

Annual Report on Tax Increment Financing Districts in Vermont

(Through June 30, 2014)

**Prepared in accordance with 32 VSA §5404a(i)
and submitted by the
Vermont Economic Progress Council
and
Vermont Department of Taxes**

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TITLE 32

Taxation and Finance

PART II

Property Taxation

CHAPTER 135. EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX

§ 5404a. Tax stabilization agreements; tax increment financing districts

- (i) The Vermont Economic Progress Council and the Department of Taxes shall make an annual report to the Senate Committees on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs and on Finance and the House Committees on Commerce and Economic Development and on Ways and Means of the General Assembly on or before April 1. The report shall include, in regard to each existing tax increment financing district, the date of creation, a profile of the district, a map of the district, the original taxable value, the scope and value of projected and actual improvements and developments, projected and actual incremental revenue amounts and division of the increment revenue between district debt, the Education Fund, the special account required by 24 V.S.A. § 1896 and the municipal General Fund, projected and actual financing, and a set of performance indicators developed by the Vermont Economic Progress Council, which shall include the number of jobs created in the district, what sectors experienced job growth, and the amount of infrastructure work performed by Vermont firms.

[As amended by Act 80, Effective July 1, 2013]

Tax Increment Financing: Overview

Tax increment financing is sometimes referred to as a financing tool and sometimes as an economic development tool. It is both. Other types of financing are available to municipalities for infrastructure improvements, but cutbacks in federal and state infrastructure aid over the last two decades have increased the popularity of tax increment financing.

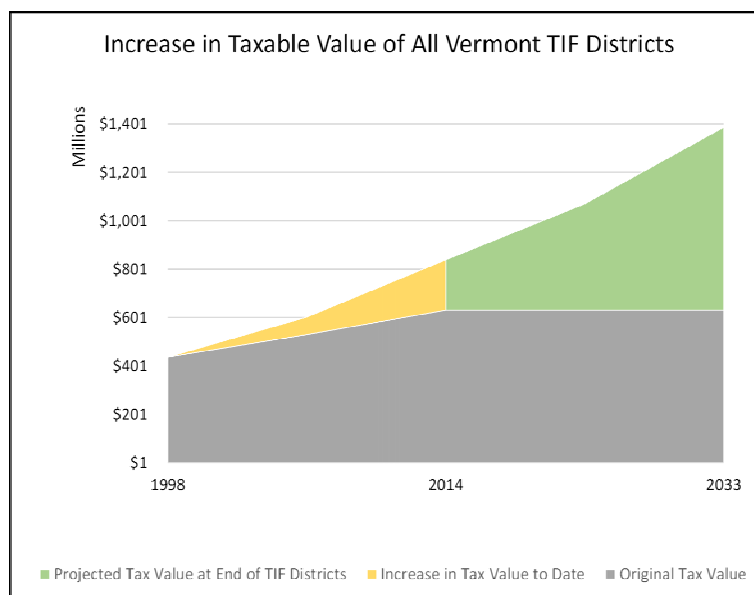
Tax increment financing has been in use nationally since the 1950s as an economic development tool. The theory and practice is, on its face, simple: an area that has been blighted or is otherwise in need of an economic boost is analyzed for its development potential and then designated by a municipality as a tax increment financing district, which is then targeted for publicly financed infrastructure investment. These improvements are commonly paid for through bonding and/or grants and loans from federal and state agencies. The infrastructure improvements stimulate development or redevelopment to occur in the district, which in turn generates incremental tax revenues. Some or all of the indebtedness incurred by the municipality for the infrastructure improvements is repaid by redirecting all or some of the incremental tax revenues to the infrastructure debt service.

The types of taxes that are involved depends on the state and local laws of the jurisdiction.

The taxable value of the district is frozen at the time of its creation, referred to as the original taxable value (OTV) or simply “base.” Tax revenues from the base value continue to go to the taxing entities. Infrastructure improvements to the district are undertaken by the municipality to encourage development. As the TIF district matures and private sector development and redevelopment occurs because of the improvements, the municipality retains the incremental tax revenues generated above the base. The annual “tax increment” is used to pay the public expenditures on improvements in the district.

Typically, public infrastructure investments include water supply, sewer expansion and repair, storm water drainage, street and sidewalk construction, street lighting, park improvements, and parking structures. In addition, municipalities use TIF for land acquisition, demolition, utility improvements, and environmental remediation. These improvements are intended to encourage economic development by making the area more attractive for development and reducing infrastructure costs for private developers.

TABLE 1



Tax Increment Financing Districts in Vermont

Tax increment financing has existed as a development tool in Vermont since enabling legislation was passed in 1985, a time when federal aid to cities and towns for public infrastructure and economic development began a long decline. More than ten years elapsed after the passage of enabling legislation before a TIF district was created in Vermont.

In Vermont, only municipal real property taxes and state education property taxes can be utilized by TIF Districts. If a Vermont municipality had created a TIF district prior to 1997, any effects of foregone revenue would have been felt only by that community. This is similar to how TIF operates in most jurisdictions nationally.

With the passage of Act 60, the two streams of property tax revenue—for education and municipal budgets—were separated into a statewide education property tax and local municipal taxes. Education funding moved to a statewide balance sheet, which accounted for all the property taxes collected and spent on education in communities across the state. The change meant that the revenue loss from diverting education property taxes in one community would affect the larger balance sheet. Because of this, the Legislature grandfathered preexisting TIF districts in Newport and Burlington Waterfront, allowing the utilization of the new state education property tax for TIF debt, and provided a brief window for expansion of those districts.

In the following year, Act 71 (1998) gave the Vermont Economic Progress Council (VEPC) authority to authorize additional TIF districts as part of a larger package of business tax incentives under the Economic Advancement Tax Incentive program. The Milton North/South TIF Districts were the only TIF Districts approved under that program. Those TIF Districts encompass the Husky Campus (North) and the Catamount Industrial Park (South).

In 2000, the General Assembly directly authorized a TIF District in Winooski to utilize education property tax revenue through special legislation (Act 159 of 2000) for redevelopment of the area including, and adjacent to, the Champlain Mill.

The TIF program continued to undergo changes with the passage of Act 68 in 2003, which split the grand list into homestead and nonresidential properties taxes at different rates, and both Act 184 in 2006 and Act 190 in 2008, which significantly modified the TIF enabling statutes in Titles 24 and 32.

These modifications recognized that once the state took responsibility for setting education tax rates and distributing the revenue to local school districts, TIF had statewide implications. Against that backdrop, the state has worked to establish a process that balances state policy objectives and local development needs.

Current TIF District law, modeled on the special legislation passed for Winooski, allows a municipality to create a TIF District, but they must apply for utilization of the incremental education property tax revenues through application to the Vermont Economic Progress Council, who must determine if statutory criteria are met by the applicant and the proposed TIF District.

WHAT IS THE STATUTORY PURPOSE OF A TIF DISTRICT IN VERMONT?

“Provide incremental tax revenues for improvements that serve the District, and related costs, which will stimulate development or redevelopment within the District, provide for employment opportunities, improve and broaden the tax base, or enhance the general economic vitality of the municipality, the region, or the state.”

24 VSA § 1893

TIF Districts in Vermont: Current Law

(Act 184 of 2006 and Act 80 of 2013 and subsequent amendments)

TIF Districts are created by a municipality. However, under current law, to utilize incremental education property tax revenue to finance TIF infrastructure debt, the municipality must also seek approval of a TIF Plan and TIF Financing Plan from the Vermont Economic Progress Council (VEPC). To authorize a municipality to utilize incremental education property tax revenue for TIF District debt, the Council must determine:

- That the TIF District Plan meets the statutory purpose for TIF Districts.
- That the new real property development would not have occurred or would have occurred in a significantly different and less desirable manner but for the proposed utilization of the incremental tax revenues.
- That the municipality has met process requirements, including public hearings on the TIF plan.
- That the location of the TIF District meets regional and state land-use objectives and policies, such as supporting designated downtowns, growth centers, or new town centers.
- That the TIF District, the proposed public infrastructure, and/or the expected development accomplish public good outcomes, such as the development of affordable housing, redevelopment of brownfield sites, business expansion or recruitment, and transportation system improvements.
- That nexus exists between the proposed public infrastructure and the expected real property development and that only the proportion of the infrastructure costs that are related to the District will be financed with TIF District revenues.
- That the TIF District Plan is financially viable.

Under current law, TIF Districts in Vermont generally operate as follows:

- A TIF District is created by a municipal legislative body who must find that a TIF District would serve the purposes stated in statute and votes to create a District, thereby establishing the boundaries, setting the original taxable value, and beginning the life of the District.
- A TIF District life continues until all the TIF District debt is retired.
- 100% of the property taxes generated by the original taxable value are remitted to the taxing municipality and the education fund.
- The municipality must seek approval of a TIF District Plan and a TIF District Financing Plan by VEPC in order to utilize incremental education property tax revenue.
- Before incurring any TIF District debt, the municipality must seek a popular vote approving the debt.
- The municipality may incur TIF infrastructure debt for up to 10 years after creation. However, if no debt is incurred within five years after creation of the District, the municipality must seek re-approval by VEPC.
- Starting the year first debt is incurred, and for 20 years thereafter, up to 75% of the incremental education and municipal property taxes generated are set aside by the municipality in a TIF fund to service TIF District infrastructure debt and pay related costs.

In 2013, following critical audits of the TIF Districts created before 2006, additional changes were made to the TIF statute, including a requirement for VEPC to adopt rules, new recordkeeping and reporting requirements for municipalities and oversight and monitoring requirements for VEPC, and a process for identifying and resolving issues of non-compliance with TIF statute or rules. The rulemaking process is expected to conclude in May 2015.

TIF Districts in Vermont: Existing TIF Districts

(Note: All Information and data through June 30, 2014)

The existing TIF Districts in Vermont can generally be divided into four classifications:

- Districts created prior to Act 60 (1997) with the authority to utilize incremental education property tax revenues grandfathered in by that Act: **Burlington Waterfront and Newport City.**
- Districts created by special act of the General Assembly: **Winooski.**
- Districts created and given the authority to utilize incremental education property tax revenue by VEPC through the EATI program: **Milton North/South.**
- Districts created under current TIF statute originally enacted by Act 184 of 2006 (and subsequent amendments): **Milton Town Core, Town of Colchester, Burlington Downtown, Hartford Downtown, St. Albans City Downtown, Barre City Downtown, and South Burlington City Center.**

The four TIF Districts in existence prior to the major changes in statute in 2006 are controlled by various statutory provisions and each operate slightly differently. They have all incurred debt, built infrastructure, and are retaining incremental revenues for various periods of time. The Newport TIF District will retire its debt in either 2015 or 2016 and the TIF will cease to exist.

Of the seven TIFs considered under current law (since 2006), all except Colchester and South Burlington are fully approved by VEPC. Colchester voted to dissolve their TIF District in 2014. South Burlington must still file a TIF District Finance Plan for final approval by VEPC before seeking approval of TIF debt by the voters.

All of these TIF Districts may file substantial changes (amendments) to their approved plans.

Of the five Districts that have been fully approved since 2006, only the Milton Town Core, St. Albans City Downtown and Barre City Downtown TIF Districts have incurred debt and have therefore commenced retaining incremental revenues. Hartford and Burlington Downtown TIF Districts are expected to hold public votes and incur debt in late 2014 and early 2015 respectively.

TIF Districts in Vermont: Summary of Value, Increment, Impact, and Benefit

Starting with this Annual Report, all data and information will be filed by the municipalities and included in the TIF Annual Reports through the previous June 30. This will align the TIF District annual reporting with municipal fiscal year ending June 30. Therefore, all data and information in this report is as of June 30, 2014. All data through June 30, 2014 is actual data and all data beyond June 30, 2014 are projections.

As indicated in Table 3, at the time that each of the existing TIF Districts were created by the respective municipalities, the aggregate original taxable value within all the Districts was \$615.1M. The property tax revenues generated by these base values continue to flow to the respective municipal general funds based on the respective municipal tax rates and to the Education Fund based on the respective Education Tax rates.

During the various debt periods of the existing TIF Districts, the municipalities plan to finance public infrastructure improvements costing approximately \$267M (principal only). These improvements will, in turn, stimulate real property developments and improvements that will increase the property values within the Districts by an estimated \$706M.

The municipalities estimate that the various real property improvements will generate incremental property tax revenues of about \$350M (\$100M mu-

municipal increment and \$250M education tax increment) over the various periods during which the increment can be retained.

Each of the four TIF Districts created prior to Act 184 (2006) have varying rules for how much of the increment can be retained to finance TIF infrastructure debt. The seven new TIFs all operate under the Act 184 rules (with a few exceptions), which allow up to 75% of the increment to be retained.

Under the rules in place for respective Districts, during the retention periods, an estimated \$275M of the increment generated (\$196M education and \$80M municipal) will go to the TIF Districts to finance infrastructure. Approximately \$75M will go to the taxing authorities (\$20.5M to the municipal general funds and \$54.6M to the Education Fund).

Once the debt is repaid and the various retention periods end, the amount of tax revenue to the Education Fund **each year** will increase by about \$13.7M compared to the level of education property tax revenue from the Districts prior to the TIF District creation.

This estimate does not include the additional benefits from other types of incremental taxes such as sales, meals, rooms, income, corporate, etc. caused by the development within the TIF Districts. The

estimate also does not include the social and community benefits gained from the new water, wastewater, telecommunications and other infrastructure, mitigated and redeveloped brownfield sites, new and expanded businesses, additional jobs, and improved transportation systems.

Table 2 (Page 10) is a summary of the status and milestones for each TIF District.

Table 3 (Page 10) is an aggregation of certain data for all existing TIF Districts with a breakdown as of 2014 and a projected total by the life end of all existing TIF Districts

Table 4 (page 11) is an aggregation, by year, of the incremental tax revenues to be generated by all existing TIF Districts, the incremental revenues that will go to the municipal general funds and the Education Fund during the TIF District lives, and the incremental revenues that will go to the TIF Districts.

Following these summary tables are detailed data, information, and a map for each TIF District. Further detail, including the application and approval documents for the TIF Districts created after Act 184 (2006) can be viewed by clicking on the hyperlinks provided on each TIF District summary page.

TABLE 2

| VERMONT TIF DISTRICT SUMMARY INFORMATION (AS OF JUNE 30, 2014) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------|--------|--|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| DISTRICT | YEAR CREATED | TYPE | STATUS | DT, GC OR NTC* | DEBT PERIOD | RETENTION PERIOD | ACRES | PARCELS | OTV | ESTIMATED TOTAL TIF DEBT |
| Burlington Waterfront | 1997 | 1 | 1 | NA | 1997-2020 | 2001-Debt Paid | 70 | 50 | \$ 42,412,900 | \$ 25,918,174 |
| Newport City | 1998 | 1 | 1 | NA | 1998-2008 | 1998-Debt paid | 47 | 19 | \$ 48,500 | \$ 409,041 |
| Milton North/South | 1998 | 2 | 1 | NA | 1999-2009 | 1999-2018 | 1029 | 63 | \$ 26,911,151 | \$ 9,608,849 |
| Winooski Downtown | 2000 | 3 | 1 | DT | 2000-2005 | 2000-Debt paid | 176 | 58 | \$ 24,822,900 | \$ 29,998,000 |
| Milton Town Core | 2008 | 4 | 1 | NA | 2008-2018 | 2011-2031 | 903 | 668 | \$ 124,186,560 | \$ 36,958,742 |
| Burlington Downtown | 2011 | 4 | 3 | DT | 2011-2016* | 2014-2034* | 263 | 123 | \$ 170,006,600 | \$ 46,814,389 |
| Hartford Downtown | 2011 | 4 | 4 | DT/GC | 2011-2016* | 2014-2034* | 114 | 96 | \$ 31,799,200 | \$ 30,956,084 |
| St. Albans Downtown | 2012 | 4 | 1 | DT/GC | 2012-2022 | 2013-2033 | 195 | 468 | \$ 107,909,150 | \$ 43,019,896 |
| Barre City Downtown | 2012 | 4 | 1 | DT | 2012-2022 | 2014-2034 | 73 | 223 | \$ 50,851,870 | \$ 13,095,981 |
| South Burlington New Town Center | 2012 | 4 | 2 | NTC | 2012-2017* | 2016-2036* | 106 | 57 | \$ 36,228,700 | \$ 87,205,975 |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | 2976 | 1825 | \$ 615,177,531 | \$ 323,985,132 |
| * DT = Downtown; GC = Growth Center; and NTC = New Town Center | | | | | | | | | | |
| * These Debt Periods will automatically extend by five years if debt is incurred before the end date indicated or if no debt is incurred but an extension is requested and granted. | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Estimated based on known or projected year debt will be incurred. | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPE | | | | STATUS | | | | | | |
| 1. Pre Act 60; Use of Educ Property Tax grandfathered; No State approval | | | | 1. Active; debt incurred; improvements made | | | | | | |
| 2. Approval by VEPC as part of Economic Advancement Tax Incentive Program | | | | 2. TIF Plan approved by VEPC; Requires approval of TIF Finance Plan | | | | | | |
| 3. Approved by General Assembly | | | | 3. TIF Plan and Finance Plan approved by VEPC; no public vote yet | | | | | | |
| 4. Approval by application to VEPC post Act 184 | | | | 4. TIF Plan and Finance Plan approved by VEPC; vote occurred; no debt incurred yet | | | | | | |

TABLE 3

| SUMMARY TIF DISTRICT DATA (AS OF JUNE 30, 2014) | Original Taxable Value | Actual Through June 30, 2014 | Projected by End of all TIFs |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Taxable Value of Property In TIF Districts | \$ 615,177,531 | \$ 839,872,302 | \$ 1,321,638,227 |
| Total Public Infrastructure Financed with TIF Revenue (Principal Only) | | \$ 75,544,521 | \$ 267,091,550 |
| Projected Increase in Taxable Value by End of TIF Life | | \$ 224,694,771 | \$ 706,460,696 |
| Incremental State Education Property Tax Revenues Utilized for TIF Infrastructure Debt and Related Costs | | \$ 23,547,851 | \$ 195,919,250 |
| Education Property Tax Revenue to Education Fund During Life of TIFs | | \$ 1,248,893 | \$ 54,893,591 |
| Increase in Annual State Education Property Tax Revenue After TIFs | | | \$ 13,673,579 |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------|----------------|
| Total Incremental Revenues Generated by TIF Districts | | \$ 36,886,696 | \$ 350,475,876 |
| Municipal | | \$ 12,089,952 | \$ 99,971,547 |
| Education | | \$ 24,796,744 | \$ 250,504,329 |
| Distribution of Incremental Revenues: | | | |
| Total Incremental Revenues to Taxing Authorities: | | \$ 1,655,351 | \$ 75,131,203 |
| Municipal General Fund | | \$ 406,458 | \$ 20,546,124 |
| Education Fund | | \$ 1,248,893 | \$ 54,585,079 |
| Total Incremental Revenues to TIF District: | | \$ 35,231,345 | \$ 275,344,672 |
| Municipal | | \$ 11,683,494 | \$ 79,425,422 |
| Education | | \$ 23,547,851 | \$ 195,919,250 |

TABLE 4

ANNUAL REVENUE GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION, ALL TIFS

| YEAR | INCREMENTAL REVENUES GENERATED | | | INCREMENTAL REVENUES TO : | | INCREMENTAL REVENUES TO TIF DISTRICT | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | MUNICIPAL GENERAL FUND | EDUCATION FUND | DEBT FROM: | | |
| | MUNICIPAL | EDUCATION | TOTAL | | | MUNICIPAL | EDUCATION | TOTAL |
| 1998 | \$124,028 | \$0 | \$124,028 | \$0 | \$0 | \$124,028 | \$0 | \$124,028 |
| 1999 | \$173,873 | \$237,572 | \$411,445 | \$0 | \$0 | \$173,873 | \$237,572 | \$411,445 |
| 2000 | \$167,294 | \$369,825 | \$537,119 | \$0 | \$0 | \$167,294 | \$369,825 | \$537,119 |
| 2001 | \$167,717 | \$401,505 | \$569,222 | \$0 | \$0 | \$167,717 | \$401,505 | \$569,222 |
| 2002 | \$254,757 | \$632,233 | \$886,991 | \$0 | \$0 | \$254,757 | \$632,233 | \$886,991 |
| 2003 | \$346,098 | \$895,360 | \$1,241,458 | \$0 | \$0 | \$346,098 | \$895,360 | \$1,241,458 |
| 2004 | \$387,172 | \$1,056,096 | \$1,443,269 | \$0 | \$0 | \$387,172 | \$1,056,096 | \$1,443,269 |
| 2005 | \$498,742 | \$1,258,169 | \$1,756,911 | \$0 | \$0 | \$498,742 | \$1,258,169 | \$1,756,911 |
| 2006 | \$495,934 | \$1,121,042 | \$1,616,975 | \$0 | \$0 | \$495,934 | \$1,121,042 | \$1,616,975 |
| 2007 | \$521,977 | \$1,156,034 | \$1,678,011 | \$0 | \$0 | \$521,977 | \$1,156,034 | \$1,678,011 |
| 2008 | \$890,413 | \$1,866,242 | \$2,756,655 | \$34,423 | \$127,396 | \$855,990 | \$1,738,846 | \$2,594,836 |
| 2009 | \$950,390 | \$2,055,138 | \$3,005,528 | \$30,400 | \$129,691 | \$919,990 | \$1,925,447 | \$2,845,437 |
| 2010 | \$1,155,086 | \$2,366,293 | \$3,521,379 | \$20,481 | \$118,105 | \$1,134,605 | \$2,248,187 | \$3,382,792 |
| 2011 | \$1,245,396 | \$2,427,422 | \$3,672,818 | \$33,811 | \$123,791 | \$1,211,586 | \$2,303,630 | \$3,515,216 |
| 2012 | \$1,355,568 | \$2,635,412 | \$3,990,980 | \$56,797 | \$183,428 | \$1,298,771 | \$2,451,984 | \$3,750,755 |
| 2013 | \$1,551,739 | \$2,996,756 | \$4,548,495 | \$112,356 | \$292,930 | \$1,439,384 | \$2,703,825 | \$4,143,209 |
| 2014 | \$1,803,767 | \$3,321,644 | \$5,125,412 | \$118,190 | \$273,550 | \$1,685,577 | \$3,048,094 | \$4,733,671 |
| SUBTOTALS | \$12,089,952 | \$24,796,744 | \$36,886,696 | \$406,458 | \$1,248,893 | \$11,683,494 | \$23,547,851 | \$35,231,345 |
| 2015 | \$2,992,548 | \$6,065,839 | \$9,058,387 | \$405,788 | \$928,762 | \$2,586,760 | \$5,137,076 | \$7,723,836 |
| 2016 | \$3,355,610 | \$6,697,594 | \$10,053,204 | \$505,483 | \$1,098,809 | \$2,850,126 | \$5,598,786 | \$8,448,912 |
| 2017 | \$3,984,165 | \$8,396,684 | \$12,380,849 | \$662,622 | \$1,523,581 | \$3,321,543 | \$6,873,103 | \$10,194,646 |
| 2018 | \$4,353,417 | \$9,324,422 | \$13,677,839 | \$754,935 | \$1,755,516 | \$3,598,482 | \$7,568,907 | \$11,167,388 |
| 2019 | \$4,691,442 | \$10,181,764 | \$14,873,207 | \$839,442 | \$1,969,851 | \$3,852,001 | \$8,211,913 | \$12,063,914 |
| 2020 | \$4,161,683 | \$9,277,983 | \$13,439,665 | \$885,714 | \$2,118,843 | \$3,275,969 | \$7,159,140 | \$10,435,109 |
| 2021 | \$3,964,155 | \$9,772,773 | \$13,736,927 | \$991,039 | \$2,443,193 | \$2,973,116 | \$7,329,579 | \$10,302,695 |
| 2022 | \$4,194,641 | \$10,440,103 | \$14,634,744 | \$1,048,660 | \$2,610,026 | \$3,145,981 | \$7,830,077 | \$10,976,058 |
| 2023 | \$4,340,551 | \$10,878,256 | \$15,218,807 | \$1,085,138 | \$2,719,564 | \$3,255,413 | \$8,158,692 | \$11,414,105 |
| 2024 | \$4,612,297 | \$11,727,040 | \$16,339,337 | \$1,153,074 | \$2,931,760 | \$3,459,223 | \$8,795,280 | \$12,254,503 |
| 2025 | \$4,845,560 | \$12,432,231 | \$17,277,791 | \$1,211,390 | \$3,108,058 | \$3,634,170 | \$9,324,173 | \$12,958,343 |
| 2026 | \$5,014,668 | \$13,007,247 | \$18,021,914 | \$1,253,667 | \$3,251,812 | \$3,761,001 | \$9,755,435 | \$13,516,436 |
| 2027 | \$5,172,015 | \$13,550,837 | \$18,722,852 | \$1,293,004 | \$3,387,709 | \$3,879,011 | \$10,163,128 | \$14,042,139 |
| 2028 | \$5,336,651 | \$14,122,430 | \$19,459,081 | \$1,334,163 | \$3,530,607 | \$4,002,488 | \$10,591,822 | \$14,594,310 |
| 2029 | \$5,563,282 | \$14,929,099 | \$20,492,381 | \$1,390,820 | \$3,732,275 | \$4,172,461 | \$11,196,824 | \$15,369,286 |
| 2030 | \$5,822,534 | \$15,864,943 | \$21,687,476 | \$1,455,633 | \$3,966,236 | \$4,366,900 | \$11,898,707 | \$16,265,607 |
| 2031 | \$5,237,614 | \$13,320,327 | \$18,557,940 | \$1,309,403 | \$3,330,082 | \$3,928,210 | \$9,990,245 | \$13,918,455 |
| 2032 | \$5,415,528 | \$13,910,053 | \$19,325,580 | \$1,353,882 | \$3,477,513 | \$4,061,646 | \$10,432,539 | \$14,494,185 |
| 2033 | \$1,172,392 | \$8,190,103 | \$9,362,495 | \$293,098 | \$2,047,526 | \$879,294 | \$6,142,577 | \$7,021,871 |
| 2034 | \$1,196,016 | \$4,449,699 | \$5,645,715 | \$299,004 | \$1,112,425 | \$897,012 | \$3,337,274 | \$4,234,286 |
| 2035 | \$1,216,827 | \$4,538,693 | \$5,755,520 | \$304,207 | \$1,134,673 | \$912,620 | \$3,404,020 | \$4,316,640 |
| 2036 | \$1,238,000 | \$4,629,467 | \$5,867,467 | \$309,500 | \$1,157,367 | \$928,500 | \$3,472,100 | \$4,400,600 |
| SUBTOTALS | \$87,881,595 | \$225,707,585 | \$313,589,180 | \$20,139,667 | \$53,336,186 | \$67,741,928 | \$172,371,399 | \$240,113,327 |
| TOTALS | \$99,971,547 | \$250,504,329 | \$350,475,876 | \$20,546,124 | \$54,585,079 | \$79,425,422 | \$195,919,250 | \$275,344,672 |

Key Blue = Actual Data through June 30, 2014.

Red = Projected data for all TIFs through life of TIFs

Overview

The Burlington City Council created a Tax Increment Finance District along the central and northern end of the Burlington waterfront on January 22, 1996. The City Council authorized an expansion of the district in June 1997, extending it along the south side of Cherry Street from Battery Street to Church Street, utilizing a special TIF grandfathering provision of Act 60 (1997). That Act also allowed 100% of the incremental state and municipal property tax revenues to be dedicated to paying off the TIF District debt incurred to finance improvements within the district.

The District was created to rehabilitate the economically depressed Lake Street waterfront area. The infrastructure projects were geared toward making the waterfront and downtown area more accessible, connected, and vibrant. The city engaged in infrastructure upgrades and parking garage additions to stimulate a market for commercial retail stores and business offices, as well as increasing the housing supply.

According to city officials, infrastructure improvements totaling about \$17.2M have been made to Lake Street; Westlake, Lakeside and College Street Parking Garages; the waterfront Fishing Pier; and the Urban Reserve acquisition.

These public improvements have encouraged substantial business growth. Private “anchor projects” include Macy’s, the new Marriott Hotel and Hotel Vermont, a new office and retail building on Lake Street, and 16 residential condos and 40 residential units of affordable housing, also along Lake Street. The District now includes at least 90 businesses.

In 2012, Burlington voters approved the issuance of \$6.05M in general obligation bonds to pay for improvements to the bike path and construction of the Waterfront Access North project. This debt is expected to be incurred in spring 2014.

In late 2012, the City announced the launch of [Public Investment Action Plan](#) (PIAP) for the Wa-

terfront TIF District. Throughout 2013, the City utilized a public input process to solicit and review projects for the Waterfront that will be supported by public improvements. The proposals were narrowed down by a selection committee and a final slate was announced by the Mayor. Debt totaling \$9.6 M was approved by the voters in March 2014.

Debt Financing

Under the version of 24 V.S.A. § 1894 in statute when this TIF was created, Burlington could incur indebtedness for a period of ten years following creation of the district, with the indebtedness retired over any period authorized by the municipality’s legislative body.

Although the statute referred only to bonded debt, Burlington financed these projects from several sources other than bonding, including a federal EDA grant, state funds such as transportation grants and sales tax reallocation through the Downtown Program, a one-time developer payment, a HUD Section 108 loan, and Certificates of Participation (COP) financing. These alternative forms of financing were retroactively approved by the General Assembly in §72 of No. 190 of the acts of 2008.

A provision enacted by the General Assembly in 2011 (§16 of Act 45) extended the life of the Burlington Waterfront TIF to 2025. The provision included rules specific to this TIF District, one of which requires that starting with the 2010 Grand List, a portion of the incremental education property tax revenue be paid to the Education Fund according to a formula.

Incremental Revenues

Through June 2014, the value of the property in the District has increased by \$94M , generating about \$16.4M in incremental revenues. The District is projected to generate about \$25.3 million in increment and the City has secured \$2.3M in other funds to finance debt totaling \$26 million to date.

For further detail, see Tables 5-7 on Pages 13-14.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 5

| PROFILE | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Year Created: | 1997 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year | 1997 | | |
| Duration: | Orig. 2007; Extended by General Assembly to 2026 | | |
| Type: | Pre Act 60; Use of Ed. Prop. Tax Grandfathered by Act 60 | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | 1999 | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | 2002 | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Ed Fund; TIF/Municipal General Fund (%): | Pre 2010: 100/0; 100/0 2010 and beyond: 75/25; 100/0 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 69.4 | 7,058 | 0.98% |
| Parcels | 50 | 10,070 | 0.50% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$42,412,900 | \$1,627,443,400 | 2.61% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | At Start | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 75,582,100 | \$ 135,905,520 | \$ 60,323,420 |
| Homestead | \$ 5,989,000 | \$ 17,309,100 | \$ 11,320,100 |
| Non-Residential | \$ 69,593,100 | \$ 118,596,420 | \$ 49,003,320 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 282,634 | \$ 3,216,299 | \$ 2,933,664 |
| Municipal | \$ 74,902 | \$ 1,036,507 | \$ 961,605 |
| Education Total | \$ 207,732 | \$ 2,179,792 | \$ 1,972,060 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ - | \$ 276,236 | \$ 276,236 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 207,732 | \$ 1,903,556 | \$ 1,695,824 |
| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | Projected to End of TIF | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Incremental Revenue Generated - Total | \$ 25,352,820 | \$ 14,279,845 | \$ 16,454,087 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 6,921,918 | \$ 3,347,682 | \$ 5,292,672 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 18,430,902 | \$ 10,932,164 | \$ 11,161,414 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 2,745,815 | \$ 1,450,182 | \$ 1,496,330 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 15,685,087 | \$ 9,481,981 | \$ 9,665,085 |
| Incremental Revenue Distribution | | | |
| Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total | \$ 25,352,820 | \$ 14,279,845 | \$ 16,454,087 |
| Municipal to TIF | \$ 6,921,918 | \$ 3,347,682 | \$ 5,292,672 |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,496,330 |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF | \$ 18,430,902 | \$ 10,932,164 | \$ 9,665,085 |
| Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Increment to Education Fund - Total | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc) | \$ 1,800,705 | \$ 1,800,705 | \$ 2,300,705 |
| Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure | \$ 27,153,525 | \$ 16,080,550 | \$ 18,754,792 |

TABLE 5, cont

| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | Year Completed | Cost | Estimated Date Debt Retired |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lake Street Construction | 1999 | \$ 1,148,350 | 2018 |
| Lake Street Extension | 1999 | \$ 495,000 | 2019 |
| Urban Reserve Acquisition | 1999 | \$ 1,390,000 | 2014 |
| Lakeview Parking Garage | 1999 | \$ 5,500,000 | 2019 |
| Waterfront Fishing Pier | 2000 | \$ 407,000 | 2021 |
| Lakeview, College, Westlake Garage | 2005 | \$ 7,870,000 | 2025 |
| College Street Garage Improvements | 2012 | \$ 436,610 | 2017 |
| Subtotal of Infrastructure Improvements | | \$ 17,246,960 | |
| Related Costs and Financing | | 8,498,250 | |
| Total Infrastructure Cost | | \$ 25,745,210 | |
| Non-TIF Revenue | | \$ 2,300,705 | |
| Total Infrastructure Costs Financed with TIF Revenue | | \$ 23,444,505 | |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total Cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| 1999- HUD Sec 108 18 Years (2000-2017) | \$ 1,750,422 | | |
| 1999 - HUD Sec 108 15 Years (2000-2014) | \$ 877,757 | | |
| 1999 COPS 19 Years (2000-2018) | \$ 2,080,652 | | |
| 1999 - COPS 19 Years (2000-2018) | \$ 8,021,308 | | |
| 2000 - COPS 20 Years (2001-2021) | \$ 694,135 | | |
| 2005 - COPS 20 Years (2006-2026) | \$ 12,034,943 | | |
| 2012(FY) Lease Financing (2011-2016) | \$ 458,958 | | |
| Totals | \$ 25,918,174 | \$ 17,949,890 | \$ 7,968,284 |

TABLE 6

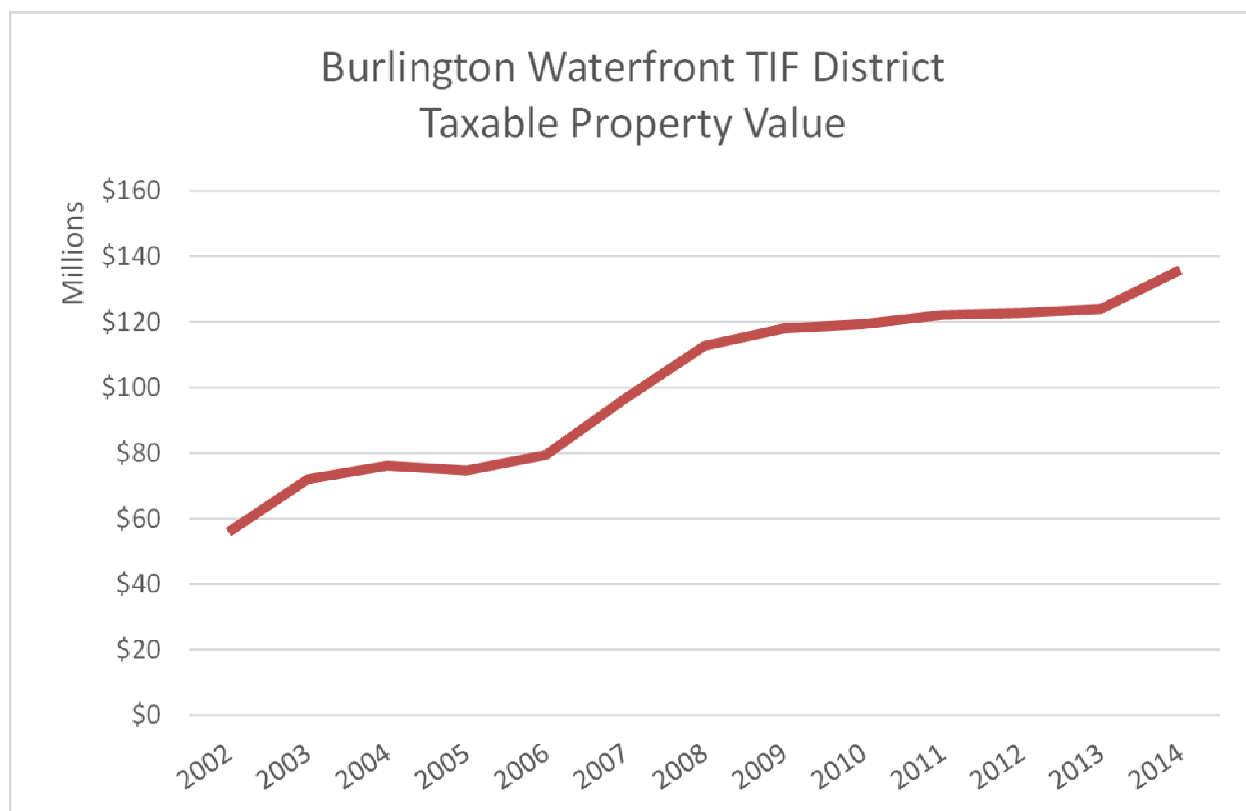
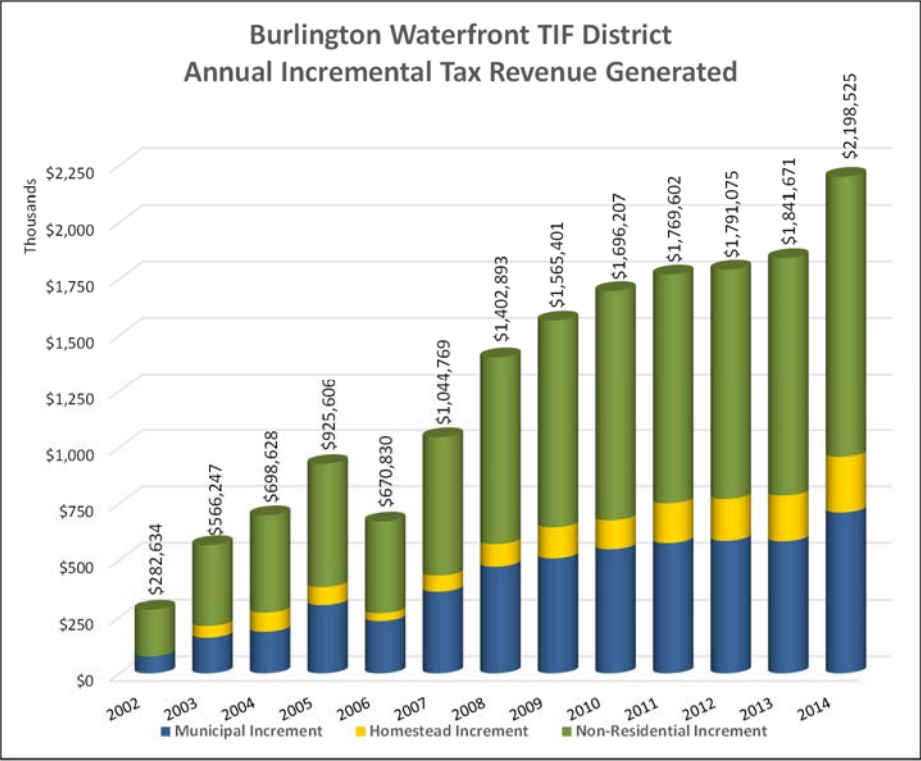


TABLE 7



MAP



Overview

The TIF District in Newport is more commonly known as the City Center Industrial Park, located on Route 5, approximately 2.0 miles from the center of the city. The industrial park was created prior to creation of the tax increment finance district, though no development could take place without substantial investment in water, sewer, and access improvements to the property. The 47-acre area of undeveloped land was owned by a developer and zoned for commercial and industrial uses. The TIF district was created at a Newport City meeting in March 1997 and was grandfathered in for utilization of the State Education Property Tax by Act 60 (1997).

The City worked with the developer in making the necessary improvements with the goal of encouraging industrial development and creating jobs. The major work involved building a waterline connecting Newport's reservoir to Derby's waterline as the elevation of the properties within the industrial park was too high to be serviced by the Newport reservoir. The sewer line was also extended to another industrial park, which is not part of the existing TIF district.

City officials cited the need to become more competitive with other towns in the region and the difficulty in encouraging development in small towns with high tax rates. Since the TIF district was created and the new infrastructure completed, three industrial buildings have been constructed and over 100 jobs have been created. Two businesses share one structure—Revision Military and Fastenal—and John Deere is located in a second building. One building is not yet occupied. Revision Military and John Deere were both new companies to Newport City following the creation of the TIF district.

Debt Financing

At the annual town meeting in 1997, the voters authorized up to \$300,000 in bond financing for the necessary improvements in the TIF district. The statute in place at the time this District was created allowed for 100% of the increment to go toward financing TIF infrastructure debt. The amount of incremental municipal and education property incremental tax revenue raised has covered the bond payments on a 25-year bond in all except the first two years of the TIF (2000 and 2001) and the year of reappraisal (2004). In those years, the shortfall was paid for out of the city's sewer and water fund.

Newport has also pursued other forms of funding, including a federal EDA grant and working with the Economic Development Council of Northern Vermont to obtain CDBG financing.

Incremental Revenues

The value of all of the property within the TIF district has increased from the \$92,500 in original taxable value in 1998 to \$2.9M, an increase of \$2.8M. This increase has generated incremental revenues of \$871,394 (\$501,720 education and \$369,674 municipal), all of which go toward TIF infrastructure financing.

The bond payments began in 2000, at approximately \$33,500 and are declining over the remaining 14-year period. Therefore, the financing appears secure for the remainder of the life of the district, with final payment of the bond expected in 2015.

For further details, see Tables 8-10 on Pages 17-18.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 8

| PROFILE | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Year Created: | 1998 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year | 1998 | | |
| Duration: | Until Debt Paid (Est. 2015) | | |
| Type: | Pre Act 60; Use of Ed. Prop. Tax Grandfathered by Act 60 | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | 1999 | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | 2001 | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Ed Fund and TIF/Municipal General Fund (%): | 100/0 100/0 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 47 | 38,400 | 0.12% |
| Parcels | 19 | 1,973 | 0.96% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$48,500 | \$172,984,300 | 0.028% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | At Start | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 92,500 | \$ 2,954,200 | \$ 2,861,700 |
| Homestead | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Non-Residential | \$ 92,500 | \$ 2,954,200 | \$ 2,861,700 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 1,118 | \$ 85,087 | \$ 83,969 |
| Municipal | \$ 521 | \$ 35,849 | \$ 35,329 |
| Education Total | \$ 597 | \$ 49,238 | \$ 48,641 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 597 | \$ 49,238 | \$ 48,641 |
| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | Projected to End of TIF | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Incremental Revenue Generated - Total | \$ 954,727 | \$ 871,037 | \$ 871,394 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 402,761 | \$ 367,500 | \$ 369,674 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 551,966 | \$ 503,536 | \$ 501,720 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 551,966 | \$ 503,536 | \$ 501,720 |
| Incremental Revenue Distribution | | | |
| Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total | \$ 954,727 | \$ 871,037 | \$ 871,394 |
| Municipal to TIF | \$ 402,761 | \$ 367,500 | \$ 369,674 |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF | \$ 551,966 | \$ 503,536 | \$ 501,720 |
| Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Increment to Education Fund - Total | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure | \$ 954,727 | \$ 871,037 | \$ 871,394 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | Year Completed | Cost | Estimated Date Debt Retired |
| Waterline Extension | 2001 | \$ 300,000 | 2015 |
| Related Costs and Financing | | \$ 109,041 | |
| Total Infrastructure Costs | | \$ 409,041 | |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total Cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| 25 Year Bond | \$ 409,041 | \$ 388,541 | \$ 20,500 |

TABLE 9

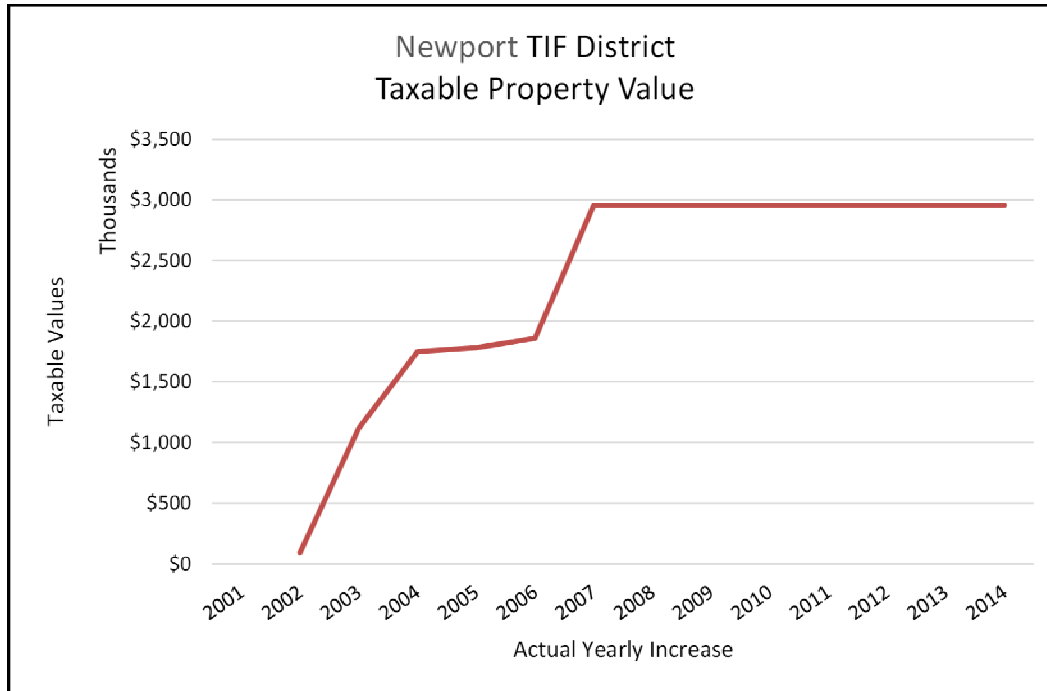
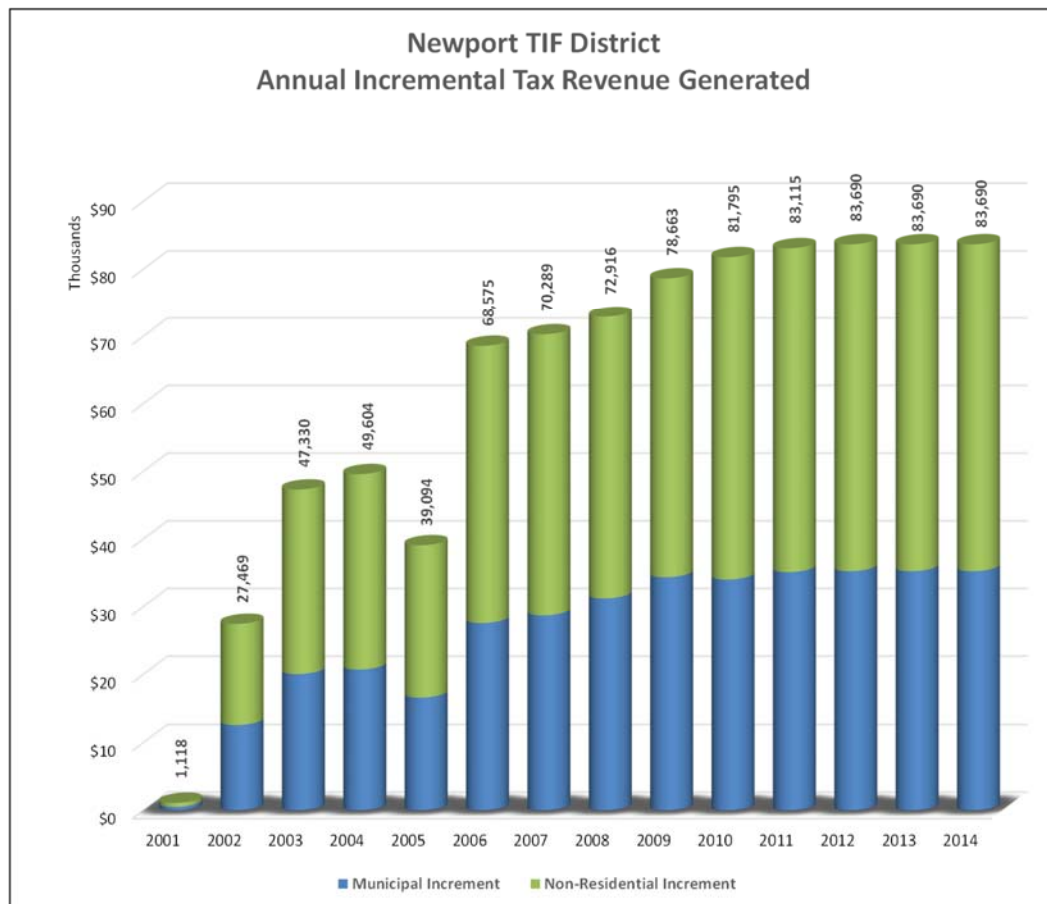
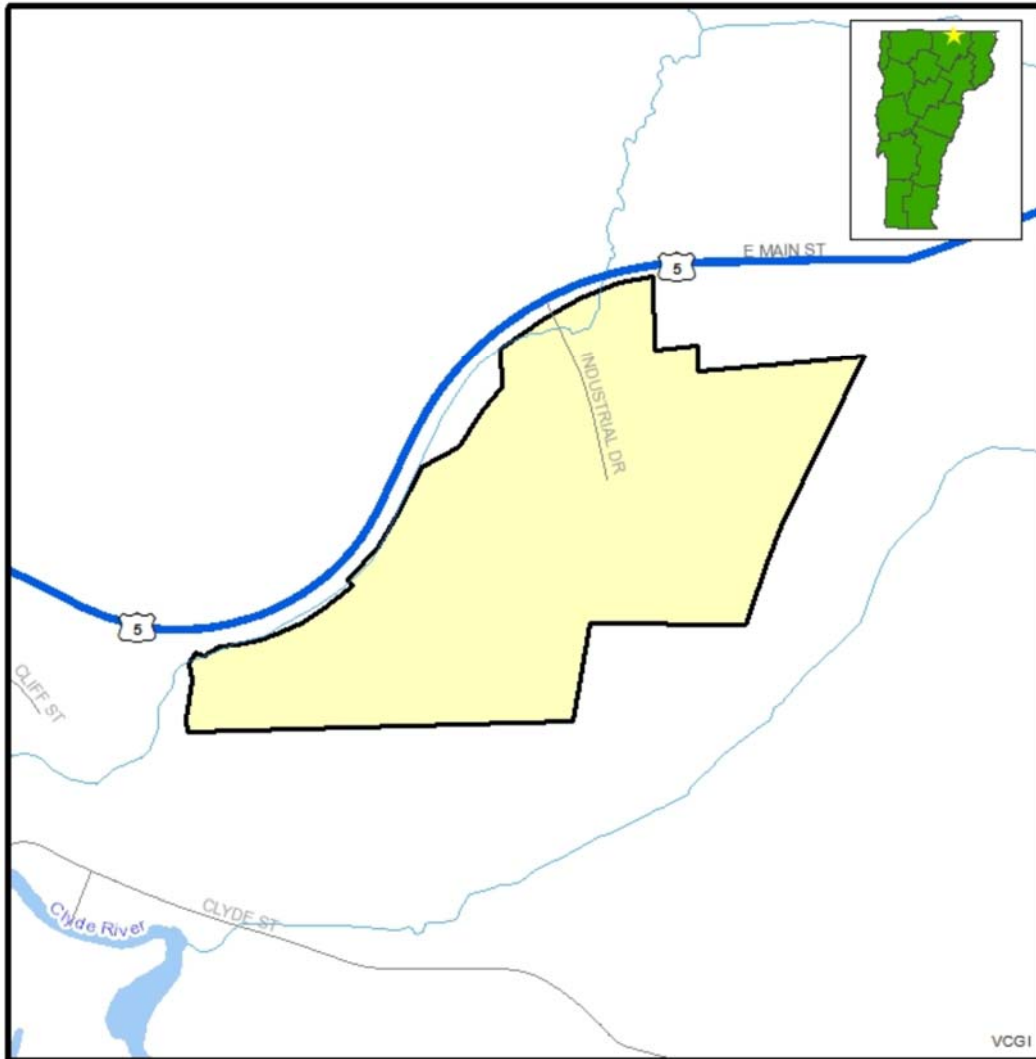


TABLE 10



MAP



Overview

Winooski had worked on a variety of redevelopment plans, and in 1999, the city began to outline a downtown revitalization plan that envisioned mixed use development in the historic downtown area, which incorporated principles of smart growth. The Winooski TIF District was authorized in special legislation, which deemed that the redevelopment and rehabilitation of the Champlain Mill area had significant public benefits and therefore should be granted the means to finance various improvements (Act 159, 2000).

Winooski voters approved the creation of the district in November 2000, but the entire project was delayed the following year by the events of 9/11, which made it difficult to find developers to partner with the project. Work did not begin in earnest until 2004, when the City began working with an out-of state developer.

In order to carry out its plans after receiving legislative authorization, the city, in partnership with Winooski Community Development Corporation, purchased some property and acquired other parcels through condemnation. Improvements were made both within the district and outside the area, including expansion of sewer and water, rebuilding roads and sidewalks, work on the electrical substation and removing all overhead wires, installing traffic control devices, and reconfiguring the Main Street/E. Allen Street intersection.

At the center of the downtown revitalization plan are several housing projects—Keen’s Crossing, The Cascades riverfront condominiums, and Spinner Place, which contains student housing for UVM and Champlain College. The repositioning of the Champlain Mill away from a retail focus to the new headquarters of digital solutions provider MyWebGrocer was intended to spur new growth, and a new building for the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation retained an important employer. In addition, a large municipal parking garage was

built, which also houses commercial and retail space. More than 100 acres of public open space are also retained. The results to-date have been modified significantly from what was originally envisioned because of the changing economic situation and the need for private developers to assist in a portion of the plan.

Debt Financing

The legislation specified the types and terms of debt, citing only bonding and the use of incremental education tax revenues for a maximum of 20 years. It also specified that 100% of municipal incremental taxes on parcels within the district be “pledged and appropriated solely for debt service on the bonds.” Another provision of Act 159 required that “5 percent of the education taxes imposed annually on the excess valuation of the residential property within the district” be paid to the Education Fund, but this was amended in 2008 to be 2% of the total value.

Winooski has incurred TIF debt totaling \$30M (principal only) and began making debt service payments in 2006, when a HUD Section 108 loan for \$24.3M was retired through refinancing. About \$21M in principal debt remains. The city also received state funds granted through the sales tax reallocation program administered by the Downtown Board, although not as much as initially anticipated.

Incremental Revenues

To date, the value of the TIF District has increased by about \$62M to \$87M, generating an increment of \$8M (\$4.8M education and \$3.2M municipal), of which all except \$96,000 has gone to finance TIF District infrastructure debt.

For further details, see Tables 11-13 on Pages 21-22.

Data Summary Table
TABLE 11

| PROFILE | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Year Created: | 2000 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year | 2000 | | |
| Duration: | 20 Years | | |
| Type: | Enacted Directly by General Assembly (Act 159 of 2000) | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | 2004 | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | 2008 | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Ed Fund and TIF/Municipal General Fund (%): | Original: | 95/5; 100/0 | |
| | Current: | 98/2; 100/0 | |
| COMPARISON TO MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 176.31 | 978.24 | 18% |
| Parcels | 58 | 1,645 | 4% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$24,822,900 | \$244,077,300 | 10% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | At Start | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 56,626,400 | \$ 87,016,720 | \$ 30,390,320 |
| Homestead | \$ 2,091,900 | \$ 16,464,400 | \$ 14,372,500 |
| Non-Residential | \$ 54,534,500 | \$ 70,552,320 | \$ 16,017,820 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 666,815 | \$ 1,738,221 | \$ 1,071,406 |
| Municipal | \$ 251,248 | \$ 865,816 | \$ 614,569 |
| Education Total | \$ 415,567 | \$ 872,405 | \$ 456,838 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 14,122 | \$ 197,136 | \$ 183,014 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 401,445 | \$ 675,269 | \$ 273,823 |
| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | Projected to End of TIF | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Incremental Revenue Generated - Total | \$ 16,917,256 | \$ 7,969,396 | \$ 8,078,345 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 6,933,986 | \$ 3,220,555 | \$ 3,257,216 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 9,983,270 | \$ 4,748,840 | \$ 4,821,129 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 1,713,450 | \$ 530,633 | \$ 585,756 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 8,269,819 | \$ 4,218,208 | \$ 4,235,373 |
| Incremental Revenue Distribution | | | |
| Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total | \$ 16,717,590 | \$ 7,874,419 | \$ 7,981,922 |
| Municipal to TIF | \$ 6,933,986 | \$ 3,220,555 | \$ 3,257,216 |
| Education Increment to TIF | \$ 9,783,604 | \$ 4,653,864 | \$ 4,724,706 |
| Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Increment to Education Fund - Total | \$ 199,665 | \$ 94,977 | \$ 96,423 |
| Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc) | \$ 24,600,000 | \$ 24,600,000 | \$ 24,600,000 |
| Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure | \$ 41,317,590 | \$ 32,474,419 | \$ 32,581,922 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | Cost | | |
| Land Acquisition | \$ 9,000,000 | | |
| Parking Garage | \$ 12,600,000 | | |
| Water, Sewer, Transportation, Sidewalks | \$ 21,700,000 | | |
| Financing and other costs | \$ 3,500,000 | | |
| Total | \$ 46,800,000 | | |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total Cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| 2006 Variable Rate Special Obligation Refunding bonds (2024) | \$ 25,900,000 | \$ 8,900,000 | \$ 17,000,000 |
| Subordinate Special Obligation Tax Increment Financing Note - Pecor | \$ 3,000,000 | \$ - | \$ 3,000,000 |
| Subordinate Special Obligation Tax Increment Financing Note - Winooski Community Development Trust | \$ 1,098,000 | \$ - | \$ 1,098,000 |
| Total | \$ 29,998,000 | \$ 8,900,000 | \$ 21,098,000 |

TABLE 12

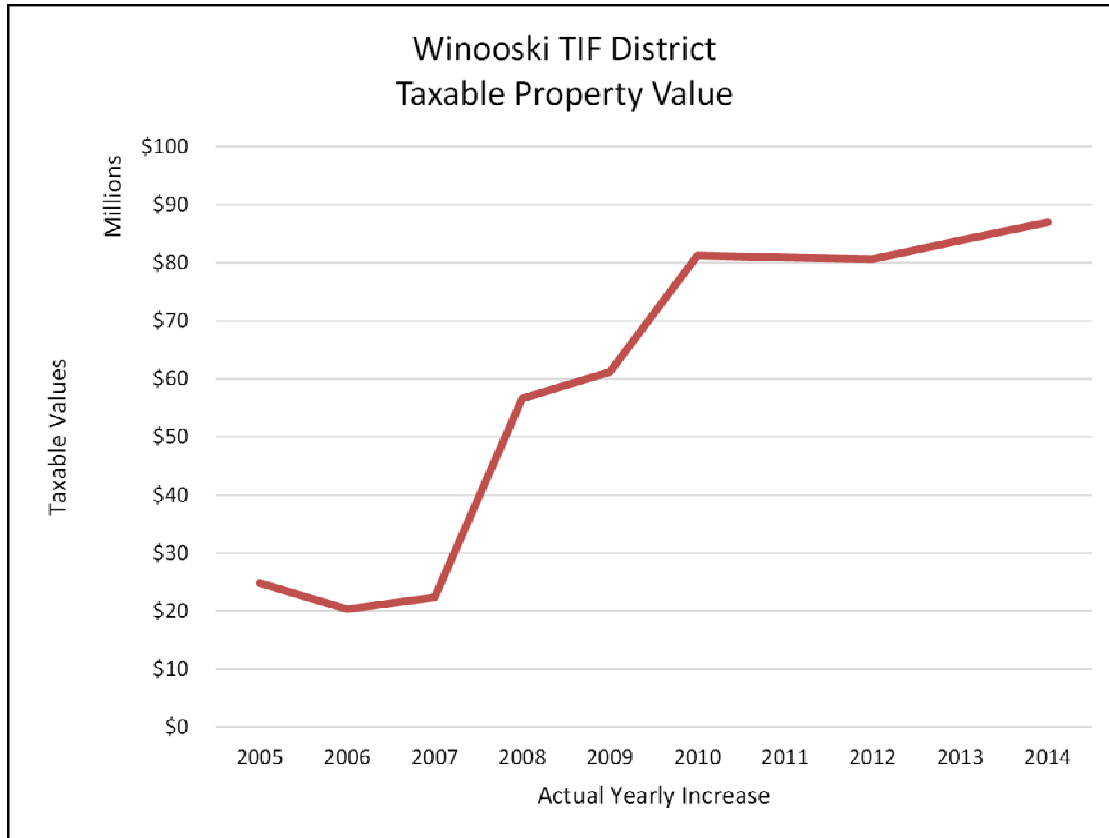
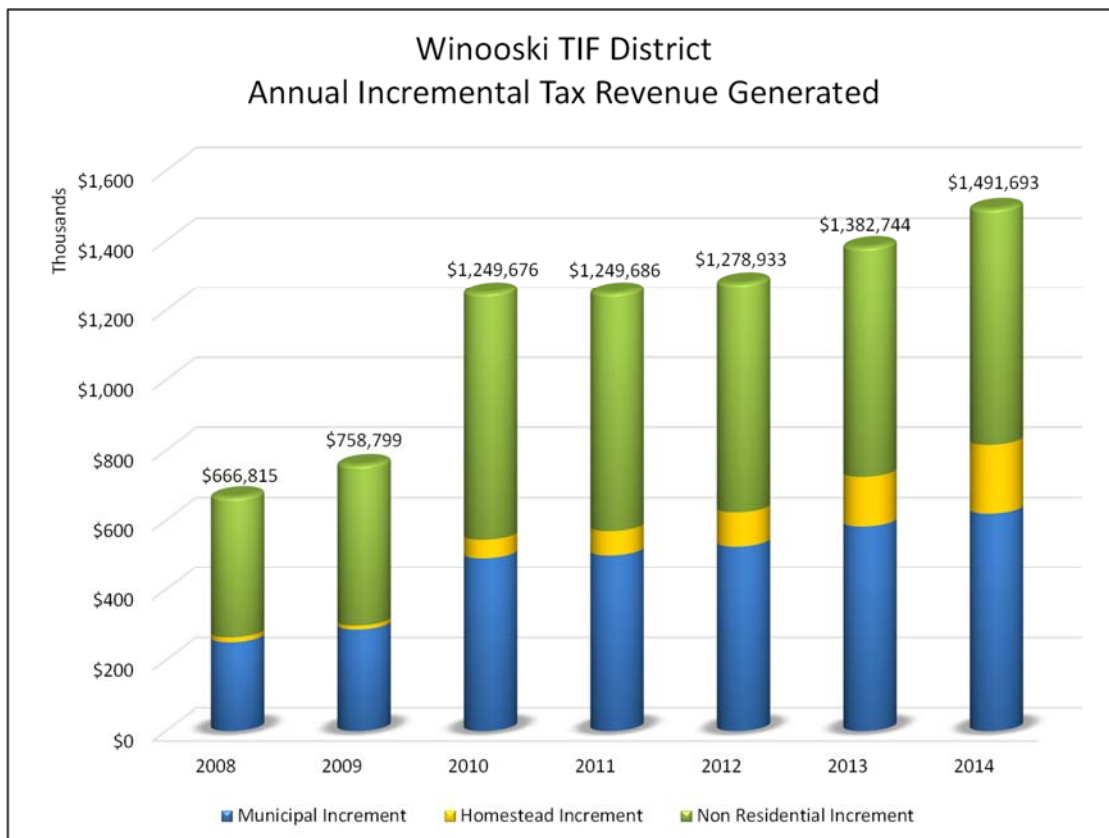
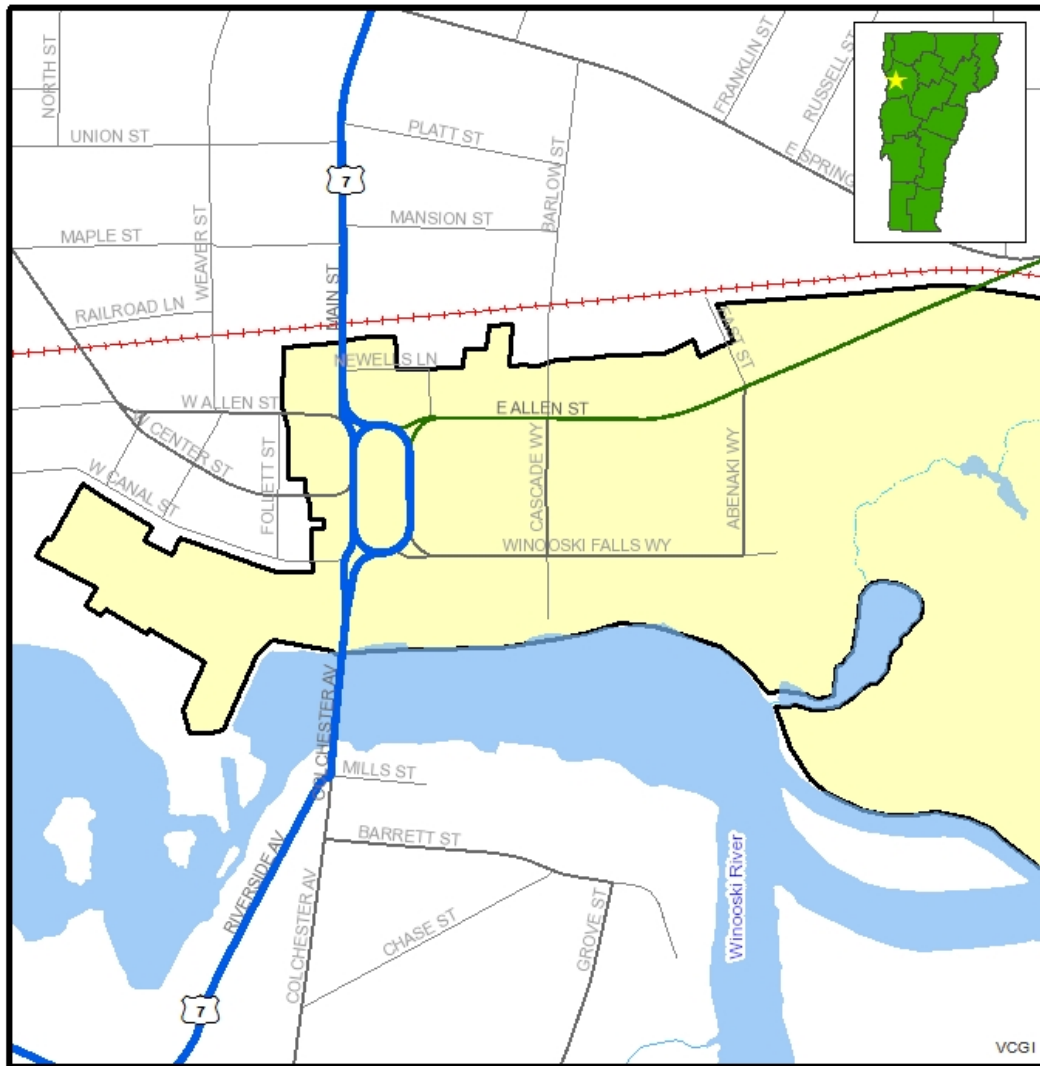


TABLE 13



MAP



Overview

The Milton North/South TIF Districts were the first and only Districts authorized by the Vermont Economic Progress Council (VEPC) as part of the Economic Advancement Tax Incentive (EATI) program (Act 71). Approved by the Milton select board in March 1998 and VEPC in November 1998, the Milton North/South TIF Districts actually represent two separate, non-contiguous areas: the Catamount TIF (South) was created around the existing Catamount Industrial Park with TIF financing intended to improve the infrastructure so that additional growth could take place within the industrial park; and the Husky TIF (North), created to encourage Husky Injection Molding Systems to develop a corporate campus at the north end of Milton. The two TIF Districts were approved through one application to VEPC. Since the creation of the Districts, the municipality has treated the Districts as one, and in 2011, the General Assembly enacted a retroactive provision that allowed Milton to treat the two Districts as a single district for purposes of accounting and reporting requirements (§15b, Act 45,, 2011).

Concurrent to the TIF District creation in November 1998, Husky Injection Molding Systems was authorized for a package of tax incentives by VEPC under the EATI program that included payroll, R&D, and capital investment tax credits. The statute in force at the time allowed Milton to retain 100% of the incremental education tax revenues to pay for improvements for a period of ten years.

The goal of the EATI program in authorizing both tax credits and TIF financing was to create a partnership between the town and businesses wishing to locate or expand and provide state incentives to both parties to foster economic development. In addition to the state incentives authorized by VEPC, in 1997 the Town of Milton authorized a 10-year tax stabilization agreement with Husky impacting only municipal property tax revenues.

Debt Financing

The original plan for these TIF Districts anticipated public infrastructure totaling \$27.3M, including \$9.5M for wastewater treatment capacity and collection expansion, \$14M in highway improvements, and \$3.8M for water system and fire safety. The town anticipated that about \$12M of the infrastructure costs would be financed with TIF revenues. The town planned to pursue state and federal grants and payments from Husky for the balance.

The town encountered a number of difficulties that delayed projects and increased costs, including demands for a wastewater plant rather than a smaller impact decentralized system, increased wastewater connection fees, and permitting delays. Total cost for the wastewater project alone grew to an estimated \$17.3M. Because of these delays and the economic downturn that caused a smaller-than-planned build-out by Husky, infrastructure projects started very late, some infrastructure projects were cancelled, and expected increments were not realized.

Nearing the end of the original TIF revenue retention period, the wastewater treatment project was completed, but had over \$15M in outstanding debt, the water connections were completed, some of the transportation projects were completed and about \$6M in debt remained. All fire and safety improvements were made with no remaining debt.

