Fiscal Estimate - 2007 Session

Original Dpdated	Corrected Supplemen	tal	
LRB Number 07-2623/1	Introduction Number AB-0409		
Description Expanding the area in which a tax incremental	district's project costs may be expended		
Fiscal Effect			
Appropriations Rev	rease Existing venues crease Existing venues Decrease Costs - May be posted to absorb within agency's but within agency's but wenues		
Permissive Mandatory Per 2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Tease Revenue Towns Counties Cou	☑ Cities	
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations SEG SEGS		
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature Date)	
DOR/ Pamela Walgren (608) 266-7817	Rebecca Boldt (608) 266-6785 7/5/2007		

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 7/6/2007

LRB Number	07-2623/1	Introduction Number	AB-0409	Estimate Type	Original		
Description							
Expanding the area in which a tax incremental district's project costs may be expended							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Tax Incremental Finance (TIF) is a financing tool available under current law to cities, villages, and, to a limited extent, towns to encourage economic development that would not occur without some public assistance. When a TIF district is created, the current property value in the district is set as the "base value." Improvements and development that occur after the TIF district is created lead to increases in its value over the base value (the increase is referred to as the increment value). The property taxes levied by all local taxing jurisdictions (i.e. the municipality, county, school district, technical college and any special districts) on the value increment are used to pay for the project costs needed for the development to occur. The tax on the base value continues to go to the taxing jurisdictions that levy the tax. After a TIF district terminates, the taxes paid by property owners within the district – on both the base value and value increments – are shared by all taxing jurisdictions.

Project expenditures must generally be made within the boundaries of a district. An exception exists for blighted areas in Kenosha where project expenditures that are approved by the Joint Review Board (JRB) may be made within a one-half mile radius of the district. The JRB is comprised of five members who represent the interests of the municipality, its overlying districts (school, technical college, and county) and the public.

This bill would allow cities or villages, other than Kenosha, to make or incur expenditures within a one-half mile radius of the boundaries of TIF districts if the expenditures are approved by the JRB.

Information is not available for a reasonable estimate of the tax shift that would result from the bill. However, to the extent that project costs would be incurred for a larger territory and for a longer period of time, the bill would result in longer lives for TIF districts. As a result, overlying taxing jurisdictions, such as the school district, county and vocational college district, could be required to forego the tax base associated with the development within districts for longer periods.

The Department's costs under the bill can be absorbed within existing budget authority.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications