

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

LEGAL COMPLIANCE MANUAL

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Introduction

Tax increment financing (TIF) is a financing tool to promote economic development, redevelopment, and housing in areas of the state where it would not otherwise occur. A TIF authority may be a city, county, or an entity created by a city or county, such as a housing and redevelopment authority (HRA) or economic development authority (EDA). The TIF authority creates, and the municipality approves, the establishment of the TIF district. The county certifies a TIF district, a geographic area where new development, redevelopment, or housing would not occur “but-for” the use of tax increment.

The authority captures the property tax revenues generated by the increase in net tax capacity resulting from the new development and uses this increase in property tax revenues, i.e., the tax increments, to finance qualifying expenditures related to the new development. These qualifying expenditures generally relate to acquisition, clean up, and preparation of the site for construction. Each TIF district has a term of years depending on the type of public assistance provided to the site. Once the costs are paid and the TIF district is decertified, the property taxes are distributed to the county, city, and school district for financing local services.

Minn. Stat. Section	TAX INCREMENT FINANCING	Yes	No	Workpaper Reference
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Part I. Segregation/Tax Increment Revenues

§ 469.174, subd. 2	Tax increment includes:			
	1. Taxes paid by the captured net tax capacity, but excluding any excess taxes, as computed under section 469.117;			
	2. Interest or other investment earnings on or from tax increments received after July 1, 1997;			
	3. The proceeds from the sale or lease of property, tangible or intangible to the extent to property was purchased by the authority with tax increments after June 30, 1997;			
	4. Principal and interest received on loans or other advances made by the authority with tax increments after June 30, 1997;			
	5. Repayments or return of tax increment to the authority under agreements for districts for which the request for certification was made after August 1, 1993; and			
	6. Market value homestead credit paid to the authority under section 273.1384.			
§ 469.177, subd. 5	Did the authority segregate tax increment from this district in a special account or accounts on its official books and records or is the segregated tax increment held by a trustee for the benefit of bondholders as established by resolution?			

Part II. Interfund Loans

§ 469.178, subd. 7	For interfund loans made after July 31, 2001, to finance TIF eligible expenditures, was the loan or advance authorized by resolution before the money was transferred, advanced, or spent, whichever is earliest?			
§ 469.178, subd. 7	Are the terms and conditions for repayment of the loan in writing, and do they include, at a minimum, the principal amount, the interest rate, and the maximum term?			
§ 469.178, subd. 7	Does the interest rate on the loan or advance not exceed the greater of the rates specified under section 270C.40 or 549.09 as of the date the loan or advance was authorized?			
§ 469.178, subd. 7	(An authority or municipality may advance or loan money to finance TIF expenditures from "its General Fund or any fund under which it has legal authority to do so.")			

Part III. Four-Year Knock Down

§ 469.176, subd. 6	If, after four years from the date of certification of the original net tax capacity of the district, no demolition, rehabilitation, or renovation of property or other site preparation, including qualified improvement of a street adjacent to a parcel but not installation of utility service including sewer and water systems, has commenced on a parcel in the district, was that parcel excluded from the original net tax capacity of the district?			
	(The TIF authority must submit to the county auditor, by February 1 of the fifth year following the year in which the parcel was certified, evidence that the required activity has taken place on each parcel in the district.)			

Part IV. Decertification

§ 469.177, subd. 12	A. Was this TIF district decertified when the earliest of the following times was reached:			
	1. The statutory maximum duration limit under section 469.176, subdivisions 1.b. to 1.g.;			
§ 469.176, subd. 1	2. The maximum duration limit as provided in the TIF plan;			