The value of the properties within the TIF Districts had increased by only \$36M compared to the \$100M increase expected.

In 2006, the legislature enacted special provisions (§2j, Act 184, 2006; amended by §68, Act 190, 2008) allowing the Milton North/South TIF Districts to be extended for an additional ten years.

Among other changes, this legislation limited the utilization of education property taxes to 75% of the incremental revenues generated to finance

improvements that serve the District and required that an equal or greater proportion of the municipal increment go to finance the TIF debt. The application was submitted on March 26, 2009, extending the ability for Milton to incur debt and retain incremental property tax revenue for the Milton North/South TIF Districts until March 31, 2019.

Incremental Revenues

To date, the value of the properties in the TIF Dis-

trict has increased by about \$33M to \$59.6M, generating an increment of \$9.5M (\$7.0M education and \$2.5M municipal), of which \$8.6M has gone to TIF District infrastructure debt. Note that a 75/25 split of incremental education property tax revenues and a requirement that a portion of municipal property tax increment go toward financing TIF District debt went into effect in 2008.

Further details, see Tables 14-16 on Pages 25-27.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 14

| PROFILE | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| Year Created By Municipality: | 1998 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year | 1998 | | |
| Duration: | Original 10 Years (1999-2009); Extended by General Assembly to 20 Years (1999-2019) | | |
| Type: | Education Property Tax Utilization Authorized by VEPC under EATI Program (32 VSA 5401(10)(E)) | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | 1999 | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | 1999 | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Ed Fund; TIF/Mun. Gen. Fund (%): | Original: 100/0; 100/0 As of 2010: 75/25; 75/25 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 1,029 | 38,976 | 2.640% |
| Parcels | 63 | 3,788 | 1.663% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$26,911,151 | \$441,647,484 | 6.093% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | At Start | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 40,623,940 | \$ 59,571,070 | \$ 18,947,130 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 386,214 | \$ 1,081,933 | \$ 695,719 |
| Municipal | \$ 132,236 | \$ 276,827 | \$ 144,590 |
| Education Total | \$ 253,978 | \$ 805,106 | \$ 551,128 |
| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | Projected to End of TIF | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Incremental Revenue Generated - Total | \$ 12,327,452 | \$ 9,359,334 | \$ 9,579,682 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 3,191,550 | \$ 2,432,697 | \$ 2,566,798 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 9,135,902 | \$ 6,926,637 | \$ 7,012,884 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 100,630 | \$ 60,910 | \$ 2,454,991 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 9,035,273 | \$ 6,865,727 | \$ 4,557,892 |
| Incremental Revenue Distribution | | | |
| Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total | \$ 9,085,757 | \$ 6,859,668 | \$ 8,628,071 |
| Municipal to TIF | \$ 1,214,562 | \$ 645,422 | \$ 2,349,139 |
| Education Increment to TIF | \$ 7,871,195 | \$ 6,214,246 | \$ 6,278,932 |
| Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund | \$ 1,976,988 | \$ 1,787,275 | \$ 217,659 |
| Education Increment to Education Fund - Total | \$ 1,264,707 | \$ 712,391 | \$ 733,952 |
| Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure | \$ 9,085,757 | \$ 6,859,668 | \$ 8,628,071 |

TABLE 14, cont.

| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | Year Completed | Cost | Estimated Date Debt Retired |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fire Truck | 2000 | \$ 193,872 | 2007 |
| Railroad Street Wastewater | 1997 | \$ 865,000 | 2010 |
| Wastewater Treatment plant Expansion | 2005 | \$ 5,666,780 | 2027 |
| Water Tank Construction | 2007 | \$ 990,240 | 2007 |
| Catamount Collection System Expansion | 2008 | \$ 1,635,000 | 2009 |
| Main St. Sewer & Stormwater Improvements | 2012 | \$ 257,957 | |
| Total | | \$ 9,608,849 | |

| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total Cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2000-GO Bond 7 Years (2001-2007) | \$ 193,872 | | |
| 1997 -RFL 20 Years (2001-2010) | \$ 865,000 | | |
| 2005 - RLF 20 Years (2008-2027) | \$ 5,666,780 | | |
| 2007- DAN paid with TIF Revenue | \$ 990,240 | | |
| | \$ 1,635,000 | | |
| | \$ 257,957 | \$ 5,860,161 | |
| Total | \$ 9,608,849 | \$ 5,860,161 | \$ 3,748,688 |

TABLE 15

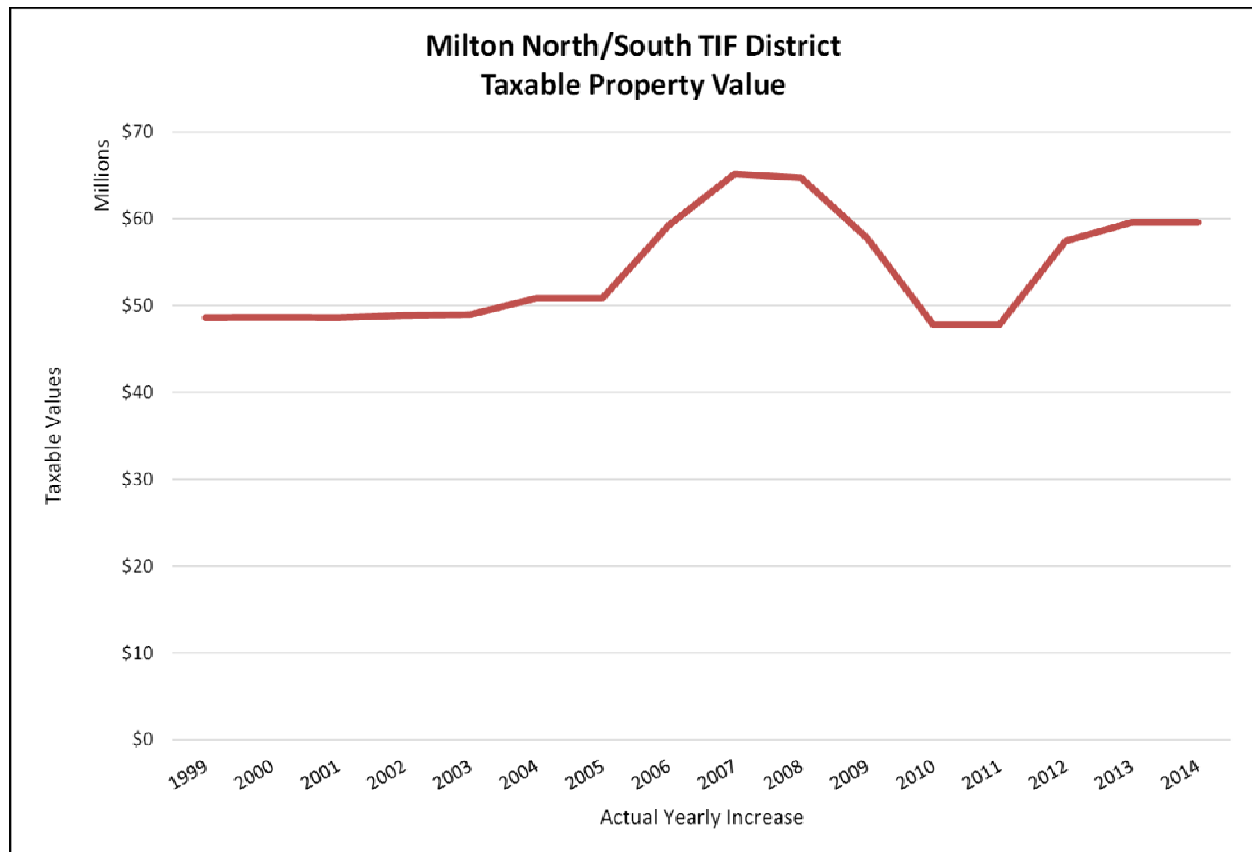
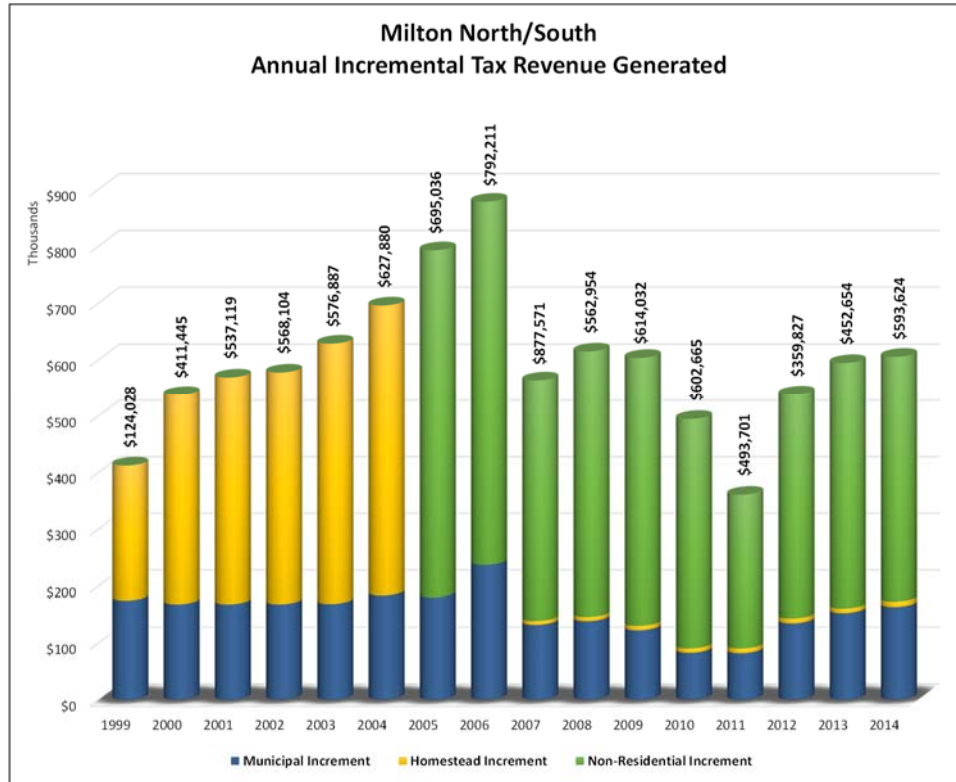
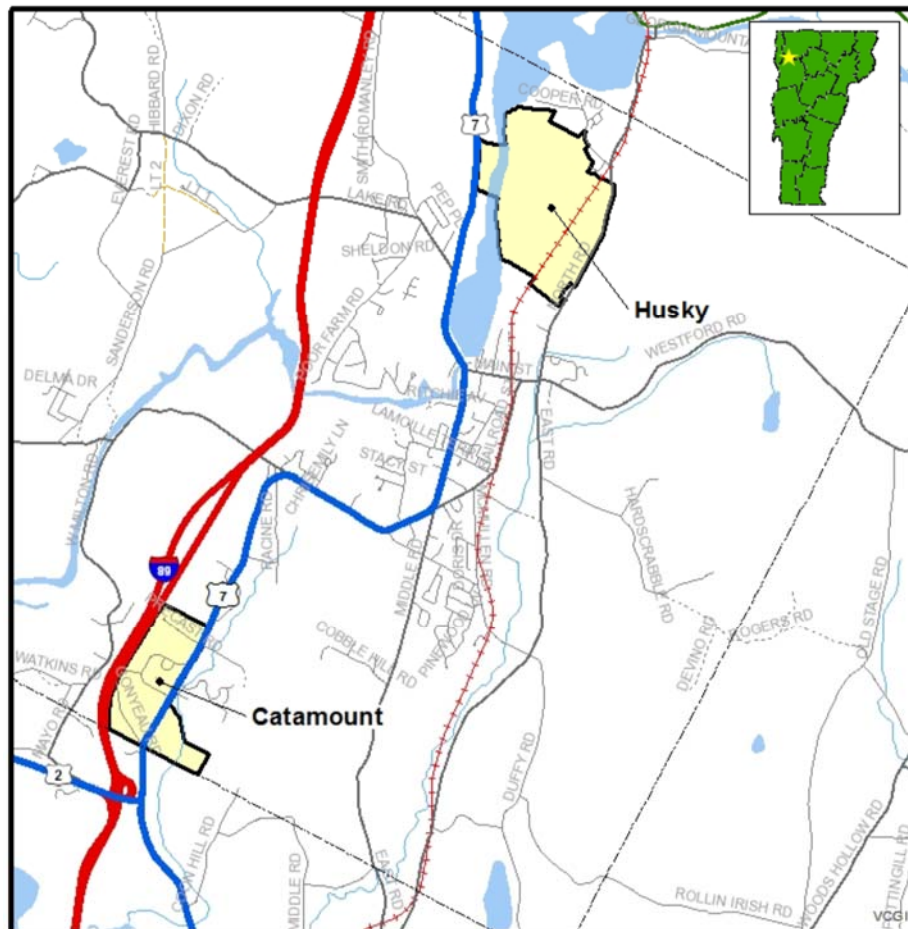


TABLE 16



MAP



Overview

In April 2008, the Town of Milton created a Tax Increment Financing District, known as the "Milton Town Core TIF District," that is essentially a corridor along Route 7 starting from the area east of the south end of Lake Arrowhead, west along Main Street, south along Route 7 through the downtown area, west along Route 7 to Interstate 89 and to include an area on the west side of Interstate 89. In December 2008, Milton submitted the first application to the Vermont Economic Progress Council pursuant to the new statutory changes for TIF District approvals enacted in 2006 (Act 184). In April 2009, VEPC gave conditional approval to the Milton Town Core TIF District Plan.

In 2009, the General Assembly enacted several amendments to the TIF District statute that applied to only the Milton Town Core TIF District (See §82 of Act 54, 2009). Under these provisions, this TIF district operates under slightly different rules than the other Districts created after 2006.

In March 2011 Milton submitted, and in April 2011 VEPC gave final approval to, the TIF District Plan, and approved a TIF Financing Plan, for the [Milton Town Core TIF District](#).

As given final approval, the District includes approximately 668 parcels (15.5% of Milton total) encompassing about 903 acres (2.3% of Milton total land acreage). The total base taxable value (OTV) of the District was \$124M. This value represents about 13% of the total municipal taxable value.

The infrastructure improvements, started in 2011, will total about \$23.7M and include: the expansion of a wastewater collection system (\$3.7M); a water system loop (\$150,000); and various transportation improvements (\$20M), including new roads, intersection improvements, street reconstruction, new

sidewalks, street lighting, and transportation improvements to enhance vehicular and pedestrian safety.

Milton expects to secure about \$4M in federal highway grants. Because VEPC set the proportionality of certain transportation projects below 100%, the town will also need to find non-TIF revenue to cover about \$808,000 in infrastructure costs. Therefore, the total infrastructure costs to be financed by TIF revenue, including the cost of financing, is estimated to be \$32.1M.

The projected real property development included all types of residential units, commercial development including an ice rink, retail storefronts, a small amount of light industrial, and some industrial development.

Debt Financing

The base value of the TIF District (OTV) was \$124M. The estimated value after the infrastructure improvements and redevelopment is \$251M, for a \$126M incremental value. Milton estimates the generation of \$45.7M in incremental property taxes during the 20 year TIF District retention period (2011-2031): \$10M in municipal property taxes, with \$2.5M (25%) going to the Milton municipal general fund and \$7.4M (75%) going to TIF debt; and \$35.8M in education property tax revenues, with \$9M (25%) going to the education fund and \$26.8M (75%) to the TIF debt. This raises an estimated total of \$34.3M in TIF revenues to retire the TIF debt.

During this period, a total of \$38.7M in education property tax revenue (from the base and 25% of the increment) will accrue to the Education Fund.

At the end of the retention period, an estimated \$1.9M in additional tax revenue will be generated each year because of the new development.

Milton expects to finance the infrastructure using

GO bonds and, for the sewer projects, State Revolving Loan Fund loans. Total debt is expected to be \$37 million, including the cost of financing. Milton estimates the receipt of about \$4.8 million in state and federal grants, leaving about \$32 million to be financed with TIF District incremental revenues.

To date, Milton has incurred \$4.5M in TIF debt. On March 2, 2011, Milton voters approved and the town obligated a bond for \$3.250M for the Village Core Sewer Expansion project and the Bombardier Water Line loop. This bond represents the first incurrence of TIF debt for Milton Town Core, which triggers Grand List Year 2011 as the beginning of the 20 year education property tax retention period, ending in 2031.

In 2012, the voters approved and the town obligated a bond for \$1.195M to further pay for the Village Core Sewer project and the study for the Route 7/Middle Road/Railroad Street project.

Incremental Revenues

To date, the TIF District has generated incremental revenues totaling \$1.1M (\$866,108 education and \$307,279 municipal), of which \$880,041 has gone into the TIF District retention account to finance infrastructure debt.

Tables 17-19 (Pages 29-31) includes detailed data for the Milton Town Core TIF District based on the approved TIF District Plan and TIF District Finance Plan.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 17

| PROFILE | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Date Created By Municipality: | September 15, 2008 | | |
| Effective TIF District Creation Date: | April 1, 2008 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year: | 2009 | | |
| Duration: | Until All Debt Retired | | |
| Type: | VEPC under TIF Authority 32 VSA 5404a(h) | | |
| Date TIF District Plan Approved by VEPC: | April 30, 2009 | | |
| Date TIF Financing Plan Approved by VEPC: | May 25, 2011 | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | March 2011 | | |
| First Year Incremental Revenue Retained: | 2011 | | |
| 20 Year Increment Retention Period: | 2011-2031 | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Ed Fund and TIF/Municipal General Fund (%): | Ed Fund: 75/25 Municipal: 75/25 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 903 | 38,976 | 2% |
| Parcels | 668 | 4,308 | 16% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$124,186,560 | \$ 950,893,000 | 13% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | Pre-TIF | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 124,186,560 | \$ 250,622,150 | \$ 126,435,590 |
| Homestead | \$ 56,680,280 | \$ 118,616,367 | \$ 61,936,087 |
| Non-Residential | \$ 67,506,280 | \$ 132,005,783 | \$ 64,499,503 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 1,972,951 | \$ 3,969,294 | \$ 1,996,343 |
| Municipal | \$ 482,962 | \$ 977,176 | \$ 494,214 |
| Education - Total | \$ 1,489,989 | \$ 2,992,118 | \$ 1,502,128 |
| Education- Homestead | \$ 571,904 | \$ 1,196,839 | \$ 624,935 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 918,085 | \$ 1,795,279 | \$ 877,193 |

TABLE 17, cont.

| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Incremental Revenue Generated - Total</u> | \$ 45,788,340 | \$ 2,156,843 | \$ 1,173,387 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 9,914,406 | \$ 537,308 | \$ 307,279 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 35,873,934 | \$ 1,619,535 | \$ 866,108 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 15,357,728 | \$ 626,173 | \$ 361,357 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 20,516,206 | \$ 993,362 | \$ 504,751 |
| <u>Incremental Revenue Distribution</u> | | | |
| <u>Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total</u> | \$ 34,341,255 | \$ 1,617,632 | \$ 880,041 |
| Municipal to TIF (75%) | \$ 7,435,805 | \$ 402,981 | \$ 230,460 |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 11,518,296 | \$ 469,630 | \$ 271,018 |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 15,387,155 | \$ 745,022 | \$ 378,563 |
| <u>Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund (25%)</u> | \$ 2,478,602 | \$ 134,327 | \$ 76,820 |
| <u>Education Increment to Education Fund (25%) - Total</u> | \$ 8,968,484 | \$ 404,884 | \$ 216,527 |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 3,839,432 | \$ 156,543 | \$ 90,339 |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 5,129,052 | \$ 248,341 | \$ 126,188 |
| <u>Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc)</u> | \$ 4,847,900 | \$ 3,045,600 | \$ - |
| <u>Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure</u> | \$ 39,189,155 | \$ 4,663,232 | \$ 880,041 |
| <u>Total Revenue to Education Fund During TIF Life</u> | \$ 38,768,272 | \$ 7,854,831 | \$ 7,666,474 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Sewer/Wastewater | \$ 3,690,000 | \$ 3,690,000 | \$ 3,211,836 |
| Water | \$ 150,000 | \$ 150,000 | \$ 107,924 |
| Transportation | \$ 19,927,000 | \$ 9,730,000 | \$ 40,491 |
| Intersections | \$ 5,050,000 | \$ 5,050,000 | \$ 40,491 |
| Road Reconstruction | \$ 3,330,000 | \$ 3,330,000 | \$ - |
| New Roads | \$ 5,493,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Sidewalks | \$ 1,934,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Lighting | \$ 2,770,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Multimodal | \$ 1,350,000 | \$ 1,350,000 | \$ - |
| <u>Subtotal of Infrastructure Improvements</u> | \$ 23,767,000 | \$ 13,570,000 | \$ 3,360,251 |
| <u>Cost of Financing</u> | \$ 13,191,742 | \$ 791,707 | \$ 4,442 |
| <u>Total Infrastructure Cost</u> | \$ 36,958,742 | \$ 14,361,707 | \$ 3,355,809 |
| Non-TIF Revenue | \$ 4,847,900 | \$ 3,045,600 | \$ - |
| <u>Total Infrastructure Costs Financed With TIF Revenue</u> | \$ 32,110,842 | \$ 11,316,107 | \$ 3,355,809 |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| General Obligation Bond 2011 | \$ 3,250,000 | \$ - | |
| General Obligation Bond 2012 | \$ 1,195,000 | \$ 1,274 | |
| Short Term Debt | \$ 85,168 | \$ 3,168 | |
| | \$ 4,530,168 | \$ 4,442 | \$ 4,525,726 |

TABLE 18

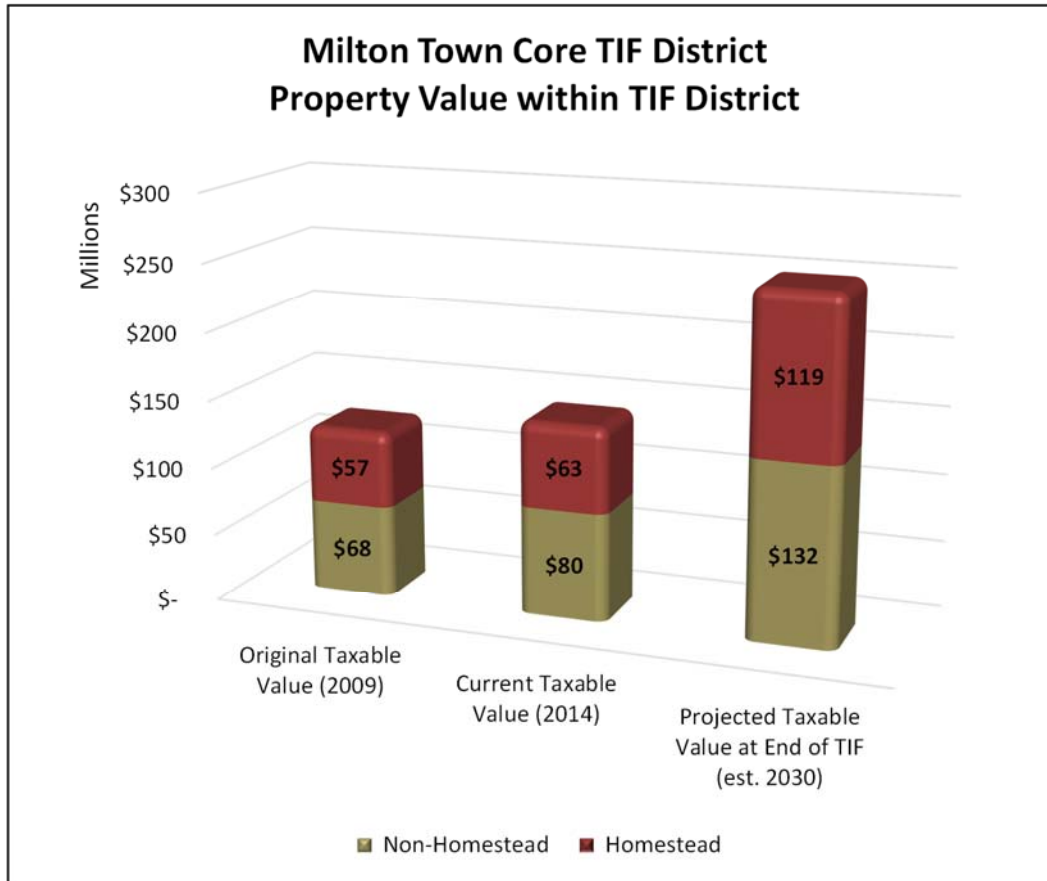
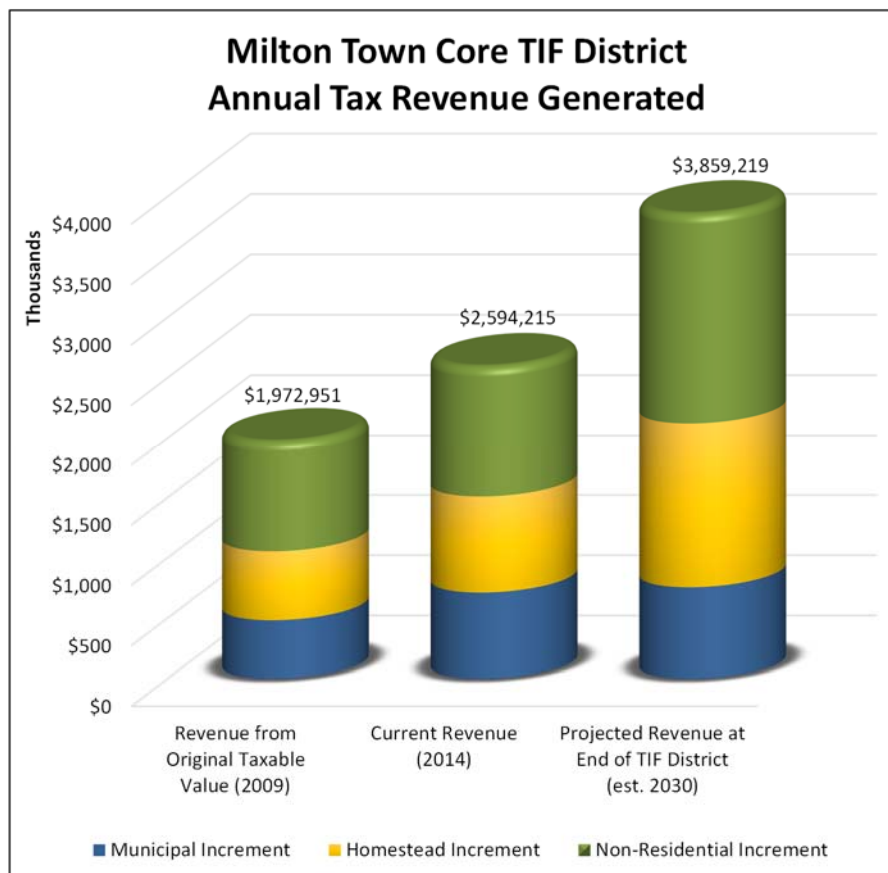
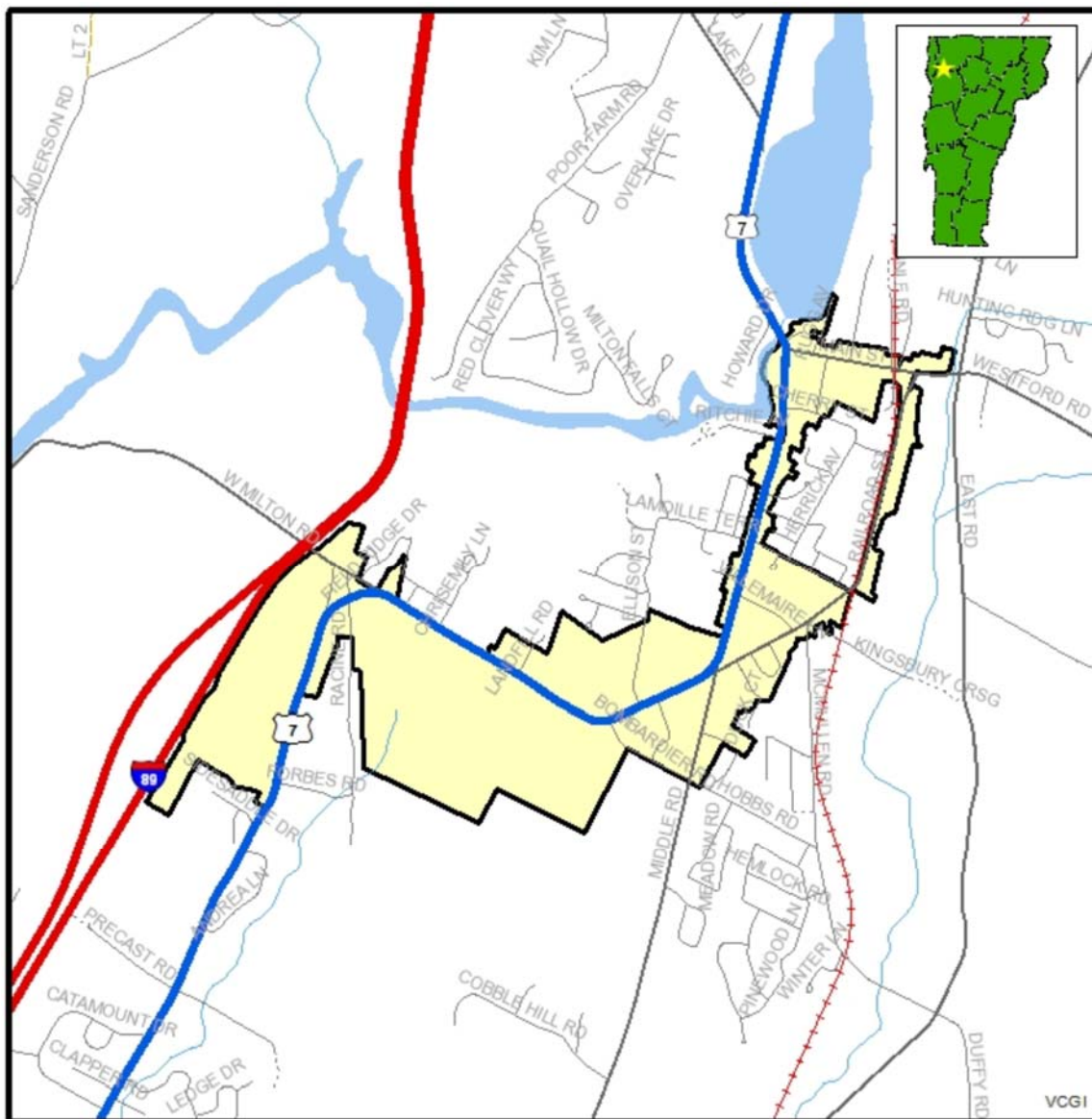


TABLE 19



MAP



Overview

On February 7, 2011, the City of Burlington created a Tax Increment Financing District that roughly corresponds to, and is completely within, the boundaries of a Designated Downtown that was approved by the State of Vermont in 1998 and renewed in 2007. The Burlington Downtown TIF District forms a rough U-shape around Cherry Street. It runs east along Pearl Street from Battery Street to North Winooski Avenue, then South from Pearl Street to King Street, and then West along King and Main Street to Battery Street again.

The TIF District is approximately 63 acres (0.9% of Burlington total), includes 245 parcels (2.27% of total Burlington parcels), and represents \$309,672,300 in total appraised value (2011), of which 204 parcels with a value of \$170,781,400 are taxable (about 5% of total Burlington taxable value).

On March 4, 2011 Burlington submitted and on June 23, 2011, VEPC approved a TIF District Plan and conditionally-approved a TIF Financing Plan for the [Burlington Downtown TIF District](#).

Depending on the timing of the expected private sector developments, the potential public infrastructure improvements that would serve the TIF District could include:

- **Structured Parking:** Development, expansion, or renovation of structured parking facilities for projects that will provide public parking spaces for the Downtown TIF district.
- **Utility Upgrades and Renovations:** Upgrades, renovations and relocations, including, but not limited to, sewer, water, and storm water management facilities.
- **Street Side Streets Project:** Transportation, traffic, pedestrian, bicycle and transit capacity improvements.
- **Streetscape Improvements:** Development of functional streetscapes and public spaces for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Total infrastructure costs are estimated at \$33.4M. Total debt is estimated at \$47M, including financing and related costs.

The specific real property developments that are anticipated to occur within five years, and for which public investment is expected to be appropriate, are:

- Stratos Project: Condominium Housing on St Paul Street.
- #s 30-42 King Street: Burlington Housing Authority, 16 Units Affordable Housing.
- Redstone - TD Bank Block redevelopment: Hotel and compatible use in Armory Building with two decks of parking.
- #s 151-157 South Champlain Street - Burlington Housing Authority, 12 Units of Affordable Housing.
- Browns Court: 40+ Units Affordable Housing.
- Memorial Auditorium Block redevelopment ("Superblock"): Residential and commercial space/Parking structure.
- Hood Plant block redevelopment: Relocate sewer line and add parking.
- South Champlain St./Maple Street: Residential and parking development.
- Periwinkles site redevelopment : commercial/residential.
- VFW site redevelopment: commercial/residential

These projects, which are in varying stages of permitting, development, and conceptual design, address the core purposes of Burlington's TIF District Plan, and are consistent with and further the goals of City and regional plans. In addition to these anticipated projects there may be other projects yet to be identified that may also be appropriate for public financial participation.

Debt Financing

The base value of the properties in the TIF District is \$170M. The estimated assessed value after the infrastructure improvements and development is \$252M, for an \$82M incremental value. Burlington estimates the generation of \$62M in incremental property taxes during the 20-year retention period.

The applicant proposed and VEPC approved a 75%/25% share of the incremental revenues. This split will allow \$11.8M of the increment to accrue to the Education Fund and \$3.6M of the increment to go to the municipal general fund. A total of \$46.5M would go to finance the TIF District debt (\$35.4M from incremental education revenues and \$11.1M from incremental municipal revenues).

During the TIF retention period, a total of \$64M in

education property tax revenue (from the base and 25% of the increment) will accrue to the Education Fund. At the end of the retention period, an estimated \$1.7M in additional tax revenue will be generated each year because of the new development.

Incremental Revenues

Under the statute in effect for this TIF District, the city will retain incremental property tax revenues for 20 years beginning with the year in which the first TIF infrastructure debt is incurred. The City anticipates a vote to incur first debt in 2015.

Tables 20-22 (Pages 34-36) contains detail on the Burlington Downtown TIF District based on the approved TIF District Plan and TIF District Financing Plan.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 20

| PROFILE | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Date Created By Municipality: | February 7, 2011 | | |
| Effective TIF District Creation Date: | April 1, 2011 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year: | 2011 | | |
| Duration: | Until All Debt Retired | | |
| Type: | VEPC under TIF Authority 32 VSA 5404a(h) | | |
| Date TIF District Plan Approved by VEPC: | June 23, 2011 | | |
| Date TIF Financing Plan Approved by VEPC: | June 23, 2011 | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | No Debt Yet Incurred | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | No Increment Retained Until Debt Incurred | | |
| 20 Year Increment Retention Period | Not Yet Determined | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Ed Fund; TIF/Municipal General Fund (%): | Education Fund: 75/25; Municipal General Fund: 75/25 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | | TIF | Municipality |
| Acres | 63 | 6,874 | 0.92% |
| Parcels | 245 | 10,785 | 2.27% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$170,006,600 | \$3,393,140,000 | 5.01% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | | Pre-TIF | Projected Post-TIF |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 170,006,600 | \$ 217,259,876 | \$ 47,253,276 |
| Homestead | \$ 4,258,000 | \$ 38,916,677 | \$ 34,658,677 |
| Non-Residential | \$ 165,748,600 | \$ 178,343,199 | \$ 12,594,599 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 3,829,506 | \$ 9,137,121 | \$ 5,307,615 |
| Municipal | \$ 1,224,048 | \$ 2,260,184 | \$ 1,036,136 |
| Education Total | \$ 2,605,459 | \$ 6,876,937 | \$ 4,271,478 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 54,588 | \$ 3,219,273 | \$ 3,164,685 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 2,550,871 | \$ 3,657,664 | \$ 1,106,793 |

TABLE 20, cont.

| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Incremental Revenue Generated - Total | \$ 61,977,734 | \$ 970,776 | \$ 149,133 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 14,724,458 | \$ 330,708 | \$ 47,214 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 47,253,276 | \$ 640,068 | \$ 101,919 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 34,658,677 | \$ 605,316 | \$ (18,632) |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 12,594,599 | \$ 34,751 | \$ 120,551 |
| Incremental Revenue Distribution | | | |
| Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total | \$ 46,483,300 | \$ 728,082 | \$ - |
| Municipal to TIF (75%) | \$ 11,043,343 | \$ 248,031 | \$ - |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 25,994,008 | \$ 453,987 | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 9,445,949 | \$ 26,064 | \$ - |
| Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund (25%) | \$ 3,681,114 | \$ 82,677 | \$ 47,214 |
| Education Increment to Education Fund (25%) - Total | \$ 11,813,319 | \$ 160,017 | \$ 101,919 |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 8,664,669 | \$ 151,329 | \$ (18,632) |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 3,148,650 | \$ 8,688 | \$ 120,551 |
| Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc) | \$ 12,400,000 | \$ 7,600,000 | \$ - |
| Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure | \$ 58,883,300 | \$ 8,328,082 | \$ - |
| Total Revenue to Education Fund During TIF Life | \$ 11,813,319 | \$ 160,017 | \$ 101,919 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Structured Parking | \$ 18,800,000 | \$ 9,200,000 | \$ - |
| Streetscapes | \$ 1,850,000 | \$ 870,000 | \$ - |
| Utilities | \$ 1,875,000 | \$ 775,000 | \$ - |
| Hood Plant Sewer Line | \$ 250,000 | \$ 440,000 | \$ - |
| Stormwater | \$ 1,425,000 | \$ 7,150,000 | \$ - |
| Transportation/Transit | \$ 2,037,500 | \$ 19,067,500 | \$ - |
| Church Street Side Street Project | \$ 7,150,000 | \$ 632,500 | \$ - |
| Subtotal of Infrastructure Improvements | \$ 33,387,500 | \$ 38,135,000 | \$ - |
| Related Costs and Financing | \$ 13,426,889 | \$ 8,002,487 | \$ - |
| Total Infrastructure Cost | \$ 46,814,389 | \$ 46,137,487 | \$ - |
| Non-TIF Revenue | \$ 12,400,000 | \$ 7,600,000 | \$ - |
| Total Infrastructure Costs Financed with TIF Revenue | \$ 34,414,389 | \$ 38,537,487 | \$ - |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total Cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| | | | |

TABLE 21

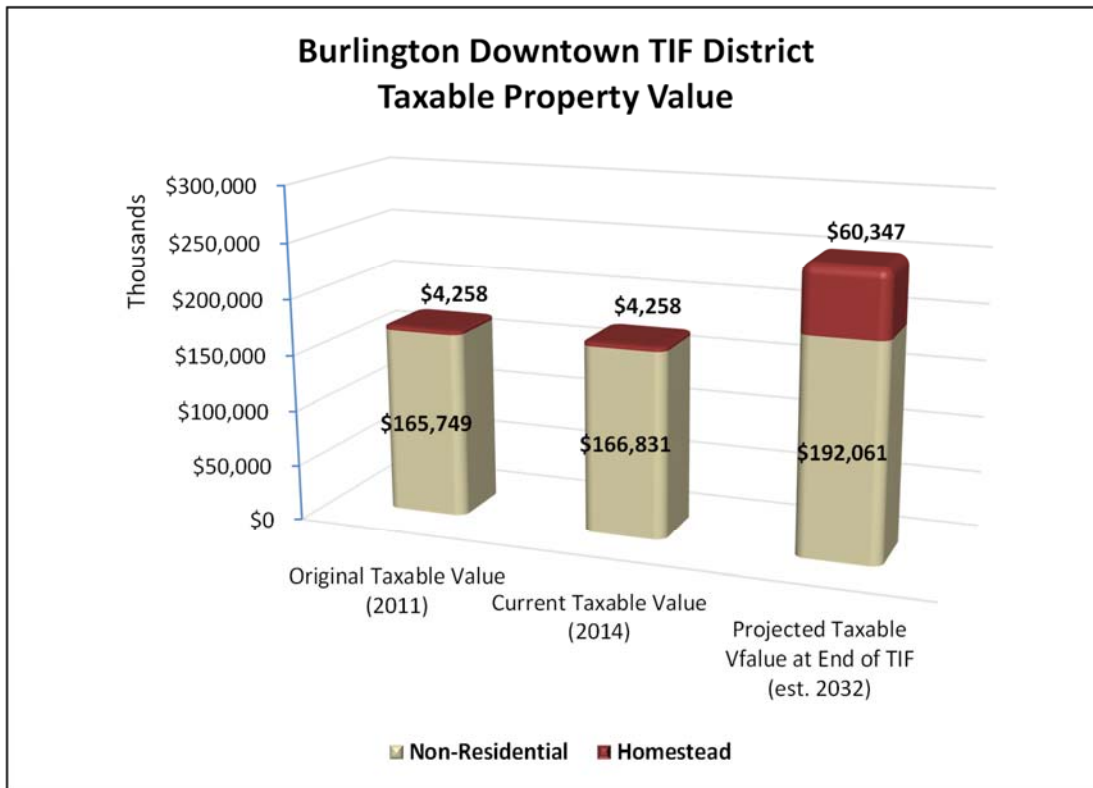
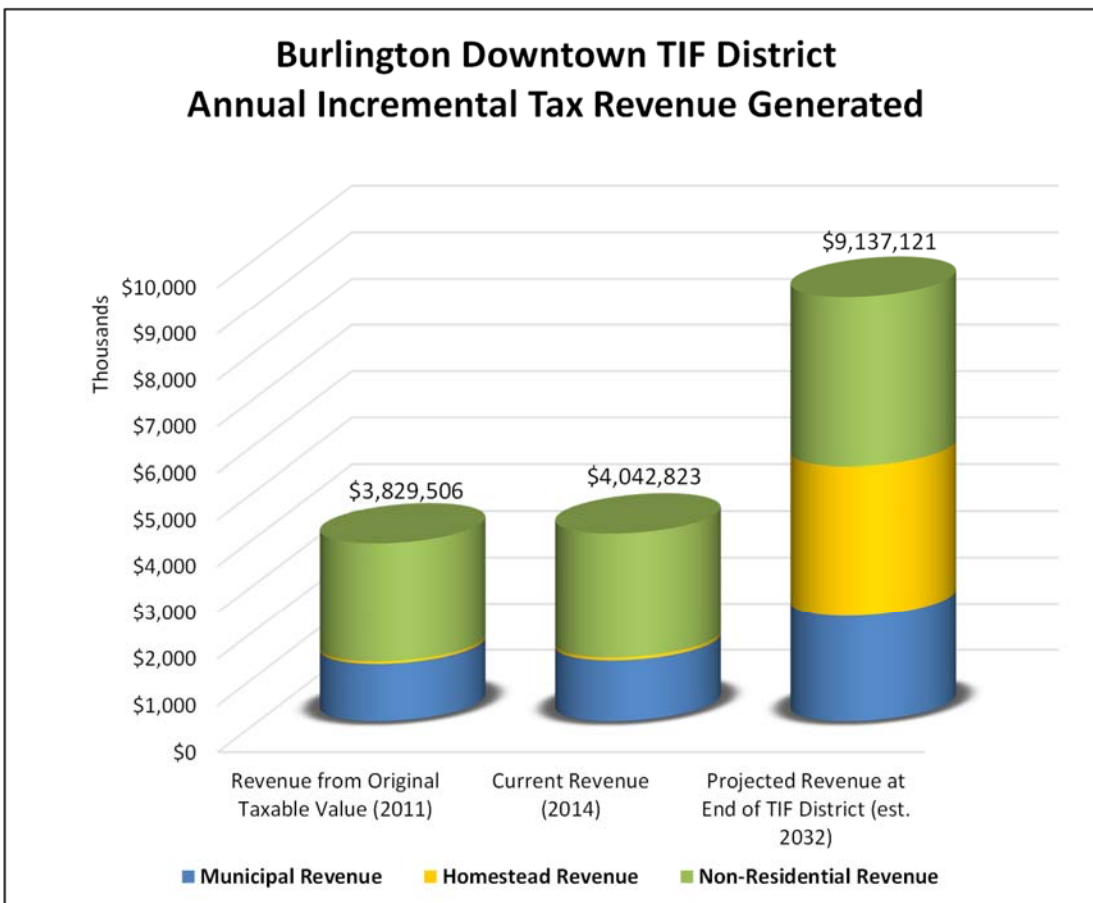
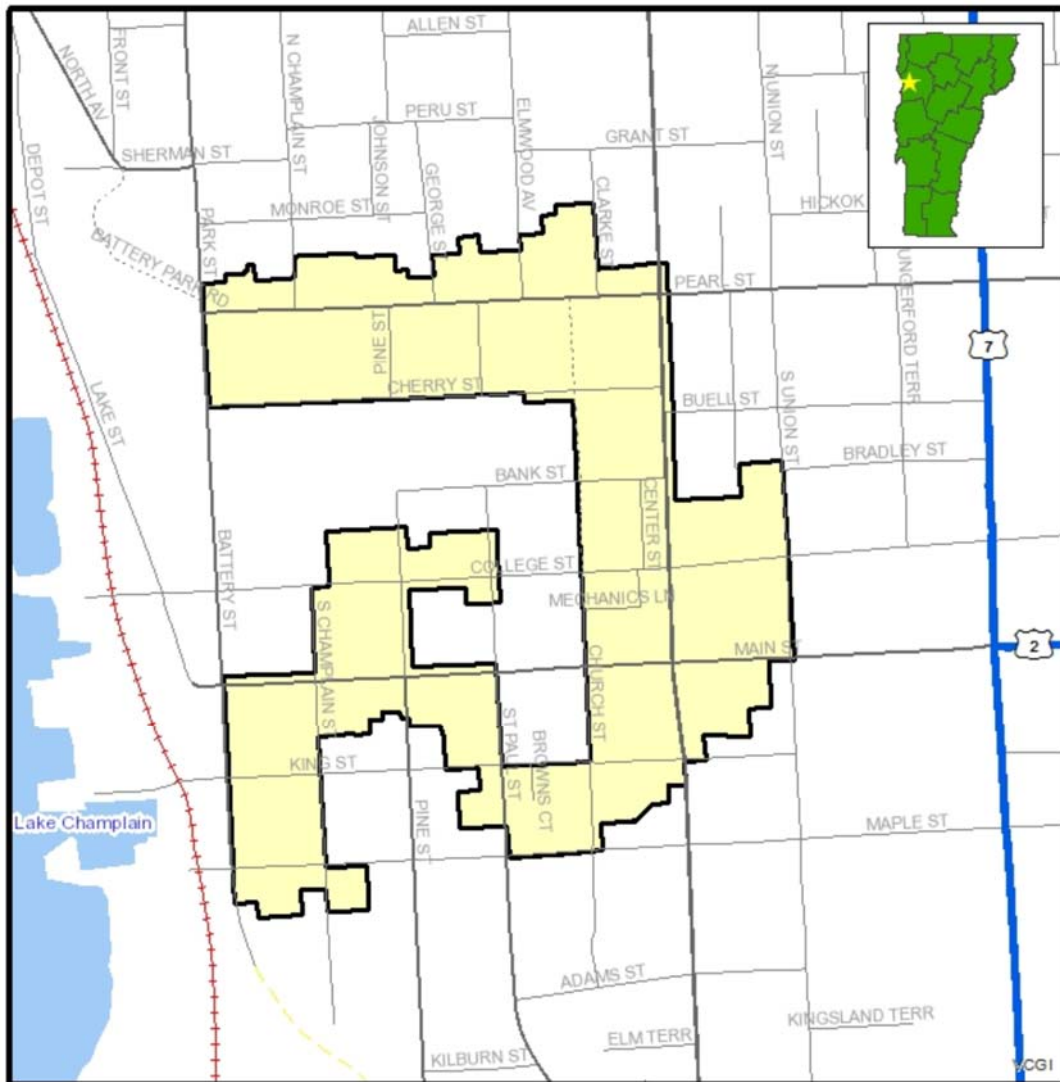


TABLE 22



MAP



Overview

On April 5, 2012, the Town of Hartford created a Tax Increment Financing District that is fully within the boundaries of a Growth Center that was designated by the State of Vermont on April 29, 2010.

The TIF District also includes a Designated Downtown for the Village of White River Junction that was designated in 2006. The TIF District is located in the village of White River Junction and encompasses the areas that are planned for development and/or redevelopment along South Main Street, North Main Street, Bridge Street, and across the White River along Route 4 and on Prospect and Pine Streets. It includes most of the White River Junction downtown and includes all of the area within the White River Junction Designated Downtown. Also within the Designated Downtown is a National Register Historic District. The Growth Center is a much larger area, but the TIF District is completely within its boundaries.

The TIF District is approximately 114 acres (0.4% of Hartford's total land area), includes 96 taxable parcels (1.7% of all Hartford parcels), and represents \$31.6M in taxable property value (2.3% of total taxable value).

On June 13, 2011, Hartford submitted and on December 8, 2011, VEPC approved a TIF District Plan and conditionally-approved a TIF Financing Plan for the [White River Junction Downtown TIF District, Hartford](#).

The planned public infrastructure improvements that would serve the TIF District include:

- **Utility and Infrastructure Improvements:** Significant upgrades to sewer, water, storm water and communication systems to be done in conjunction with street and sidewalk reconstruction.
- **Sidewalk and Streetscape Improvements:** Upgrades to sidewalk and streetscape in conjunction with street and utility reconstruction and upgrades, supporting a walkable, high-density

downtown environment. This includes enhancements to street trees and furniture, signage, and plantings on reconstructed streets and parking areas in the downtown.

- **Parking and Roadway Improvements:** Reconstruction and expansion of an existing public parking lot into a 180 space parking deck on the Miller Auto/Legion site to provide parking capacity to serve higher densities in the downtown.

Total infrastructure costs are estimated to be \$13M. Total debt is estimated at \$18M, including financing and related costs.

Through Hartford's partnerships with landowners and developers, eight real property development/redevelopment initiatives have been outlined that are projected to be accomplished within the TIF period:

- **Prospect Place:** Redevelopment of deteriorated industrial sites into mixed-use buildings with retail at street level, office on the second and third floors, and condo residential on fourth floor. Built in three phases, this project will include demolishing existing structures, cleaning-up of a documented brownfield site, correcting storm water run-off into adjacent Connecticut River and reducing impact on the river's riparian buffer, new public park and walkway along the river, relocation and extension of town road, and expansion, upgrading, and undergrounding utilities.
- **Northern Stage & Currier Street:** A new theater main stage with 320 seat capacity, educational theater, lobby with café/bar, theater classrooms, rehearsal halls and administration offices on site formerly referred to as Miller Auto (all nonprofit). Potential for additional general commercial space and residential space.

- **Northern Hospitality Limited Partnership & Gates-Briggs Partnership:** Complete redevelopment of existing hotel, theater, and mixed-use, three-story building that encompasses one complete city block on two adjoining properties. Includes retail/commercial, townhouse-style condos, performing arts center, and loft-style condos. Phase 2 redevelopment of hotel site with retail at street level, hotel on second and third floors, and residential condos on the upper floors.
- **Main Street Renaissance:** Redevelopment of former car dealership parking area into four-story, mixed-use building with retail at street level and residential on upper levels (Phase 1); 40 surface parking spaces and office space over parking (Phase 2).
- **Gates East & South Main Streets Redevelopment:** Consolidation and redevelopment of multiple parcels on Gates Street Extension and South Main Street with mixed-use residential and commercial development.
- **Pine Street Redevelopment:** Consolidation and redevelopment of parcels along Maple and Pine Streets in three phases with retail and other mixed-use development, including expanded supermarket to serve the downtown.
- **Listen Development & Maple Street:** Extension of Prospect Street mixed-use development across the street along Maple Street and the Connecticut River, continuing the riverwalk park and incorporating residential and commercial uses.
- **Bridge & North Main Streets Gateway:** Renovation of existing retail and redevelopment of vacant site (former commercial/residential development destroyed in fire) into new commercial and residential. Phase 2 will renovate existing commercial and residential and add new residential in multiple mixed use buildings.

Debt Financing

The base value of the properties in the TIF District is \$31.8M. The estimated assessed value after the infrastructure improvements and development is \$94.2M, for a \$62.5M incremental value. Hartford estimates the generation of \$30.4M in incremental property taxes during the 20-year retention period.

The applicant proposed and VEPC approved a 75%/25% share of the incremental revenues. This split will allow \$4.9M of the increment to accrue to the Education Fund and \$2.6M of the increment to go to the municipal general fund. A total of \$22.8M would go to finance the TIF District debt (\$14.8M from incremental education revenues and \$7.9M from incremental municipal revenues).

During the TIF retention period, a total of \$14M in education property tax revenue (from the base and 25% of the increment) will accrue to the Education Fund.

At the end of the retention period, an estimated \$1.3M in additional tax revenue will be generated each year because of the new development.

Incremental Revenues

Under the statute in effect for this TIF District, the town will retain incremental tax revenues for 20 years beginning with the year in which the first TIF infrastructure debt is incurred. The voters approved a \$900,000 TIF bond in March 2014 and the debt is expected to be incurred in mid-2014, which will set a retention period of 2014-2034 for the District.

Tables 23-25 (Pages 40-42) contains more detail on the Hartford Downtown TIF District based on the approved TIF District Plan and TIF District Finance Plan.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 23

| PROFILE | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Date Created By Municipality: | April 5, 2011 | | |
| Effective TIF District Creation Date: | April 1, 2011 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year: | 2011 | | |
| Duration: | Until ALL Debt Retired | | |
| Type: | VEPC under TIF Authority 32 VSA 5404a(h) Effective July 2006 | | |
| Date TIF District Plan Approved by VEPC: | December 8, 2011 | | |
| Date TIF Financing Plan Approved by VEPC: | December 8, 2011 | | |
| Date of Municipal Vote on Debt Ceiling: | March 6, 2012 | | |
| Debt Ceiling Amount Approved by Voters: | \$13,000,000 | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | No Debt Yet Incurred | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | No Increment Retained Until Debt Incurred | | |
| 20 Year Increment Retention Period | Not Yet Determined | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Municipal General Fund; TIF/Ed Fund (%): | 75/25 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 114 | 29,434 | 0.39% |
| Parcels | 96 | 5,449 | 1.76% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$31,799,200 | \$1,381,367,300 | 2.30% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | Pre-TIF | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| <u>Taxable Value - Total</u> | \$ 31,799,200 | \$ 94,282,261 | \$ 62,483,061 |
| Homestead | \$ 220,500 | \$ 7,681,375 | \$ 7,460,875 |
| Non-Residential | \$ 31,578,700 | \$ 86,600,886 | \$ 55,022,186 |
| <u>Annual Revenues - Total</u> | \$ 670,787 | \$ 1,979,547 | \$ 1,308,760 |
| Municipal | \$ 230,250 | \$ 681,755 | \$ 451,506 |
| Education - Total | \$ 440,538 | \$ 1,297,792 | \$ 857,254 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 2,794 | \$ 97,331 | \$ 94,537 |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 437,744 | \$ 1,200,461 | \$ 762,718 |
| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| <u>Incremental Revenue Generated - Total</u> | \$ 30,389,010 | \$ 252,691 | \$ 11,110 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 10,578,884 | \$ 103,127 | \$ 3,321 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 19,810,126 | \$ 149,565 | \$ 7,790 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ 2,269,796 | \$ 9,852 | \$ - |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 17,540,330 | \$ 139,713 | \$ 7,790 |
| <u>Incremental Revenue Distribution</u> | | | |
| <u>Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total</u> | \$ 22,791,758 | \$ 189,518 | \$ - |
| Municipal to TIF (75%) | \$ 7,934,163 | \$ 77,345 | \$ - |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 1,702,347 | \$ 7,389 | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 13,155,248 | \$ 104,785 | \$ - |
| <u>Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund (25%)</u> | \$ 2,644,721 | \$ 25,782 | \$ 3,321 |
| <u>Education Increment to Education Fund (25%) - Total</u> | \$ 4,952,532 | \$ 37,391 | \$ 7,790 |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 567,449 | \$ 2,462.95 | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 4,385,083 | \$ 34,928.23 | \$ 7,790 |
| <u>Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc)</u> | \$ 1,967,000 | \$ 35,000.00 | \$ 180,784 |
| <u>Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure</u> | \$ 24,758,758 | \$ 224,518 | \$ 180,784 |
| <u>Total Revenue to Education Fund During TIF Life</u> | \$ 13,732,682 | \$ 1,354,414 | \$ 1,324,812 |

TABLE 23, cont.

| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Streetscape | \$ 119,572 | \$ 60,212 | \$ 7,376 |
| Sidewalk | \$ 954,108 | \$ 800,728 | \$ 4,688 |
| Roadway/Parking | \$ 6,792,644 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Water | \$ 1,360,901 | \$ 637,889 | \$ 179,989 |
| Hardscape | \$ 1,099,998 | \$ 275,000 | \$ 19,408 |
| Northern District Infrastructure | \$ 2,631,488 | \$ 734,188 | \$ - |
| Subtotal of Infrastructure Improvements | \$ 12,958,711 | \$ 2,508,017 | \$ 211,461 |
| Cost of Financing | \$ 17,997,373 | \$ 356,154 | \$ - |
| Total Infrastructure Cost | \$ 30,956,084 | \$ 2,864,171 | \$ 211,461 |
| Non-TIF Revenue | \$ 1,967,000 | \$ 35,000 | \$ 180,784 |
| Total Infrastructure Costs Financed With TIF Revenue | \$ 28,989,084 | \$ 2,829,171 | \$ 30,677 |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total Cost of Debt | Payment Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| | | | |

TABLE 24

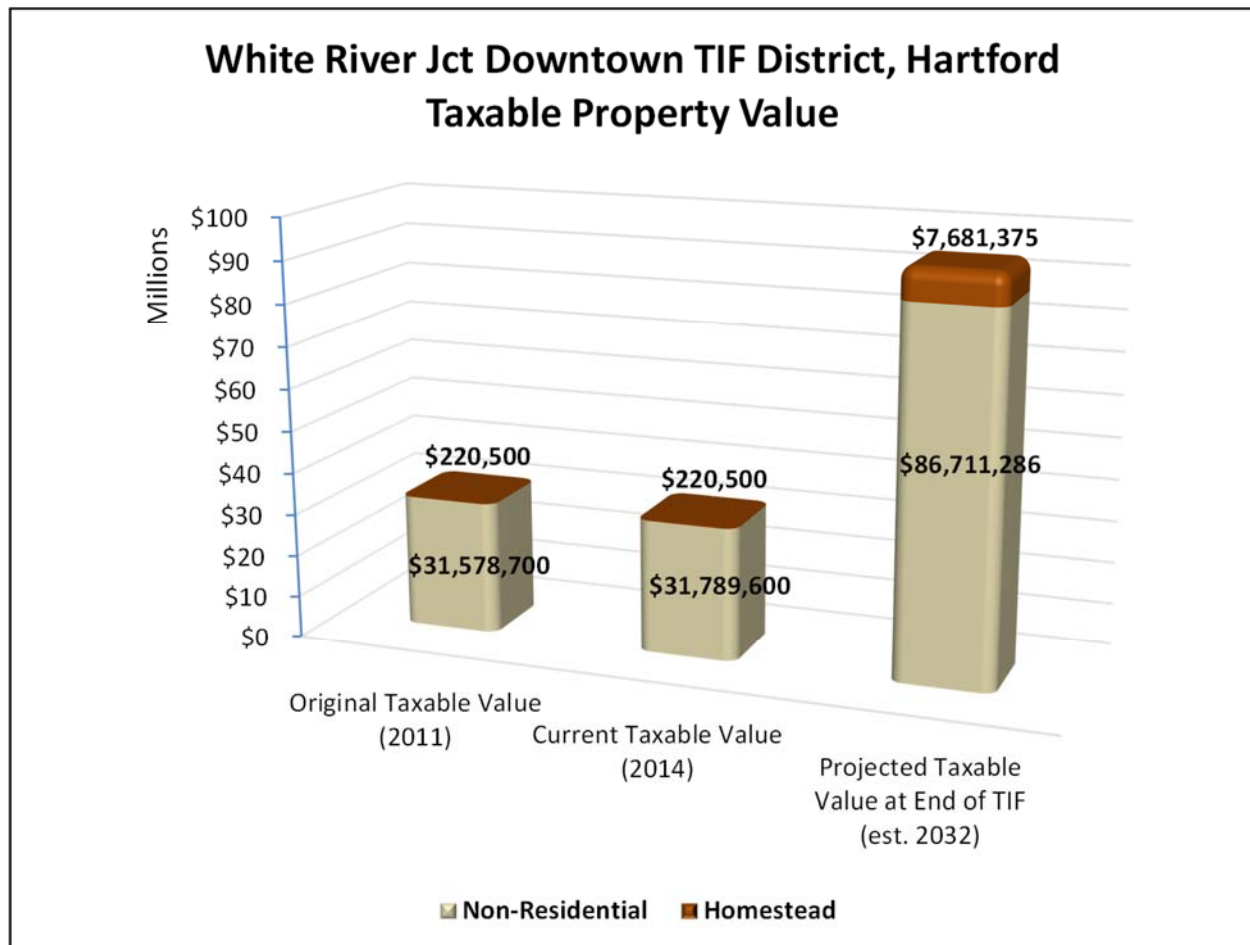
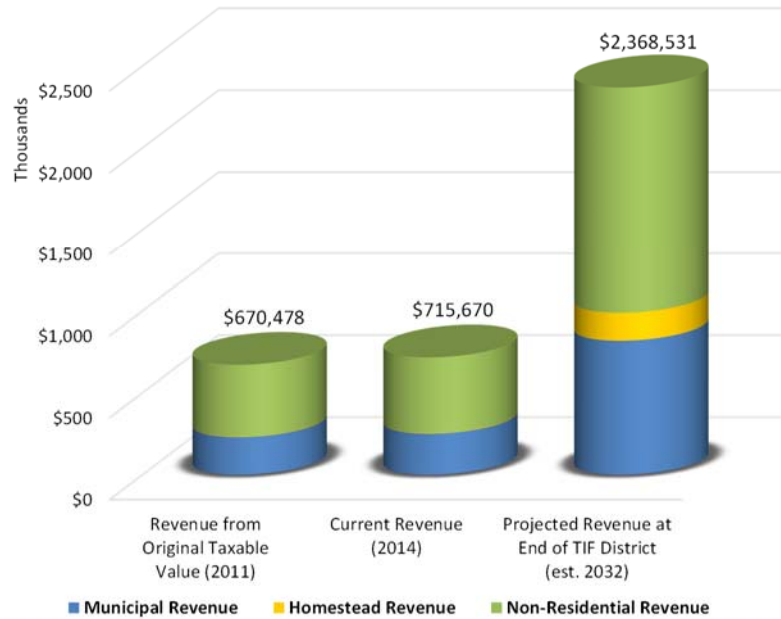
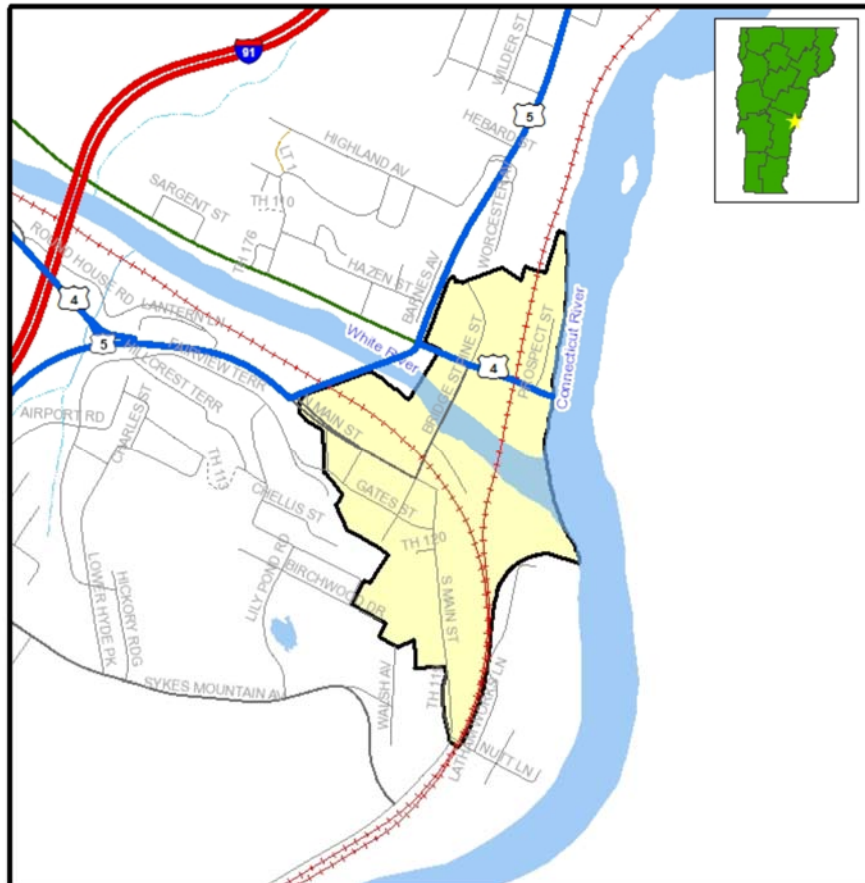


TABLE 25

White River Jct Downtown TIF District, Hartford
Incremental Tax Revenue Generated



MAP



Overview

On April 30, 2012, the City of St. Albans created a Tax Increment Financing District that is completely within the much larger boundaries of a Growth Center that was designated by the State of Vermont on July 29, 2010. The TIF District also includes a Designated Downtown for the City that was designated in 2004 (renewed in 2007).

The TIF District encompasses the areas that are planned for development and redevelopment along the Main Street and Federal Street corridors from St. Albans State Highway on the south end of the City and Route 105 to the north.

The TIF District is approximately 195 acres, includes 468 parcels, and represents \$110.6 million in total Grand List value (2012). Some parcels (29) are not taxable and some have an affordable housing value reduction. The verified base taxable value (Original Taxable Value) of the TIF District is \$107,909,150.

On May 14, 2012, the City of St. Albans submitted and on August 30, 2012, VEPC approved a TIF District Plan and conditionally-approved a TIF Financing Plan for the [City of St. Albans Downtown TIF District](#).

The planned public infrastructure improvements that would serve the TIF District include:

- Taylor Park Master Plan Implementation:** Maximize Taylor park, the historic town green, by adding more public amenities (like event spaces and restrooms) and to update the aging infrastructure, such as sidewalks and utilities.
- Structured Parking Garage:** A 400-space parking garage would be located within the core of the major downtown block and would have a low visual impact with ideal accessibility.
- Federal St. Multi-Modal Connector:** Operational improvements at intersections, access management and parking improvements, traffic and way finding signs, continuous sidewalks and improved pedestrian crossings throughout, on-street bike lanes, appropriate street lighting for each roadway segment, street trees where appropriate, bridge replacement at Stevens Brook, roadway pavement rehabilitation/reconstruction, drainage improvements, and municipal utility updates.
- Streetscape:** Phased approach to include Main Street, “complete streets” connections to the Federal Street Multi-Modal Connector project via the crossing streets of Stebbins, Kingman, Center, Hoyt and Hudson, then down Lake Street past the boundary of the proposed TIF district to create connections to major employment and redevelopment sites. Finally, improvements will be made farther out along northern and southern Main Street to implement multi-modal connections and way finding to bring customers into the center of the TIF district.
- Storm Water Treatment Project:** Build a storm water treatment area to the north (outside the TIF District) for separated storm run-off to avoid multiple on-site systems..
- Core Brownfield Clean-up:** The core of the main downtown block is a surface parking lot (to be redeveloped into the parking garage described above) and is bordered by developable properties. Prior to constructing anything - either the parking garage or the developable properties nearby - brownfield conditions must be mitigated.
- Fonda Brownfield Clean-up:** The Fonda site is a well-located and sizable property on the northwestern edge of the TIF District with

prime redevelopment potential. The next phase in clean-up will be to develop and implement a corrective action plan to remove any remaining contaminants in the slab and soil on the site.

The real property developments that are expected to occur because of the infrastructure improvements include:

- Addition of over 85,000 sf of manufacturing space at Mylan Technologies.
- Construction of new retail space, outdoor storage, and addition of manufacturing space at St. Albans Cooperative.
- Extensive renovation of the historic Ralston Building for retail and commercial rental.
- Redevelopment of the core commercial area of the downtown.
- Redevelopment of the Handy auto dealership space to accommodate a new retail and residential building.
- Extensive renovation of Electric Youth and Dressing Room Buildings for retail and commercial rental.
- Complete renovation of the historic St. Albans House for retail, commercial and residential rental.
- Combine three lots at Stebbins and Catherine, including burned down Bernie Gage building and old carwash to build new retail/residential building.
- Renovate existing U.S. Immigration Service Center office buildings and build 200,000 square feet of additional new office space for lease.
- Renovate existing grocery/retail space in Switchyard and add 200,000 square feet in new retail/residential.
- Redevelop of Fonda property. Potential use is rental housing.

Debt Financing

The verified base taxable value of the properties located within the TIF District is \$107.9M. The estimated assessed value after the infrastructure im-

provements and redevelopment is \$197.6M, for an \$89.7M incremental value (all non-homestead).

St Albans estimates the generation of \$66.5M in incremental property taxes during the 20 year retention period (2013 -2033).

The City proposed, and VEPC approved, a 75%/25% share of the incremental revenues. This split will allow \$10.9M of the increment to accrue to the education fund and \$5.7M of the increment to go to the municipal general fund. A total of \$49.9M would go to finance the TIF District debt (\$17M municipal and \$32.9M education).

During the TIF retention period, a total of \$42.1M in education property tax revenue (from the base and 25% of the increment) will accrue to the Education Fund.

At the end of the retention period, an estimated \$2.0M in additional tax revenue will be generated each year because of the new development.

Incremental Revenues

In 2013, the voters of St Albans City approved bond articles totaling \$16M and the City incurred debt totaling \$14.5M. Under the statute in effect for this TIF District, the retention period is set as 2013-2033.

Tables 26-28 (Pages 45-47) contains detail on the St Albans Downtown TIF District based on the approved TIF District Plan and TIF District Finance Plan.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 26

| PROFILE | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Date Created By Municipality: | April 30, 2012 | | |
| Effective TIF District Creation Date: | April 1, 2012 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year: | 2012 | | |
| Duration: | Until All Debt Retired | | |
| Type: | VEPC under TIF Authority 32 VSA 5404a(h) | | |
| Date TIF District Plan Approved by VEPC: | August 23, 2012 | | |
| Date TIF Financing Plan Approved by VEPC: | August 23, 2012 | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | June 12, 2013 | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | April 1, 2013 | | |
| 20 Year Increment Retention Period: | 2013-2033 | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Municipal General Fund; TIF/Ed Fund (%): | Education Fund:75/25; Municipal General Fund: 75/25 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 195.25 | 960 | 20% |
| Parcels | 468 | 2,338 | 20% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$107,909,150 | \$452,617,300 | 24% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | Pre-TIF | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 107,909,150 | \$ 197,615,250 | \$ 89,706,100 |
| Homestead | \$ 18,590,200 | \$ 18,590,200 | \$ - |
| Non-Residential | \$ 89,318,950 | \$ 179,025,050 | \$ 89,706,100 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 2,404,247 | \$ 4,434,175 | \$ 2,029,928 |
| Municipal | \$ 848,563 | \$ 1,557,406 | \$ 708,842 |
| Education - Total | \$ 1,555,684 | \$ 2,876,770 | \$ 1,321,086 |
| Education- Homestead | \$ 247,250 | \$ 247,250 | \$ - |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 1,308,434 | \$ 2,629,520 | \$ 1,321,086 |
| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Incremental Revenue Generated - Total | \$ 66,546,190 | \$ 821,046 | \$ 411,700 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 22,697,096 | \$ 360,593 | \$ 152,292 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 43,849,094 | \$ 460,453 | \$ 259,408 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (28,953) |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 43,849,094 | \$ 460,453 | \$ 288,362 |
| Incremental Revenue Distribution | | | |
| Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total | \$ 49,909,643 | \$ 615,784 | \$ 308,775 |
| Municipal to TIF (75%) | \$ 17,022,822 | \$ 270,445 | \$ 114,219 |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (21,715) |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 32,886,821 | \$ 345,340 | \$ 216,271 |
| Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund (25%) | \$ 5,674,274 | \$ 90,148 | \$ 38,073 |
| Education Increment to Education Fund (25%) - Total | \$ 10,962,274 | \$ 115,113 | \$ 64,852 |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (7,238) |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 10,962,274 | \$ 115,113 | \$ 72,090 |
| Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc) | \$ 11,766,737 | \$ 9,137,000 | \$ 351,535 |
| Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure | \$ 61,676,380 | \$ 9,752,784 | \$ 660,311 |
| Total Revenue to Education Fund During TIF Life | \$ 42,075,951 | \$ 115,113 | \$ 64,852 |

TABLE 26, cont.

| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Brownfield | \$ 1,226,528 | \$ 233,546 | \$ 615,529 |
| Parking | \$ 8,767,500 | \$ 8,767,500 | \$ 7,314,986 |
| Parks | \$ 929,250 | \$ 929,250 | \$ - |
| Roads/Transportation | \$ 13,512,389 | \$ 13,512,389 | \$ - |
| Stormwater | \$ 1,150,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Streetscape | \$ 6,861,255 | \$ 3,354,391 | \$ 400,000 |
| Subtotal of Infrastructure Improvements | \$ 32,446,922 | \$ 26,797,076 | \$ 8,330,515 |
| Cost of Financing | \$ 10,572,974 | \$ 699,115 | \$ 262,916 |
| Total Infrastructure Cost | \$ 43,019,896 | \$ 27,496,192 | \$ 8,593,430 |
| Non-TIF Revenue | \$ 9,337,000 | \$ 9,137,000 | \$ 351,535 |
| Total Infrastructure Costs Financed With TIF Revenue | \$ 33,682,896 | \$ 18,359,192 | \$ 8,241,895 |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| TIF District Bond - Vermont Municipal Bank | \$ 21,975,000 | \$ 7,475,000 | \$ 14,500,000 |

TABLE 27

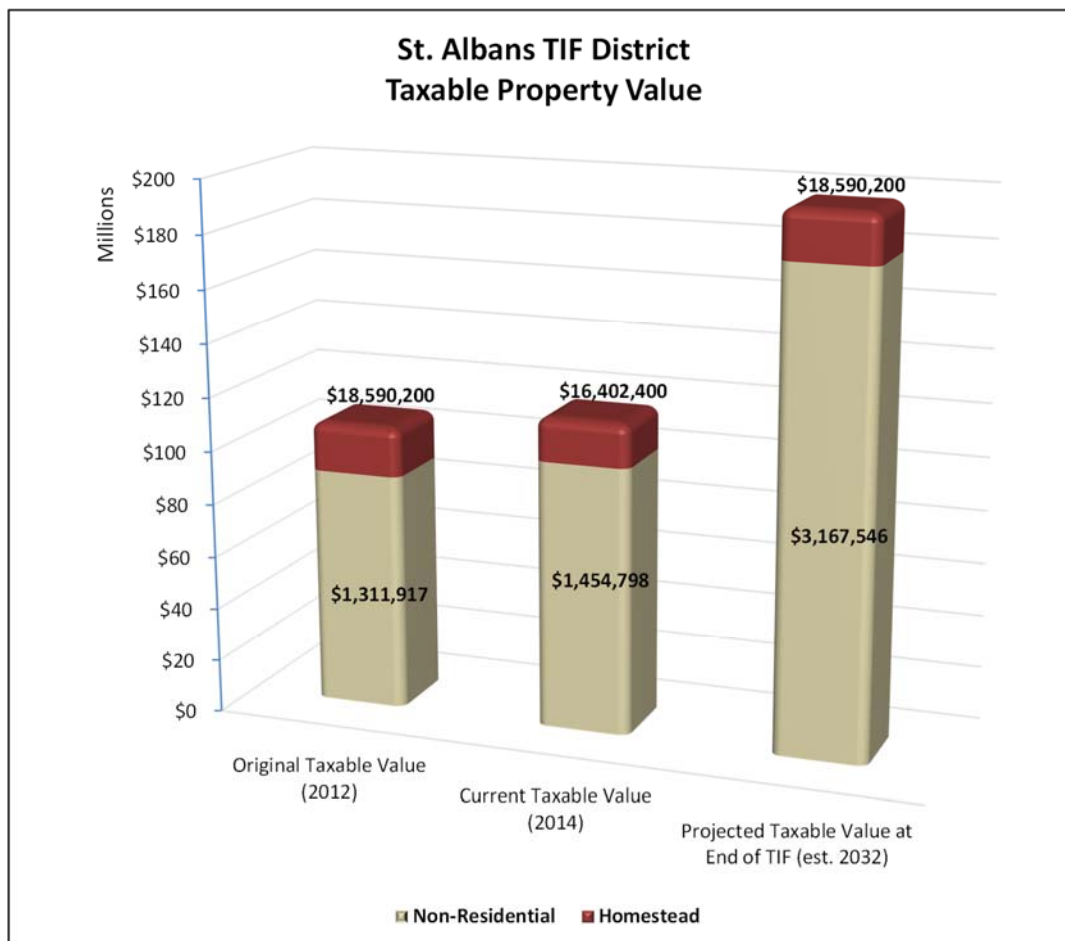
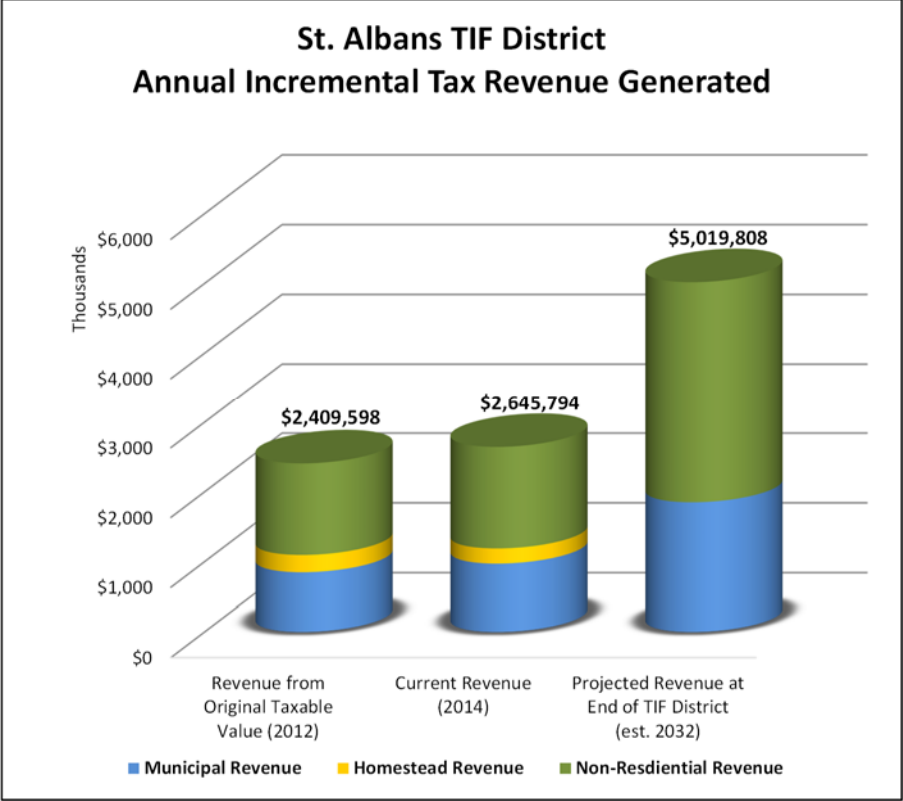
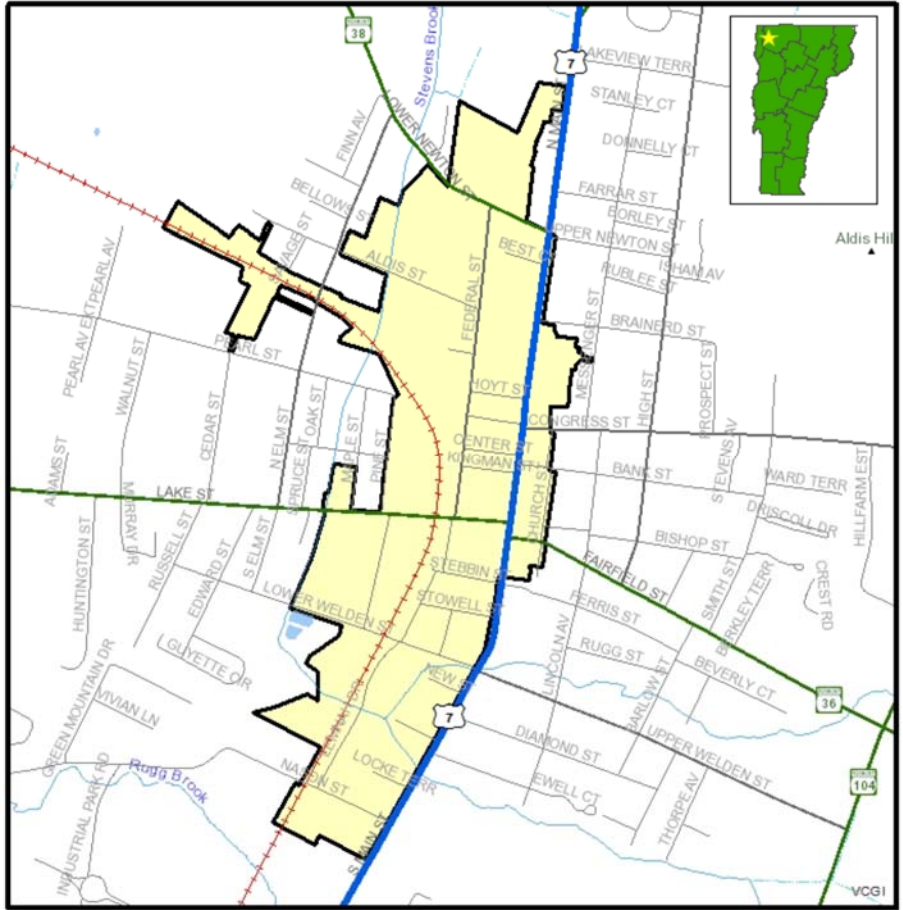


TABLE 28



MAP



Overview

On August 27, 2012, the City of Barre created a Tax Increment Financing District that is within and almost exactly the same as the Designated Downtown boundaries originally designated by the State of Vermont in October, 2000 and renewed for a third time on October 24, 2011.

The TIF District encompasses areas that are under development or planned for development and redevelopment from the Vermont Route 62/North Main intersection east along the North Main Street/Washington Street corridor. The District extends north to the neighborhoods along Summer Street and south to Burnham and Center Streets.

The TIF District is approximately 73 acres, includes 223 parcels, and \$50.8 million in original taxable value.

On August 28, 2012, the City of Barre submitted and on December 13, 2012, VEPC approved a TIF District Plan and conditionally-approved a TIF Financing Plan for the [City of Barre Downtown TIF District](#).

The planned public infrastructure improvements that would serve the TIF District include:

- Structured Parking Between Keith and Pearl Streets.
- Merchants Row & Enterprise Alley Streetscape Improvement, including parking and circulation, pedestrian and bicycle accommodation, ADA accessibility, storm water controls and sewer connections.
- An amendment was filed and approved in October 2013 to include the acquisition and improvement of the Campbell lot for parking.

The projected real property developments that would occur because of the infrastructure improvements include:

- Merchants Bank relocation from existing site in downtown Barre to 359 North Main Street due to parking constraints.
- Complete renovation of the currently vacant Aldrich Block in two phases.
- Redevelopment of 20 Summer Street, currently vacant and underutilized, to become the new home of the Central Vermont Community Land Trust.
- Development of vacant lot into City Place, a smart-growth multi-use property that will house state offices and provide community benefit. The five-story structure proposes to include a grocery store, gym, satellite medical offices, daycare, state employee offices, and other office space.
- Redevelopment of Blanchard Block into open-concept office space. This building shares a wall with the historic Barre Opera House and City Hall; interior connectivity between the Opera House and the Blanchard Block will be enhanced through this redevelopment to maximize the potential of the two spaces.
- Redevelopment of Worthen Block, most likely into residential units.
- Redevelopment of J.J. Newbury Block into commercial space.
- Redevelopment of Rouleau Plant into a combination of hotel, conference, office, and retail uses.

Debt Financing

The verified base taxable value of the properties located within the TIF District is \$50.8M. The estimated assessed value after the infrastructure improvements and redevelopment is \$74.3M, for a \$23.5M incremental value. Barre estimates the generation of \$15.1M in incremental property taxes during the 20 year retention period.

The applicant proposed, and VEPC approved, a 75%/25% share of the incremental revenues. This

split will allow \$1.9M of the increment to accrue to the education fund and \$1.8M of the increment to go to the municipal general fund. A total of \$11.4M would go to finance the TIF District debt (\$5.4M municipal and \$5.9M EPT).

During the TIF retention period, a total of \$12.8M in education property tax revenue (from the base and 25% of the increment) will accrue to the Education Fund.

At the end of the retention period, an estimated \$1.0M in additional tax revenue will be generated each year because of the new development.

Incremental Revenues

A public vote occurred on November 5, 2013 to finance \$2.2M in improvements of the Campbell Lot and certain phases of the Merchant's Row/Enterprise Ally Streetscape Project. The debt was incurred in 2014, triggering a 2014-2034 retention period.

Tables 29-31 (Pages 49-51) includes detail and data on the City of Barre TIF District based on the approved TIF District Plan and TIF District Financial Plan.

Data Summary Table

TABLE 29

| PROFILE | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Date Created By Municipality: | August 27, 2012 | | |
| Effective TIF District Creation Date: | April 1, 2012 | | |
| Base (OTV) Year: | 2012 | | |
| Duration: | Until ALL Debt Retired | | |
| Type: | VEPC under TIF Authority 32 VSA 5404a(h) | | |
| Date TIF District Plan Approved by VEPC: | December 13, 2012 | | |
| Date TIF Financing Plan Approved by VEPC: | December 13, 2012 | | |
| Date of Initial Indebtedness: | January 9, 2014 | | |
| First Year Increment Retained: | 2014 | | |
| 20 Year Increment Retention Period | 2014-2034 | | |
| Split of Increment: TIF/Municipal General Fund; TIF/Ed Fund (%): | Education Fund: 75/25; Municipal General Fund: 75/25 | | |
| COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | TIF | Municipality | % of Municipality |
| Acres | 73 | 2,238 | 3% |
| Parcels | 223 | 3,317 | 7% |
| Base Taxable Value (OTV) | \$50,851,870 | \$478,281,061 | 11% |
| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | Pre-TIF | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
| Taxable Value - Total | \$ 50,851,870 | \$ 74,387,220 | \$ 23,535,350 |
| Homestead | \$ 2,192,550 | \$ 2,192,550 | \$ - |
| Non-Residential | \$ 48,659,320 | \$ 72,194,670 | \$ 23,535,350 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | \$ 1,518,945 | \$ 2,244,135 | \$ 725,190 |
| Municipal | \$ 796,332 | \$ 1,184,542 | \$ 388,210 |
| Education - Total | \$ 722,614 | \$ 1,059,593 | \$ 336,979 |
| Education- Homestead | \$ 25,909 | \$ 25,909 | \$ - |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 696,704 | \$ 1,033,683 | \$ 336,979 |

TABLE 29, cont.

| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | TIF Plan | Project Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Incremental Revenue Generated - Total</u> | \$ 15,144,357 | \$ 172,711 | \$ 142,740 |
| Municipal Increment | \$ 7,168,818 | \$ 42,181 | \$ 93,485 |
| Education Increment - Total | \$ 7,975,539 | \$ 130,530 | \$ 49,255 |
| Education - Homestead | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (11,321) |
| Education - Non-Residential | \$ 7,975,539 | \$ 130,530 | \$ 60,576 |
| <u>Incremental Revenue Distribution</u> | | | |
| <u>Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total</u> | \$ 11,358,268 | \$ 129,533 | \$ 107,055 |
| Municipal to TIF (75%) | \$ 5,376,614 | \$ 31,636 | \$ 70,114 |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (8,491) |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF (75%) | \$ 5,981,654 | \$ 97,897 | \$ 45,432 |
| <u>Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund (25%)</u> | \$ 1,792,205 | \$ 10,545 | \$ 23,371 |
| <u>Education Increment to Education Fund (25%) - Total</u> | \$ 1,993,885 | \$ 32,632 | \$ 12,314 |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (2,830) |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund (25%) | \$ 1,993,885 | \$ 32,632 | \$ 15,144 |
| <u>Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc)</u> | \$ 1,595,000 | \$ 120,000 | \$ 10,000 |
| <u>Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure</u> | \$ 12,953,268 | \$ 249,533 | \$ 117,055 |
| <u>Total Revenue to Education Fund During TIF Life</u> | \$ 16,446,155 | \$ 1,575,757 | \$ 1,494,482 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Parking | \$ 5,720,000 | \$ 4,462,500 | \$ 196,204 |
| Streetscape | \$ 3,294,500 | \$ 138,600 | \$ 190,981 |
| <u>Subtotal of Infrastructure Improvements</u> | \$ 9,014,500 | \$ 4,601,100 | \$ 387,185 |
| Cost of Financing | \$ 4,050,981 | \$ 273,132 | \$ 39,280 |
| Related Costs | \$ 30,500 | \$ 30,500 | \$ 39,280 |
| <u>Total Infrastructure Cost</u> | \$ 13,095,981 | \$ 4,904,732 | \$ 465,745 |
| Non-TIF Revenue | \$ 1,595,000 | \$ 120,000 | \$ 10,000 |
| Total Infrastructure Costs Financed With TIF Revenue | \$ 11,500,981 | \$ 4,784,732 | \$ 455,745 |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | Total cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| January 9, 2014 Executed Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) \$2.2 million | \$ 2,200,000 | \$ - | \$ 2,200,000 |

