Definitions

Residential

The residential property class consists of:

- land used for low-density residential purposes, such as single-family houses
- condominium units
- land used for residential purposes on a seasonal basis, including campgrounds
- land owned by a cooperative or a corporation without share capital, or a group home
- specific lands not used for residential purposes, such as farm land that does not fall in the farm class



Multi-Residential

This class consists of land that is used for residential purposes that has seven or more self-contained units.



New Multi-Residential

This class consists of land that would otherwise be in the multi-residential property class, but satisfies the requirement that the units on the land have been built or converted from a non-residential use. This classification also requires that a building permit was issued after the by-law adopting the new multi-residential class was passed (in Halton's case, after October 30, 2002).

A property ceases to be in the new multi-residential class after it has been in that class for 35 taxation years.

Commercial

The commercial class includes all land that is not included in any other property class. Examples of properties included in this class are:

- hotels and motels
- stores

- office buildings
- shopping malls
- homes for special care
- retirement homes and nursing homes operated as commercial ventures



Industrial

The industrial property class consists of land used for, or in connection with, manufacturing, producing or processing, as well as lands used for research and development and storage activities in connection with manufacturing, producing and processing. This class also includes land used for generating or transforming electricity or extracting anything from the earth.

Aggregate Extraction

This class of property consists of the industrial portion of privately-owned and operated gravel pit properties which are used for aggregate extraction.

Pipe Line

This class of property consists of pipe lines as they are presently defined in the *Assessment Act, 1990*. The Minister of Finance prescribes assessment rates by regulation using the same base-year value as all other properties.

Farm

Land used for farming, including outbuildings, is included in this class. Inclusion in the farm class is based on the criteria set for the former Farm Tax Rebate Program that applied in 1997. Since 2006, Halton Region's tax ratio for the farm class has been 20 per cent of the residential tax rate (subject to certain restrictions detailed in regulations).

Managed Forests

This class consists of land that is subject to a managed forest agreement. If the land is used for other purposes, it will be reclassified and the favourable tax treatment

will be eliminated. Furthermore, it is intended that the tax break that the property had enjoyed as an eligible managed forest will be recovered for the year or portion of the year in which it ceased to be eligible, and such change can be made by the assessor up to four years later. Eligible managed forests are taxed at 25 per cent of the residential tax rate.

Landfill

In 2017, the Province introduced a new property class which consists of land on which landfilling is permitted to occur with environmental compliance approval and land that contains a closed landfill cell (no longer used to receive waste and has been permanently closed) as outlined in the *Assessment Act, 1990*. This class includes a dump, transfer station, incineration plant and landfill.

Optional Classes of Properties

In addition to the nine core property classes, the Minister of Finance established seven additional optional classes in the *Assessment Act, 1990*.

The advantage of creating an optional class is that it provides additional flexibility to tax properties within these classes at a different rate compared to the broader class. However, setting up additional new classes moves a municipality further away from full tax equity across all classes, creating a greater number of tax rates. Halton currently has no optional property classes.

The following is a list of the seven optional classes available to municipalities.

Office Building (RTC = D)
Shopping Centre (RTC = S)
Parking Lot & Vacant Land (RTC = G)
Residual Commercial (RTC = K)
Large Industrial (RTC = L)
Professional Sports Facility (RTC = Q)
Resort Condominium (RTC = O)

New Construction Property Classes

In the 2007 Provincial Budget, a reduction to the business education tax rate to a uniform target maximum of 1.6 per cent over the following seven years was announced. The new rate of 1.6 per cent took effect immediately from the date of the budget, March 22, 2007, for all new construction in the business classes of Commercial and Industrial.

This different treatment for education taxes has resulted in new property classes for new construction. These property classes apply to land that would otherwise be in the core class and have undergone improvements to the property where the application for the building permit was made after March 22, 2007. In order to qualify as new construction, the improvements must result in an increase in the assessment equal to or greater than 50 per cent of the assessment before the change.

The regulation for the new codes was passed on September 11, 2008. In Halton, the reduction to a target rate impacts industrial properties only as the education rate for commercial properties is already below the target maximum. There are several new industrial properties within Halton that are taxed at this reduced rate.

As a result of the 2021 BET rate reduction, which lowered rates below the previous new construction BET rates, the new construction property classes implemented for education tax purposes (properties with RTC codes of X, Y, Z and K) are no longer differentiated from the main business properties classes. To simplify and streamline the property tax system, properties in these classes were returned to their respective main property classes, effective for the 2023 taxation year. This change has no impact on property taxes paid by businesses.

Subclasses of Properties

Within some of the classes, the Province established additional breakdowns to further define the type of property. Discounted tax rates apply to these mandatory subclasses, which ensure that the special nature of these properties is recognized. Subclasses are identified by a Realty Tax Qualifier (RTQ) designation.

The Minister of Finance prescribed two subclasses with different discounts for Farm Land Awaiting Development applicable to the Residential, Multi-Residential, Commercial and Industrial core classes.

Farm Land Awaiting Development Phase I applies to properties once a plan of subdivision has been registered. Phase I subclass tax rates are to be set between

25 per cent and 75 per cent of the residential property tax rate, even though the properties may be in other property classes. In Halton, the Phase I subclass tax rate is set at 75 per cent of the residential tax rate. Farm Land Awaiting Development Phase II applies to properties once a building permit has been issued for that property. Phase II subclass tax rates are to be set between 25 per cent and 100 per cent of the class rate of the property. In Halton, the Phase II subclass tax rate is set at 100 per cent of the applicable property class tax rate.

The Excess and Vacant Land subclasses are applicable to the Commercial and Industrial classes only. Previously, properties falling within these subclasses were discounted at 30 per cent of the full Commercial rate and 35 per cent of the full Industrial rate. Through amendments to O. Reg. 580/17 under the *Municipal Act, 2001*, Halton has been authorized to remove these discounts from the Excess and Vacant Land subclasses for both of the Commercial and Industrial classes as of the 2020 taxation year. Hence, the tax rates for these subclasses are 100 per cent of the applicable property class tax rate.

Through O. Reg. 361/18 under the *Assessment Act, 1990*, optional small-scale on-farm business subclasses, applicable to the Industrial and Commercial classes only, were added. In 2020, Regional Council passed a by-law to adopt these optional subclasses, providing a reduction in the municipal tax rate of 75 per cent for the first \$50,000 of assessment related to qualifying activities. Starting in 2022, municipalities have the option to adopt a second subclass that would increase the eligible assessment amount to \$100,000. Based on the returned roll for the 2026 taxation year, there are no properties that have been identified as eligible for this additional subclass in Halton Region.

Through the 2020 Ontario Budget, the Province of Ontario introduced property tax measures that provided municipalities with the flexibility to target property tax relief to eligible small businesses through the adoption of a new optional small business property tax subclass (SBSC). Through Report No. FN-28-22, Regional Council approved the recommendation that the subclass not be adopted since it would not be an effective tool to provide relief to small businesses in Halton.

