

Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

Original Updated Corrected Supplemental

LRB Number 09-2362/1	Introduction Number AB-0173
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Description
The method by which the Department of Revenue makes certain calculations regarding tax incremental financing district number 4 in the village of Elmwood

Fiscal Effect

State:

No State Fiscal Effect

Indeterminate

Increase Existing Appropriations Increase Existing Revenues Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget

Decrease Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Revenues Yes No

Create New Appropriations Decrease Costs

Local:

No Local Government Costs

Indeterminate

1. Increase Costs 3. Increase Revenue

Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory

2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease Revenue

Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory

5. Types of Local Government Units Affected

Towns Village Cities

Counties Others

School Districts WTCS Districts

Fund Sources Affected	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations
<input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEGS	

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Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DOR 4/2/2009

LRB Number	09-2362/1	Introduction Number	AB-0173	Estimate Type	Original
Description The method by which the Department of Revenue makes certain calculations regarding tax incremental financing district number 4 in the village of Elmwood					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The tax incremental finance (TIF) law permits cities, villages, and, to a limited extent, towns to finance certain public improvements needed to encourage economic development. When a TIF district is created, the equalized value of the taxable property in the district is set as the "base value". Over time, as the TIF district develops, the equalized value of the district will change. To the extent that the current value is greater than the "base value", the positive difference is referred to as the "value increment". The property taxes levied by all local taxing jurisdictions (municipality, county, school district, technical college, and special districts) on the "value increment", are retained by the municipality. These funds are used to repay the costs of developing the TIF district. In general, once the TIF district development costs are repaid, the municipality terminates the TIF district. After termination, the property taxes on property in the former TIF district are shared with the overlying taxing jurisdictions in full in the same manner as non-TIF property taxes are shared.

A municipality must follow certain procedures when creating a TIF, including establishing a TIF district project plan, holding public hearings, obtaining approval by a review board composed of various local officials, and adoption of a resolution creating the TIF district as of a certain date. Although there is no limit on the number of TIF districts a municipality may create, a new TIF district may not be created if such creation would violate the "12% test". Under the "12% test", the equalized value of the taxable property in a proposed TIF district plus the incremental value of all existing TIF districts may not exceed 12% of the municipality's total equalized value.

The bill creates an exception from the "12% test" for the Village of Elmwood. The village attempted to create TIF district #4 in May 2006. However, the creation of this district would have violated the "12% rule". Under the bill, the Department of Revenue (DOR) shall calculate the base value of this district as if it had been created on January 1, 2006, and initially certify an incremental value for the district in 2009.

The DOR has not yet determined a base value for this TIF district. It is therefore not possible to project how the incremental value and incremental levies of this district will be affected by the bill.

DOR administrative costs can be absorbed within existing budgetary authority.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications