TIF Policy Comparison Matrix 31 January 2014

TO: TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee Chair, Alder Chris Schmidt

CC: Mayor Paul R. Soglin, Common Council members

FROM: EDD

SUBJECT: Comparison of Adopted City TIF Policy, EDC Proposal and TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee TIF Policy

DATE: January 31, 2014

At your request, Committee Staff has generated the matrix below that compares the TIF policy proposed by the TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (the "Ad Hoc Committee") to both the EDC's proposed TIF Policy and the City's currently adopted TIF Policy. The outline below follows the proposal generated by the Ad Hoc Committee. There are multiple blanks in this document due to the different policies either not overlapping or excluding various elements that are in other documents.

In this document, the Existing Adopted TIF Policy (the "Adopted Policy") and the EDC Proposal are compared to the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal. Where these two policies differ from the Ad Hoc

Committee's TIF Policy, Staff has added notes or watermarks to describe the differences. If a section was deleted or edited from the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal, Staff has noted this in the matrix. In addition, Staff has noted where sections from the Adopted Policy and the EDC Proposal were moved, relative to the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal.

NOTE: This matrix does not include any of the recommended changes from existing City Committee referrals of the TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee's proposed policy documents.

SECTION 1: TIF GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Goal 1: Support Economic Development

TIF Objectives:

- (1) <u>Job Creation in High-Need Areas.</u> Job creation in "high need" areas located within blighted area TIDs that demonstrate a **significant** and **substantial** combination of the following economic factors:
 - . Deteriorating or obsolete building stock
 - ii. Stagnation or decline in property values
 - iii. Commercial and/or industrial vacancy
 - iv. Concentration of unemployment within an existing or proposed TID boundary that exceeds the national average unemployment rate
- (2) Job Creation Through New Business Development. New business development in high-need areas or industrial TIDs to create living wage jobs.
- (3) Job Creation Through Attraction, Retention, Expansion of Existing Business. Attraction, retention or expansion of existing business in highneed areas or industrial TIDs that create and retain jobs with a preference for businesses that are located near existing housing or planned housing developments.
- (4) Mixed-Use or Industrial Projects Linked to Workforce Housing—Whenever feasible, consider projects within mixed-use TIDs that combine the creation of living wage jobs with the provision of workforce housing. In order to be considered, a developer must demonstrate a direct connection between the jobs created and the housing being developed.

Strategies to Support Economic Development:

- (1) Improve the public infrastructure.
- (2) Support development of industrial sites and business parks to attract new industries and provide suitable locations for expansion and relocation of existing industries.
- (3) Upon demonstrating that "but for" TIF a project could not otherwise be built, provide financial assistance to new and existing businesses whose projects create living wage jobs
- (4) Focus such financial assistance to businesses that create such jobs in the following categories or clusters:
 - (a) Manufacturing

INTRODUCTION AND TIF GOALS

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is a governmental finance tool that the City of Madison uses to provide funds to construct public infrastructure, promote development opportunities and expand the future tax base. The City of Madison seeks to use TIF to enhance the built environment in concert with adopted plans and to strengthen the City's economic foundation in an inclusive manner. The City seeks a policy that is both competitive and flexible.

The September 19, 2012 Department of Planning & Community & Economic Development (DPCED) PowerPoint report highlights the impact of the City of Madison's past TIF policies. See Exhibit A.

Madison's goals for the use of TIF include:

- 1. Growing the property tax base
- 2. Fostering the creation and retention of family-supporting jobs and jobs that offer career ladders toward family-supporting jobs
- 3. Encouraging adaptive re-use of obsolete or deteriorating property
- 4. Encouraging urban in-fill projects that increase (or decrease where appropriate) density consistent with the City comprehensive plan
- 5. Assisting in the revitalization of historic or architecturally significant or deteriorated buildings
- 6. Creating a range of housing options and specifically encouraging the development of workforce and affordable housing
- 7. Enhancing transportation options by making it easier to walk, bike, use mass-transit, or employ other shared transit options
- 8. Promoting superior design, building materials, and sustainability features in the built environment

SECTION 1: TIF GOALS

Madison's goals for the use of TIF include:

- A. Growing the property tax base
- B. Fostering the creation and retention of family-supporting jobs
- C. Encouraging adaptive re-use of obsolete or deteriorating property
- D. Encouraging urban in-fill projects that increase (or decrease where appropriate) density consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan
- E. Assisting in the revitalization of historic or architecturally significant or deteriorated buildings
- F. Creating a range of housing options and specifically encouraging the development of workforce and affordable housing
- G. Funding public improvements that enhance development potential, improve the City's infrastructure, enhance transportation options, and improve the quality and livability of neighborhoods.
- H. Promoting superior design, building materials, and sustainability features in the built environment
- I. Reserving sufficient increment for public infrastructure in both TIF project plans and TIF underwriting.

Drafter's Note: TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee Goals based off of EDC Proposal, but include edits to EDC Goal #2, edits to EDC Goal #7, and addition of Ad Hoc Committee Goal I.

TIF Policy Comparison Matrix 31 January 2014 **EDC** Proposal TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (Goals, Objectives and Process) **Existing Adopted TIF Policy** (b) Medical/Biotechnological (c) Agricultural/Biotechnological (d) Information Systems, Software Technology, Communications (e) Financial and Insurance (f) Those business or industry categories that are consistent with the **Economic Development Plan** (5) Job Creation Guaranty for Industrial TID Projects. While not required, the City will give priority to projects that provide a job creation guaranty. Financial assistance initially may be provided to employers that seek TIF

- financial assistance in order to expand or relocate in the City of Madison, resulting in job creation as identified in Goal 1, Strategy (3) and (4). Such financial assistance shall be in the form of an interest-bearing loan ("Loan") provided to the Borrower contingent upon the following job creation guaranty requirements:
 - (a) Loan shall be payable by Borrower to the City of Madison at the City's borrowing rate, interest only, for a period not to exceed three/years from the date funds are disbursed. The term of said loan shall not exceed ten (10 years). Borrower shall guaranty that tax increment shall be sufficient to repay the Loan.
 - (b) Borrower shall demonstrate that at least 80% of the projected jobs in the Borrower's TIF Application are created within three years of the date the funds are disbursed at which time 100% of the principal amount of the Loan shall then convert to a 0%loan (i.e. a conventional TIF loan"), repaid with tax increments.
 - (c) Borrowers that demonstrate between 50% and 80% of the projected jobs within the three-year period shall convert a corresponding percentage of the loan to a 0% TJF loan repaid with tax increments and shall pay principal and interest, out-of-pocket (i.e. without tax increment) on the balance.
 - (d) Borrowers that do not demonstrate at least 50% of projected jobs created within the three-year period shall continue to pay principal and interest, out-of-pocket, for the life of the loan.

Goal 2: Support Neighborhood Revitalization, Including Downtown

TIF Objectives:

- (1) High-Need TIDs. Improved conditions in blighted area TIDs in "high need" areas that demonstrate a significant and substantial combination of the following examples of physical deterioration:
 - (a) Deteriorating or obsolete building stock
 - (b) Stagnation or decline in property values

(Goals listed on Page 2)

(Goals listed on Page 2)

TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (Goals, Objectives and Process)

(c) High density or overcrowding (d) Existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire or other (e) Any combination of factors that are conducive to ill beatth, transmission of disease, infant mortality, Juvenile delinquency, or crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety or welfare. Land upon which buildings or structures have been demolished and which because of observe platting, diversity of ownership, deterioration of structures or of site improvements, or otherwise substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the community. (2) **Historic Revitalization.** Assisting revitalization of historic or architecturally significant or deteriorated buildings. (3) Adaptive Re-use. Adaptive re-use of obsolete or deteriorating property into other appropriate uses. (4) Higher Standards of Building Design, Materials. The City encourages projects that include additional housing, commercial or industrial performance standards that incorporate materials, fixtures, designs and (Goals listed on Page 2) (Goals listed on Page 2) appliances which provide health-related benefits and energy conservation and enhance quality of life including accessibility; such standards may include: energy conservation equipment and appliances, designs and fixtures that provide for fully accessible dwelling units, and equipment that provides a high level of air quality. (5) Urban In-fill. Urban in-fill projects that either increase or decrease density consistent with the City comprehensive plan. Included in both EDC Proposal and TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (Goals, Objectives and (6) Affordable or Workforce Housing (rental or owner-occupied) Process) documents in re-worded forms. (a) TIF Assistance for Affordable or Workforce Housing. Affordable or workforce housing projects may apply for conventional TIF assistance provided they demonstrate "but for" to the City's satisfaction. (b) 10% TIF Set-Aside. In each TIF district involving residential use created after October 1, 1999, at least 10% of the anticipated districtwide increment shall be reserved to assist in the development of affordable or workforce housing within the TIF District under program parameters and guidelines adopted by the Common Council. In cases where the gap is greater than 50% of the present value of tax increments generated by the project ("i.e. the 50% Rule"), the City may provide funds from the set-aside to fund the gap. <u>Dane County Median Income.</u> The affordable housing units shall be made available to income certified households at or below 80% of the Dane County median income, adjusted for family size for rental housing and 100% of Dane County median income for owner-occupied housing.

By adopting this income standard, it is the intent of the Common_

Existing Adopted TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (Goals, Objectives and Process)

SECTION 2: INELIGIBLE DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Luxury Housing or 100% Market Rate Housing, unless it complies with Section 1, Goal 2 (6) "Affordable or Workforce Housing".

INELIGIBLE DEVELOPMENT

Luxury Housing Luxury housing is ineligible for TIF assistance. Market rate housing projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and may be considered for assistance to the degree they demonstrate a financial gap and promote the City's TIF goals articulated above.

SECTION 2: INELIGIBLE DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Luxury Housing

Luxury housing is ineligible for TIF assistance. "Luxury housing" is defined as housing with rents above the current market rent at the time an application for TIF funding is submitted. Market rate housing projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and may be considered for assistance to the degree they demonstrate a financial gap and promote the City's TIF goals articulated above.

- **2.4 Student Housing**—Student housing, defined as multi-unit residential structures, whether publicly or privately owned, that are leased whole or in part to students attending post-secondary educational institutions, shall not be funded with TIF.
- **2.2 Speculative Office Development**—Defined as projects that have not secured anchor tenants.
- **2.3 Tenant-Shifting Office Development**—Office development that consists solely of moving a downtown office or business to another downtown location for purposes other than to retain or substantially expand the business.

SECTION 3: TIF PROCESS

- 3.1 TIF Application Process (See Figure 2a)
- (2) Capital Budget TIF Application Deadline. Businesses or developers seeking TIF assistance to be funded in the current or next year's capital budget should first consult with the TIF Coordinator to determine if funds are available in the current year and then submit a TIF Application form prior to April 15 with a TIF Application fee of ½ of one percent of the amount of TIF requested. Inclusion for consideration in the capital budget cannot be guaranteed. The later that TIF approval occurs in the capital budget process (concluding in approximately October) the less likely that the project may be included in the capital budget. The City is not obligated to make a TIF assistance recommendation or conclude negotiations in the event that information has not been presented to its satisfaction or the proposed project lacks feasibility.

Student Housing

Student housing, defined as multi-unit residential structures, whether publicly or privately owned, that are leased whole or in part to students attending post-secondary educational institutions, shall not be funded with TIF except if it has a significant affordable component.

Speculative Office Development

Commercial projects will be expected to secure one or more anchor tenants consistent with commercial lending standards.

Tenant-Shifting Office Development

The City may consider providing TIF to retain an employer within the City or to accommodate an employer's expansion. The City will seek to avoid providing TIF to relocate an employer within the City.

TIF PROCESS

The City recognizes that some high-quality, desirable development projects cannot proceed without a public-private partnership that may involve TIF. The City actively invites developers to approach the City with these projects.

(See Figure 1 in EDC Proposal)

TIF and the Capital Budget

To the extent that Economic Development Division staff is able to anticipate projects expected in the upcoming calendar year that require city funds, staff will request Capital Budget allocations for pipeline projects. Developers are encouraged to make staff aware of upcoming projects prior to key Capital Budget deadlines. Typically these deadlines are:

Agency Requests mid-June Executive Budget early September

The Mayor and Common Council may include an additional pool of TIF funding unallocated to specific Tax Increment Districts (TIDs). This pool may be allocated to specific TIDs on a majority vote based on a first-come, first-served basis.

2.2 Student Housing

Student housing, defined as multi-unit residential structures, whether publicly or privately owned, that are leased whole or in part to students attending post-secondary educational institutions, shall not be funded with TIF except if it has a significant affordable component.

2.3 Speculative Office Development

Commercial projects will be expected to secure one or more anchor tenants consistent with commercial lending standards.

2.4 Tenant-Shifting Office Development

The City may consider providing TIF to retain an employer within the City or to accommodate an employer's expansion. The City will seek to avoid providing TIF to relocate an employer within the City.

SECTION 3: TIF PROCESS

3.1 TIF Application Process

1) Capital Budget TIF Application Deadline.

(a) To the extent that Economic Development Division staff is able to anticipate projects expected in the upcoming calendar year that require city funds, staff will request Capital Budget allocations for pipeline projects. Developers are encouraged to make staff aware of upcoming projects prior to key Capital Budget deadlines. Typically these deadlines are:

> City Staff Capital Budget Requests - mid-June Executive Budget – Released in early September Budget Adoption – early November

(b) Developers should be aware that other City TIF funding not included in the Capital Budget will require an extra-majority vote to adopt a budget amendment.

TIF Policy Comparison Matrix		31 January 2014
Existing Adopted TIF Policy	EDC Proposal	TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (Goals, Objectives and Process)

Developers should be aware that other City TIF funding not included in the Capital Budget will require an extra-majority vote to adopt a budget amendment. (1) Simultaneous Land Use, TIF Application. TIF Application Within an Existing TID As noted in Figure 1, application for TIF for a project within an existing (a) Prior to or simultaneous with the initiation of the land use approval TID only requires approval by the City's Common Council, with referral process, developers that seek TIF assistance must meet with through the Board of Estimates. Recognizing the need for a potential Economic Development Division staff and other city staff as Capital Budget amendment as noted below, an application for TIF within an appropriate. existing TID may be accepted and processed at any time. An application timeline for TIF within an existing TID varies on the complexity of the (b) All development projects seeking TIF assistance must receive project (This section was moved to "TIF Goals. land use approvals simultaneous to the review for TIF assistance. In project. From the time of application, through staff underwriting, approval the case where land use process is completed before the TIF process. Objectives and Process" Section 3.1(1) and (3)). by the Common Council, and negotiation/execution of a TIF agreement, an the land use resolution will be referred by the Plan Commission until applicant could expect a two (2) to three (3) month process. In certain the TIF Application process is completed and the Board of Estimates situations, a project located within an existing TID may require an recommends approval of a TIF resolution to the Common Council. amendment to the TID project plan. In these cases, additional time may be Land use approval does not constitute or otherwise influence TIF required to secure necessary approvals from the Joint Review Board. approval. (e) Developers shall identify on the land use application that they are seeking TIF assistance. (3) TIF Application Without A TID (Figure 2b). The City of Madison requires 2) TIF Application Without an Existing TID. Projects located outside TIF Application Without an Existing TID approximately five (5) months to create or amend a TID. TIF Law requires of an existing TID could receive TIF support through the creation of a Projects located outside of an existing TID could receive TIF support that all districts be either created or amended by September 30 of each new TID, or by amending the boundary of a nearby TID to bring the through the creation of a new TID, or by amending the boundary of a year in order to be certified for that year. Developers seeking TIF project into that TID. The City of Madison requires approximately five nearby TID to bring the project into that TID. The City of Madison requires assistance for development on a parcel or parcels that is not located in a (5) months to create or amend a TID. TIF law requires that all districts approximately five (5) months to create or amend a TID. TIF law requires TID boundary, and requires either the amendment or the creation of a TID be either created or amended by September 30 of each year in order that all districts be either created or amended by September 30 of each year as part of their request for TIF assistance shall apply for and receive TIF to be certified for that year. Developers seeking TIF assistance for and land use approvals by the Common Council no later than April 15. in order to be certified for that year. Developers seeking TIF assistance for development on a parcel or parcels that is not located in a TID boundary, and requires either amendment or creation of a TID as part development on a parcel or parcels that is not located in a TID boundary, of their request for TIF assistance should ideally apply for TIF and and requires either amendment or creation of a TID as part of their request land use approvals by April 15. Applications for TIF after April 15 will for TIF assistance should ideally apply for TIF and land use approvals by be considered, but may bear additional risk for the developer because April 15. Applications for TIF after April 15 will be considered, but may a TID may not be created in time. bear additional risk for the developer. 3) Application Process. When an application for TIF assistance is (See Existing Adopted TIF Policy Section 3.1(1) received. Staff shall notify the Alder where the project is located by above (Simultaneous Land Use, TIF Application), providing the initial TIF application to that Alder. The TIF application (See EDC Proposal page #5, Figure #1, for EDC shall be submitted to the TIF Coordinator. The TIF Coordinator, in Section 3.2(2) above (Capital Budget TIF Proposal TIF application process) consultation with appropriate City Staff, shall make an initial review of Application Deadline) and Figure 2a for Existing the TIF application based upon the City's adopted TIF Underwriting Policy and the adopted TIF Goals, Objectives, and Process. TIF Policy TIF application process) 4) Application Documents. TIF Applicants shall provide the City with all necessary documents to complete a thorough review of the TIF application. As a part of this information, TIF Applicants shall provide a written description of how their proposal meets or exceeds TIF (Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy) (Not in EDC Proposal) Goals A – H identified at the beginning of this document in Section 1, as applicable to their project. This written document shall not exceed two (2) typewritten pages in 10 point font. Section 3.4 provides policy guidance on interpreting the TIF Goals.

(Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy)	TIF Team The Director of the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development (or the Director of Economic Development as the Department Director's designee) shall convene a staff TIF Team as necessary. The staff TIF Team shall be comprised of representatives from the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development (including the TIF Coordinator), the Finance Department, the City Attorney's Office, and other staff as appropriate. For each project, the team shall collaborate to develop a TIF recommendation to the Mayor and the Common Council.	5) TIF Team. The Director of the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development (or the Director of Economic Development as the Department Director's designee) shall convene a staff TIF Team. The staff TIF Team shall be comprised of representatives from the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development (including the TIF Coordinator), the Finance Department, the City Attorney's Office, and other staff as appropriate. For each project, the staff team shall collaborate to develop a TIF recommendation to the Mayor and the Common Council. If Staff is unable to come to agreement with developer, Staff may request that the Board of Estimates convene into closed session to provide additional guidance on how to proceed relative to the areas of disagreement.
(4) Application Fee. Developers shall pay a TIF Application Fee in the amount of 1/2 of one percent of the amount requested, non-refundable, upon submission of the initial TIF Application or initial spreadsheet(s) representing a request for TIF assistance.	TIF Origination Fee Developers shall pay a TIF origination fee in the amount of one half of one percent of the amount of Tax Incremental Financing approved by the Common Council. Fee shall be paid in full prior to fund disbursement.	6) Application Fee. The Application Fee is set per Madison General OrdinanceXX
(5) Term Sheet. Prior to closed session consideration by the Board of Estimates, staff shall provide developer and the district alder with a term sheet indicating the loan terms, conditions and applicable ordinances required by the City of Madison for providing TIF assistance. Staff shall draft a funding resolution upon Board of Estimates closed session approval and receipt of a term sheet that incorporates the terms and conditions found therein.		7) Term Sheet. Staff shall provide developer and the district Alder with a term sheet indicating the loan terms, conditions and applicable ordinances required by the City of Madison for providing TIF assistance. Staff shall draft a funding resolution for introduction and referral to the Board of Estimates that incorporates the terms and conditions found therein. Requests for TIF assistance that request more than 55% of the Net Present Value of the increment generated by that project will require approval from the Board of Estimates prior to the completion of a term sheet. Requests for TIF assistance that are less than or equal to 55% of the Net Present Value of the increment generated by that project do not need approval from BOE prior to Staff completing the term sheet, provided that they comply with all of the other policies, goals, and objectives identified in the TIF Underwriting Policy and the TIF Goals, Objectives and Process.
2. Optional Vetting Process. In the event that the total requested funding for all qualified TIF Applications as of June 15 exceeds available City funding, or such applications concern projects that do not meet annual TIF goals or objectives, the Mayor at his/her discretion may authorize a "vetting" process before the Board of Estimates that shall evaluate and prioritize TIF requests according to established TIF objectives and criteria.	(Not in EDC Proposal)	(See Section 3.1(7) above (Term Sheet))
(6) Board of Estimates Presentations: Staff & Developer. The staff finding is presented to the Board of Estimates in closed session. Prior to the closed session meeting, the TIF Team shall provide the developer and district alder with a written report of its recommendation including: 1) the amount of the TIF request 2) the amount of TIF (if any) recommended and 3) a general statement of comments or issues concerning the project and its conformance to TIF Objectives and Policy. Said report shall be made available to the public, attached to the Board of Estimates agenda, as an electronic document. The Developer may comment on the staff analysis and recommendation at the open session of the meeting.	(Not in EDC Proposal)	 8) Board of Estimates Staff Report. Its recommendation to the Board of Estimates. This report shall include the following: (a) The amount of TIF requested (b) The type of project: Redevelopment, Affordable Housing or Jobs Project (c) Whether or not a gap has been identified by TIF staff through gap analysis (if not, indicate that Jobs Project gap analysis waiver is requested) (d) The effect of an anticipated tax credit application upon the project (if applicable), and the effect of proposed TIF Loan on the project's score for tax credits given known previous successful

Existing Adopted TIF Policy	EDC Proposal	TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (Goals, Objectives and Process)
		scores (e) The estimated value and projected increment created by the project (f) The financial health and age of the TID (g) Compliance with TIF Underwriting Policy (h) If applicable: i. Quantity of living-wage jobs created and/or retained ii. Quantity of affordable housing units and level of affordability (i) The amount of TIF (if any) recommended (j) A general statement of comments or issues concerning the project, including recommendations on the Council's evaluation, given the policy guidance in Section 3.4 and the criteria in Section 3.1(9). (k) Identify any requested exceptions to TIF policy.
(Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy)	(Not in EDC Proposal)	9) Common Council Consideration of TIF Loans. The Common Council, advised by the Board of Estimates, makes the final decision on approval of a TIF loan. In evaluating a TIF proposal, the BOE and council shall consider the following factors: (a) How the project meets the city's and district's TIF goals (b) Whether the loan amount is appropriate and in the public interest. (c) The financial risk to the city, including such factors as i. The health of the district, including existing debts, remaining lifetime, and future public improvements required by the district plan, Capital Improvement Plan or by the project itself ii. The loan amount percentage of NPV of increment. Generally speaking, higher percentages increase the risk to the city and reduce the amount of increment available for public improvements, future loans, and cash out at district closure. iii. The catalytic effect of the project within the district and the surrounding area iv. Other tangible and intangible value created by the project, such as job creation and blight abatement Staff shall provide updates to and seek feedback from the Mayor and the Alder(s) of the district(s) containing the project and the overlying TID throughout the process outlined in this section. The Staff Report shall be made available to the public and attached to the Authorizing Resolution as an electronic document.

Existing Adopted TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (Goals, Objectives and Process)

3.2 Creation or Amendment of TIDs (Figure 2c)

The City will consider creation or amendment of a TIF district according to the following guidelines:

1) <u>TIF Generators.</u> The proposed TIF district has economic "generators", i.e., at least one private development project that generates increment to finance TIF district costs, including a sufficient amount of public infrastructure improvements. The economic generators project must have an incremental value at completion of at least \$3 million to cover the typical costs of establishing a TIF district.

TID Creation

The City will generally consider creating or amending a TID when:

a. The proposed TID has economic "generators," i.e., at least one private development project that generates increment to finance TID costs.

Economic generators typically should have an incremental value at completion of at least \$3 million to cover the typical costs of establishing a TID, or –

- b. The proposed TID is in a TDA and the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development finds that near term development is likely, or –
- c. The City owns land in the proposed TID and is actively attempting to sell or develop the land

Note: The previous language is not intended to prevent the City from creating small TIDs that may be less costly to establish nor TIDs that may be strategically important to create in advance of an expected generator(s).

