TIF Case Studies and Lessons Learned

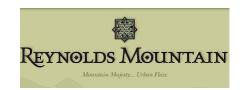
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North Carolina TIF Case Study: Woodfin Town Center Redevelopment

	A.G. Edwards is currently engaged as Underwriter to the Woodfin Town Center Redevelopment Project First Phase TIF				
	Project Location:Financing Issued Through:Developer:	Town of Woodfin (4 miles North of Asheville) Buncombe County Reynolds Mountain / Cherokee Investment Partners			
•	The overall project encompasses 551 single and multi-fam 120,000 sq. ft. village sh 89,600 sq. ft. retail space 22,400 sq. ft. restaurants	ops		49,800 sq. ft. business 10,000 sq. ft. professional/civic center 210,000 sq. ft. municipal parking	
•	Public infrastructure improvement Public roadways and sid Municipal parking	ewalks		Water/sewer Greenscape and pedestrian walkways	
	Financing plan calls for approxin	nately \$8mm in TIF	fin	ancing every two/three years (2007, 2010, 2013) to	

complete the three phase development. Total project development will be approximately \$277 million.



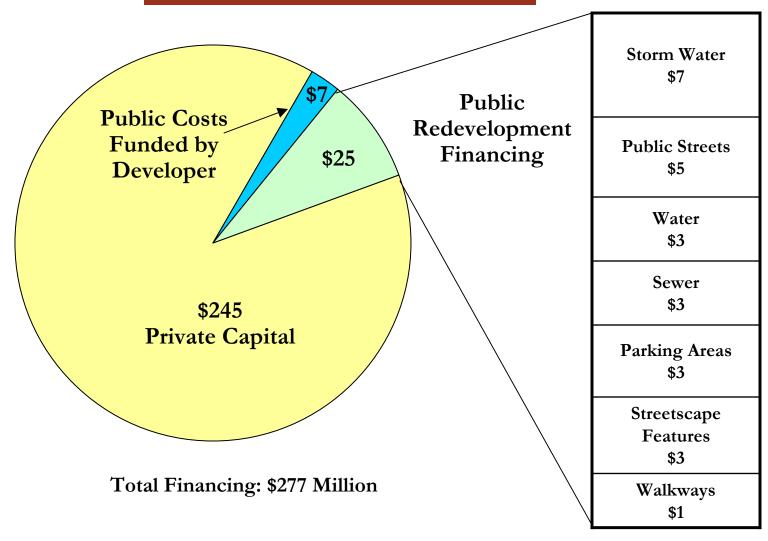






Public Economic Redevelopment Financing (in \$ Millions)

