

Overview of DDA's

Presented by:

Ara Topouzian, Economic Development Manager

November 10, 2008

11/10/08
Presentation #2



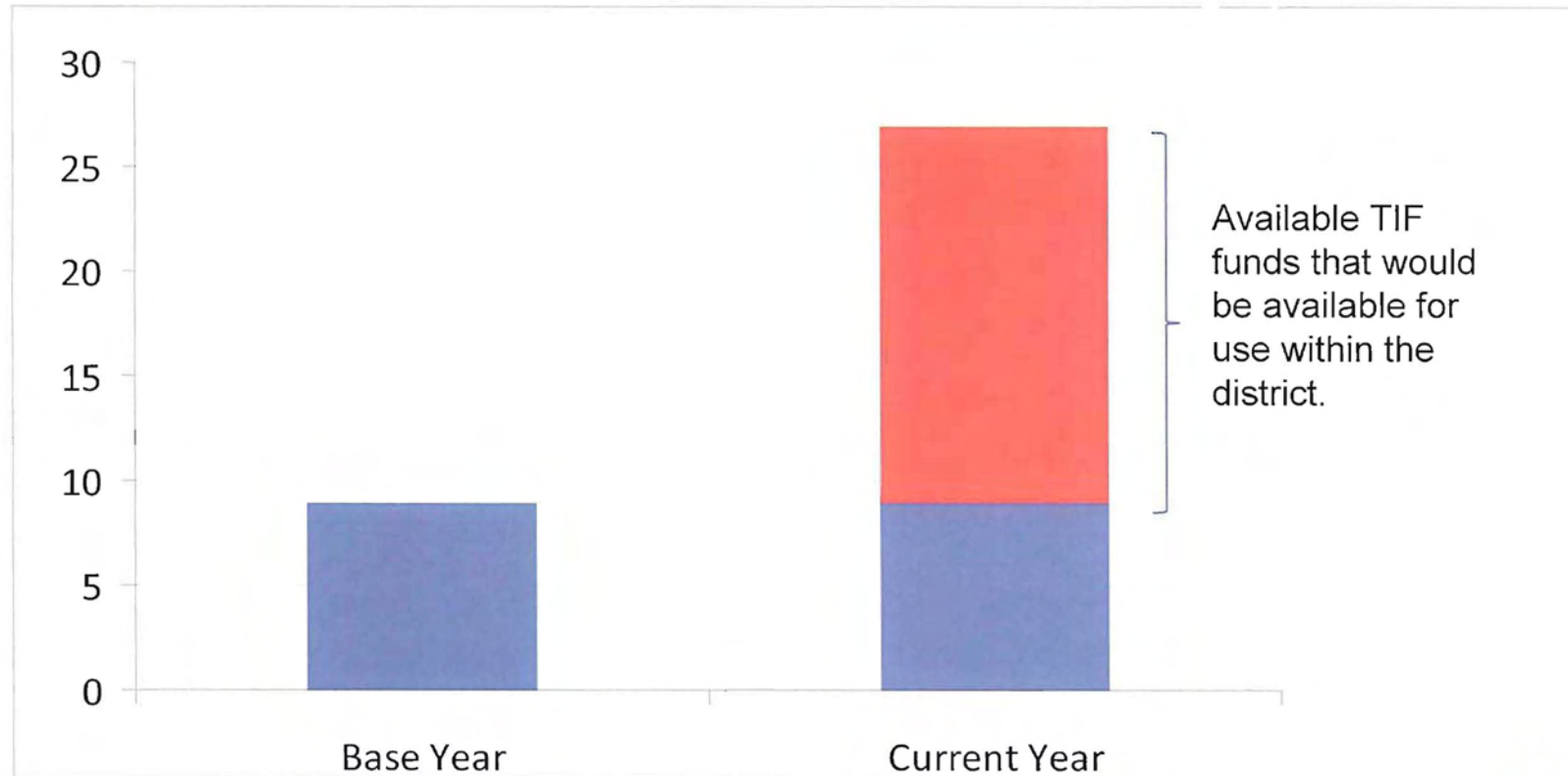
What is a DDA?

- PA 197 of 1975
- Public Corporate Body:
 - 300 in Michigan / 20 in Oakland County
- Board of Directors
- Defined District – base year
- Contributes to the revitalization of a downtown area through the financing of infrastructure, public facility improvements.
- Programs: marketing, promotions, economic restructuring and design functions.
- Financing options:
 - Tax Increment Financing
 - Millage (max. up to 2 mills)
 - Special assessment
 - Principal Shopping District (Birmingham is only city in Oakland County)

What is a TIF?

- Funding mechanism for DDA projects and programs
- Based on growth of property valuations from a base year.
- DDA “recaptures” *existing* taxes from certain jurisdictions. A TIF is not a tax increase.
- In essence, taxes businesses pay are dedicated to support a downtown.

Example of how a TIF works ...

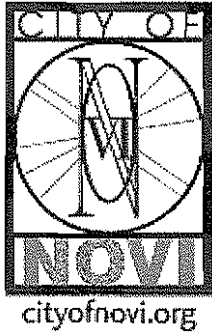


* Chart reflects example within a growing economy

What is a Corridor Improvement Authority?

- Allows the use of tax increment financing for capital improvements within an established commercial district.
- Designed to rehabilitate, renovate and prevent the deterioration of established commercial business districts not eligible under the DDA Act.
- District must be adjacent to a road classified as an arterial or collector road by the Federal Highway Administration.

MEMORANDUM



TO: CLAY J PEARSON, CITY MANAGER
FROM: ARA TOPOUZIAN, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MANAGER *AT*
SUBJECT: DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
DATE: NOVEMBER 3, 2008

*11/10/08
Presentation #2*

At the September 22nd Council meeting, Council requested staff to present background information about the process and considerations of establishing a Downtown Development Authority (DDA). A similar presentation was made in June, 2005 by advocating of the Main Street development. At that time, there were subsequent actions to proceed with a DDA. The Main Street development has since then proceeded with a Final Site Plan and even subsequent site plan amendments on their own. This memo outlines preliminary information on both a DDA and Corridor Improvement Authority.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

PA 197 of 1975, MCL 125.1651

A DDA allows the governing body of a city, village or township to create a Downtown Development Authority (with one or more development districts). This act was partly created to assist in the prevention of business deterioration and promote economic growth and revitalization. It can also be utilized for historic preservations and an authority can authorize the acquisition and disposal of interests in real and personal property. The Act seeks to strengthen existing areas and encourage new private developments in the downtown districts of Michigan communities. It seeks to accomplish this goal by providing communities with the necessary legal, monetary and organizational tools to revitalize downtown districts either through public-initiated projects or in partnership with the private sector.

A DDA is designed to be a catalyst in the development of a community's downtown district. A base year for taxes is established for the district and any increase in value is dedicated to the DDA for its work. The City and other taxing bodies receive property taxes on just the base year valuation. The schools are said to be "made whole" from the general fund from the State of Michigan. However, other taxing bodies such as Oakland County are scrutinizing such tools as their property tax revenues become decline. The DDA can provide a variety of funding options, including millage and tax increment financing, for public improvements in the downtown district. DDA's have the ability to

capture a portion of property taxes, which are already collected by the city, and earmark towards infrastructure, cosmetic improvements within a designated district.

There are several financing options for a DDA; the most popular of those being **Tax Increment Financing (TIF)** – Utilization of future tax revenues to pay for necessary public improvements. The area designated for development or redevelopment is called a "TIF District." Creation of a TIF District does not guarantee development. The market drives such factors. Other options include: millage, revenue bonds, DDA owned buildings, special assessments and grants. Main Street Oakland County (MSOC) is an economic development program with historic preservation based philosophy affiliated with the National Main Street Center, a program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Washington, DC. This program provides a grant for technical support to historic downtown districts only.

As indicated in the attached memo from City Assessor Glenn Lemmon, DDA's can be an economic development tools in good economic times, but in a poor economy with generally falling property values, capturing a TIF may particularly be difficult.

Process of establishing a DDA

1. Only one per community may be established.
2. The governing body makes the following findings:
 - a. There is a business district area within the municipality which it desires to designate as a downtown district.
 - b. That within such area the general property values are (and have been) deteriorating.
 - c. That property tax valuation must be increased in the area.
 - d. The community must eliminate the causes of deterioration.
3. Economic growth must be promoted in such area.
4. The governing body sets a public hearing, based upon its resolution of intent, to create a DDA.
5. Notice must be given of a public hearing by publication and mail to taxpayers within a proposed district and to the governing body of each taxing jurisdiction levying taxes that would be subject to capture of tax increment revenues.
6. Public hearing is held.
7. Not less than 60 days following the public hearing, the governing body may adopt by resolution the creation of the DDA and designating the boundaries of the DDA district.

8. The resolution must be published at least once in the local newspaper and filed with the Secretary of State.
9. The governing board of the DDA shall be appointed by the municipality or in communities of less than 5,000 people; the planning commission can serve as the DDA board.

CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY

2005 PA 280, MCL 125.2871-125.2899

A Corridor Improvement Authority (CIA) allows the use of TIF to make capital improvements within an established commercial district. Such improvements can include land, constructions, redevelopment, preservation or maintaining buildings within a designated district.

This Act is designed to rehabilitate, renovate and prevent the deterioration of established commercial business districts not eligible under the DDA Act. The district must be adjacent to a road classified as an arterial or collector road by the Federal Highway Administration, contain at least 10 contiguous parcels or five contiguous acres with more the ½ of the existing ground floor square footage classified as commercial property under the General Property Tax Act. In addition, residential commercial or industrial use must have been allowed under the zoning ordinance for the immediately preceding 30 years, the area must be presently served by municipal water and sewer and the area must be zoned for mixed use including high density residential.

Independence, Waterford, and White Lake Townships are the only communities that have established a CIA; however neither community has created a development plan or tax increment financing plan.

Attachments:

Memo from D. Glenn Lemmon, City Assessor – 10/31/2008 (Re: DDA's in Declining Market)

List of current Oakland County Development Authorities

Memo from Thomas Schultz, City Attorney – 3/9/2005 (Re: process for establishing DDA's)

Minutes from June, 2005 – Item 2: Presentation of Main Street of Novi concept / DDA

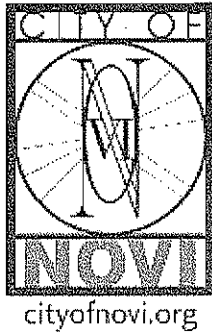
Detroit Free Press article – 10/5/2008 (Re: DDA tax spending scrutinized)

DDA Legislation

Corridor Improvement Authority Legislation

c: Pam Antil, Assistant City Manager

D. Glenn Lemmon, City Assessor



MEMORANDUM

October 31, 2008

To: Ara Topouzian, Economic Development Manager

From: D. Glenn Lemmon, City Assessor

RE: DDA's in a Declining Market

Pursuant to your request, I am placing my comments from an earlier e-mail into this memorandum. Please be advised that I am not an expert in the creation and functioning of Downtown Development Authorities. I do however appear to be one of the few people in the City of Novi with actual experience with a DDA. While I was the Assessor for the Township and Village of Oxford, I was responsible for determining the assessments in the DDA and proration of those assessments between the DDA and the original taxing jurisdictions. I created the tax roll for these properties and worked with the County Treasurer in the settlement process.

A DDA can be a useful tool in the development or redevelopment of a downtown area. Many communities have had success in revitalizing areas by adding infrastructure and obtaining lands for parking, etc. Unfortunately, the Oxford DDA was not managed well and my experience was less than favorable.

DDA's benefit by collecting ad valorem tax dollars as opposed to retaining money through an abatement process. The Authority establishes a base year for the DDA and the assessed and taxable values of each parcel become the base values. During the life of the DDA, the original taxing jurisdictions (city, schools, county, community college, intermediate schools) will continue to collect their taxes from the base value. As properties appreciate, the DDA will collect the all of the taxes on values above the base. As a very simple example, assume that the city millage is 10.5416 mills and the base on a parcel is \$100,000 taxable value. In the following year the property increases to \$105,000 taxable value. The city would collect \$1,054.16 and the DDA would collect \$52.71. During the life of the DDA, assuming the millage remains constant, the city would never collect more than that amount regardless of how much the taxable value increased..

Now assume that this happens for all of the jurisdictions and you can see that the DDA can receive a significant amount of money in an appreciating market. If a DDA is established over vacant land and development takes place, the city would not benefit from that development during the term of the DDA.

While this sounds really great, let's take a look at the downside of establishing a DDA in the current market. It is my assumption that once the base year is established, the DDA has an obligation to make the original jurisdictions whole. By that I mean, using the previous example, if the base taxable value was \$100,000 and in a subsequent year the taxable value fell to \$90,000, the DDA would owe the city over \$100.00. Again, assume that happens across all original taxing jurisdictions and you can see that the DDA could have difficulty meeting its obligations.

