2022 CANADIAN LAND TRUST SUMMIT SUMMIT

A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE

October 24 to 26 | Ottawa | 24 au 26 octobre

Thanks to our sponsors!

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Environment and Climate Change Canada

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Environnement et Changement climatique Canada



Investing in Canada - Investing in Nature











ECOLOGICAL GIFTS PROGRAM 2022 Canadian Land Trust Summit

October 25, 2022

National perspective EGP roles and responsibilities Program elements

Bruno Paris

Laura Kucey Canadian Wildlife Service

Environment and Climate Change Canada



MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE MANDATE LETTER (2021)

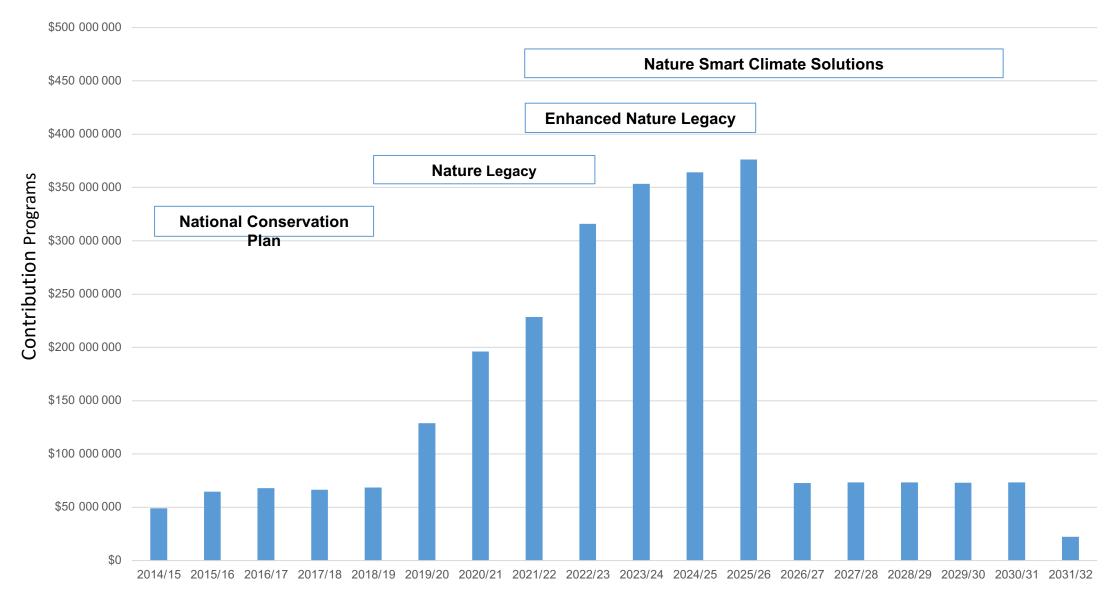
I ask that you achieve results for Canadians by delivering the following commitments.

- Continue to work with the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard and partners to ensure Canada meets its goals to conserve 25 per cent of our lands and waters by 2025 and 30 per cent of each by 2030, working to
 - -halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada,
 - achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050 and

- champion this goal internationally.

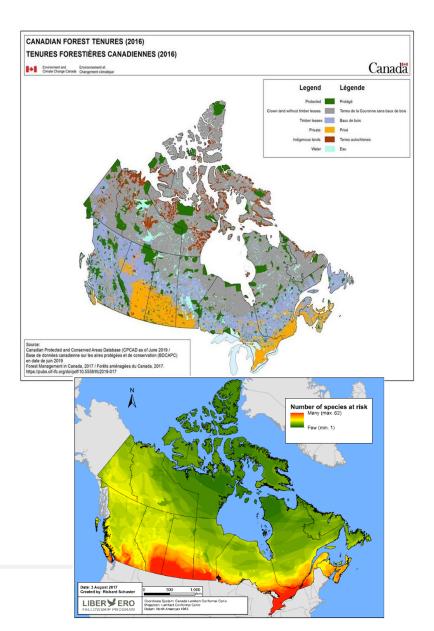
• You will ensure that this work remains grounded in science, Indigenous knowledge and local perspectives.

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE INVESTMENTS IN CONSERVATION

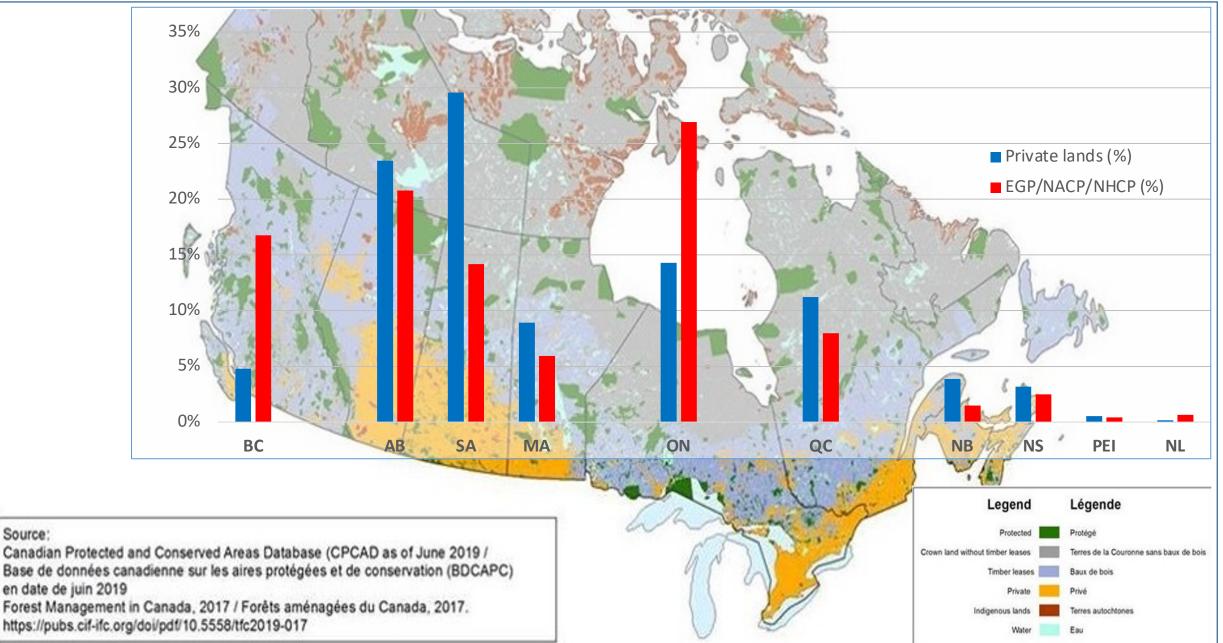


PRIVATE LAND CONSERVATION IN CANADA

- Private lands constitue 11% of Canada's land and are located mostly in Southern Canada.
- High levels of urbanization and development, widespread agriculture.
- Higher number of species at risk.
- Ecozones with smaller proportions of conserved area.



PRIVATE LANDS AND AREA CONSERVED: BREAKDOWN PER PROVINCE



Source:

NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM (NHCP)

- \$125 million over 4 years to secure 235,000 hectares of ecologically sensitive lands
 - Contribute to protecting 25 percent of Canada's lands and inland waters by 2025 and working towards 30 percent by 2030; and
 - Contribute to strengthening protection and recovery of species at risk and their habitats.
- Recipents: Nature Conservancy of Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada, local and regional land trusts
- Wildlife Habitat Canada: manages the Land Trusts Conservation Fund
- First three years (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22):

	Fee simple (ha)	C.A.*/ Others (ha)	Total (ha)	NHCP \$ Million	Cost/ha with ECCC Funds
NCC	110,867	8,714	119,580	76.4	\$639
DUC	574	13,043	13,617	8.2	\$580
Other land trusts	5,955	3,893	9,847	13.3	\$1,300
Total	117,395	25,650	143,045	98	\$685

C.A. (Conservation Agreements): servitudes, easements and covenants

ECOLOGICAL GIFTS PROGRAM (EGP): INCOME TAX ACT AND THE QUEBEC TAX ACT



- Significant tax benefits for landowners who donate land, or a partial interest in land, to a qualified recipient
 - No tax on capital gains for capital gifts
 - No limit on the total value eligible for deduction/credit in any one year
 - A ten-year period to apply the receipt to income
- The Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, or designate:
 - Certifies the ecological sensitivity of the land (or partial interest)
 - Approves the recipient to receive the Ecological Gift (charities, municipalities and public bodies)
 - Certifies the fair market value of the donation

Restrictions / Safeguard

• Outlines tax for unauthorized dispositions or changes in use of Ecological Gifts

CASEA				
CONSOLIDATION	CODIFICATION			
Income Tax Act	Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu			
R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.)	S.R.C. 1985, ch. 1 (5° suppl.)			

EGP ELEMENTS & DOCUMENTS



1. Ecological Sensitivity Certification

Certificate of Ecologically Sensitive Land, Recipient Identification and Approval

2. Appraisal Review and Determination

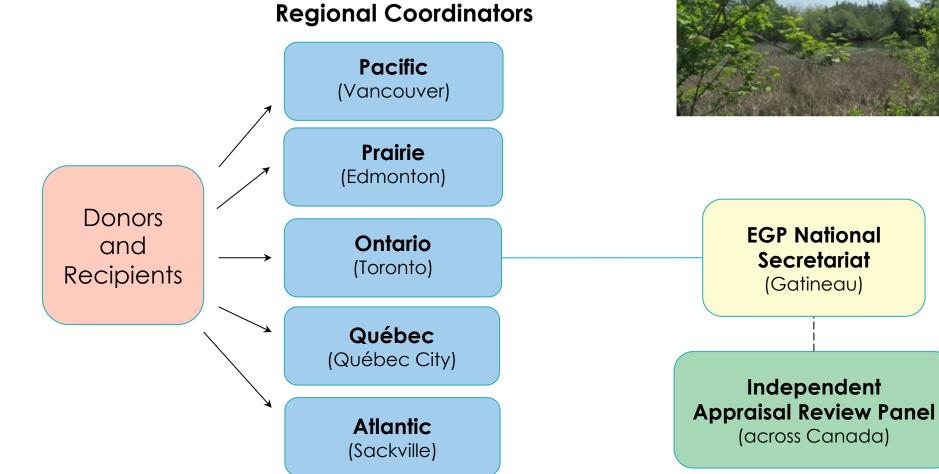
Notice of Determination of Fair Market Value

3. Ecological Gift Fair Market Value Certification Statement of Fair Market Value of an Ecological Gift Program timing is dependent on complete submissions to the EGP

If the gift is a Conservation Agreement, a **Baseline Documentation Report** is required within 6 months of the donation

Disposition / Change in Use of an Ecological Gift, if applicable in the future

EGP STRUCTURE







Canada

RECIPIENT RESPONSIBILITIES

EGP Recipients

- registered environmental charities
- municipalities and public bodies performing a function of government
- Federal, provincial and territorial governments
- Coordinating the donation and EGP submissions with the donor
- Long-term management and conservation of the Ecological Gift and its ecologically sensitive features

Environmental charities eligibility:

- Demonstration of financial, technical and human resource capacity to receive, manage and monitor Ecological Gifts
- Evidence that the organization has adopted, or has committed to adopt, national or provincial guidelines to direct its land acquisition and management practices



NATIONAL / PROVINCIAL GUIDELINES

Canadian Land Trust Standards and Practices (CLT S&P 2019)

- Ethical and technical guidelines for the responsible operation of a land trust in Canada 12 broad standards and 91 practices
- In the Province of Québec a recognized set of standards and practices are: <u>Guide des bonnes pratiques en intendance privée: aspects juridiques et organisationnels</u>

EGP policies, submissions and requirements are based on CLT S&P

A charitable organization wishing to receive an ecological gift in Québec must also meet the requirements of the *Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques*



ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Assessment of the ecological sensitivity of the proposed ecological gift lands

The land is certified by that Minister, or by a person designated by that Minister, to be ecologically sensitive land, the conservation and protection of which is, in the opinion of that Minister or the designated person, important to the preservation of Canada's environmental heritage

National Criterial (regional criteria where applicable)

Certificate of Ecologically Sensitive Land, Recipient Identification and Approval In Québec: <u>Visa pour dons de terrains ou de servitudes ayant une valeur écologique</u> issued by: Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

DETERMINING THE FAIR MARKET VALUE



Ecological Gifts are made possible by provisions within the Income Tax Act of Canada

Tax benefits are determined based on the fair market value of the gift

Rigorous, fully accountable fair market value review and certification process developed in response to the Minister's new responsibilities announced in the 2000 federal Budget, and Canada Revenue Agency questions around fair market value of gifts up to that point

- Panel: ECCC, Appraisal Institute of Canada, Canada Revenue Agency and Finance Canada
- Given the cost to the public purse of the tax incentives associated with ecogifts, strict standards and close scrutiny to standards is desirable.
- Creation of an Independent Appraisal Review Panel
- Similar process for donations of certified Canadian cultural property with the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board

APPRAISAL REVIEW PANEL (ARP)

Contracted by ECCC through an open call for proposals

ARP role:

- 1. Review appraisals
- 2. Recommend the fair market value to the Minister



Based on the ARP recommendation, the Minister will certify the fair market value of the Ecological Gift for the donor to use for tax purposes

- The work of the Panel supports the Minister of the Environment in meeting his obligations under the *Income Tax Act*
- Once the Notice of Determination of Fair Market Value of an Ecological Gift is issued, the value applies to the appraised property for all charitable gifts under the Income Tax Act for a two year period

EGP APPRAISAL SUBMISSIONS

Appraisals for Ecological Gifts must meet the requirements of the Canadian Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice

or, in Québec, Les normes de pratique professionnelle des évaluateurs agréés

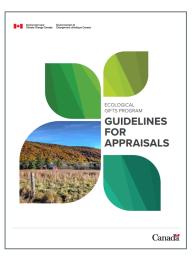
Because of regular updates, appraisers must ensure that they consult the most recent version of these documents

Submissions must be in the form of an independent Narrative Appraisal Report: <u>EGP Guidelines for Appraisals</u> (2019)

- The Panel will not accept unsupported assumptions
- The EGP does not permit hypothetical conditions in appraisals, except where necessary for a reasonable analysis of the subject property
- Unsubstantiated opinions and unsupported conclusions are not acceptable

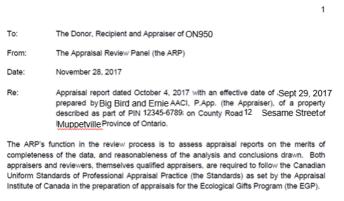
To complete a file to uphold these standards, the ARP may need to request additional information from the original appraiser and/or hire additional expert resources





QUESTION: WHY DID MY FILE RECEIVE A MEMO?

- Once a file is under review by the Appraisal Review Panel, a memo may be issued for a number of reasons
- In most cases, additional information or clarification is needed to support the conclusions reached in the report
- A memo will outline the appraisal requirements and document which sections require additional information or support



In addition, appraisals prepared for the EGP must meet the general requirements for valuation as contained in Environment Canada's *Guidelines for Appraisals, August 2005* (the Guidelines). For a more complete understanding of the appraisal requirements of the EGP, please refer to the above noted documents.