Source of Development Funding



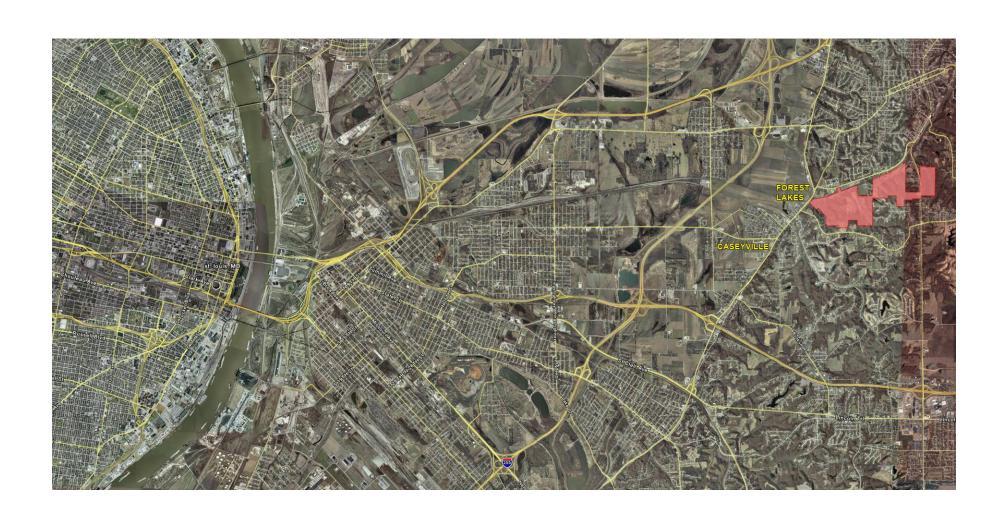
Primary TIF Development Documents

Minimum Assessment Agreement		
☐ Developer Agrees To Pay Minimum Assessment On District Property Equal To 1.0x / 1.2x Debt Service Coverage		
☐ Excess Valuation Is Retained and Netted Against Future Minimum Assessment Calculations		
☐ Agreement Includes Transfer To Subsequent Property Owners		
Development, Acquisition, and Financing Agreement		
Governs Development Of Project Budget and Construction Documents		
Outlines <u>Starting Conditions</u> Which Must Be Met To Initialize Each Tranche Of Public Financing (i.e. Assessment Is Enough To Pay Debt Service)		
Governs Terms Of Acquisition / Transfer of Public Projects To Town or County		
Development Financing Plan		
☐ Complete Description of Proposed Development (Public And Private)		
☐ Outlines Cost of Project And Sources And Uses of Funds		
Interlocal Agreement Between Town and County		

☐ Town Transfer Responsibility of Financing To County

Key Takeaways

- Development Project Characteristics
 - ☐ Long Lead Times
 - ☐ Flexible Development and Finance Planning
 - ☐ Multi-phase Development Financing Plan
- Minimum Assessment Agreement
 - ☐ Protects Bondholders In The Event Of An Increment Shortfall
 - ☐ Increased Market Comfort
 - ☐ Increased Layoff of Liability To Developer Rather Than Municipalities
- Starting Conditions for TIF Funding
 - ☐ Outlines Specific Requirements for Funding Bonds
 - ☐ Additional Protection To Issuer and Bondholder



BACKGROUND - Caseyville, Illinois

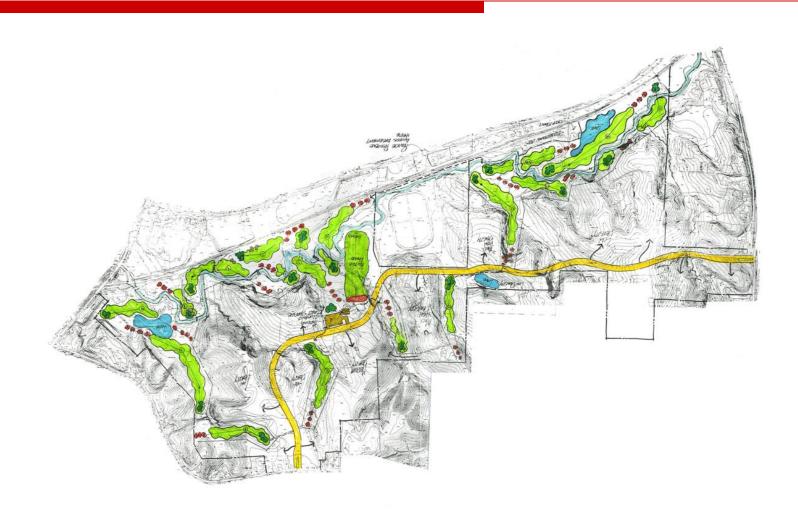
- Small city in metro setting
- Working-class suburban community in the IL portion of the St. Louis metropolitan area
- Village desired an image change and more housing product that brings new families to the community

BACKGROUND

- Located at the edge of a higher-end housing market, but the community's perceived image is not "higher end"
- Lack of professional staff in-house
- Based on a proposal by a developer, the City put a TIF in place

BACKGROUND

- Proposal was for a "golf course" residential development
- Golf course market already saturated
- But, inadequate upfront planning and lack of due diligence



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Beautiful site (500+ acres), great access, ability to offer views and amenities, retail commercial potential on one side
- Located 13 miles from Downtown St. Louis
- Site topography is both an asset and a liability



PROJECT CHALLENGES

- Site-related (land assembly, the potential need for eminent domain, environmental issues, topography, lack of infrastructure)
- Loss of time on the TIF clock

The Outcome

- The project failed to be built
- The Village terminated the developer's redevelopment rights
- Through word of mouth, another residential/golf course developer approached the Village
- Thanks to their expertise, the new developer quickly determined that the site was not meant to be a golf course
- (5 years had passed!)









Will there be children living in the new homes?

How to compensate the school district?

- Per statutes statutory 25% pass-through for net new students; or
- Alternative proposal

LESSONS LEARNED

- Using TIF for residential development is controversial (i.e. school district, library district, etc.)
- The project "but for" must be clear and demonstrable
- Look for ways to provide for or increase sharing of incremental revenues between the project and the taxing districts

LESSONS LEARNED

- Bring your own financial, planning and legal advisors into the process early
- Whether it's the city's vision or that of a developer, be sure the project concept is real
- Is there a demonstrated market for the project (is there a reliable market analysis)?
- Developer experience and financial capabilities must be real (City: don't be shy about asking for data that demonstrates the financial history of firm)
- Can the developer get financing?

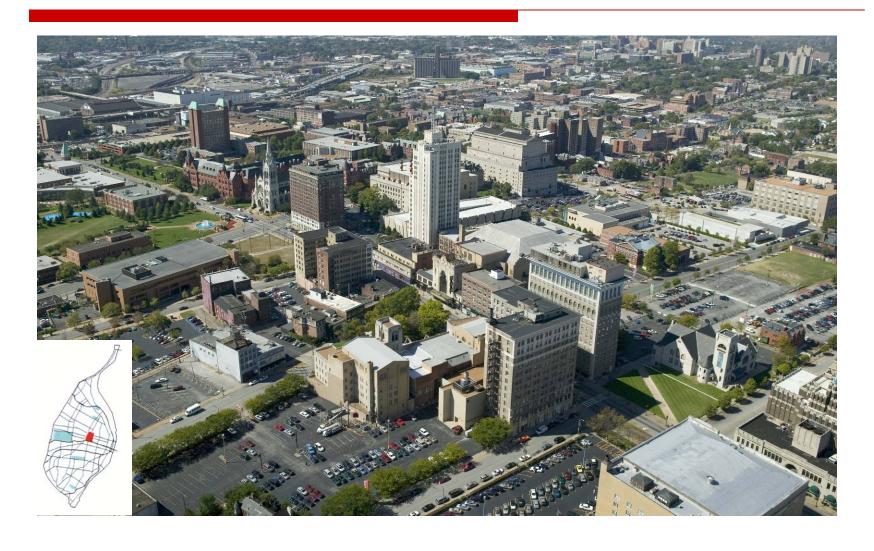
Grand Center: The Arts and Entertainment District of St. Louis





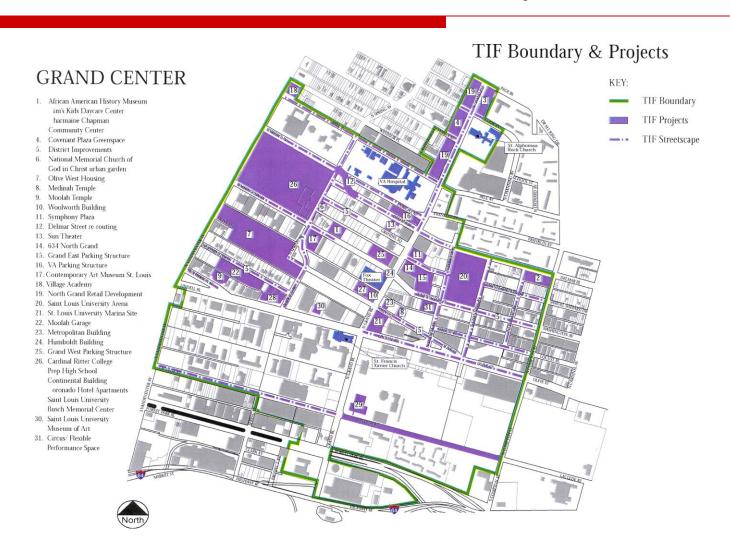
BACKGROUND

- Multiple major and minor projects in the works provided a potential engine for TIF revenues to:
 - close financing gaps
 - acquire land
 - demolish or rehab buildings
 - to build needed infrastructure (i.e. parking)



BACKGROUND

- Concept followed Chicago TIF model i.e.
 - capture revenue engines
 - create larger districts that encompass a range of related goals and objectives
 - basis formed in up-front strategic planning
 - Local officials taken to Chicago for tours of TIF successes



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Certain major projects (i.e. SLU Arena) and the University were likely to be major generators of other development
- Ability to use a variety of tax increment sources (including sales tax) under the Missouri TIF Act was a plus (and needed)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Not-for-profit (Grand Center Redevelopment Corporation) acts as "master" developer controlling money and financing
- TIF (via incentives and eminent domain) provided a vehicle to ensure a master planned approach to development in the area

LESSONS LEARNED

- Education and comparison with projects in other cities is useful (maybe critical)
- Find similar examples and then visit that city and the TIF project area, meet with the TIF "creators" (City staff, developers, elected officials, etc.)
- Learn from their successes and mistakes