On October 30, 2024, the Province released the *2024 Ontario Economic Outlook and Fiscal Review: Building Ontario For You* and announced that it would provide municipalities with the ability to reduce municipal property tax rates on certain affordable rental housing. To be eligible for the subclass, affordable rental

housing units must meet the eligibility criteria in the *Assessment Act*, including the definition of affordable residential unit in the *Development Charges Act*.

On July 9, 2025, Regional Council adopted the new optional Affordable Rental Housing Subclass for newly built multi-residential units with a building permit issued after January 1, 2026 through [Report No. FN-19-25](#) re: "Adoption of a New Optional Subclass for Affordable Rental Housing". Through Report No. FN-08-26 re: "2026 Tax Policy", a reduction of 35% is recommended for this subclass. This new subclass has not been created by MPAC at the time of printing this manual.

The following table is a list of the subclasses defined by the Minister of Finance.

Taxable at the Full tax rate (RTQ = T)
Farm Land Awaiting Development I (RTQ = 1)
Farm Land Awaiting Development II (RTQ = 4)
Excess Land (Commercial/Industrial) (RTQ = U)
Vacant Land (Commercial/Industrial) (RTQ = X)
Small-Scale On-Farm Business (Commercial/Industrial) (RTQ = 7)
New Multi Residential (Municipal Reduction) (RTQ = T1)
Affordable Rental Housing (RTQ = TBD)

Mixed-Use Properties

It is possible for a property to fall into more than one property class. MPAC requires the assessor to divide the assessment of mixed-use multi-tenanted properties among different classes according to use. The municipality will then apply the appropriate tax rate to the assessed value of the property in each property class as specified on the assessment roll. This increases fairness by ensuring that properties used for similar purposes are taxed at the same rate, regardless of the nature of the building in which they are located.

For example, a building with a commercial business on the main floor and a residential unit above will have assessment in both of these classes.

The following is an illustration of how mixed-use taxes would be calculated:

Property A – total assessed value of	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
RT – residential assessment:	\$500,000
CT – commercial assessment:	\$500,000
Residential tax rate:	1.0%*
Commercial tax rate:	1.5%*

* *hypothetical tax rates*

$$\begin{aligned} & \$500,000 \times 1.0\% = \$5,000 \\ & \text{(RT x Residential Tax Rate = Residential Taxes)} \\ & + \\ & \$500,000 \times 1.5\% = \$7,500 \\ & \text{(CT x Commercial Tax Rate = Commercial Taxes)} \\ & = \\ & \$12,500 \text{ (Total Taxes)} \end{aligned}$$

Taxable Assessment Codes

The following table is based on the categorization by MPAC for taxable properties in Halton Region.

BROAD CLASS	CODE (RTC/RTQ)	REALTY TAX CLASS (RTC) DESCRIPTOR	MANDATORY/OPTIONAL	REALTY TAX QUALIFIER (RTQ) DESCRIPTOR/SUBCLASS
Residential	RT	Residential	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
	RH	Residential	Mandatory	Taxable: Full, Shared PIL
	RD	Residential	Mandatory	Taxable: Education Only
	R1	Residential	Mandatory	Taxable: Farmland Awaiting Development Phase I
	R4	Residential	Mandatory	Taxable: Farmland Awaiting Development Phase II
Multi-Residential	MT	Multi-Residential	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
New Multi-Residential	NT	New Multi-Residential	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
Affordable Rental Housing*	TBD	TBD	Optional	TBD
Commercial	CT	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
	CH	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Full, Shared PIL
	CU	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Excess Land
	CK	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Excess Land, Shared PIL
	CX	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Vacant Land
	CJ	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Vacant Land, Shared PIL
	C1	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Farmland Awaiting Development Phase I
	C4	Commercial	Mandatory	Taxable: Farmland Awaiting Development Phase II
	C7	Commercial	Mandatory	Small-Scale On-Farm Business
	XT	Commercial (New Construction)	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
	XH	Commercial (New Construction)	Mandatory	Taxable: Full, Shared PIL
	XU	Commercial (New Construction)	Mandatory	Taxable: Excess Land
	XX	Commercial (New Construction)	Mandatory	Taxable: Vacant Land
	DT	Office Building	Optional	Taxable: Full
	DH	Office Building	Optional	Taxable: Full, Shared PIL

*Tax ratio of 0.6500 is being recommended for approval through Report No. FN-08-26

Taxable Assessment Codes (continued)

BROAD CLASS	CODE (RTC/RTQ)	REALTY TAX CLASS (RTC) DESCRIPTOR	MANDATORY/OPTIONAL	REALTY TAX QUALIFIER (RTQ) DESCRIPTOR/SUBCLASS
	DU	Office Building	Optional	Taxable: Excess Land
	YT	Office Building (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Full
	YU	Office Building (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Excess Land
	ST	Shopping Centre	Optional	Taxable: Full
	SU	Shopping Centre	Optional	Taxable: Excess Land
	ZT	Shopping Centre (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Full
	ZU	Shopping Centre (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Excess Land
	GT	Parking Lot	Optional	Taxable: Full
Industrial	IT	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
	IH	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Full, Shared PIL
	IU	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Excess Land
	IK	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Excess Land, Shared PIL
	IX	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Vacant Land
	IJ	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Vacant Land, Shared PIL
	I1	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Farmland Awaiting Development Phase I
	I4	Industrial	Mandatory	Taxable: Farmland Awaiting Development Phase II
	I7	Industrial	Mandatory	Small-Scale On-Farm Business
	JT	Industrial (New Construction)	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
	JH	Industrial (New Construction)	Mandatory	Taxable: Full, Shared PIL
	JU	Industrial (New Construction)	Mandatory	Taxable: Excess Land
	LT	Large Industrial	Optional	Taxable: Full
	LU	Large Industrial	Optional	Taxable: Excess Land
	KT	Large Industrial (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Full
	KU	Large Industrial (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Excess Land
	KK	Large Industrial (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Excess Land, Shared PIL
	KS	Large Industrial (New Construction)	Optional	Taxable: Generating Station, Shared PIL

Taxable Assessment Codes (continued)

BROAD CLASS	CODE (RTC/RTQ)	REALTY TAX CLASS (RTC) DESCRIPTOR	MANDATORY/ OPTIONAL	REALTY TAX QUALIFIER (RTQ) DESCRIPTOR/SUBCLASS
Aggregate Extraction	VT	Aggregate Extraction	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
Pipe Line	PT	Pipe Line	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
Farm	FT	Farm	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
Managed Forests	TT	Managed Forests	Mandatory	Taxable: Full
Landfill	HF	Landfill	Mandatory	PIL: Full

Rights of Property Owners to Challenge Their Property Assessment

If a property owner believes that the assessed value of their property is incorrect, there are a number of tools provided by MPAC to assist them.

