Received: 01/29/2004

2003 DRAFTING REQUEST

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Received: 01/29/2004					Received By: mshovers Identical to LRB: By/Representing: Beth			
Wanted	Wanted: As time permits For: Roger Breske (608) 266-2509							
For: Ro								
This file	e may be showr	ay be shown to any legislator: NO			NO Drafter: mshovers			
May Co	ontact:				Addl. Drafters:			
Subject	· -	- tax incrmnta es - miscellane			Extra Copies:			
Submit	via email: YES							
Request	ter's email:	Sen.Bresk	e@legis.state	e.wi.us				
Carbon	copy (CC:) to:							
Pre To	pic:	-						
No spec	eific pre topic gi	ven						
Topic:								
Allow c	ounties with no	cities or villag	ges in them to	create tax in	cremental financi	ng (TIF) distric	ts	
Instruc	tions:							
See Atta	ached							
Draftin	g History:					· ·		
Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required	
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02/05/2004 10:19:52 AM Page 2

Vers. <u>Drafted</u>

Reviewed

Typed

Proofed

Submitted

Jacketed

Required

FE Sent For:

<END>

Received: 01/29/2004

2003 DRAFTING REQUEST

Received By: mshovers

Bill

Wanted: As time permits				Identical to LRB:				
For: Roge	or: Roger Breske (608) 266-2509				By/Representing: Beth			
This file r	nay be shown	to any legislate	or: NO		Drafter: mshover	rs		
May Cont	eact:				Addl. Drafters:	rs:		
Subject:	t: Munis - tax incrmntal financing Ex Counties - miscellaneous			Extra Copies:				
Submit vi	a email: YES							
Requester's email: Sen.Breske@legis.state.wi.us						•		
Carbon co	opy (CC:) to:							
Pre Topic	c:	-			· ·			
No specifi	ic pre topic gi	ven						
Topic:								
Allow cou	inties with no	cities or village	es in them to	create tax in	cremental financia	ng (TIF) distric	ets	
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2003 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

FE Sent For:

Descripted: 01/20/2004	- · · · - ·
Received: 01/29/2004	Received By: mshovers
Wanted: As time permits	Identical to LRB:
For: Roger Breske (608) 266-2509	By/Representing: Beth
This file may be shown to any legislator: NO	Drafter: mshovers
May Contact:	Addl. Drafters:
Subject: Munis - tax incrmntal financing Counties - miscellaneous	Extra Copies:
Submit via email: YES	
Requester's email: Sen.Breske@legis.state.wi.us	
Carbon copy (CC:) to:	
Pre Topic:	
No specific pre topic given	•
Topic:	
Allow counties with no cities or villages in them to create tax in	ncremental financing (TIF) districts
Instructions:	
See Attached	
Drafting History:	
Vers. <u>Drafted Reviewed Typed Proofed</u>	Submitted Jacketed Required
mshovers $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{$	

ROGER BRESKE

STATE SENATOR 12th District

Capitol Address:

State Capitol, South Wing P.O. Box 7882 Madison, WI 53707-7882 (608) 266-2509

Toll Free: 1 (800) 334-8773



Home Address: 8800 Hwy. 29 Eland, WI 54427 (715) 454-6575

E-Mail Address: Sen.Breske@legis.state.wi.us

MEMORANDUM

January 23, 2004

Joseph Kreye, Drafting Attorney TO:

Mark Shovers, Drafting Attorney

Legislative Reference Bureau

Elizabeth Piliouras for FR:

Senator Roger Breske

Unincorporated county exemption under TIF. RE:

Roger would like legislation drafted that would allow a county, within which no town, village or city has been incorporated, to create a TID.

As always, please feel free to give me a call if you have any questions or concerns regarding this request.