The subject property to be donated consists of 2980 scres of land that are to be severed from the



Basis for recommendation:

- meets EGP Guidelines for Appraisals
- analysis, opinions and conclusions are appropriate, reasonable and support the proposed FAIR MARKET
 VALUE on an OPEN MARKET



Examined memos in one region issued between 2019 – present

<u>All</u> of the issues raised in the memos fell into these categories:

- Insufficient Information provided
- Insufficient Analysis conducted
- Insufficient Comparable Selection
- Incorrect Information provided
- Incorrect Methodology according to Guidelines
- Incorrect Highest and Best Use identified
- Impasse with Appraiser over issues identified

<u>In most cases</u>, further explanation and inclusion of evidence, justification and rationale satisfied the questions posed in the memo

The ARP does not have a mandate to lower the submitted appraised value of a donation



INCOME TAX ACT – SECTION 207.31 DISPOSITION / CHANGE IN USE OF AN ECOLOGICAL GIFT









DISPOSITION OR CHANGE IN US OF ECOLOGICAL GIFTS: WHAT RECIPIENTS NEED TO KNOW

Environment Canada's Ecological Giths Program (BGP) provides a way for Canadians with ecologically sensitive land to protect nature and leave a legacy for future generations. The EGP offers significant income tax benefits to landowners who donate land or an eligible interest or right in land't oan EGP recipient.

EGP recipients play a vital role in protecting Canada's biodiversity and natural heritage. Under the EGP, recipients are responsible for the long-term management and conservation of the ecological gift and its ecologically sensitive features. To provide a safeguard, a federal tax shall be imposed on a recipient that is a charity, municipality or municipal or public body performing a function of government in Canada that holds an ecological gift and does not meet the obligations described below. Under the provisions of the Income Tax Act of Canada (ITA), these recipients are required to neceive authorization from the federal Minister of the Environment prior to any dispositions or change in use of ecological gifts. When an unauthorized disposition or change in use takes place, the recipient is subject to a federal tax pursuant to section 2073. If othe ITA.

Section 207.31 of the ITA

Any charity, municipality in Canada or municipal or public body performing a function of government in Canada (referred to in this section as the "neopinent") that at any time in a taxation year, without the authorization of the Minister of the Environment or a person designated by that Minister, disposes of or changes the use of a property described in paragraph 110.11(1/d) or in the definition "total ecological gifts" in subsection 118.1(1) and given to the recipient shall, in respect of the year, pay a tax under this Part equal to 50% of the amount that would be determined for the purposes of section 110.1 or 118.1; fithis Act were read without reference to subsections 110.1(3) and 118.1(6), to be the fair market value of the property if the property user given to the recipient immediately before the disposition or change. In short, a recipient that allows a disposition or change in use to occur without the prior authorization of Environment Canada Will be subject to a federal tax assessed by the Canada Revenue Agency equal to half the fair market value of the property at the time of disposition or change in use. This fact sheet provides general information about how Environment Canada addresses requests for authorization of proposed dispositions or changes in use of ecological afts.

Environment Canada will address each request for authorization on its own merits. Questions about a possible disposition or change in use of an ecological gift should be directed to a regional coordinator of the EGP. Recipients must request authorizations for dispositions or changes in use from Environment Canada in writing.



Photo: Raymond Kotchorek @Environment Canada, 2014

Within the common-see justicitions of Canada, the term "Interest" is used to have to "Interest in Intra" Within the province of Caubace. The Cubit Cade of Cablee applies and the most similar concept seteming to interests in land is "sair higher. For the purposes of this fact steed, "Lightin intraver interior in Interests to conservation coverants, assemants and sair antihuties. Although similar in nature, the definitions of "Interest" of mail digits" may an one provincial and territorial legistation, so always consult the viewant legistation for each definitions and interest to these traves or Interest.

Canada

WHAT IS A DISPOSITION?

Disposition:

Any change to title that temporarily or permanently transfers property, in whole or in part (including the transfer or assignment of an eligible interest or right in land), constitutes a disposition for the purposes of section <u>207.31</u> of the ITA

Ontario examples: Disposition Requests

- Transfer to another organization
- Registration of an interest on title
 - Conservation Easement Agreement (CEA) amendment
 - CEA with an additional conservation organization
 - Funding agreement



WHAT IS A CHANGE IN USE?

Change in Use:

- any action that results in or could result in a diminution of the ecological condition or protection of the ecological gift
- failure to take reasonable action to manage and protect the ecologically sensitive features of the ecological gift
- changing any of the terms of a conservation agreement, which do not constitute a disposition
- failure to enforce the terms of the conservation agreement, which results in or could result in negative impacts on the ecologically sensitive features of the property
- failure to take reasonable action to restore the ecologically sensitive features resulting from actions out of the control of the recipient that have resulted in the diminution of the ecological condition or protection of the ecological gift

Ontario examples: Change in Use Requests

- Conservation Easement Agreement amendments
- Invasive species removal
- Restoration efforts that require some loss to gain substantial benefits
- Remediation that requires heavy equipment
- Removal or replacement of structures, trail networks, parking lots
- Amend property boundaries, severances (CIU and disposition)

Scope and scale of the properties, circumstances and rationale, geography, physical attributes, proposed activities: VASTLY different between requests



BEFORE A DISPOSITION OR CHANGE IN USE IS AUTHORIZED....

Environment and Climate Change Canada must be satisfied that:

- 1. the proposed change in use will **result in protection that is at least equal to or better** than that provided for under the existing arrangement
- 2. the proposed change in use is **beneficial to the long-term conservation and management of the ecologically sensitive features** present on the subject land
- 2. the change in use is **within the control of the recipient** of the Ecological Gift

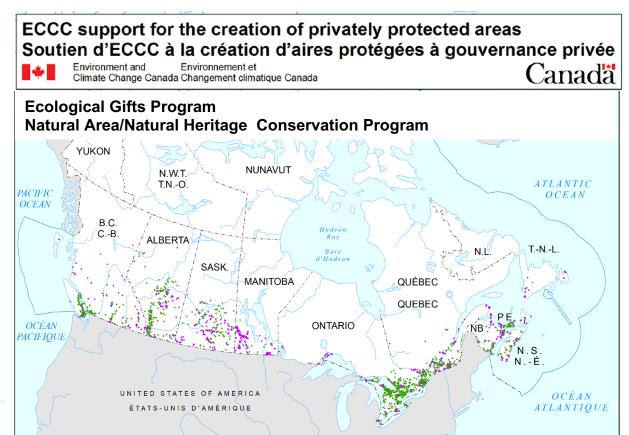


Since 1995, 1735 Ecological Gifts valued at over \$1.1 Billon have been donated across Canada, protecting nearly 220,000 hectares of wildlife habitat

- Highest number of Ecological Gifts: Ontario (702)
- Highest total value: Alberta (\$360 Million)
- Highest total area conserved: Alberta (83,000 ha)

Top 10 Land Trusts (area of Ecological Gifts):

- Nature Conservancy of Canada /Conservation de la nature Canada
- Southern Alberta Land Trust Society
- Ducks Unlimited Canada / Canards Illimités Canada
- Escarpment Biosphere Conservancy
- The Nature Trust of British Columbia
- Western Sky Land Trust
- Nature Trust of New Brunswick
- Kawartha Land Trust
- Couchiching Conservancy
- Nova Scotia Nature Trust



THANK YOU

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www.canada.ca/ecological-gift; www.canada.ca/dons-ecologiques

RESOURCES

EGP Publications

- Application Form and Instructions: Application for Appraisal Review and Determination of an Ecological Gift
- Donations and Income Tax Scenarios
- Confirmation that Ecogifts are Eligible for Split-receipting
- Disposition or Change of Use of Ecological Gifts
- Ecological Gifts Program Brochure
- The Canadian Ecological Gifts Program Handbook
- Engaging an Appraiser to Appraise an Ecological Gift
- Guidelines for Appraisals
- Retaining the Right to Use Land Donated as an Ecological Gift

Canada Revenue Agency (CRA): 1-800-267-2384

- Gifts and Income Tax, P113
- Gifts and Official Donation Receipt, IT-110R3
- What is a gift (Web)
- Operating a registered Charity (Web)





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