Owners of all property types – residential, farm and business properties – can use MPAC’s AboutMyProperty website to access detailed information on their property. AboutMyProperty allows property owners to quickly and easily find out more about how their property was assessed and to confirm its accuracy. By using the roll number and access key found on their PAN, property owners can register and log on to www.aboutmyproperty.ca and compare their property to other properties in their neighbourhood. Using an interactive map of their community, they can create a “Properties of Interest” list with access to as many as 100 property snapshots and up to 24 detailed property reports free of charge. Property owners also have the ability to submit updates to information that MPAC has on file directly through the application.

The information provided enables the comparison of assessment data for similar properties to assist the property owner in determining whether they believe the assessed value is correct.

Property owners in the residential, farm and managed forests property classes who have concerns with the CVA or classification of their property must ask MPAC to conduct a review of their assessment through the RfR process. Again, this

service is free of charge. The deadline for filing an RfR is March 31 of the taxation year. MPAC must respond to an RfR within 180 days of the RfR being made. However, if MPAC notifies the property owner within 180 days of the request being made that an extension is required, MPAC must notify the property owner of the results of the RfR within 240 days of the RfR being made.

If the reconsideration process results in a change to the assessment, MPAC will communicate the change to both the property owner and the municipality.

In addition, a property owner may also file a Notice of Complaint with the Assessment Review Board (ARB). Property owners in the residential, farm and managed forests property classes can file an appeal with the ARB if they do not agree with MPAC’s decision through the RfR process. This must be filed within 90 days of MPAC mailing the RfR decision. Property owners in all other classes can proceed directly with an ARB appeal, and the deadline for these appeals is March 31 of the taxation year. There are specific forms and fees involved in this process. Forms are available on the MPAC web site, or by calling MPAC at 1-866-296-MPAC (6722). Information is also on the ARB website at www.arb.gov.on.ca.

The ARB is an independent tribunal which is responsible for hearing assessment appeals. It has the authority to change assessed values. All parties to an appeal (property owner, the municipality and MPAC) can present evidence at an appeal hearing. The decision of the ARB is binding.

Contacting MPAC About Assessment

Customer Contact Centre

1340 Pickering Parkway, Suite 101
Pickering ON L1V 0C4

Toll Free 1 866 296-MPAC (6722)

TTY 1 877 889-MPAC (6722)

Monday to Friday – 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST

Understanding the Relationship Between Assessment and Taxes

Property tax remains the largest and most important revenue source for municipalities. The two components required for determining property taxes are the assessed value of the property and the tax rate applied to the property.

Tax Rate

The tax rate in Halton Region consists of three components: the local municipal portion (City of Burlington, Town of Halton Hills, Town of Milton or Town of Oakville), the Regional portion and the education portion. The local and Regional portions are based on budgetary needs and the education portion is based on the Provincial education funding requirements. The residential tax rate is determined by dividing the total tax requirement by the total weighted assessment. Tax rates are set for each property class.

Calculating Property Taxes

Property taxes are calculated using the property's assessed value, the municipal tax rates (Region and Local) and the education tax rate. The formula is:

Assessed Value x Municipal Tax Rate =
Amount of Municipal Property Tax

+

Assessed Value x Education Tax Rate =
Amount of Education Property Tax

=

Total Property Taxes

Provincial Rules and Regulations Governing Municipal Tax Policy

The following table outlines the legislation enacted by the Provincial government to implement property assessment and tax reform through amendments to the *Municipal Act, 2001* and *Assessment Act, 1990* and other statutes.

Bill #	Name	Date Approved
Bill 106	<i>Fair Municipal Finance Act, 1997</i>	May 27, 1997
Bill 149	<i>Fair Municipal Finance Act, 1997 (No. 2)</i>	December 8, 1997
Bill 16	<i>Small Business and Charities Protection Act, 1998</i>	June 11, 1998
Bill 79	<i>Fairness for Property Taxpayers Act, 1998</i>	December 18, 1998
Bill 140	<i>Continued Protection for Property Taxpayers Act, 2000</i>	December 4, 2000
Bill 83	<i>Budget Measures Act, 2004</i>	June 17, 2004
Bill 187	<i>Budget Measures and Interim Appropriation Act, 2007</i>	May 17, 2007
Bill 212	<i>Good Government Act, 2009</i>	December 15, 2009
Bill 144	<i>Budget Measures Act, 2015</i>	December 10, 2015
Bill 70	<i>Building Ontario Up for Everyone Act (Budget Measures), 2016</i>	December 8, 2016
Bill 127	<i>Stronger, Healthier Ontario Act (Budget Measures), 2017</i>	May 17, 2017
Bill 57	<i>Restoring Trust, Transparency and Accountability Act, 2018</i>	December 6, 2018
Bill 229	<i>Protect, Support and Recover from COVID-19 Act (Budget Measures), 2020</i>	December 8, 2020
Bill 109	<i>More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022</i>	April 14, 2022
Bill 23	<i>More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022</i>	November 28, 2022
Bill 39	<i>Better Municipal Governance Act, 2022</i>	December 8, 2022
Bill 24	<i>Plan to Protect Ontario Act (Budget Measures), 2025</i>	June 5, 2025

The following information provides an overview of the Provincial rules and regulations governing municipal tax policy.

Capping Program Options

Capping was introduced by the Province in 1998 as a mandatory program to protect properties in the commercial, industrial and multi-residential classes from significant increases caused by reassessment. Legislation allows municipalities to finance the program by limiting tax decreases within each class - this is referred to as a clawback.

In September of 2008, the Ministry of Finance announced new options for the capping program. The options allow for properties that have reached their CVA taxes or cross from being a capped property to a clawback property and vice versa to be removed from the capping program. The option can be class-specific or for the entire program and must be detailed in the Municipal capping by-law on an annual basis. The use of the option to remove properties that had reached their CVA taxes resulted in the elimination of multi-residential properties from the capping program in 2009.

In 2015, the Province initiated a review of the capping program, which resulted in improved flexibilities to municipalities related to setting the capping criteria. The Province introduced the enhancements in 2016 through Ontario Regulation 102/16 and Bill 70 for municipalities to accelerate progress to CVA-level taxes and to exit or phase-out from the program under certain conditions. Further amendments through Ontario Regulation 131/17 enables municipalities to exclude vacant land from the phase-out eligibility criteria as well as exclude reassessment-related increases from the capping calculation.

As of 2022, the Region no longer has any capped properties and has exited the capping program (Part IX of the Municipal Act). Please refer to Report No. FN-13-22 re: 2022 Tax Policy for more details.

Ranges of Fairness and Tax Ratios

Across Ontario, properties in different classes are taxed at varying municipal rates as a result of historical differences in tax burdens that were present prior to the Ontario-wide reassessment in 1998. For the most part, different relative tax shares continue to exist after reassessment, resulting in most businesses across Ontario paying higher property taxes than residential properties.

The different relative tax shares among property classes are based on the tax ratios set by municipalities. Changing the tax ratios will result in a shift of the tax share among classes.

Based on the current environment, taxing all properties at the same rate would result in massive tax shifts from business to residential properties. The Province recognizes that an immediate move to a position where all properties pay the same tax rate, regardless of class, would be too difficult for residential property owners to absorb. As a result, the Province permits municipalities to set different tax rates on each property class, subject to Provincially established “ranges of fairness”. The “Ranges of Fairness” represent what the Province determines is a fair level of taxation for various types of properties relative to the tax burden on the residential class. These ranges ensure that taxes are not shifted onto properties that are already subject to unfairly high tax rates, or to properties that are subject to unfairly low tax rates. Municipalities can leave their tax ratios at their current level or elect to move towards the ranges of fairness.

Based on Section 308 of *Municipal Act, 2001*, the tax ratio for the residential class is always set at 1.0.

The different historic relative shares are reflected in the tax ratios. These relative shares are used to calculate the municipal tax rate of each property class in relation to the residential class. For example, in 2026, commercial properties in Halton Region are required to pay approximately 1.4565 times more municipal property taxes than their residential counterparts based on the CVA.

Moving tax ratios closer to the Residential rate of 1.0000 would result in significant tax shifts among property classes. Assuming that the total municipal taxes remain the same, any reduction in the tax ratios for multi-residential, commercial or industrial classes would directly impact residential property taxes by increasing the tax share on that class.

The *Municipal Act, 2001* provides upper-tier municipalities with the authority to set the tax ratios which then apply to all lower-tier municipalities within the upper-tier, or the upper-tier municipality can delegate the authority for tax ratio setting to the lower-tier municipalities. This allows the lower-tier municipalities to establish tax ratios specific to their own assessment base. Upper-tier municipalities that choose to delegate this authority must develop an apportionment methodology to determine the amount of upper-tier levy that each of the lower-tier municipalities would be required to raise. Delegation requires unanimous lower-tier agreement as well as approval from the Minister of Finance.

Peel Region opted to delegate the authority for setting tax ratios beginning with the 1998 taxation year, and is currently the only upper-tier municipality in Ontario that has delegated this authority to its lower-tier municipalities.

Municipalities are not permitted to apply municipal levy increases on the commercial, industrial or multi-residential classes if the tax ratios for those classes exceed the prescribed threshold ratios, as shown in the following table.

These threshold ratios define the average relative municipal tax for each property class in relation to the residential class across the province. For example, across Ontario, commercial tax rates are on average 1.980 times more than the municipal tax rates for their residential counterparts in 2026. Halton's tax ratios recommended in 2026 do not exceed the Provincial thresholds.

Where a tax ratio, or the previous year's tax ratio, falls within the ranges of fairness, the municipality may move the tax ratio anywhere within the range. Where the tax ratio, or the previous year's tax ratio, falls outside the range, the municipality may keep the existing tax ratio or move it closer to the range. Municipalities may not move tax ratios further away from the range than the tax ratio of the previous year, except if permitted by Provincial regulations.

The Province created a new Aggregate Extraction Property Class through Ontario Regulation 370/24 effective for 2025 and future tax years. This new property class is comprised of the industrial portion of privately-owned and operated gravel pit properties used for aggregate extraction. On November 10, 2024 regulations were filed under the *Municipal Act, 2001* and the *Education Act* to implement the municipal property tax framework and education tax rates for the Aggregate extraction Property Class. Ontario Regulation 510/24 sets the transition tax ratio for the Aggregate Extraction property class at 1.701216 in Halton Region, while Ontario Regulation 512/24 sets the education property tax rate at 0.511%. The 2026 Region tax ratio and the 2026 education tax rate remains unchanged from 2025.

Property Class/Subclass	Ranges of Fairness (O. Reg. 386/98)	2026 Halton Tax Ratios	Threshold Ratios (O. Reg. 73/03)
Residential	1.00	1.0000	
Multi-Residential	1.00 - 1.10	2.0000	2.0000
New Multi-Residential	1.00 - 1.10	1.0000	
Affordable Rental Housing*	1.00 - 1.10	0.6500	
Commercial	0.60 - 1.10	1.4565	1.9800
Commercial - Small-Scale On-Farm Business Subclass	0.60 - 1.10	0.3641	1.9800
Industrial	0.60 - 1.10	2.0907	2.6300
Industrial - Small-Scale On-Farm Business Subclass	0.60 - 1.10	0.5227	2.6300
Aggregate Extraction	0.60 - 1.10	1.701216	2.6300
Pipe Line	0.60 - 0.70	1.0617	
Farm	0 - 0.25	0.2000	
Managed Forests	0.25	0.2500	
Landfill	0.60 - 1.10	1.4565	25.0000

*Tax ratio of 0.6500 is being recommended for approval through Report No. FN-08-26

Summary of the Rules and Regulations Governing Municipal Tax Policy

The following table provides a brief summary of the prescribed Provincial tools that are available to municipalities in establishing their tax policies.

Tool	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	Property Class	Comments
Changing Tax Ratios	Discretionary	Multi-Residential, New Multi-Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Pipe Line, Farm, Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upper-tier municipality has the option of changing the relative burden between classes of properties from those prescribed by the Province. This provides Halton Region with a tool to lower the relative tax burden on multi-residential, new multi-residential, commercial, industrial, pipe line, and/or farm classes. Should Halton Region elect to lower the tax ratios for any of these classes, there will be an offsetting increase in municipal taxes for the other classes most significantly to the residential class as this is the single largest component. Municipalities are required to pass by-laws setting their tax ratios each year unless prescribed otherwise by the Minister of Finance (S. 308 (5), <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>). Halton's tax ratios have remained unchanged since 2001, with the exception of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the farm tax ratio, which was reduced from 0.25 to 0.20 in 2006; – the multi-residential tax ratio, which was reduced from 2.2619 to 2.0 in 2017;

Tool	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	Property Class	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the new multi-residential tax ratio, which was reduced from 2.0 to 1.0 in 2017; and - the industrial tax ratio, which was reduced from 2.3599 to 2.0907 in 2020. • For the 2026 taxation year, the new Aggregate Extraction property class tax ratio is 1.701216, which is unchanged from 2025. • For 2026 and future taxation years, the Affordable Rental Housing Subclass is adopted in Halton Region. Through Report No. FN-08-26 a reduced tax ratio of 0.6500 (35% reduction) is recommended.
Relief for Low-Income Older Adults & Persons with Disabilities	Mandatory Program with Discretionary Program Rules	Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upper-tier municipality is required to provide a relief program for all tax increases including municipal levy increases. • Halton Region must establish a policy outlining their definition of low-income older adults and low-income persons with disabilities. • The Region must also decide whether the relief program will be in the form of a cancellation of the tax increase, rebate or deferral. • The program is administered by the lower-tier municipalities. • Halton Region has had a tax increase deferral program in place since 1998 for low-income older adults and persons with disabilities.
Optional Relief from Hardship	Discretionary Program	Residential Farm Managed Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the local municipality decide to create a program, they must create their own definition of “unduly burdensome”. • Should the local municipality establish a program, it must also determine the amount of relief and the eligibility criteria. • The cost of the relief program is automatically shared by school boards in respect of the education portion of the tax. • Upper-tier municipalities have the option of sharing the cost with respect to the upper-tier portion of the property tax. • The upper-tier municipality would need to pass a similar by-law to agree to cost share the program. • Halton Region has opted into local municipal programs for low-income older adults and low-income persons with disabilities tax rebate/reduction, instituted in 2008 and updated in 2024. • City of Burlington offers a tax reduction program for low income older adults and low income persons with disabilities. • Towns of Halton Hills and Oakville offer a rebate program for low income older adults.

Tool	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	Property Class	Comments
Capping	Mandatory Program with Discretionary Program Rules	Multi-Residential Commercial Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Province has required capping programs on taxes in the business classes since 1998. The Region is required to make adjustments between the lower-tier municipalities to ensure no city/town within Halton is left with a shortfall or surplus. <p>Through O. Reg. 102/16 of the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i> the Province provided municipalities additional flexibility in the business property tax capping program to accelerate progress to CVA-level taxes and to exit or phase-out from the program.</p> <p>In 2022, Halton Region permanently exited Part IX of the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i> that specifies the capping provisions as there were no longer any properties in the program as of the 2021 taxation year.</p>
Small-Scale On-Farm Business Subclass	Discretionary	Commercial Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upper-tier municipality has the discretion under the <i>Assessment Act, 1990</i> to adopt two optional subclasses for small-scale on-farm business for each of the industrial and commercial property classes to provide support to small-scale on-farm businesses. Municipalities may adopt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a subclass which would provide a 75% reduction on municipal taxes for the first \$50,000 of assessment. a second subclass which would provide a 75% reduction on municipal taxes on an increased threshold from \$50,000 - \$100,000. Halton currently has 15 eligible properties in the \$50,000 threshold subclass. Halton currently does not have any eligible properties in the \$100,000 threshold subclass.
Small Business Subclass (SBSC)	Discretionary	Commercial Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The upper-tier municipality has the discretion under the <i>Assessment Act, 1990</i> to adopt an optional small business subclass which would provide a reduction up to 35% on municipal taxes. Municipalities have the flexibility to determine the eligibility criteria for which properties would fall within the subclass Through Report No. FN-28-22 Regional Council approved the recommendation not to proceed with adopting the SBSC.

Tool	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	Property Class	Comments
Optional New Class	Discretionary	Commercial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office Building • Shopping Centre • Parking Lot & Vacant Land • Residual Commercial • Professional Sports Facility • Resort Condominium Industrial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upper-tier municipality has the discretion to establish any of the optional classes that the Province defined in the legislation. • This provides municipalities with additional flexibility to target specific optional classes of properties and permits different tax ratios for each of these classes within the Provincial guidelines. • Halton has no optional property classes.
Graduated Tax Rates	Discretionary	Commercial Industrial (Note: not permitted in the optional classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows the upper-tier municipality to establish up to three different tax rates within these classes to tier the taxes paid based on municipally defined assessment bands (i.e., 0-\$200,000; \$200,000-\$1,000,000; \$1,000,000+). • This tool provides the ability to protect lower valued commercial and industrial properties by allowing municipalities to apply lower tax rates for the first band of current value assessment on every property within the class. • This program is self-funded within the class, and as such, by providing a lower tax rate for a lower band, increases the tax rate for the higher bands. • Halton Region does not use graduated tax rates.

Tool	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	Property Class	Comments
Phase-In	Discretionary Program	All Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upper-tier municipality is permitted to phase-in tax changes. • This tool can be used in any/all classes of properties. • Municipalities have the option of phasing in tax changes over a period of up to eight years. • This provides property owners with time to adjust to their new burden. • This program can be funded from within the class, or through budgetary provisions. • Municipalities have the option of establishing a program for any one or all of the classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Can set percentage of tax increase that is permitted in any given year. – Can establish other criteria on the phase-in policy such as a minimum amount to be phased in (\$ threshold). • Halton Region has no phase-in program.
Vacant Home Tax (VHT)	Discretionary Program	Residential	<p>On April 20, 2022, through Report No. FN-15-22 re: "Optional Vacant Homes Tax in Halton Region" Regional Council were provided with the results of a Vacant Homes Tax feasibility assessment. Based on the results of the feasibility assessment, Regional Council approved the recommendation to proceed with a design and implementation study of a VHT in Halton which includes undertaking public engagement to obtain input and feedback from Halton residents and stakeholders to help design the program.</p> <p>Through Report No. FN-26-24 re: "Halton Regional Optional Vacant Home Tax Program" Regional Council were provided with the findings of the study that was completed by Ernst & Young LLP on an optional Vacant Homes Tax Program in Halton Region. Through this report, Council also received the requests from the City of Burlington, and Towns of Milton and Halton Hills to be excluded from a Vacant Homes Tax program.</p> <p>At its meeting on January 27, 2025 Oakville Town Council approved a resolution that staff proceed with a plan to implement a VHT and report back in Q3 2025 with more details. At the time of printing this manual, no updates have been announced by the Town regarding a VHT program.</p>

Tool	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	Property Class	Comments
Rebates to Charities	Mandatory Program with Discretionary Program Rules	Commercial Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upper-tier municipality must provide rebates of at least 40% of property tax starting in 2001 for eligible properties. • Charities will be eligible for this mandatory rebate program if they have a valid registration number issued by the Canada Revenue Agency. • Charities who are tenants of a business property are also eligible for the rebate – similar to charities that own their property. • Halton Region has the option of providing rebates from 40% to 100% of the property tax paid by eligible charities. • Halton Region has the ability to extend the rebate program to organizations that are similar to eligible charities (non-profit organizations). • The program is administered by the lower-tier municipalities. • In 1998, Halton Region established a program to provide a 40% rebate for eligible charities.
Tax Reductions for Heritage Properties	Discretionary Program	All Property Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local municipality may provide tax reductions or refunds to heritage properties. • Must be designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. • Reduction or refund must be between 10% and 40%. • Cost of the program is automatically shared with the school board in respect of the education portion of the tax. • Upper-tier municipalities have the option of sharing the cost with respect to the upper-tier portion. • The upper-tier municipality would need to pass a similar by-law to agree to share the cost of the program. • In Halton, Burlington and Halton Hills provide tax reductions for heritage properties. • Halton Region cost shares in the Heritage Tax Rebate programs with the Local Municipalities. The specific percentage applicable for an Eligible Heritage Property will be the same as that provided for by the lower-tier by-law.

Property Tax Relief for Low-Income Older Adults Discretionary Program

The Older Adults Full Property Tax Deferral Program

Halton is home to over 95,400 older adults aged 65 years and older, based on the 2021 Canada census. By 2036, the Ministry of Finance's population projections suggest that this number will grow to 156,000 as people live longer and healthier lives.

The Region is committed to providing policies, programs and services that support older adults. As part of this commitment, Regional Council approved the implementation of the Older Adults Full Property Tax Deferral Program (FN-06-16) in 2016. Although this is not a mandatory provincial program, the Region established the program to help eligible seniors remain in their homes by deferring their full property taxes without interest. The interest is provided by way of a grant from Halton Region to each participating Local Municipality. It is the responsibility of the eligible property owner to apply/renew annually to their Local Municipality each year.

To be eligible for this program:

- all registered owners must be listed as applicants on the deferral application and must be 65 years of age or older as of December 31 of the application year
- the property must be the principal residence of at least one of the applicants and at least one registered owner has resided in the home in the local municipality during the last four years
- the combined annual gross income of the registered owners must be less than \$69,500 for 2026
- applicants must not be currently receiving property tax relief (rebate, deferral or grant) through another program offered by the Region or the Local Municipality
- all previous years(s) taxes and interest owing are to be paid in full
- the total accumulated deferral value cannot exceed 50% of the current value assessment of the property

- Through Report No. FN-08-26, it is recommended that for new applicants beginning in 2026, program eligibility be limited to participants who are the registered owner of only one property within Halton Region

Fees:

- Through Report No. FN-08-26, the \$50 application fee is recommended to be removed
- There is no annual renewal fee
- A \$200 administration fee is added to the deferral amount and due once the participant exits the program

Further details of the program are available at [halton.ca](https://www.halton.ca).



Property Tax Relief for Residences built or modified to accommodate Older Adults or People with Disabilities

The *Assessment Act, 1990* contains provisions to exempt from property taxes any alterations and additions that are made to existing residential properties to accommodate older adults or people with disabilities. The exemption also applies

to the prescribed portion of newly built homes that are designated to accommodate these individuals. It is the responsibility of the property owner of the eligible property to apply to MPAC for the exemption.



Education Taxes

As discussed earlier, a property tax bill is made up of municipal and education taxes. This part of the manual discusses the treatment by the Province of education taxes for residential and business properties.

Residential Education Tax Rates

In 1998, the Province established a province-wide residential/multi-residential education tax rate. This rate is updated on an annual basis. This means that regardless of where you live in Ontario, a residential property will pay the same rate of education taxes.

Business Education Tax (BET) Rates

BET Rates for Commercial, Industrial and Pipe Line tax classes are not standardized across the province. The Province determines the rate for each municipality to ensure that the same amount of taxes is collected across the province.

The Region received the final Education tax rates for 2026 from the Ministry of Finance through O. Reg. 297/25 filed December 5, 2025 which amended O. Reg. 400/98 of the *Education Act, 1990*. O.Reg. 512/24 was filed on December 10, 2024 to set the tax rates for the Aggregate Extraction property class. The 2026 tax rate for the Aggregate Extraction property class remains unchanged.

The following table summarizes the residential and business education rates applicable for the Region in 2026.

PROPERTY CLASS	2026 TAX YEAR
Residential	0.00153000
Multi-Residential	0.00153000
New Multi-Residential	0.00153000
Commercial	0.00770552
Commercial - New Construction	0.00770552
Commercial - Small-Scale On-Farm Business	0.00220000
Industrial	0.00880000
Industrial - New Construction	0.00880000
Industrial - Small-Scale On-Farm Business	0.00220000
Aggregate Extraction	0.00511000
Pipe Line	0.00880000
Farm	0.00038250
Managed Forests	0.00038250
Landfill	0.00864766



Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What is a reassessment?

A. Reassessment is the process of updating the assessed values of all properties in a municipality to a common valuation date. Provincial legislation requires the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) to update all assessed values on a regular basis.

Q. Who carries out a reassessment?

A. Property assessors who work for MPAC determine a property's assessed value. Halton Region is not responsible for the calculation of a property's assessed value and has no authority to change these values. Any inquiries about a property's assessment should be directed to the MPAC office shown on the Property Assessment Notice (PAN).

Q. Whom do I contact if I have questions about my Assessment Notice?

A. If you have questions about your Property Assessment Notice, assessed value, or about assessment in general, please contact MPAC. A list of ways to do so is on your PAN.

Q. What is a tax rate and how is it linked to the assessed value?

A. The tax rate is related to the budgetary needs of a municipality and the Provincial determination of education requirements. Each property class has its own tax rate. The tax rate, multiplied by the assessed value, results in the amount of property taxes payable.

For example, if the residential tax rate is 1.0 per cent and the assessed value is \$500,000, the property taxes would be \$5,000 (\$500,000 x 1.0 per cent).

Q. What is phased-in reassessment?

A. Starting in 2013, assessment increases have been phased-in over a four year cycle. This mandatory phase-in will apply to all property classes. The phase-in does not apply to assessment decreases, as any decreases have been fully realized in the first year of the phase-in cycle.

Example: An \$80,000 assessment increase will be phased-in equally in increments of \$20,000 each year over four years as follows:

From a CVA of \$500,000 to a CVA of \$580,000

Year	Assessment
2017	\$520,000
2018	\$540,000
2019	\$560,000
2020	\$580,000

Q. Who made the decision to implement a reassessment?

A. The Provincial government determines reassessment programs. Reassessment programs are mandatory and province-wide.

Q. What is the valuation date of my new assessment?

A. Your valuation date of your current assessment is January 1, 2016. The valuation date of your previous assessment was January 1, 2012.

Q. What are the implications of the Province postponing the reassessment on my assessment in 2026?

A. The postponement of the reassessment means the valuation date of the current assessment remains at January 1, 2016. It also means, assuming no changes have occurred to your property, the assessment used to calculate your 2026 property taxes should be the same as what was used in the 2025 taxation year. Using the example above, the 2026 assessment would be \$580,000.

Q. If my property is built in 2015, what is my valuation date?

A. If your property is built anytime before January 1, 2016, your valuation date will be January 1, 2016. MPAC will determine a value for your property as of this date.

Q. How does MPAC assess my property?

- A.** Your assessment is determined using a variety of factors which include:
- recent sales of similar properties in surrounding neighbourhoods and sub-neighbourhoods;
 - three years of sales in most market areas are used in this analysis; and
 - property features such as: location, size of lot and dimensions, living area, age of property, renovations, and quality of construction are all factors taken into consideration when determining the market value of property in Ontario.