3.2 Creation or Amendment of TIDs

The City will consider creation or amendment of a TIF district according to the guidelines outlined herein. Alders are responsible for ensuring that neighborhood associations, business associations, and other stakeholders as appropriate are invited to participate in public discussions on the creation and amendment of TIDs.

31 January 2014

1) <u>TIF Generators.</u> The proposed TIF district has economic "generators", i.e., at least one private development project that generates increment to finance TIF district costs, including a sufficient amount of public infrastructure improvements. The economic generators project must have an incremental value at completion of at least \$3 million to cover the typical costs of establishing a TIF district.

(Drafter's note: Same as Existing Adopted TIF Policy)

3. Standards for TID Creation

- (1) Infrastructure TIDs. The City may create a TIF district around an economic generator for the sole purpose of financing public infrastructure costs or financing long-term affordable housing serving income-certified households at or below 80% of the Dane County median income, adjusted for family size.
- (2) In-fill Development. The proposed TIF district assists in-fill development or adaptive reuse or revitalization of older commercial corridors or underutilized or otherwise blighted parcels of land in older neighborhoods in the City.
- (3) Consistency with Plans. The proposed TIF district is consistent with adopted City plans.
- (4) Conformance to TIF Law. The City will conform to the requirements established in the State Statutes governing the elimination of blight and creation and use of TIF districts (Wis. Stats. 66.1105) as follows:
 - (a) Blighted Area, Environmental or Industrial TID. The proposed TIF district assists blight elimination, environmental remediation, development of industrial parks.
 - (b) <u>Blight Elimination</u>. Projects developed within the proposed TIF district would counteract or eliminate blight or neighborhood conditions that demonstrate a negative effect upon the public health, safety, morals or welfare.
 - (c) TID Value Cap. The City will evaluate a proposed TIF district to ensure that it does not compromise the City's ability to create future, high-priority TIF districts. This evaluation will be based upon the proposed TIF district's impact upon equalized value limits established in the TIF Law (Wis. Stats. 66.1105 (4)) as follows:

(See TID Creation section above)

(See Section 3.2(1) above (TIF Generators) and Section 3.2(2) below (Speculative TIDs))

"The equalized value of taxable property of the district plus all existing districts does not exceed 12% of the total equalized value of taxable property within the city." (5) TID Presentation to Board of Estimates. Staff shall submit a general plan concept sometime during the first quarter of the calendar year, when contemplating the development of a TID project plan. This would apply for TIDs that provided assistance to private development as well as TIDs created solely for infrastructure. 2) Twelve-Year Expenditure Period. Although TIF Law allows blighted area and industrial TIDs to make expenditures for up to 22 and 15 years respectively, the City of Madison shall make TIF-eligible expenditures within newly-created TIDs for a period net to exceed twelve (12) years. (Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee) (Not in EDC Proposal) except when staff recommendations based upon the fiscal performance of the TID indicating a need to extend the expenditure period within the parameters of TIF Law. 2) Speculative TIDs. The definition of a speculative TID is a TID without an identifiable TIF generator, located in areas in the City requiring TIF to be competitive for economic development projects, focusing on commercial and industrial development. The City may, in its discretion, create a speculative TID according to the following requirements: (a) A speculative TID may be created for the stated public purposes of creating value growth and job creation or retention in areas that are suitable and zoned as either industrial or mixed-use as defined by TIF Law. (b) A TIF generator shall not be required for a speculative TID. however, the City shall provide reasonable, conservative estimates to overlying tax jurisdictions that forecast growth potential and TID expenditure based upon the cost, rent and value potential of the area within such TID. (c) The City shall construct a phased project plan for speculative TIDs that anticipates public investments and development (Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy) (Not in EDC Proposal) loans that may be made both early in the life of the TID and over time as development occurs and/or increment is generated. (d) Non-assessable infrastructure expenditures shall be deferred until such TID is generating positive tax increment sufficient, as a result of new development activity, to recover the expenditure in the TID's remaining life. The TIF team may recommend an exception if infrastructure investment is likely to be required to attract a generator or if investment is warranted for other reasons. (e) No more than two speculative TIDs shall be open at any given time. Once a speculative TID obtains a generator, a new speculative TID may be considered. (f) No Half Mile Rule boundary amendments, enabling TID expenditures to exceed a TID boundary, shall be adopted for a speculative TID unless the TID demonstrates a reasonable financial capability to recover the expenditures within its remaining life.

		(g) If no value growth as a result of new development activity occurs at the ten (10)-year anniversary of the TID's creation, the TID shall be dissolved upon receipt of sufficient increment to recover project costs. Use of a donor TIDs may be considered for this purpose if approved by the Common Council and Joint Review Board. The general appreciation of taxable property within such a TID shall not constitute value growth as a result of new development activity.
(Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy)	Targeted Development Areas The City recognizes the need to be proactive about strategically encouraging development in some areas. In particular, competing for desirable employers that are seeking new space requires nimbleness and responsiveness. To make Madison competitive, the Department of Planning and Community and Economic Development shall propose a map, for adoption by the Common Council, of these Targeted Development Areas (TDAs) appropriate for commercial or industrial development. The Common Council and Joint Review Board can create a new TID regardless of whether or not the geographic area is covered by a TDA: however, projects located within an adopted TDA shall receive additional consideration for TID creation. The purpose of these TDAs is not to choose winners and losers, but help Madison projects be competitive with surrounding communities. The Department shall propose updates to the map as necessary.	(Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee)
(Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy)	Underwriting Review In addition, the TIF Team shall periodically review the assumptions and methodology used in its analysis and make updates as needed. This review will assess the use of cash flow versus static modeling, the discount rate assumption relative to historic City borrowing costs, property value appreciation, rates of levy growth, and other variables.	Annual Review (Underwriting Policy). The TIF Underwriting Policy shall be reviewed on an annual basis by the Economic Development Committee, Common Council Organizing Committee, and the Board of Estimates.

2) Annual Review (Goals, Objectives, and Process). The TIF Goals, Appendix A – Standard Operating Procedures **Annual TIF Policy Review** Objectives, and Process shall be reviewed on an annual basis by the The Department of Planning & Economic & Community Development shall 1. Annual TIF Strategy Review Economic Development Committee, Common Council Organizing update the data of the September 19, 2012 PowerPoint presentation on an Committee and the Board of Estimates. (1) The DPECD Director, Economic Development Director and TIF Coordinator annual basis to facilitate a shall be responsible for coordinating an annual TIF strategy review during policy evaluation. The Economic Development Committee shall hold a the first quarter of each calendar year, prior to drafting the Economic public hearing every February to solicit feedback on the City's TIF Policy. Development Division And Engineering capital budgets. Among the criteria for this review shall be relative use of PIF, comparison to regional communities, and developer feedback. In addition, the TIF (2) Format of the Review. The strategy review shall follow the following format: Team shall annually review the adopted TIF Policy and propose modifications to reflect changes in market conditions, new experience, and (a) Facilitate internal meeting of a staff team to generate report for new development trends. Based on the annual hearing and team review, the discussion. TIF Team in conjunction with the Economic Development Committee shall (b) Introduce resolution with report, referred to the Board of Estimates prepare a resolution for Common Council consideration that incorporates (lead), Economic Development Commission and Housing Committee, suggested changes. Board of Public Works of findings, trends and strategies to be implemented for the following budget year. (c) Staff shall make a presentation of the Council's adopted strategy to the TIF Joint Review Board. This presentation may accompany or include information of anticipated new TIDs to be created per TIF Policy 4.3 (6) or the Annual TIF Report, if available at that time. (8) Annual TIF Report. The Comptroller shall oversee and submit an annual 3) Quarterly Report. TIF Staff will provide the Board of Estimates with a report to Council assisted by information provided by Engineering and quarterly update on current and pending TIF projects during closed Planning & Development concerning each active TID: 1) the financial session, or more often on an as needed basis. (Not in EDC Proposal) position of each TID; 2) progress of implementation of infrastructure improvements and 3) TIF assistance to private development. 3.4 TIF Goals Policy Guidance This section provides additional guidance in interpreting the Goals in Section 1. This guidance reflects policy goals adopted by the City through various plans, resolutions, and ordinances 1) Growing the property tax base. Estimate the property tax growth as a result of your project. 2) Fostering the creation and retention of family-supporting jobs. The City of Madison has a Living Wage Ordinance and has stated through numerous resolutions its support for the right of workers to collectively bargain. 3) Encouraging adaptive re-use of obsolete or deteriorating property. (Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy) (Not in EDC Proposal) The most sustainable building practice is often to reuse existing structures in whole or in part. The City of Madison has an adopted Sustainability Plan. 4) Encouraging urban in-fill projects that increase (or decrease where appropriate) density consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan. The City has adopted plans and policies to encourage growth and density in certain locations through its Comprehensive Plan, Neighborhood Plans, and other applicable land use and transportation plans 5) Assisting in the revitalization of historic or architecturally