TABLE 30

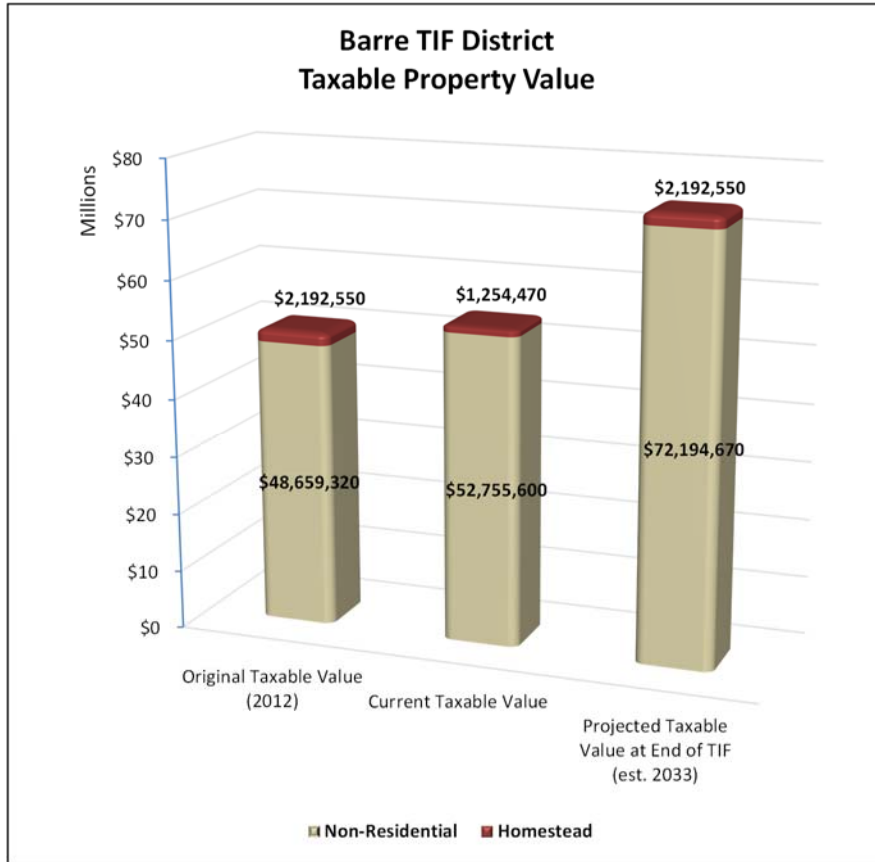
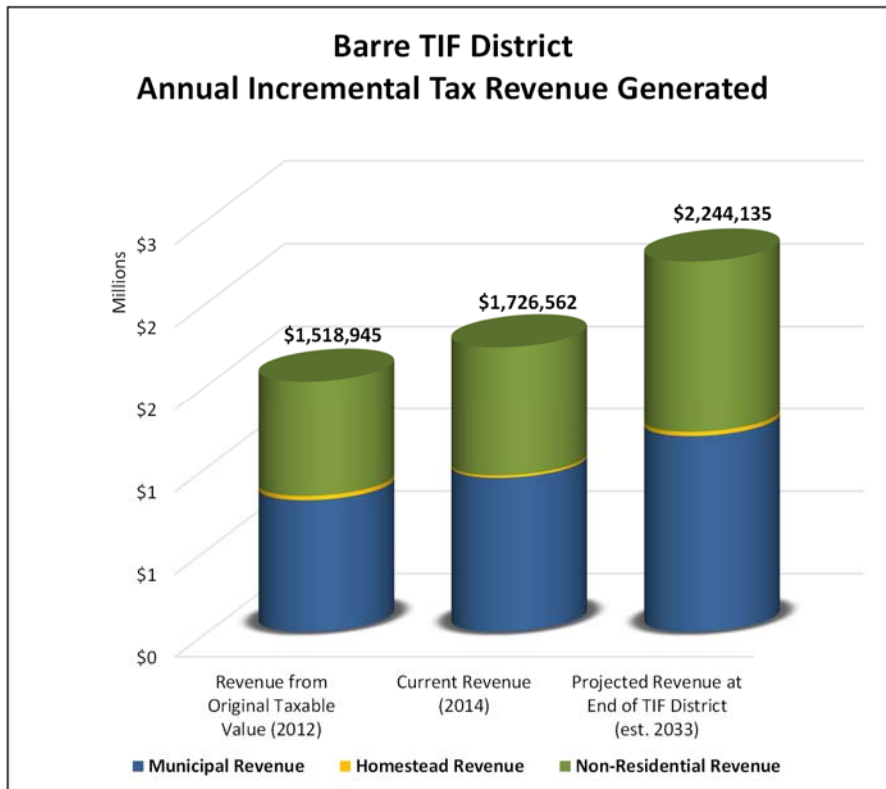
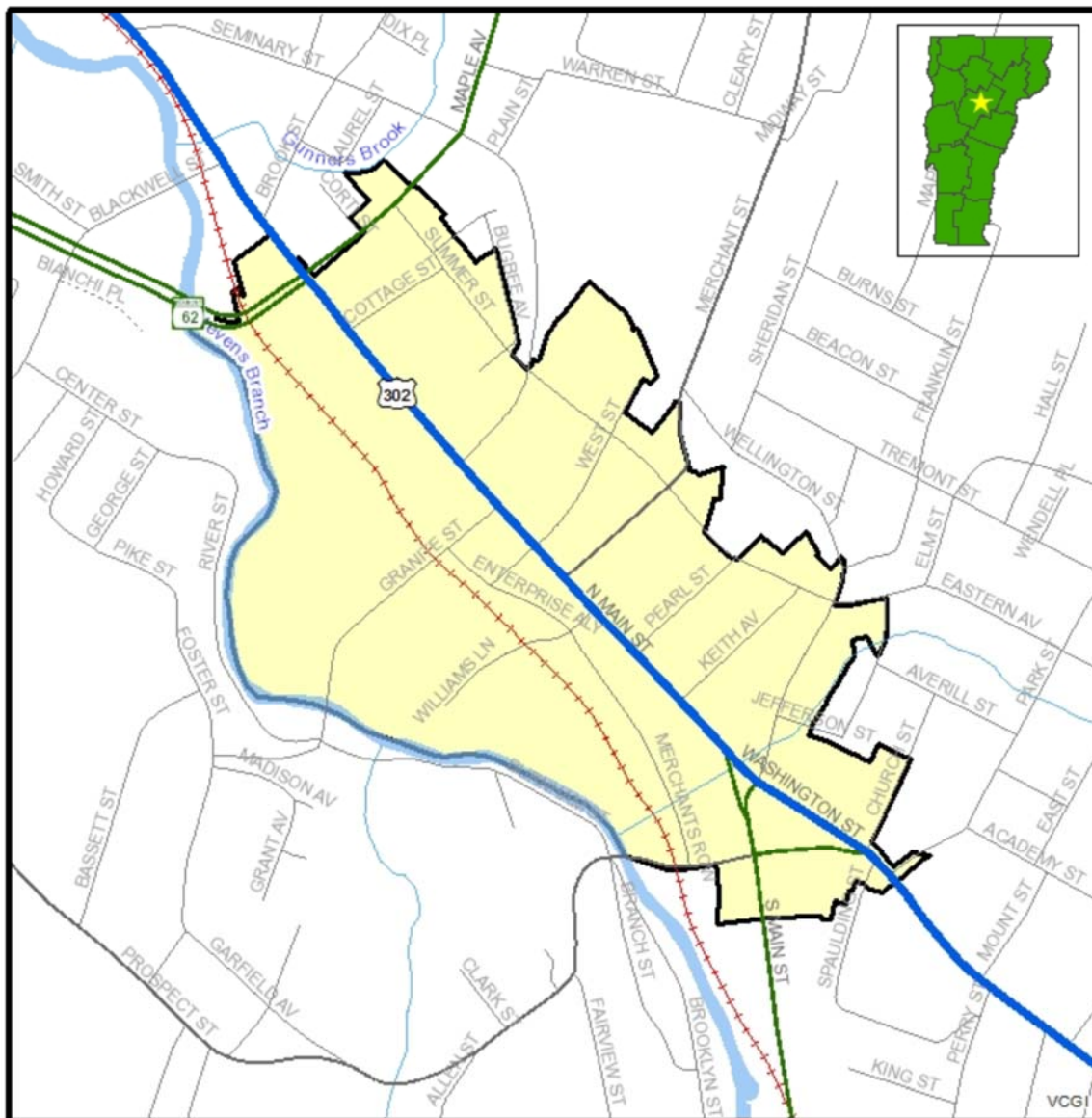


TABLE 31



MAP



Overview

On August 27, 2012, the City of South Burlington created a Tax Increment Financing District that is within and almost exactly the same as the New Town Center boundaries originally designated by the State of Vermont in January, 2010.

The TIF District encompasses areas that are under development or planned for development and redevelopment from Williston Road to the bottom of San Remo Drive and from Dorset Street to Hinesburg Road. The District includes the land expected to be developed into the New Town Center and includes San Remo Drive.

The TIF District is approximately 106 acres, includes 57 parcels, and represents \$36.3 million in total assessed value (2013). The total original taxable value (2013) for the 55 taxable parcels is \$36.2 million.

On August 28, 2012, the City of South Burlington submitted an application to VEPC. However, the application submitted by the City of Barre on the same day was deemed administratively complete on September 6 and the application from South Burlington was deemed administratively complete on September 10, 2012. Therefore, the application from the City of Barre was the last application allowed for approval by statute. Act 80 (2013), which allowed for consideration of the South Burlington application was enacted June 7, 2013 and the [South Burlington TIF District Plan](#) was approved on July 25, 2013. South Burlington must file a TIF District Finance Plan for consideration and approval prior to a public vote to incur TIF District Debt.

The planned public infrastructure improvements that would serve the TIF District include:

Environmental Improvements: to ensure protection of the Potash Brook watershed, including the development of a unified storm water treatment system, the use of street and other public realm are-

as for infiltration during rain events, the restoration of the stream bed, and onsite and off-site restoration of wetlands.

Place-making Improvements: Includes building out a central green, restoring the environmental integrity of natural areas, installing nature trails and bikeways that connect City Center to adjoining neighborhoods, interpreting their importance through signage and way-finding, and building civic structures that will anchor the downtown.

Circulation Improvements: Includes a street network built along complete street principles, reconstruction of Market Street and Street A, reconstruct Midas Drive to Williston Road., and reconfigure White Street intersection to meet Street A.

Transportation Improvements: Including parking structures, streetscapes, and a bicycle/pedestrian bridge.

The projected real property developments that would occur because of the infrastructure improvements include:

- Trader Joes is the first expected redevelopment, followed by a companion building.
- Many buildings along San Remo Drive are owner occupied or have small businesses that may be interested in expansion.
- Other developments, such as on Mary Street, the Poon Trust property, the Sonrise Partnership and the Chastenay Estates will have started the design and permitting stage of their projects in response to the projected availability of public parking, storm water improvements, parks and streets.
- South Burlington Realty, the owners of the South Burlington City Center property will begin building out their site with one or two buildings per year.
- By 2019, three additional parcels may develop in addition to the South Burlington Realty development along Street A and the Trader Joe's. These include the Blue Mall, which currently has a parcel available for redevelopment.
- The civic facilities are expected also to have been constructed by 2019 and programming would be

occurring on a regular basis in the City building and on the adjacent or nearby green.

- Once the City facilities and central green are constructed, it is expected that retail and commercial developments will be located on the green.
- Adjacent private developers will begin constructing buildings around the green at the same time or just after City buildings.
- Around this time, and by 2025, at least one parcel on the eastern side may be developed with additional residential units.
- The eastern legs of Market Street and Street A would be expected to develop in the second decade of the TIF District.

Debt Financing

The base taxable value of the properties located within the TIF District is \$36.2M. The estimated assessed value after the infrastructure improvements and redevelopment is \$202M, for a \$165.8M incremental value. South Burlington estimates the generation of \$75M in incremental property taxes during the 20 year retention period.

The applicant proposed, and VEPC approved, a 75%/25% share of the incremental revenues. This split will allow \$14.7M of the increment to accrue to

the education fund and \$4M of the increment to go to the municipal general fund. A total of \$56.3M would go to finance the TIF District debt (\$12M municipal and \$44.2M EPT).

During the TIF retention period, a total of \$25M in education property tax revenue (from the base and 25% of the increment) will accrue to the Education Fund. At the end of the retention period, an estimated \$3.0M in additional tax revenue will be generated each year because of the new development.

Incremental Revenues

Under the statute in effect for this TIF District, the city can retain incremental tax revenues for 20 years beginning with the year in which the first TIF infrastructure debt is incurred. Debt cannot be incurred until a public vote is held; and a public vote cannot be held until a TIF District Finance Plan is submitted, considered, and approved by VEPC. The deadline to submit a TIF District Finance Plan is March 31, 2017.

Tables 32-34 (Pages 54-56) includes more information and data on the City of South Burlington TIF District based on the approved TIF District Plan.

Data Summary Table

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| TABLE 32 | PROFILE | | | |
| | Date Created By Municipality: | August 27, 2012 | | |
| | Effective TIF District Creation Date: | April 1, 2012 | | |
| | Base (OTV) Year: | 2012 | | |
| | Duration: | Until ALL Debt Retired | | |
| | Type: | VEPC under TIF Authority 32 VSA 5404a(h) | | |
| | Date TIF District Plan Approved by VEPC: | June 27, 2013 | | |
| | Date TIF Financing Plan Approved by VEPC: | Has not Yet Occurred | | |
| | Date of Initial Indebtedness: | No Debt Yet Incurred | | |
| | First Year Increment Retained: | No Increment Retained Until Debt Incurred | | |
| | 20 Year Increment Retention Period | Not Yet Determined | | |
| | Split of Increment: TIF/Municipal General Fund; TIF/Ed Fund (%): | Education Fund: 75/25; Municipal General Fund: 75/25 | | |
| | COMPARISON TO ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY | | TIF | Municipality |
| | | | | % of Municipality |
| | Acres | | 106 | 10,600 1% |
| | Parcels | | 57 | 7,359 1% |
| | Base Taxable Value (OTV) | | \$36,228,700 | \$2,798,310,471 1% |

TABLE 32, cont.

| TIF PROPERTY VALUES & REVENUE | | Pre-TIF | Projected Post-TIF | Difference |
|---|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Taxable Value - Total | | \$ 36,228,700 | \$ 202,023,960 | \$ 165,795,260 |
| Homestead | | \$ 1,654,900 | \$ 32,868,000 | \$ 31,213,100 |
| Non-Residential | | \$ 34,573,800 | \$ 169,155,960 | \$ 134,582,160 |
| Annual Revenues - Total | | \$ 661,843 | \$ 3,687,809 | \$ 3,025,966 |
| Municipal | | \$ 146,400 | \$ 816,379 | \$ 669,979 |
| Education - Total | | \$ 515,443 | \$ 2,871,430 | \$ 2,355,987 |
| Education- Homestead | | \$ 23,354 | \$ 463,833 | \$ 440,479 |
| Education - Non-Residential | | \$ 492,089 | \$ 2,407,597 | \$ 1,915,508 |
| REVENUE GENERATION & DISTRIBUTION | | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Incremental Revenue Generated - Total | | \$ 75,044,972 | \$ - | \$ 15,117 |
| Municipal Increment | | \$ 16,090,068 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Increment - Total | | \$ 58,954,904 | \$ - | \$ 15,117 |
| Education - Homestead | | \$ 9,730,247 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education - Non-Residential | | \$ 49,224,657 | \$ - | \$ 15,117 |
| Incremental Revenue Distribution | | | | |
| Incremental Revenue to TIF - Total | | \$ 56,283,729 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Municipal to TIF (75%) | | \$ 12,067,551 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Homestead Increment to TIF (75%) | | \$ 7,297,685 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to TIF (75%) | | \$ 36,918,493 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Municipal Increment to Municipal General Fund (25%) | | \$ 4,022,517 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Increment to Education Fund (25%) - Total | | \$ 14,738,726 | \$ - | \$ 15,117 |
| Education Homestead Increment to Education Fund (25%) | | \$ 2,432,562 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Education Non-Residential Increment to Education Fund (25%) | | \$ 12,306,164 | \$ - | \$ 15,117 |
| Non-TIF Revenue (Federal & State Grants, etc) | | \$ 24,273,013 | \$ 3,476,723 | \$ 1,131,431 |
| Total Revenue for TIF Infrastructure | | \$ 80,556,742 | \$ 3,476,723 | \$ 1,131,431 |
| Total Revenue to Education Fund During TIF Life | | \$ 25,047,583 | \$ 1,546,329 | \$ 15,117 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS | | TIF Plan | Projected Thru 2014 | Actual Thru 2014 |
| Environmental | | \$ 3,722,250 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Placemaking | | \$ 26,780,763 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Circulation | | \$ 38,502,962 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Subtotal of Infrastructure Improvements | | \$ 69,005,975 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Cost of Financing | | \$ 18,200,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Total Infrastructure Cost | | \$ 87,205,975 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Non-TIF Revenue | | \$ 24,273,013 | \$ 3,476,723 | \$ 1,131,431 |
| Total Infrastructure Costs Financed With TIF Revenue | | \$ 62,932,962 | \$ - | \$ - |
| INCURRED DEBT & PAYMENTS | | Total Cost of Debt | Payments Thru 2014 | Remaining Debt |
| | | | | |

Table 33

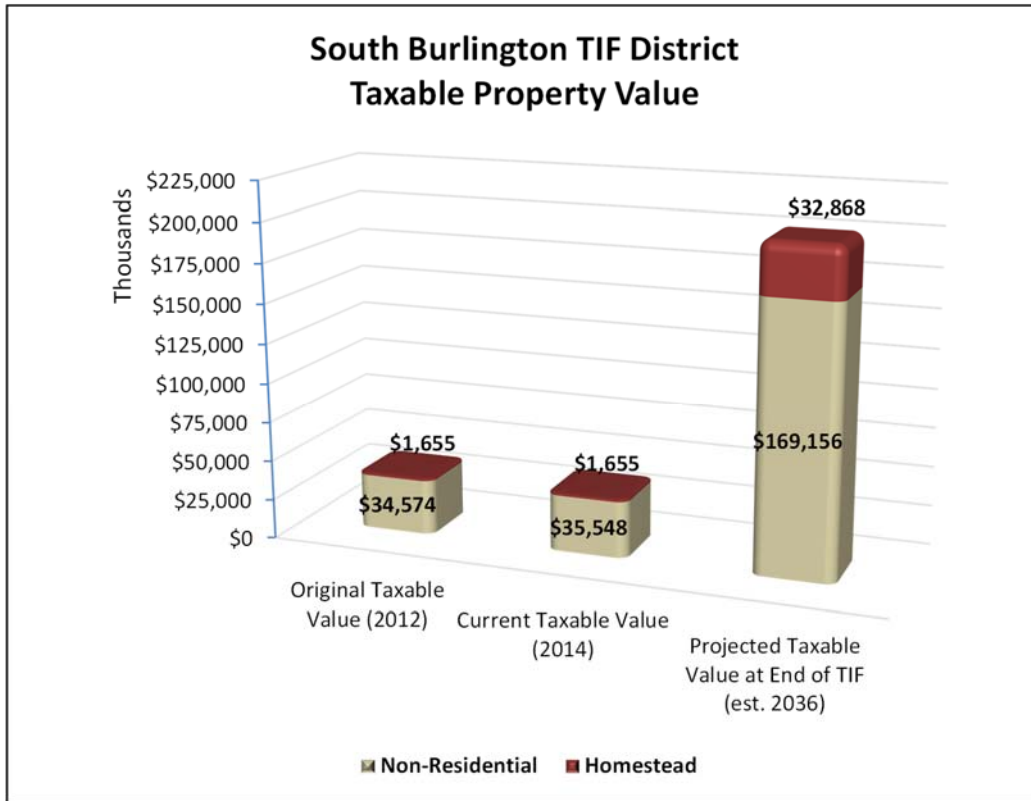
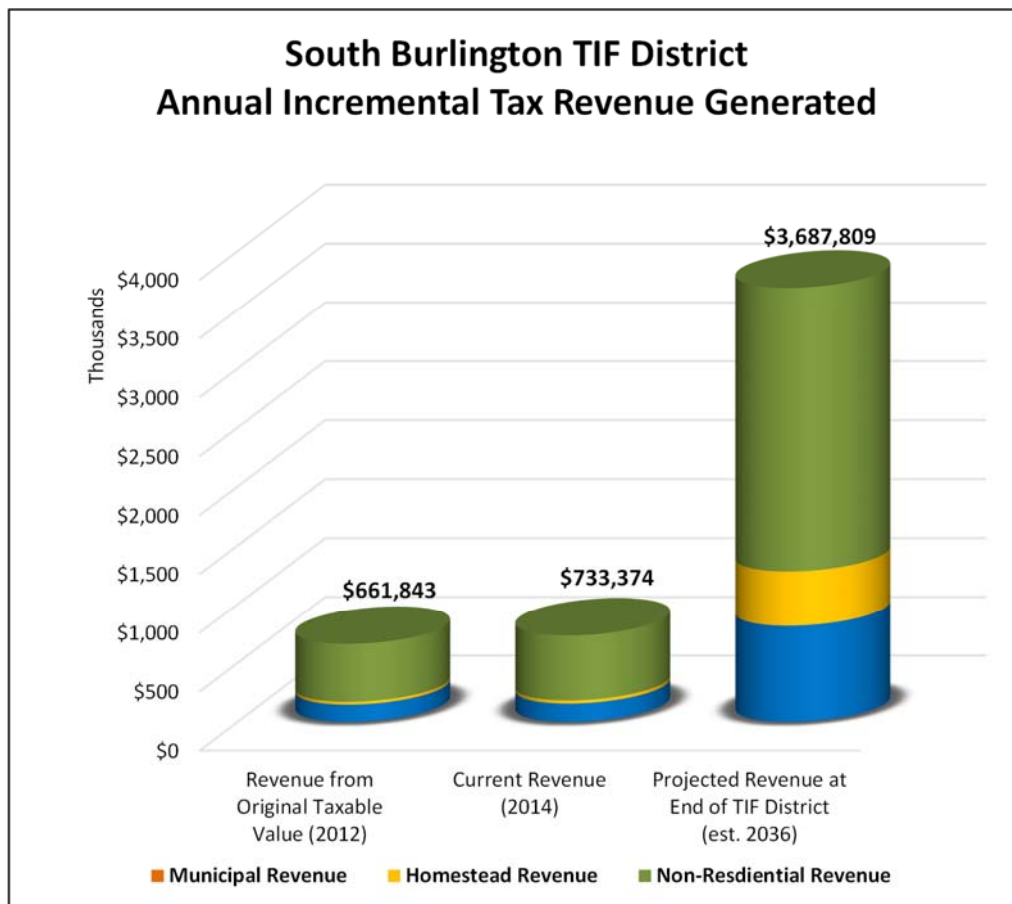
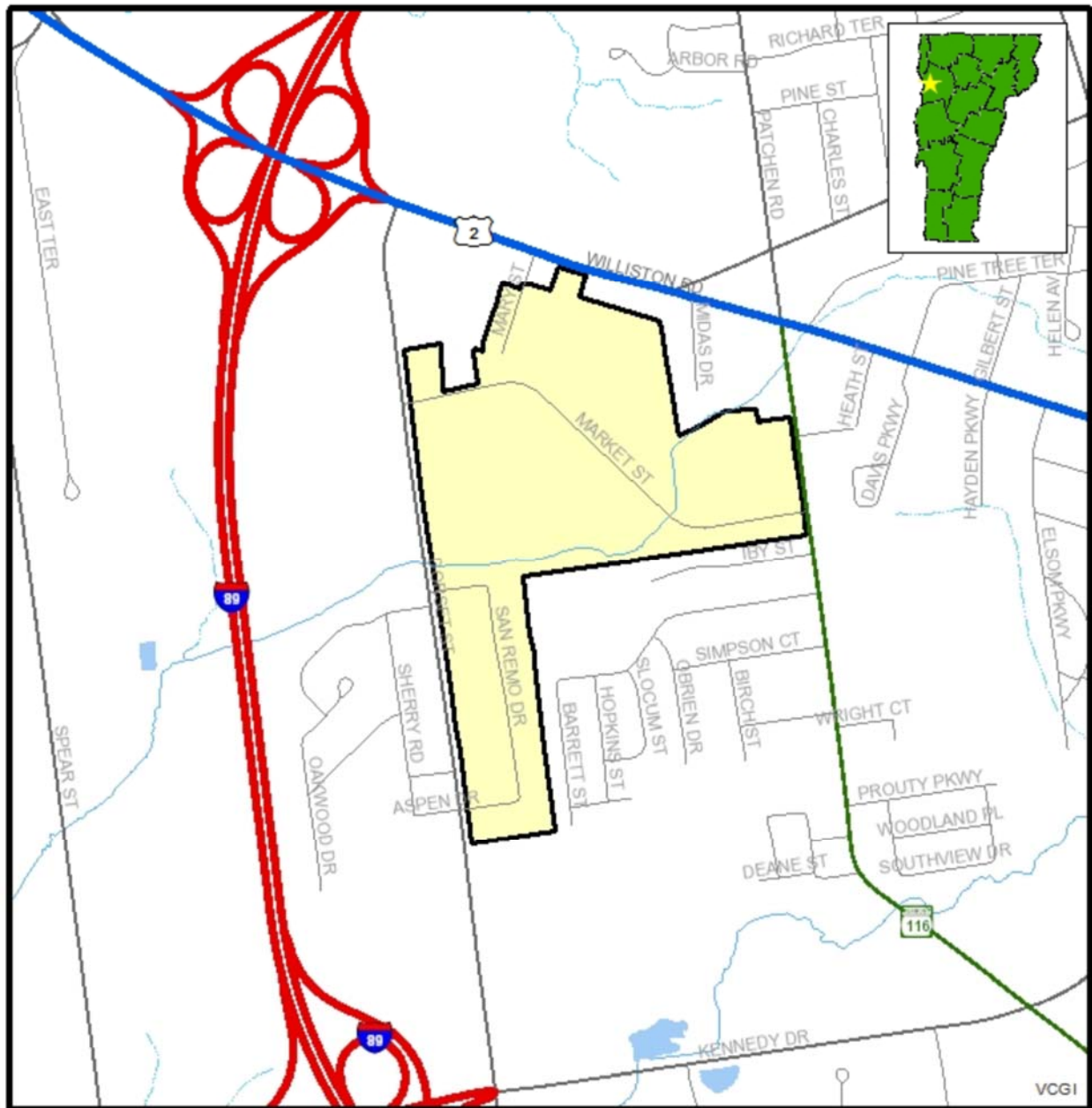


Table 34



MAP



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