Q. Why was there a change to the reassessment system with the introduction of a four year phase-in of assessment increases?

- A.** Significant changes in property values, caused by market forces, can impact property tax liability levels. Phasing in assessment increases provides a greater level of stability and predictability.

Q. How does the reassessment benefit me?

- A.** The phase-in helps to smooth out increases and provides a more gradual move to the new assessment level.

Q. How do I appeal my assessment?

- A.** The first mandatory step is to file a Request for Reconsideration (RfR) with MPAC by the date printed on your Property Assessment Notice for residential, farm, and managed forests property classes. For all other classes, filing an RfR is not a mandatory first step.

Q. What assessment value is appealed, the full value or the phased-in value?

- A.** The assessment value that must be appealed is the full value.

Q. When will MPAC issue a decision based on the RfR?

- A.** MPAC is required to issue the RfR decision within 180 days after receiving the request or will contact you if more time is needed.

Q. What if I don't agree with MPAC's decision of my RfR?

- A.** You may file an appeal to the Assessment Review Board (ARB) within 90 days of MPAC mailing the RfR decision.

Q. Who should I contact regarding assessment concerns?

- A.** You should contact MPAC for questions relating to assessment and filing for a RfR. They can be reached by telephone at 1-866-296-6722 or visit their website at www.mpac.ca to find more information or to download the RfR form.

Q. What if my property value has decreased since January 1, 2016?

- A.** The legislated valuation date for this current reassessment is January 1, 2016. The purpose of the Provincial government establishing a phase-in of assessment valuation increases is to provide a greater level of stability and predictability while avoiding significant fluctuations in assessment values resulting from annual valuation changes. Property owners can file a RfR to have their assessment reviewed by MPAC if they believe the value is incorrect.

Q. Why aren't Property Assessment Notices and tax bills sent at the same time?

- A.** The main reason is that municipalities cannot calculate property taxes without having the assessed values. The *Assessment Act, 1990* requires MPAC to mail Property Assessment Notices at least 14 days prior to the delivery of the Assessment Roll to the municipality on the second Tuesday in December. The municipality uses the values on the final Assessment Roll, approved regional and local municipal budgets and education taxes to calculate final tax bills.

Q. How are residential property taxes calculated?

- A.** Residential property taxes are calculated using the property's assessed value, the municipal tax rates (Region and Local) and an education tax rate, which is set by the Province.

Assessed Value x Municipal Tax Rate =
Amount of Municipal Property Tax

+

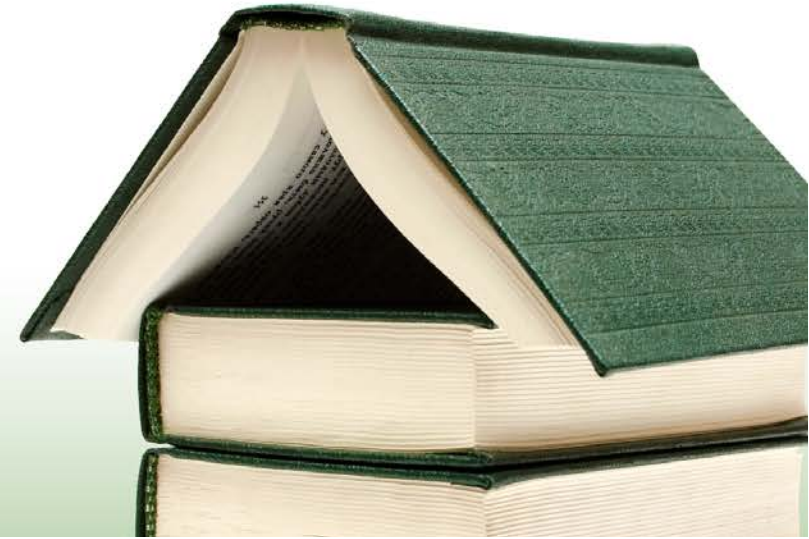
Assessed Value x Education Tax Rate =
Amount of Education Property Tax

=

Your Property Taxes



Glossary of Terms



Assessed Value (Assessment)

The value of a property (lands and buildings) for taxation purposes.

Assessment Act, 1990

The law that governs the way property is assessed in Ontario.

Assessment Cycle

The yearly cycle of assessment-related activity which leads to the delivery of assessment rolls to municipalities in December.

Assessment Review Board (ARB)

An independent, adjudicative tribunal of the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General. The ARB hears appeals from individuals who believe a property has been incorrectly assessed or classified. A decision made by the ARB is final unless a point of law is being disputed.

Assessment Roll

An annual list of the assessed values of all properties in a municipality, which includes the name of the property owner or tenant, their address, the realty tax class, services to and size of the property, and information on structures on the property, if any.

Capping and Clawback

Capping refers to a municipality's option to limit, or cap, the tax increases on commercial, industrial and multi-residential properties. The limit on tax decreases, in order to fund capping, is known as a clawback.

Core Classes

Set of nine classes which all municipalities will be required to use. These are residential, multi-residential, new multi-residential, commercial, industrial, pipe line, farm, managed forests and landfill. The assessors working for MPAC categorize the assessment associated with each property into one or more of these classes.

Current Value

Refers to the amount of money a property would realize if sold at arm's length by a willing seller to a willing buyer.

Exempt Property

Property which is assessed, but not taxed. Generally, properties which are exempt from property taxes provide services for the public good, such as schools, churches and hospitals. Other charities and philanthropic organizations mentioned in the *Assessment Act, 1990* may be given exempt status if certain criteria are met.

Final Tax Rates

The rates determined to raise the municipal levy from the annual budget including all tax policy changes for the current year.

Graduated Taxes

A municipality (single-tier or upper-tier) has the option to establish up to three graduated tax bands within the commercial and industrial classes. This tool provides the ability to protect lower valued properties by allowing municipalities to apply different tax rates for each band of current value assessment. However, as the program is self-funded from within the class, decreasing the tax rate in the lower band has the effect of increasing the tax rate in the upper band.

Lower-tier municipality

A municipality that is part of a county, region or district municipality.

Municipal Act, 2001

The statute governing how municipalities administer municipal services and collect taxes (e.g., property taxes are calculated and collected by the municipality using the assessments determined by MPAC).

Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC)

Established by the *Municipal Property Assessment Corporation Act*, MPAC administers and determines a uniform, province-wide system of current value assessment for all properties.

Omitted Assessment

An assessment which has not been recorded on the assessment roll. When an omitted assessment is added to the assessment roll, property taxes can be collected for the current year and, if applicable, for any part or all of the previous two years.

Payment-in-lieu of Taxes

Payments made to municipalities by the Provincial or Federal government, where properties are exempt from property taxation. Also known as grant-in-lieu of taxes.

Phase-In Program

Upper-tier or single-tier municipalities have the option of establishing a program to phase-in all property tax changes that occur in the year of a general reassessment, including municipal budgetary increases. Phase-in programs can apply to any or all of the property classes and may be spread over a period of up to eight years.

Property Assessment Notice (PAN)

A notice sent to all property owners to advise them of their property's current value assessment. The Notice also contains the property's classification and school support designation.

Property Classification (Tax Class)

A categorization of a property or a portion of a property according to its use, with each category representing a different tax class. There are nine major classes of property which are mandatory (residential, multi-residential, new multi-residential, commercial, industrial, pipe line, farm, managed forests, landfill) and seven specialty classes which are optional (office building, shopping centre, parking lot and vacant land, residual commercial, large industrial, professional sports facility and resort condominium).

Property Tax

The combined tax on a property comprising the municipal (local) tax and, if applicable, a region or county tax. An education tax will also apply to most property classes.

Ranges of Fairness

Provincially prescribed ranges for the setting of tax ratios for the multi-residential, new multi-residential, commercial, industrial, pipe line, farm and landfill classes. Municipalities are permitted to change their tax ratios only if the ratio is moved closer or within the ranges of fairness.

Realty Tax Class (RTC)

The designation used to identify the property class to which the property belongs.

Realty Tax Qualifier (RTQ)

The designation used to identify the subclass to which the property belongs. These were established in order to allow for the application of discounted tax rates due to the special nature of some properties.

Reassessment

The process of creating a new base for property taxation by updating assessments to reflect more recent values.

Regulated Assessments

Assessments that are determined by the activity or production capability or by a legislated rate, rather than by the value of the property itself. Regulated properties include pipe lines, rights-of-way, power utility corridors and power generating stations.

Request for Reconsideration (RfR)

Property owners who disagree with the current value assessment or classification on their Property Assessment Notice may ask MPAC to conduct a review of their assessment through the Request for Reconsideration process. There is no fee for this service and a request can be made up to March 31 for the current taxation year. This process is now mandatory for residential property owners who disagree with their assessed values.

Residential Tax Rate

Determined by dividing the total municipal levy by the total weighted assessment, used as the basis for determining all other property tax class rates.

Roll Number

A unique 19-digit number used as an identifier for each property.

School Board

A district school board (English-language public or separate, French-language public or separate) or a school authority.

Subclass of Property

A subsection of a class of property prescribed by the Minister of Finance for the purposes of applying a lower tax rate. These include farm land awaiting development, excess land and vacant land.

Subclass Rate Reduction

The percentage rate as prescribed by the *Municipal Act, 2001* to be applied to reduce the tax rate that would otherwise be levied for municipal purposes for the sub-class (e.g., subclass C7 would be reduced by 75 per cent of the CT tax rate).

Supplementary Assessment

An assessment made during a taxation year for an addition, renovation or construction. When a supplementary assessment is added to the assessment roll, additional property taxes can be collected for that portion of the current tax year that the supplementary addresses. A supplementary assessment can also be issued when there has been a change in the tax class of a property. The

classification may occur during the taxation year, or the preceding November or December. Where the class change results in a higher tax rate, municipalities cannot collect additional taxes for those two months but only for the current tax year.

Taxable Property

All property in a municipality which is not exempt from taxation.

Taxation

The process of applying a tax rate to a current value assessment to calculate the taxes owing.

Taxation Year

The calendar year (January 1 to December 31).

Tax Rate

A percentage applied to the assessed value of a property to generate tax payable. Municipalities will set the tax rate for each property class based on the revenue they will need to provide local services. The tax rate also includes an education component defined by the Province.

Tax Ratio

Defines the tax rate of each property class in relation to the rate of the residential property class.

Threshold Ratio

Provincially regulated ratios for the multi-residential, commercial, industrial and landfill classes, defining the average tax ratio across the Province.

Upper-tier municipality

A municipality which is a county, region or district municipality.

Valuation Date

A fixed date set by the Provincial Government on which current value assessments are based. The current valuation date in Ontario is January 1, 2016.

Weighted Assessment

The assessment for a property multiplied by the tax ratio, established for the property class the property is in.

Contacts

The following offices can be contacted for more information about assessment and property taxation.

Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)

Phone: 1-866-220-2290

www.mah.gov.on.ca

Ontario Ministry of Finance

Phone: 1 866 668-8297

www.fn.gov.on.ca/en

Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC)

Phone: 1 866 296-MPAC (6722)

www.mpac.ca

Halton Region

Phone: 905-825-6000

www.halton.ca

City of Burlington

Phone: 905-335-7750

www.burlington.ca

Town of Halton Hills

Phone: 905-873-2601

www.haltonhills.ca

Town of Milton

Phone: 905-864-4142

www.milton.ca

Town of Oakville

Phone: 905-338-4222

www.oakville.ca

Tax Policy Deadlines

Due Date	Responsibility		Act / Regulation	Description	Action Required
Annual / Optional by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Assessment Act, 1990, Section 2 (3.1)(c)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law to establish optional classes.	None required unless establishing an optional class, then by-law
Annual / Optional by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 316 (1)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law setting Regional interim levy.	By-law
February 28	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 310 (1)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law (including apportionment plan) to delegate tax ratio setting to the lower-tier municipalities.	By-law
February 28	Council	Local	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 310 (3)</i>	Deadline to pass resolution accepting the Region's delegation by-law including apportionment plan.	Resolution
April 1	Minister	MMAH	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 310 (4)</i>	Deadline to make a general regulation designating the upper-tier municipality to which delegation can apply.	General Regulation
Annual / Mandatory by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 308 (5)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law establishing the tax ratios for a year if not delegated.	By-law
Annual / Mandatory by December 31	Council	Local	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 310 (7)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law establishing the tax ratios for a year if delegated.	By-law
Annual / Mandatory by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 311 (2)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law setting the Regional general levy.	By-law
Annual / Mandatory by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 311 (4)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law setting the Regional special levy (Waste Management)	By-law
Annual / Mandatory by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 329.1 (2)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law to adopt the optional tax capping tools to be applied to properties in the commercial, industrial and multi-residential classes in the current taxation year.	By-law
Annual / Optional by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 314</i>	Deadline to pass by-law to establish graduated tax bands and graduated rates for the industrial and / or commercial classes.	None required unless establishing graduated tax rates, then by-law
Annual / Optional by December 31	Council	Local	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 365 (1)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law to provide for the cancellation, reduction or refund of taxes when the taxes are considered to be unduly burdensome (low-income older adults rebate).	None required unless establishing a rebate program, then by-law
Annual / Optional by December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 365 (2)</i>	Deadline to pass by-law to cost share in local municipal programs provided through Section 365 (1).	None required unless cost-sharing in local programs, then by-law
December 31	Council	Region	<i>Municipal Act, 2001, Section 318</i>	Deadline to pass by-law to establish a phase in program of tax changes resulting from reassessments.	None required unless establishing a phase in program, then by-law

