

# Tax Increment Financing and Other Funding Sources

The Friends of Midcoast Maine April 14, 2010

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#### What is Tax Increment Financing?



A public economic development financing program, funded by property taxes on the incremental new value generated by a development project





#### Why is TIF Used?

- To stimulate private sector investment and job creation
  - □ Targeted industries
  - □ Targeted locations
- To 'shelter' against adverse adjustments to State subsidies and County taxes based on total valuation



#### **How Does 'Sheltering' Work?**

- With new investment, real estate valuation goes ↑↑
- As a result, state subsidies go and county taxes go
- TIF 'shelters' captured new value by excluding it from total municipal value reported to the state for the length of the TIF



#### **How Does TIF Work?**

- A municipality designates a specific geographic area as a municipal development tax increment financing district
- This "freezes" the value of taxable property within the district (the original assessed value or "OAV"); TIF revenues derive from taxes on incremental new value above OAV
- Municipality adopts a development program describing authorized uses of revenue

#### **Establishing the TIF District**

TIF law places certain limitations on the size and assessed value of TIF districts.

#### Size

2% of total acreage for single district; 5% of total acreage for all districts

#### Value

 All districts combined may not exceed 5% of total value of taxable property

#### **Establishing the TIF District**

TIF districts may be designated for a maximum of **30** years, and at least **25**% of the district area must be:

- Blighted
- In need or rehabilitation, redevelopment or conservation, or;
- Suitable for commercial uses



The **Original Assessed Value** is the assessed value of a TIF district as of March 31<sup>st</sup> of each year. A TIF application received by DECD between:

April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011

March 31, 2010 (April 1, 2009) date establishing OAV



#### 'Downtown' TIF Districts

TIF law also enables the designation of 'Downtown' TIF's, to spur redevelopment of Maine's downtown areas:

Downtown' is defined as the traditional central business district of a community, characterized by a cohesive core of commercial and mixed use buildings, often interspersed with civic, religious and residential buildings and public spaces, typically arranged along a main street and intersecting side streets

#### **Authorized Uses of TIF Revenue**

- Tier I Costs within the district
- Tier II Costs outside but directly related to or made necessary by the district
- Tier III Costs outside and unrelated to the district
- Tier IV Government facilities (applicable to downtown TIF's only)

#### Tier I – Within The District

- Capital Costs, including:
  - ☐ Construction, improvements and site work
  - □ Demolition, repair and remodeling
  - Acquisition of equipment
  - □ Improvements to creative arts facilities
- **Financing Costs**, including:
  - ☐ Premiums paid for early redemption of obligations
  - Interest paid to holders of evidences of indebtedness issued to pay project costs

#### Tier I – Within the District

- Professional Services, including:
  - Licensing and architectural
  - □ Planning, engineering and legal
  - Marketing funds for downtown arts programs
- Other Costs, including:
  - □ Reasonable administrative expenses
  - □ Relocation expenses
  - Organizational costs to establish district, such as impact studies, and public information

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#### Tier II – Outside the District

Directly related to the district, or made necessary by its establishment

- Infrastructure improvements, including:
  - Sewage or water treatment plants
  - ☐ Sewer, water and electrical lines
  - ☐ Street amenities and fire station improvements
- Other improvements, including:
  - □ Public safety improvements
  - Adverse impact mitigation



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#### Tier III – Economic Development

Outside and unrelated to the district; municipal-wide

- Economic Development Programs
- Environmental Improvement Plans
- Permanent Revolving Loan Funds
- Employment Training (<20%)</p>
- Quality Child Care
- Recreational Trails



#### **Funding Mechanisms**

#### Municipal Bonds

Municipality established a <u>Development Sinking</u>
 <u>Fund</u> for debt service requirements

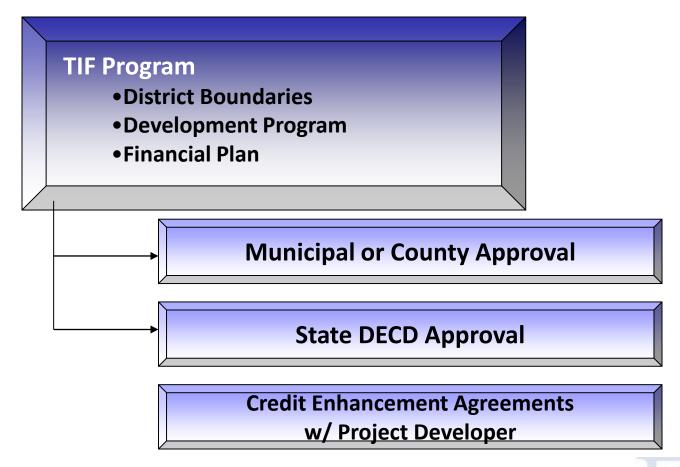
#### **■ Credit Enhancement Agreement**

TIF revenues placed in a <u>Project Cost Account</u> for direct payment to company for authorized project costs

#### **■ Municipal Economic Development**

TIF revenues placed in a <u>Project Cost Account</u> for direct payment by municipality for authorized project costs







#### **Tips for Effective TIFs**

- Support local goals and objectives
- Put a decision-making process in place
- Marry your projects to your Capital Improvement Program
- Be thoughtful and strategic in program planning
- Delineate boundaries thoughtfully
- Maximize shelter value



## City of Bath Prawer Block TIF Proforma Summary 50% Capture vs. 100% Capture

Annual Avg. Net Benefit Over 20 Years; 50% TIF		
Gross New Taxes	\$120,400	
TIF Revenues at 50% Captured	\$60,200	
Credit Enhancement Agreement	<i>\$0</i>	
New Town TIF Revenues (Use Restricted)	\$60,200	
New Taxes to Town General Fund	\$60,200	
Impact on Subsidies and Taxes	-\$34,113	
Loss of State Education Subsidy	-\$22,925	
Loss of State Revenue Sharing Subsidy	-\$ <i>5,4</i> 87	
Increased County Tax	\$ <i>4</i> , <i>6</i> 25	
Increased Local Education Share	\$1,076	
Projected Net Benefit to Town	\$86,287	

Annual Avg. Net Benefit Over 20 Years;	100% TIF
Gross New Taxes TIF Revenues at 100% Captured Credit Enhancement Agreement	\$120,400 \$120,400 \$0
New Town TIF Revenues (Use Restricted) New Taxes to Town General Fund Impact on Subsidies and Taxes	\$120,400 \$0 \$0
Loss of State Education Subsidy	\$0
Loss of State Revenue Sharing Subsidy	\$0
Increased County Tax	\$0
Increased Local Education Share	\$0
Projected Net Benefit to Town	\$120,400

Annual Avg. Net Benefit Over 20 Years	s; <u>No TIF</u>
Gross New Taxes	\$120,400
TIF Revenues	\$0
Credit Enhancement Agreement	\$0
New Town TIF Revenues (Use Restricted)	\$0
New Taxes to Town General Fund	\$120,400
Impact on Subsidies and Taxes	-\$68,273
Loss of State Education Subsidy	-\$45,850
Loss of State Revenue Sharing Subsidy	-\$11,010
Increased County Tax	\$9,257
Increased Local Education Share	\$2,156
Projected Net Benefit to Town	\$52,127

### City of Bath Prawer Block TIF Proforma Summary on an Annual Basis 50% Capture vs. 100% Capture



### Town of Dixfield, Proposed 'Timber Winds' TIF Pro Forma Revenue and 'Shift' Estimates on \$30M Investment over 20 years 100% 'Capture' vs. No TIF

Net Benefit Over 20 Years; 100% TIF	
Gross New Taxes TIF Revenues at 100% Captured  Credit Enhancement Agreement	<b>\$7,940,006</b> <b>\$7,940,006</b> \$3,970,000
New Town TIF Revenues (Use Restricted) New Taxes to Town General Fund Impact on Subsidies and Taxes	\$3,970,000 \$0 - <b>\$0</b>
Loss of State Education Subsidy	\$0
Increased Local Education Share	\$0
Loss of State Revenue Sharing Subsidy	\$0
Increased County Tax	\$0
Projected Net Benefit to Town	\$3,970,000

Ann. Avg. Net Benefit Over 20 Years;	100% TIF
Gross New Taxes TIF Revenues at 100% Captured Credit Enhancement Agreement	\$397,000 \$397,000 \$198,500
New Town TIF Revenues (Use Restricted) New Taxes to Town General Fund Impact on Subsidies and Taxes	\$198,500 \$0 - <b>\$0</b>
Loss of State Education Subsidy Increased Local Education Share Loss of State Revenue Sharing Subsidy Increased County Tax	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0
Projected Net Benefit to Town	\$198,500

Net Benefit Over 20 Years; <u>No TIF</u>	
Gross New Taxes	\$7,940,006
TIF Revenues	\$0
Credit Enhancement Agreement	\$0
New Town TIF Revenues (Use Restricted)	\$0
New Taxes to Town General Fund	\$7,940,006
Impact on Subsidies and Taxes	-\$6,553,028
Loss of State Education Subsidy	\$3,112,486
Increased Local Education Share	\$1,424,224
Loss of State Revenue Sharing Subsidy	\$1,665,686
Increased County Tax	\$350,633
Projected Net Benefit to Town	\$1,386,978