<u>significant or deteriorated buildings.</u> The goal of the Madison Landmarks Ordinance is to preserve, protect, enhance and perpetuate

Changes or Exceptions to TIF Policy. Any language in these Objectives and Policies pertaining to TIF Law is subject to change as TIF Law may be changed from time to time by the Wisconsin State Legislature. TIF Policy exceptions shall only be made in rare instances upon approval of the Common Council. In those cases, the resolution authorizing TIF funding should state a detailed, specific and significant public purpose explanation for making the exception.	(Not in EDC Proposal)	The City of Madison Common Council reserves the right to make exceptions to the TIF Loan Underwriting Policy.
(See Section 4 below)	TIF LOAN UNDERWRITING It is the policy of the City to support high quality development consistent with adopted plans while acting as a careful steward of public resources. While providing prudent TIF awards, the City will partner with TIF applicants where appropriate to promote the eight goals outlined earlier in this document. Definitions The follow definitions are used in this section: Real Estate Project: The construction, rehabilitation, or expansion of a structure that creates property tax increment or Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT"). Affordable Housing Project: A residential real estate project offering below market rents based on income for an extended period of time Employment Oriented Project! A commercial or mixed-use Real Estate Project led by or anchored by a non-retail employer that meets the Workforce Development Standards The City of Madison is focused on fostering the creation and retention of family supporting jobs and/or jobs that offer career ladders toward family supporting jobs within the following primary industry sectors: Manufacturing Medical/Biotechnology Digital Technology Digital Technology Primance and Insurance Alternative Energy, Water, and Sustainability Other sectors consistent with the Economic Development Plan	(See Section 1 (TIF Loan Underwriting & Jobs Project) below)

Existing Adopted TIF Policy

EDC Proposal

TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (TIF Underwriting Policy)

31 January 2014

SECTION 4: TIF LOAN UNDERWRITING SECTION 1: TIF LOAN UNDERWRITING Cost Considerations TIF assistance can generally support capital costs, financing costs, real 4.1 TIF Loan Policies - All Development **TIF Loan Policies – All Development** property assembly costs, and professional service costs as outlined in Wis. Stats 66.1105 (2) (f) subject to the following qualifications: (1) Land Cost Due Diligence, Excessive Land Costs-The City may 1) Land Cost Due Diligence, Excessive Land Costs. The City may consider write-downs from the value of the current land use to the market consider write-downs from the value of the current land use to the market Land Cost Due Diligence, Excessive Land Costs—The City may consider value of the proposed use provided that Developers shall demonstrate value of the proposed use provided that Developers shall demonstrate proper due diligence in the purchase of land, including but not limited to write-downs from the value of the current land use to the market value of proper due diligence in the purchase of land, including but not limited to studies of soil conditions, comparable land prices, environmental issues. studies of soil conditions, comparable land prices, environmental issues. the proposed use provided that Developers shall demonstrate proper due Prior to purchase, developers seeking TIF shall provide the City with Prior to purchase, developers seeking TIF shall provide the City with diligence in the purchase of land, including but not limited to studies of soil documented market evidence that the purchase price negotiated is within documented market evidence that the purchase price negotiated is within conditions. an acceptable range of values for the property's current land use and an acceptable range of values for the property's current land use and comparable land prices, environmental issues. Prior to purchase, developers condition. Developers shall conduct initial meetings with the district alder condition. Developers shall conduct initial meetings with the district alder seeking TIF shall provide the City with documented market evidence that and planning staff concerning building height, land use and other issues and planning staff concerning building height, land use and other issues and shall provide such findings to the City. Developers are encouraged to the purchase price negotiated is within an acceptable range of values for the and shall provide such findings to the City. Developers are encouraged to option land while such studies are performed. The City shall not assist property's current land use and condition. Developers shall conduct initial option land while such studies are performed. The City shall not assist write-downs for land purchases that greatly exceed the assessed value of write-downs for land purchases that greatly exceed the assessed value of meetings with the district alder and planning staff concerning zoning, land the current land use(s), as determined by the City. The City of Madison is the current land use(s), as determined by the City. The City of Madison is use and other regulatory issues and shall provide such findings to the City. not obligated to provide TIF assistance for land costs, whether purchased not obligated to provide TIF assistance for land costs, whether purchased The City shall not assist write-downs for land purchases that greatly exceed or optioned. Developer shall provide all such studies or reports to the City or optioned. Developer shall provide all such studies or reports to the City the assessed value of the current land use(s), as determined by the City. The at the time of application. at the time of application City of Madison is not obligated to provide TIF assistance for land costs. whether purchased or optioned. Developer shall provide all such studies or reports to the City at the time of application. 2) Environmental Remediation—The City may consider the cost to 3) Environmental Remediation. The City may consider the cost to **Environmental Remediation** remediate environmentally contaminated property when it exceeds the remediate environmentally contaminated property when it exceeds the The City may consider the cost to remediate environmentally contaminated reasonable cost experienced on typical redevelopment projects. However, reasonable cost experienced on typical redevelopment projects. However, property when it exceeds the reasonable cost experienced on typical the City shall not provide TIF write-downs that eliminate a responsible the City shall not provide TIF write-downs that eliminate a responsible redevelopment projects. However, the City shall not provide TIF writeparty's obligation to remediate contaminated property. party's obligation to remediate contaminated property. downs that eliminate a responsible party's obligation to remediate contaminated property. 3) Assessable Infrastructure Costs. TIF may not be used to pay for public Assessable Infrastructure Costs. TIF may not be used to pay for public **Assessable Infrastructure Costs** infrastructure expenditures that are paid for by special assessments or infrastructure expenditures that are paid for by special assessments or Currently in the City of Madison, TIF may not be used to pay for public other City charges. Non-assessable public infrastructure expenditures may other City charges. Non-assessable public infrastructure expenditures may infrastructure expenditures that are paid for by special assessments or other be funded with TIF. be funded with TIF. City charges. Non-assessable public infrastructure expenditures may be funded with TIF. Operating Costs, including, but not limited to, lease-up reserves, working 5) Operating Costs. Operating Costs including, but not limited to, lease-up **Operating Costs** reserves and working capital are not eligible TIF expenses. capital are not eligible TIF expenses. Operating costs including, but not limited to, lease-up reserves, working capital are not eligible TIF expenses. 5) City Fees. Parks dedication, sewer, water assessments, etc. are not TIF-**City Fees** 6) City Fees. Parks dedication, sewer, water assessments, etc. are not TIFeligible. eligible. Parks dedication, sewer, water assessments, etc. are not TIF-eligible.

31 January 2014
TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (TIF Underwriting Policy) TIF Policy Comparison Matrix

6) "But for" Standard. Each project must demonstrate sufficient need for the City's financial assistance, so that without that assistance, the proposed project would not occur. Every other financial alternative is to be exhausted prior to the use of TIF, including equity participation, other federal and state funds, bonds, tax credits, loans, etc. TIF assistance will be utilized as gap financing. Each project must demonstrate probability of economic success.	 "But For" Standard Each project must demonstrate sufficient need for the City's financial assistance, such that without that assistance, the proposed project would not be expected to occur in the City of Madison. The economics of the project itself will be evaluated and the balance sheet or wealth of an applicant shall not be grounds for rejecting an application. Each project must demonstrate probability of economic success. The following guidelines will be used for evaluating the "but for" standard: For Real Estate Projects: Projects will be deemed to meet the "but for" standard when a gap between sources and uses of capital exists. For Affordable Housing Projects: Projects will be deemed to meet the "but for" standard when a gap between sources and uses of capital exists or when TIF assistance is fikely to affect a project's ability to attract capital to Madison from another public or nonprofit source. For Employment-Oriented Projects: Projects will be deemed to meet the "but for" standard when a gap between sources and uses of capital exists or when "competitive factors" exist that reasonably lead to the conclusion that but for the provision of TIF assistance, a project is not likely to occur within the City of Madison. Competitive factors include situations where one or more of the following occur: The employer is conducting a site search for a new facility or expansion that includes sites outside of the City of Madison The employer has received or is soliciting an incentive offer(s) from other governments or economic development entities A Madison-based employer is competing for capital investment within their parent organization or investor group or The employer is evaluating a capital investment (sunk capital) that is likely to assure the retention of that employer for many years 	7) "But For" Standard. Each project must demonstrate sufficient need for the City's financial assistance, so that without that assistance, the proposed project could not occur. Every other financial alternative is to be exhausted prior to the use of TIF, including equity investment, other federal and state funds, bonds, tax credits, loans, etc. TIF assistance shall be utilized as gap financing as determined through gap analysis, except as described in Section 1.7 below. Each project must demonstrate a probability of success.
(See Section 4.1(6) above("But for" Standard))	APPENDIX A - TIF UNDERWRITING This appendix contains additional detail on how these TIF underwriting factors are intended to be interpreted: The type of the project The financial gap exhibited in the TIF application The projected increment created by the project The financial health and the age of the TID An evaluation of relevant competitive factors Location within a Targeted Development Area Other increment demands for public infrastructure and other projected project plan costs	(See Sections 1(7) above ("But For" Standard) and 1(9) below (Gap Analysis Method))

Likelihood of catalyzing additional development within the TID Extraordinary **strategic** or **civic purposes** met through the project The **current economic conditions** of the job and local real estate market Type of Project TIF loans to affordable housing projects will tend to be calibrated to attract affordable housing resources and reflect the financial health of the TID. TIF loans to employment-oriented projects will tend to be based on the assessment of competitive factors, the projected/increment the project generates, and the financial health of the TID. **Financial Gap** In general, TIF assistance should be provided as gap financing to make projects feasible. In the case of affordable housing projects, employmentoriented projects, and extraordinary circumstances, other standards may be utilized. **Projected Increment** In general, projects should generate enough projected increment to support their own TIF loan and contribute to infrastructure and other public project plan costs. Projects using 100% or more of their projected increment will only be approved in extraordinary cases. **Financial Health and Age** Staff will employ additional caution in making recommendations in TIDs that are distressed or at risk for becoming distressed. At the same time, TIF loans in older TIDs may use a higher share of increment than a comparable project in new or younger TIDs. **Competitive Factors** Madison will use TIF prudently to promote workforce development and to attract, and retain employers. In addition to evaluating the competitive factors present, staff will pay careful attention to the projected increment, financial health, and age of the TID. **Targeted Development Areas** Staff will be proactive about creating TIDs in TDAs when project pipelines, business intelligence, and economic conditions warrant this step. **Other Increment Demands** The City recognizes that some TIDs will focus on infrastructure, some on development, and some on a combination of the two. TIF recommendations for development projects should reflect the project plan, reserving increment according to need rather than an arbitrary standard.

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	Catalyzing Additional Development The City recognizes that pioneering projects in blighted areas and areas surrounded by infill redevelopment candidate sites are riskier than other projects and may warrant more aggressive TIF assistance. Strategic or Civic Purpose Projects that serve a strategic need or an important civic purpose may warrant more aggressive TIF assistance. Examples of important strategic or civic purposes might include: Capturing or retaining a critical major employer Creating a highly visible project conveying a distinct brand advantage to Madison Public-private partnership incorporating or complementing a significant public facility Current Economic Conditions The City's TIF Team recommendations should be somewhat countercyclical, competing more aggressively for projects when the job market or the corresponding segment of the real estate market is depressed.	
 50% Rule. No more than 50% of the net present value of the tax increment generated by a private development project shall be made available to that project as gap financing. The City may make exceptions to TIF Policy. (See Section 4.1(6) above ("But for" Standard) and Section 4.1(8) (50% Rule) above) 	(Not in EDC Proposal) (See "Appendix A – TIF Underwriting" above)	 8) 55% Gateway. Projects shall comply with the 55% Gateway, as outlined in the <i>TIF Goals</i>, <i>Objectives and Process</i> document, Section 3.1.7. 9) Gap Analysis Methods. There are three types of projects that the City of Madison may consider for TIF Assistance: a. (Re)Development Project. The construction, rehabilitation or expansion of a structure that creates property tax increment in a blighted area TID. TIF assistance shall be determined by gap analysis conducted through a formal TIF Application submitted by Developer.
(See Section 4.1(6) above("But for" Standard) and Section 4.1(8) (50% Rule) above)	(See "Appendix A – TIF Underwriting" above)	b. Affordable Housing Project, TIF assistance may be provided to a residential real estate project in which no less than 40% of the units are affordable to households making less than or equal to 40% of Area Median Income (AMI), said units made affordable for a period of not less than 30 years. TIF assistance shall be determined by gap analysis of a formal TIF Application submitted by the Developer based the developer's identified need in a Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) application scoring estimate. Developer shall provide City Staff with their own WHEDA scoring estimate, based upon the current WHEDA LIHTC scoring sheet / formula.

(See Section 1(5) above (Job Creation Guaranty		c. Jobs Project - "Pay for Performance". TIF assistance may be provided to an eligible Employer to accomplish the City's public purpose goal of job creation and/or retention. TIF assistance shall be determined by gap analysis of a formal TIF Application. In some instances a waiver of gap analysis may be granted to the Employer providing Employer complies with Subparagraph 1.8(c).4) below. 1) Eligible Employers. Employers from the following primary industry sectors as defined by their respective NAICS code, are eligible for Jobs Project TIF assistance: a) Manufacturing b) Medical/Biotechnology c) Agriculture/Biotechnology d) Digital Technology e) Finance and Insurance f) Alternative Energy, Water and Sustainability g) Other Sectors Consistent with the Economic Development Plan 2) Employer Requirements. Employers eligible for Jobs Project TIF assistance shall: a) Construct and occupy (or lease and occupy) a newlyconstructed or redeveloped facility for not less than the projected life of the Jobs Project TIF loan; and b) Create and/or retain living-wage jobs as defined by
for Industrial TID Projects), Section 4.1(6) above ("But for" Standard) and Section 4.1(8) (50% Rule) above)	(See "Appendix A – TIF Underwriting" above)	Madison General Ordinance (MGO) 4.20, over the projected life of the Jobs Project TIF loan; and c) Generate and guaranty tax increment (unless Employer is leasing under 1.8.c.3)c) below) sufficient to recover the Jobs Project TIF loan within the remaining statutory life of the TID. 3) Jobs Project Analysis Method. TIF assistance shall be determined by gap analysis (unless the City grants Employer a Gap Analysis Waiver in Subparagraph 4. below) and measured according to the following standards: a) Similar to the U.S. Small Business Administration 504 job creation standard, TIF assistance to a Jobs Project shall not exceed the standard established by the Small Business Administration for investment per job in TIF assistance and shall not exceed 60% of the net present value of tax increments generated by the Employer's project. b) City Staff shall make a recommendation to the Common Council regarding the method and timing for the disbursement of TIF assistance to an Employer. This may include assistance being disbursed as a conventional loan, as an end loan ("Pay for Performance"), or as a hybrid of the two. c) Anchor Tenant Leases, Sales or Transfers. In the

event that Employer is leasing a significant amount (more than 30% of the net leasable area) of newlyconstructed or redeveloped space from a Developer, or

Existing Adopted TIF Policy	EDC Proposal	TIF Folicy Review Ad Hoc Committee (TIF Oriderwhiling Folicy)
		Developer constructs a "build to suit" structure that is initially leased and then sold or transferred to Employer, or some other method of property transfer, Developer shall guaranty that tax increments are sufficient to recover the Jobs Project TIF Loan from the date of loan disbursal to Employer. Employer shall guaranty that jobs are created and/or retained within a period not to exceed five (5) years. Developer's increment guaranty obligations shall transfer to Employer upon the sale or transfer of the property to Employer.
(Not in Existing Adopted TIF Policy)	(Not in EDC Proposal)	 4) Jobs Project – Gap Analysis Waiver. Gap analysis may be waived only if an eligible Employer proposes to retain and/or create at least 100 full-time, living-wage jobs, and meets one or more of the following criteria and upon acceptance of the City's Jobs Project TIF Loan offer, provides a sufficient tax increment guaranty to repay the Jobs Project TIF Loan and a guaranty that living wage jobs, as defined by MGO 4.20, shall be created and/or retained over a period not to exceed five (5) years. A waiver may be granted under one or more of the following conditions: a) The Employer is a subsidiary of a large parent corporation, does not measure financial performance independently of the parent and is therefore unable to provide financial statements to facilitate gap analysis. b) The Employer is soliciting or has received financial incentive bids from other communities that do not require gap analysis. The City will give greater consideration to applicants that provide documented proof of such bids. c) Similar to the U.S. Small Business Administration job creation standard, Employers receiving a gap analysis waiver may receive a Jobs Project TIF loan not exceeding the standard established by the Small Business Administration for investment per job of TIF loan per job created or retained and total TIF assistance and shall not exceed 40% of the net present value of tax increments generated by the Employer's project. d) Staff shall determine the appropriate disbursement method for TIF assistance. e) Anchor Tenant Leases, Sales or Transfers-In the event that Employer is leasing a significant amount (more than 30% of the net leasable area) of newlyconstructed or redeveloped space from a Developer, or Developer constructs a "build to suit" structure that is initially leased and then sold or transferred to Employer, or some other method of property transfer, Developer shall guaranty that tax increments are sufficient to recover the Jobs Project TIF Loan from the

(See Section 4.1(6) above("But for" Standard) and Section 4.1(8) (50% Rule) above)	Amount of TIF Assistance After underwriting each project, staff will make a recommendation on the amount of TIF assistance to be provided based on the following factors (see Appendix A for additional detail): The type of the project The financial gap exhibited in the TIF application The projected increment created by the project The financial health and the age of the TID An evaluation of relevant competitive factors Location with a Targeted Development Area Other increment demands for public infrastructure and other projected project plan costs Likelihood of catalyzing additional development within the TID Extraordinary strategic or civic purposes met through the project The current condition of the economy and local real estate market For Affordable Housing Projects: TIF assistance may be based on matching requirements of other affordable housing programs provided the TID's health or project's value can support such an award. For Employment-Oriented Projects: TIF assistance may be based on the value created by the project, the age and financial health of the TID, and the best available information about the project's economics and competitive factors. Note: While the City anticipates generally making TIF awards which reserve sufficient increment for public purposes such as infrastructure, higher amounts may be considered on a case-by-case basis.	date of loan disbursal to Employer. Employer shall guaranty that jobs are created and/or retained for a period not to exceed five (5) years. Developer's increment guaranty obligations shall transfer to Employer upon the sale or transfer of the property to Employer is granted a waiver under Section 1.8. A Staff recommendation for TIF assistance to the project is submitted to the Common Council based upon the following factors enumerated in Section 3.1.8) of the TIF Goals, Objectives, and Process document: a. The amount of TIF requested b. The type of project: Redevelopment, Affordable Housing or Jobs Project c. Whether or not a gap has been identified by TIF staff through gap analysis (if not, indicate that Jobs Project gap analysis waiver is requested). d. The effect of an anticipated tax credit application upon the project (if applicable), and the effect of proposed TIF Loan on the project 's score for tax credits given known previous successful scores e. The estimated value and projected increment created by the project f. The financial health and age of the TID g. Compliance with TIF Underwriting Policy h. If applicable: 1)Quantity of living-wage jobs created and/or retained 2)Quantity of affordable housing units and level of affordability i. The amount of TIF (if any) recommended j. A general statement of comments or issues concerning the project, including recommendations on the Council's evaluation, given the policy guidance in Section 3.4 and the criteria in Section 3.1(9) of the TIF Goals, Objectives, and Process document. k. Identify any requested exceptions to TIF policy
7) Equity Greater, Equal to TIF. TIF assistance shall not exceed the amount of equity provided by the Developer. Equity is defined as cash or unleveraged value in land or prepaid costs attributable to the project. Donated Developer or Construction Management fees shall not be constituted as equity investment (See 3.2 Non-profit developers).	(Not in EDC Proposal)	10) Equity Greater, Equal to TIF. TIF assistance shall not exceed the amount of equity provided by the Developer. Equity is defined as cash or unleveraged value in land or prepaid costs attributable to the project. Donated Developer or Construction Management fees shall not be constituted as equity investment. This section may not apply to non-profit developers. See Section 1.18.
9) No Rent or Sales Price Write-Downs. TIF assistance will be limited to the amount necessary to make a project competitive with other similar projects in the Madison metropolitan market area. The intent is not to provide belowmarket sales prices or rent subsidies to assisted projects, except as applied to assist affordable housing.	(Not in EDC Proposal)	11) No Rent or Sales Price Write-Down. TIF assistance will be limited to the amount necessary to make a project competitive with other similar projects in the Madison metropolitan market area. TIF Assistance not to provide below-market sales prices or rent subsidies to assisted projects, except as applied to assist affordable housing.

10) Self-Supporting Projects. 12) Self-Supporting Projects. a. Each for-profit project demonstrating a need for TIF assistance must (a) Each for-profit project demonstrating a need for TIF assistance must generate sufficient tax increment to cover or repay both the TIF generate sufficient tax increment to cover or repay both the TIF contribution to the project and a portion of the planned public contribution to the project and a portion of the planned public infrastructure costs within the tax incremental district. (Not in EDC Proposal) infrastructure costs within the tax incremental district. b. No increment from other private development projects within a tax increment district may be used to supplement another project's inability (b) No increment from other private development projects within a tax to generate sufficient tax increment. increment district may be used to supplement another project's inability to generate sufficient tax increment. No Mortgage Guarantees. The City will not provide mortgage 13) No Mortgage Guarantees. The City will not provide mortgage guarantees. **No Mortgage Guarantees** quarantees. The City will not provide mortgage guarantees. Personal Guaranty. The City will require a personal guaranty for TIF 14) Guaranty. Guaranty assistance or in the case of a non-profit developer other forms of a. Increment Guaranty - The City will require a personal guaranty of The City will require a guaranty of increment, which may be a personal guaranty may be substituted. (See Appendix B - 1. Non-Profit increment, sufficient to recover the City's debt service on City-financed guaranty, sufficient to recover the City's debt service on City-financed TIF Developers) TIF loans. loans. b. Loan Agreement Guaranty - The City shall also require a personal guaranty to provide the highest level of security to the City, of the terms and conditions of the loan agreement. A corporate guaranty may be acceptable if it provides the City with adequate security. 13) Real Estate Taxes. All projects assisted with TIF shall pay real estate Real Estate Taxes (Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee) All projects assisted with TIF shall pay real estate taxes or negotiate a PILOT acceptable to the City. 14) Private Development Projects Used by Government Units. The City 15) Private Development Projects Used by Government Units. The City may provide TIF assistance to a private development project wherein a may provide TIF assistance to a private development project wherein a unit of County, State or U.S. Government leases space when the project unit of County, State or U.S. Government leases space when the addresses all of the following situations: project addresses all of the following situations: a. Satisfies all other underwriting policies for TIF assistance to private 1) Satisfies all other underwriting policies for TIF assistance to private development projects. development projects. b. Maintains or expands existing employment or reuses a blighted or vacant property. 2) Maintains or expands existing employment or reuses a blighted or c. Provides an anchor for an overall development plan that will include other commercial, office, housing or mixed uses. vacant property. d. Advances a development plan in an already established tax 3) Provides an anchor for an overall development plan that will include incremental district. other commercial, office, housing or mixed uses. e. Private development projects assisted under this policy will be required (Not in EDC Proposal) to provide a full reimbursement of the City's financial assistance and 4) Advances a development plan in an already established tax expenses for the project in the event the project is removed from the incremental district. tax roll. f. Projects will be funded under this policy with sources other than 5) Private development projects assisted under this policy will be required general obligation debt to the maximum possible extent, in accordance to provide a full reimbursement of the City's financial assistance and with the general policy of the City's use of TIF. expenses for the project in the event the project is removed from the tax roll. 6) Projects will be funded under this policy with sources other than general obligation debt to the maximum possible extent, in accordance with the general policy of the City's use of TIF.