It would seem prudent to investigate whether my concerns are valid. Surely, no one would have imagined five years ago the economic situation we see today. As I mentioned before, I am not an expert in the process and probably don't know all of the nuances. If you have any comments or questions, feel free to contact me at (248) 347-0492 or at glemmon@cityofnovi.org

3/10/05

TO: Mayor and City Council members

Phil H.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Csordas and City Council
City of Novi

FROM: Thomas R. Schultz *TR*

DATE: March 9, 2005

RE: *Report Regarding Downtown Development Authorities (DDAs)*
55142 NOV

The City Council asked our office to prepare a report regarding Downtown Development Authorities (DDAs)—what they are, how they operate and are funded, how they are established, etc. These issues are discussed below in general terms, not specific to any area of the City or any long-term City goals. This is an informational report only, and does not address whether the establishment of a DDA in Novi is appropriate, or where it might make sense to do so.

*

Council may recall that the general topic of a Novi DDA was raised in the mid- to late-1990s, and focused on the Grand River Corridor. Clay Pearson submitted a memorandum recounting that experience back in February, 2004. It appears from that memorandum and a review of related Council minutes that the Council got to the point of discussing a resolution of intent to form a district in 1999, but never did so. As it turns out, many of the potential improvement projects considered as part of a possible development plan have either been completed or are underway in some form.

Legal Basis for DDAs

The legal basis for the creation of a DDA is Michigan Public Act 197 of 1975, the Downtown Development Act, as amended. This legislation provides cities, townships, and villages with various tools to assist in the revitalization and enhancement of downtown business area. A copy of Act 197 is attached. The title of the Act itself provides a good introductory statement of what a DDA is and what it is intended to foster:

An act to provide for the establishment of a downtown development authority; to prescribe its powers and duties; to correct and prevent deterioration in business districts; to encourage historic preservation; to authorize the acquisition and disposal of interests in real and personal property; to

authorize the creation and implementation of development plans in the districts; to promote the economic growth of the districts; to create a board; to prescribe its powers and duties; to authorize the levy and collection of taxes; to authorize the issuance of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness; and to authorize the use of tax increment financing.

What Can a DDA Do?

The following are the kinds of things that a DDA typically can be involved in. Some DDAs do most or all of these things. Others do only a few.

- Prepare an analysis of economic changes within the Downtown District.
- Prepare an analysis on the impact of metro growth upon the Downtown District.
- Propose, plan, and implement construction, renovation, repair, remodeling, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, or reconstruction of a public facility, an existing building, or a multiple-family dwelling unit upon a finding that such improvements may be necessary or appropriate to the execution of a plan that aids in the economic growth of the Downtown District.
- Propose, plan, and implement an improvement to a public facility within the Development Area to comply with the barrier-free design requirements of state and federal construction codes.
- Develop long-range plans to halt deterioration of property values.
- Implement any plan of development in the Downtown District necessary to achieve the purposes of Act 197, in accordance with the powers of the DDA as granted by Act 197.
- Make and enter into contracts necessary to exercise the powers of the DDA.
- Acquire (possibly by condemnation) or lease property.
- Improve land and construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, restore and preserve, equip, improve, maintain, repair, and operate any building and any necessary adjuncts thereto, within the Downtown District for the use, in whole or in part, of any public or private person or corporation, or a combination thereof.
- Fix, charge, and collect fees, rents, and charges for the use of any building or property under its control or any part thereof, or facility therein, and pledge the fees, rents, and charges for the payment of revenue bonds issued by the DDA.
- Accept grants and donations of property, labor, or other things of value from a public or private source.
- Acquire and construct public facilities.

How is a DDA Funded?

The activities of the DDA can be funded in any number of ways. Generally, these include:

- Donations to the DDA
- Proceeds from the levy of a millage
- Revenue bonds
- Revenues from buildings owned or leased by the DDA
- Proceeds of a tax increment financing plan
- Proceeds from a special assessment district
- Grants

The most often used sources of funds for a DDA, however, are those received from the capture of a portion of the local property taxes that would otherwise be paid to other governmental entities (mostly the City itself or the County, but not the local school districts) and revenue bonds or millage impositions. A DDA, then, is not often a source of *additional* revenue to the City—the funds it works with are diverted to it from elsewhere, for use only to implement the adopted development plan.