Ann. Avg. Net Benefit Over 20 Years;	No TIF
Gross New Taxes	\$397,000
TIF Revenues	\$0
Credit Enhancement Agreement	\$0
New Town TIF Revenues (Use Restricted)	\$0
New Taxes to Town General Fund	\$397,000
Impact on Subsidies and Taxes	-\$327,651
Loss of State Education Subsidy	<i>\$155,624</i>
Increased Local Education Share	\$71,211
Loss of State Revenue Sharing Subsidy	\$83,284
Increased County Tax	\$17,532
Projected Net Benefit to Town	\$69,349

### Town of Dixfield Pro forma summary on an annual basis 100% TIF 'Capture' vs. No TIF

		Gross New Taxes from Project	100% TIF Benefit to Town	No TIF Benefit to Town
\$ 0	Benefit	\$397,000	\$397,000	General Fund \$69,349
	Lost Subsidy			
				\$327,651



#### Layering Resources

- Brownfield sites are generally upside down: the cost to develop them is more than they will be valued post construction
- TIF Proceeds marry up nicely to a host of other funding programs
- Here are some of many available to your community:



#### **Brownfield Funds**

- EPA Assessment Grant, Cleanup Grants (Hazardous Materials and Petroleum Sites)
- EPA Revolving Loan Program
- DEP Assessment Assistance

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#### **Historic Tax Credits**

- Very Helpful for Rehabilitation of Mill Sites
- Federal Tax Credits: 20% credit for the certified rehabilitation of certified historic structures
- State Tax Credit: A 25% state credit for any rehabilitation that also qualifies for the 20% federal credit
- State Tax Credit: 30% if it is for Affordable Housing

# Community Development Block Grant Program

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM:
  - ☐ Grants to Municipalities: \$300,000
  - □ Direct Bus. Support Non Capital: \$200,000
  - □ Direct Bus. Support Capital: \$100,000
  - □ Development Fund Loan
- Downtown Revitalization Grants
- Housing Assistance Grants

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#### CDBG Cont.

- COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE GRANT PROGRAM
- NON-PROFIT DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM
- INTERIM FINANCING PROGRAM
- Planning Grants
- Public Infrastructure Grants
- Housing Grants

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#### **Energy Grants**

- Not directly for brown field
- ARRA funded Energy & Efficiency Conservation Block Grants (Efficiency Maine)
- Rural Energy of America Program (Small Business)

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#### Rural Development Programs

- Not for brown field, but for community or business development
- Community Facilities (Loan\Grant)
  - Non-Profit, or Town (20,000 less)
- Rural Business Opportunity Grant
- Rural Business Enterprise Grant

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#### **New Market Tax Credits**

- CEI is one source in Maine
- Project must be in a qualified low income census tract
- Must meet 3 standards: social equity, environmental sustainability, and economic viability
- Tax Credits are sold to raise equity



#### **ARRA Bonds**

- New bond program under Maine Bond Bank
- Can provide 45% of anticipated interest back to municipality
- Rules and applications under development
- (Sister program for private projects)

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#### Housing Assistance Programs

- Maine Housing:
  - Low income Housing Tax Credit (raising equity)
  - □ Rental Loan Program
  - □ Supportive Housing
  - □ Pre-Development Loan Program

# Housing Assistance Programs Continued

- HUD Assisted Living Programs, among many
- FHA Mortgage Guarantees

#### Federal Home Loan Bank

- Brownfields specifically eligible
- Economic Development and Housing Program:
  - Affordable Housing (grants and loans, presently closed)
  - Mixed Use Initiative (loans)
  - New England Fund
  - □ Economic Stimulus Advances (loans)
- Must work with member Institutions (Banks)

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#### **HUD Programs**

- Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)
  - Must be linked to a Section to a Section 108 Loan
  - CDBG entitlement communities or non entitlement that are deemed eligible (not in Maine at this time)
- Rural Housing and Economic
   Development (grants for planning for communities less than 2,500
- Many Others-watch for NOFAs

# Economic Development Administration

- Alan Brigham is your friend
- Economic Development Assistance Program:
  - □ Public Works Program
  - □ Regional Planning monies
  - □ Economic Adjustment Assistance
  - □ Global Climate Change Incentive Fund

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#### Impact Fees

- Sometimes Known as an Exaction
- Adopted in two forms
  - □ Subdivision and Site Plan Standards
  - □ By Ordinance, Fee Schedules when a project occurs
- A reaction to the impact upon the capital needs of your community
- Roads, Sewers (systems), Water,
   Recreation, Drainage, Solid Waste



#### Questions?

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