STATE OF WISCONSIN – **LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU** – LEGAL SECTION (608–266–3561)

allow any country that has no
it is a villuse of the
cities or villages in I to create a
TIF district -
(Placence + Meson: a = (a 1605)
of town in which TID is loca
(Plorence & Menominae Counties) of town in which The is local town board/Myst approve the ventor
see AB 478
beth Sen. Breske
62509

2003 - 2004 LEGISLATURE

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500 2003 ASSEMBLY BILL 437)

July 21, 2003 – Introduced by Representatives Loeffelholz, Ott, Musser, Petrowski, Ainsworth, Gunderson, Hundertmark, McCormick, Bies, Owens, Ward, Hines, Pettis, J. Wood, Kestell, Kerkman, M. Williams, Towns, Hahn, Powers, Lothian, Vrakas, Johnsrud, J. Fitzgerald, Seratti, Weber, Huebsch, Ladwig, Kreibich, Gronemus, Freese, Albers, Friske, Suder and Stone, cosponsored by Senators Kedzie, Schultz, Breske, Kanavas and A. Lasee, Referred to Committee on Rural Development.

AN ACT to create 60.23 (32) of the statutes; and to affect Laws of 1975, chapter allowing towns limited authority to create tax incremental financing districts.

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under the current tax incremental financing (TIF) program, a city or village may create a tax incremental district (TID) in part of its territory to foster development if at least 50% of the area to be included in the TID is blighted, in need of rehabilitation, or suitable for industrial sites. Before a city or village may create a TID, several steps and plans are required. These steps and plans include public hearings on the proposed TID within specified time frames, preparation and adoption by the local planning commission of a proposed project plan for the TID, approval of the proposed project plan by the common council or village board, and adoption of a resolution by the common council or village board that creates the district as of a date provided in the resolution.

Also under current law, once a TID has been created, the Department of Revenue (DOR) calculates the "tax increment base value" of the TID, which is the equalized value of all taxable property within the TID at the time of its creation. If the development in the TID increases the value of the property in the TID above the base value, a "value increment" is created. That portion of taxes collected on the value increment is called a "tax increment." The tax increment is placed in a special fund that may be used only to pay back the project costs of the TID. The costs of a TID, which are initially incurred by the creating city or village, include public works

ASSEMBLY BILL 437

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such as sewers, streets, and lighting systems; financing costs; site preparation costs; and professional service costs. DOR authorizes the allocation of the tax increments until the TID terminates or, generally, 23 years, or 27 years in certain cases, after the TID is created, whichever is sooner. TIDs are required to terminate, under current law and with one exception, once these costs are paid back, 16 years, or 20 years in certain cases, after the last expenditure identified in the project plan is made or when the creating city or village dissolves the TID, whichever occurs first. Under the exception, which is limited to certain circumstances, after a TID pays off its project costs, but not later than the date on which it must otherwise terminate, the planning commission may allocate positive tax increments generated by the TID (the "donor" TID) to another TID that has been created by the planning commission.

This bill authorizes towns to use tax incremental financing for limited purposes. Under the bill, a town may use the TIF law to expend money or incur monetary obligations for projects related to tourism, agriculture, or forestry. A town may also use the TIF law for residential projects, but only to the extent that the residential project has a necessary and incidental relationship to tourism, agriculture, or forestry. Under the bill, towns may also use the TIF law for retail projects to the extent that the retail development is related to the retail sale of a product that is produced due to an agriculture or forestry project.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. 60.23 (32) of the statutes is created to read:

60.23 (32) Town TAX INCREMENT POWERS. (a) Subject to par. (b), exercise all powers of cities under s. 66.1105. If the town board exercises the powers of a city under s. 66.1105, it is subject to the same duties as a common council under s. 66.1105 and the town is subject to the same duties and liabilities as a city under s. 66.1105.

(b) The only projects for which a town may expend money or incur monetary obligations as a "project cost," as that term is defined in s. 66.1105 (2) (f) 1., while exercising the powers under par. (a), are the following:

- 1. Projects related to tourism.
- A. Projects related to agriculture.
- 3. Projects related to forestry.





ASSEMBLY BILL 437

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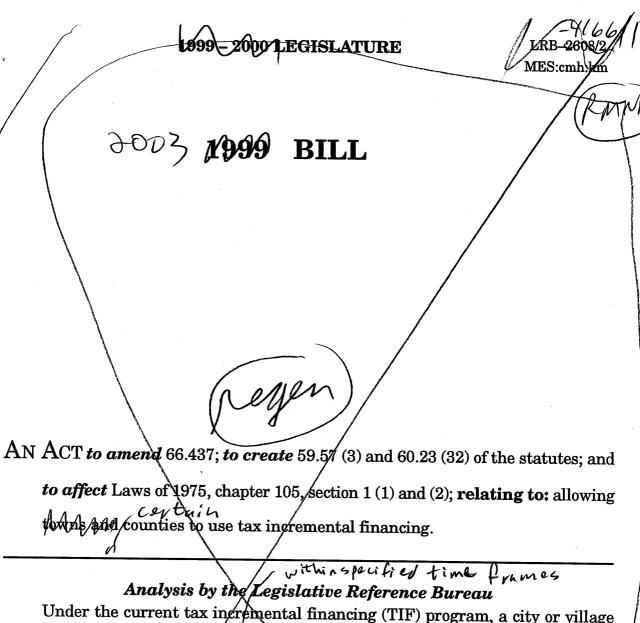
4. Residential development, but only to the extent that it has a necessary and incidental relationship to a project listed in subds. 1. to 3.

5. Retail development, but only to the extent that it is related to the retail sale of products that are produced due to a project that is developed under subd. 2. or 3.

SECTION 2. Laws of 1975, chapter 105, section 1 (1) and (2) are an ended to read:

[Laws of 1975, chapter 105] Section 1 (1) The legislature finds that the existing system of allocating aggregate property tax revenues among tax levying municipalities has resulted in significant inequities and disincentives. The cost of public works or improvements within a city, town, or village has been borne entirely by the city, town, or village, while the expansion of tax base which is stimulated, directly or indirectly, by such improvements, benefits not only the city, town, or village but also all municipalities which share such tax base. This situation is inequitable. Moreover, when the cost to a city, town, or village of a public improvement project exceeds the future benefit to the city town, or village resulting therefrom, the city town, or village may decide not to undertake such project. This situation has resulted in the postponement or cancellation of socially desirable projects.

(2) The legislature further finds that accomplishment of the vital and beneficial public purposes of sections 66.405 to 66.425, 66.43, 66.431, 66.435 and 66.52 of the statutes, is being frustrated because of a lack of incentives and financial resources. The purpose of this act is to create a viable procedure by which a city of village, or town, through its own initiative and efforts, may finance projects which will tend to accomplish these laudable objectives.



Under the current tax incremental financing (TIF) program, a city or village may create a tax incremental district (TID) in part of its territory to foster development if at least 50% of the area to be included in the TID is blighted, in need of rehabilitation or suitable for industrial sites. Before a city or village may create a TID, several steps and plans are required. These steps and plans include public hearings on the proposed TID, preparation and adoption by the local planning commission of a proposed project plan for the TID, approval of the proposed project plan by the common council or village board and creation by the city or village of a joint review board to review the proposal. The joint review board, which is made up of representatives of the overlying taxing jurisdictions of the proposed TID, must approve the project plan or the TID may not be created. If an existing TID project plan is amended by a planning commission, these steps are also required.

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Also under current law, once a TID has been created, the department of revenue (DOR) calculates the "tax increment base value" of the TID, which is the equalized value of all taxable property within the TID at the time of its creation. If the development in the TID increases the value of the property in the TID above the base value, a "value increment" is created. That portion of taxes collected on the value increment in excess of the base value is called a "tax increment". The tax increment

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which no cities is placed in a special fund that may only be used to pay back the costs of the TID The costs of a TID, which are initially incurred by the creating city or village, include public works such as sewers, streets and lighting systems; financing costs; site preparation costs and professional service costs. DOR authorizes the allocation of the tax increments until the TID terminates of 23 years, or 27 years in certain cases after the TID is created, whichever is sooner. TIDs are required to terminate, under current law and with one exception, ence these costs are paid back, 16 years, or 20 years in certain cases, after the last expenditure identified in the project plan is made or when the creating city or viltage dissolves the TID, whichever occurs first

This bill authorizes towns and local fiscal estimate, which will be This bill authorizes towns and counties to use the state and local fiscal estimate, which will be which the

TID

printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do one enact as follows:

of a county in which no cities or villages are located

SECTION 1. 59.57 (3) of the statutes is created to read:

59.57 (3) TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCING. (a) Authority. Subject to par. (b), a county board may exercise all powers of cities under s/66/206. If the board exercises 66.1105 the powers of a city under s. 66.4% it is subject to the same duties as a common council 66.1105, under s. 66.48 and the county is subject to the same duties and liabilities as a city under s. 6646.

(b) Limitations. A board acting under par. (a) may not create a tax incremental district that contains any territory that is part of another tax incremental district unless the town board of each SECTION 2. 60.23 (32) of the statutes is created to read: approving of the creation

60.23 (32) Town tax increment powers. Exercise all powers of cities under s.

66.46. If the town board exercises the powers of a city under s. 66.46, it is subject to

the same duties as a common council under s. 66.46 and the town is subject to the

same duties and liabilities as a city under s. 66.46.

66.437 of the statutes is amended to read: SECTION 3.

66.437 Towns to have certain city powers. Towns shall have all of the powers of cities under ss. 66.40 to 66.425, 66.43, 66.431, 66.4325, 66.46, 66.505 and 66.508, except the powers under s. 66.40 (10) and any other powers that conflict with statutes relating to towns and town boards.

[Laws of 1975, chapter 105] Section 1 (1) and (2) are amended to read:

[Laws of 1975, chapter 105] Section 1 (1) The legislature finds that the existing system of allocating aggregate property tax revenues among tax levying municipalities has resulted in significant inequities and disincentives. The cost of public works or improvements within a city ex, village, which or county has been borne entirely by the city ex, village, which or county, while the expansion of tax base which is stimulated, directly or indirectly, by such improvements, benefits not only the city ex, village, which share such tax base. This situation is inequitable. Moreover, when the cost to a city ex, village, which or county of a public improvement project exceeds the future benefit to the city ex, village, the or county or county resulting therefrom, the city ex, village, the or county may decide not to undertake such project. This situation has resulted in the postponement or cancellation of socially desirable projects.

(2) The legislature further finds that accomplishment of the vital and beneficial public purposes of sections 66.405 to 66.425, 66.43, 66.431, 66.435 and 66.52 of the statutes, is being frustrated because of a lack of incentives and financial resources. The purpose of this act is to create a viable procedure by which a city or, village, or county, through its own initiative and efforts, may finance projects which will tend to accomplish these laudable objectives.

Northrop, Lori

From:

Sen.Breske

Sent:

Wednesday, February 04, 2004 10:29 PM

To:

Northrop, Lori; Marchant, Robert; Doyle, Donna

Subject:

FW: LRB 03-4166/1 attached as requested

To Do:

legislation

The original email from the LRB for LRB03-4166/1 was accidentally deleted from the Senator's inbox.

Could you please have this draft jacketed for Senate? Please call 266-2509 if you have any questions regarding this request.

Beth Piliouras for Senator Roger Breske

----Original Message-----From: Northrop, Lori

Sent: Wednesday, February 04, 2004 6:33 PM

To: Piliouras, Elizabeth

Subject: LRB 03-4166/1 attached as requested



03-4166/1