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§ 469.176, subd. 1	3.	Sufficient funds have been irrevocably deposited for all outstanding bonds to which tax increment from the district is pledged, to provide for the payment of bond principal and interest to maturity or date of redemption;			
§ 469.1763, subd. 4	4.	Beginning in the sixth year following certification of a post-1990 TIF district, sufficient tax increment revenues are available to pay, defease, or set aside to pay outstanding bonds and binding contracts entered into within five years of the certification of the district?			
	B	Did the authority file a confirmation of decertified TIF district form with its county auditor?			
	C.	Did the TIF authority not receive any tax increment revenues from the county auditor following decertification of the district?			
§ 469.176, subd. 1c	D.	For TIF districts with certification request dates prior to August 1, 1979, has no tax increment been paid to the authority after August 1, 2009?			
Part V. Pooling Restrictions and the Five-Year Rule					
§ 469.1763, subd. 2 § 469.174, subd. 25(1) § 469.1763, subd. 1(b)	General Principles <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This section only applies to TIF Districts with certification request dates after April 30, 1990. 2. Redevelopment districts are subject to a 75% in-district percentage. 3. Districts other than redevelopment districts that have a certification request date after April 30, 1990 and before July 1, 1995, are subject to a 75% in-district percentage. 4. Districts other than redevelopment districts that have a certification request date after June 30, 1995, are subject to an 80% in-district percentage. 5. For each post-April TIF district, the in-district percentage limitation applies only to the tax increment paid by the properties in the district. It does not apply to tax increment from sale or lease proceeds, interest earnings, or market value homestead credit. 6. Tax increment revenue generated by properties in the district must be expended on <u>activities in the district</u> or to pay bonds, to the extent the bond proceeds were used to finance activities in the district. "Activities" means acquisition of property, clearing of land, site preparation, soil correction, removal of hazardous waste or pollution, installation of utilities, construction of public or private improvements, and other similar activities, but only to the extent permitted by law. 				
§ 469.1763, subsd. 3, 4	Compliance with the Five-Year Rule and Decertification of District Compliance with the Five-Year Rule is determined at the end of the fifth year. The district is to be decertified when the tax increment collected from properties in the district is equal to or no more than the tax increment expended on activities within the district as described in A. through E. below. Double counting is not permitted.				
	1.	For a redevelopment district and for economic development and renewal and renovation districts with a certification request date before July 1, 1995, was 75% or more of the tax increment collected from the property in the district expended as described in A through E below?			

	If the tax increment collected was equal to or more than the total tax increment expended or to be expended as described in A through E, was the district decertified by the end of the year in which the tax increment revenues were collected?			
	2. For economic development and renewal and renovation districts with a certification request date after June 30, 1995, was 80% or more of the tax increment collected from the properties in the district expended as described in A through E below?			
	If the tax increment collected was more than the total tax increment expended or to be expended as described in A through E, was the district decertified by the end of the year in which the tax increment revenues were collected?			
§ 469.1763, subd. 3	Tax Increment Expended on Activities Within the District			
	A. Before or within five years after certification of the district the tax increment revenues are actually paid to a third party with respect to the activity.			
	B. Before or within five years after certification of the district bonds, the proceeds of which must be used to finance the activity, are issued and sold to a third party.			
	1. The bond proceeds, on the date of issuance are reasonably expected to be spent before the end of the later of (i) the five-year period, or (ii) a reasonably temporary period within the meaning of the use of that term under section 148(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, or deposited in a reasonably required reserve or replacement fund.			
	2. Tax increment revenue was spent to repay the bonds.			
	C. Before or within five years after certification of the district binding contracts with a third party are entered into for performance of the activity, and the tax increment spent under the contractual obligation.			
	D. Before or within five years after certification of the district the costs of the activity are paid, and tax increment is spent to reimburse a party for the payment of those costs, including interest on unreimbursed costs.			
	E. Expenditures are made for housing purposes as permitted by Minn. Stat. § 469.1763, subdivision 2, paragraphs (b) and (d) or for public infrastructure purposes within a biotechnology and health sciences zone as permitted by Minn. Stat. § 469.1763, subdivision 2, paragraph (e).			
	NOTE: Revenues derived from tax increment are considered to have been expended on an in-district activity under Minn. Stat. § 469.1763, subdivision 2 only if one of the above occurs. An activity includes, for example, acquisition of property, site improvements, soil correction, installation of utilities and other similar activities, but only to the extent that tax increment revenues may be spent for such a purpose under the law. For purposes of this subdivision, bonds include refunding bonds if the original bonds meet the requirements.			