TIF Policy Comparison Mainx		31 January 2014
Existing Adopted TIF Policy	EDC Proposal	TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee (TIF Underwriting Policy)

(18)	Land Use or Contract Violations. Agreements for TIF assistance		
	shall provide for remedies in the event the applicant violates the land		
	use approvals or other contractual arrangements.		

2. Accepted Methods of TIF Funding

- (1) Accrued Tax Increment In certain cases, a TID may have accrued excess increment over a course of time that may be sufficient to cover a TIF request. In this case, although no borrowing is required, the expenditure requires Council authorization.
- (2) General Obligation Borrowing In many cases, the City must include funds to be loaned to a development project in its annual general obligation borrowing. Such borrowing may be tax-exempt or taxable, according to laws governing municipal borrowing.
- (3) Internal Borrowing In a few cases, the City has been able to borrow funds from internal sources such as utility reserves, etc. to be repaid with interest by tax increments generated by the project. The Common Council must approve such borrowing for this purpose.
- "Pay-As-You-Go" Financing Method. So-called "Pay As You Go" or "developer-financed" TIF is a variant of traditional methods to finance TIF assistance wherein the municipality agrees to a "moral obligation" of tax increment to repay a portion of a developer's bank loan. Under this method, the municipality agrees to incur higher interest and fee costs at longer terms in comparison to municipal borrowing. The municipality must budget the amount of debt service owed to the bank each year as part of its annual capital budget process and has the option, with penalties, to forego repayment in any year. Such borrowing may be considered on a case-bycase in comparison to the other methods indicated above. The City of Madison reserves the right to choose the option that is in the best interests of the taxpayer. In all cases, a project using the Pay As You Go method must comply with all other aspects of TIF Law and TIF Policy, including but not limited to the "but for" standard and the 50% rule.

Land Use or Contract Violations

Agreements for TIF assistance shall provide for remedies in the event the applicant violates the land use approvals or other contractual arrangements.

Method of TIF Funding

The City reserves the right to determine the method of financing TIF loans that is in the best interests of the taxpayer. The City will consider using accrued tax increment, general obligation borrowing, internal borrowing, and developer-financed or pay-as-you-go financing. When utilizing pay-asyou-go financing, the City reserves the right to negotiate terms such as interest costs, time frames, maximum award amounts, disbursement schedules, and the percentage of increment available to developers. For projects using a substantial portion of increment or projects with multiple components or phases, the City may require pay-as-you-go financing at its discretion.

Regardless of the financing method, all TIF expenditures will require Common Council approval.

- 16) Land Use or Contract Violations. Agreements for TIF assistance shall provide for remedies in the event the applicant violates the land use approvals or other contractual arrangements.
- 17) Method of TIF Funding. The City reserves the right to determine the method of financing TIF loans that is in the best interests of the taxpayer. The City will consider using accrued tax increment, general obligation borrowing, internal borrowing, and developer-financed or pay-as-you-go financing. When utilizing pay-as-you-go financing, the City reserves the right to negotiate terms such as interest costs, time frames, maximum award amounts, disbursement schedules, and the percentage of increment available to developers. For projects using a substantial portion of increment or projects with multiple components or phases, the City may require pay-as-you-go financing at its discretion. Regardless of the financing method, all TIF expenditures will require Common Council approval.

Appendix B –Other TIF Policy

1. Non-Profit Developers

- (1) Equity Requirements. In lieu of developer(s) providing a minimum of 10% of the total estimated project cost as equity, the strength of the proposal may be judged by substitute criteria in cases where all of the following apply:
 - (a) A nonprofit developer is the recipient of the TIF assistance.
 - (b) The TIF assistance is for the development of long-term affordable housing.
 - (c) The recipient of the TIF assistance has provided additional security in a form satisfactory to the City.

(Not in EDC Proposal)

18) Non-Profit Applicants. Non-Profit Applicants for TIF assistance will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis.

 (2) Guaranty. In lieu of the City requiring a personal guarantee for TIF assistance, other forms of guaranty may be substituted in cases where all of the following apply: (a) A nonprofit developer is the recipient of the TIF assistance. (b) The TIF assistance is for the development of long-term affordable housing. (c) The recipient of the TIF assistance has provided additional security in a form satisfactory to the City: (3) Repayment Through Increment. Non-profit affordable housing projects must generate sufficient tax increment to cover or repay only the TIF contribution that is not provided by the Affordable Housing Set-Aside Fund. 15) Equity Participation Payment. An equity participation payment shall be required for both commercial and/or residential rental and/or owner-occupied projects. 1) The rental equity participation formula, whether commercial or residential, shall be the percentage of TIF in the total project financing multiplied by the gross sale proceeds or the assessed value of the project on a date certain, capped at the total amount of TIF invested in the project. 2) The owner-occupied formula, whether commercial or residential, shall be payable by Developer from any excess sales proceeds, defined as the net sales proceeds less actual TIF-eligible costs, less City fees identified in 5.4(4) and less a 12% return on investment (ROI) over a period not to exceed two (2) years from the date a construction permit is issued. Fifty percent (50%) of said excess sales proceeds shall be paid to the City, and fifty percent (50%) retained by the Developer. Actual TIF-eligible costs, City fees and ROI are subject to verification by an independent financial audit conducted by the City of Madison. 	Equity Participation TIF assistance shall not exceed the amount of equity provided by the Developer. Equity is defined as cash or un-leveraged value in land or prepaid costs attributable to the project. Donated Developer or Construction Management fees shall not be constituted as equity investment.	(Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee TIF Policy)
(16) Living, Prevailing Wage, Affirmative Action, Best Value Contracting. The Developer shall abide by City ordinances regarding living wage, prevailing wage and affirmative action and best value contracting on the TIF assisted project.	(Not in EDC Proposal)	(Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee TIF Policy)
(17) ADA Compliance. All projects shall be in compliance with all applicable ADA requirements.	(Not in EDC Proposal)	(Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee TIF Policy)
(6) Interested Party Registry. The City of Madison shall create and maintain a TIF Interested Party Registry for each current and proposed TID, administered by the City Clerk, of interested parties that subscribe to the registry for that current or proposed TID. Said interested parties shall either reside, operate a business, or own property in the City of Madison but are not required to reside, operate a business or own property within the proposed district or its proposed amended boundary. Notification of registry members shall occur as follows:	(Not in EDC Proposal)	(Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee TIF Policy)

The Clerk shall deliver via electronic or regular mail one of the following: (a) A notice of public hearing regarding the creation or amendment of a particular TID boundary or project plan. The notice shall be distributed on or about the day of the first publication of the Class 2 notice. The TIF Coordinator shall notify the Clerk in advance. (b) A notice of scheduled neighborhood meetings regarding specific implementation of a TID project plan objectives. Appropriate DPD staff shall notify the Clerk in advance. (c) A notice of public hearing concerning the Mayor's Executive Budget. The Mayor's Office shall notify the Clerk in advance.		
(7) Developer Mailings for Single-Purpose TID Creation or Amendment. Upon demonstrating a "but for" condition satisfactory to the TIF Team, Board of Estimates and Common Council, developers requesting either the creation or amendment of a TID for the purpose of providing their proposed project with TIF assistance shall be required to pay for the cost of mailing the blight notification letters and other mailings to property owners within the TID that are deemed necessary and appropriate by the district alder or alders for the purpose of fully informing the public of the amendment or creation of a TID.	(Not in EDC Proposal)	(Not in TIF Policy Review Ad Hoc Committee TIF Policy)