- *Development and Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Plans*

Section 17 of Act 197 requires that whenever a DDA decides to finance a project within a development area through tax increment revenues or revenue bonds, it must prepare a development plan. The development plan must contain, among other things, the designation of the development area by definite boundaries (i.e., the area within which tax increment revenues are to be captured and expended for public improvements); the projects to be undertaken; the estimated costs of the projects; an estimate of the stages of construction and time of completion; the proposed methods of financing the projects; and the impact upon the existing character of development in the area. As noted in Mr. Pearson's earlier memo, a proposed development plan was submitted to the Council back in 1999, identifying a three-mile, 838-acre development area as the district boundaries (an ambitious size by comparison to other comparable communities).

A separate plan is required if tax increment financing (TIF) is contemplated. A TIF plan includes the development plan and details the "tax capture" procedure for securing revenue for DDA activities; any amount of bonded indebtedness that can or will be incurred by the DDA; and the duration of the development plan program.

After adoption of the two plans, the development plan is implemented and the tax increments, which occur because of *improvements* in the eligible property in the district, accrue to the DDA, for use only as established in the development plan.

- ***The “Tax Capture” Process***

Tax increment financing does not capture all of the property tax revenue from properties in the development area. It only captures the *increase in assessed property valuations* in the development area over and above the valuations of the area *at the time the development area was established*. Tax increment revenues accrue to the DDA from the application of the tax rates of all political subdivisions levying taxes in a development area, *excluding* those of local and intermediate school districts.

Creating a DDA

The general requirements for creating a DDA begin with the passing of a “resolution of intent” to create a DDA. A public hearing is then held on the proposed DDA ordinance and on the boundaries of the proposed district. Not less than sixty (60) days after the public hearing, the ordinance may be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the City Council.

The resolution of intent declares the Council’s intention to consider creating and providing for the operation of a DDA. The resolution must include findings that a DDA is necessary to:

- halt the deterioration of property values within the district;
- increase the property value in the district where possible;
- eliminate the cause of deteriorating property values; and
- promote economic growth.

The resolution also schedules a date for the public hearing. The public hearing is intended to elicit comments on the proposed ordinance to establish the DDA and on the determination of the boundaries of the DDA. Notice of the hearing must include the date, time, and place of the hearing, and a map or other description of the proposed boundaries. The notice must be published twice in a newspaper not less than 20 and not more than 40 days before the hearing. Notice must also be mailed to property taxpayers within the proposed district not less than 20 days before the hearing. Finally, the notice must be posted in at least 20 conspicuous and public places at least 20 days before the hearing. (If there are more than 100 residents within the proposed development area, an advisory “citizens council” must be established to comment on the proposed plan.)

As indicated above, the notice must include the proposed boundaries of the DDA. Careful consideration should be given to the determination, as Section 3 of the Act prohibits the inclusion of land in the DDA boundaries that was not described in the notice of the hearing. Land described in the hearing notice may be eliminated from the final determination of boundaries, however.

Pursuant to Section 3, during a sixty (60) day period following the hearing, the governing body of a taxing jurisdiction levying *ad valorem* property taxes otherwise subject to capture may, by resolution, *exempt its taxes from capture*. (Note – an Oakland County circuit court judge has interpreted this subsection to allow a resolution to exempt taxes from capture after any public hearing, making future revenue difficult to ascertain. The case is currently pending in the Court of Appeals.)

Not less than sixty (60) days after the public hearing, the municipality may pass the ordinance establishing the DDA. The vote requires a majority vote of the members of the City Council. Once adopted, the ordinance establishing the DDA and determining its boundaries must be filed with the Secretary of State. The ordinance must also be published at least once in the newspaper. Once adopted, any alteration of the boundaries may be done pursuant to the process for adoption of a DDA.

Summary

The DDA process requires the adoption of an ordinance, a development plan, and (usually) a TIF plan, after a public hearing and upon a finding that property values in the area covered by the plan have been deteriorating. TIF funding (the most common source of DDA funds) is not “new” revenue to the City, but “captures” only the increase in property valuations within the district beginning after the date of the creation of the DDA and adoption of the development and TIF plans. The powers of the DDA are broad, once created.

cc: Richard B. Helwig, City Manager
Clay Pearson, Assistant City Manager
Glenn Lemmon, Assessor
Kathy Smith-Roy, Finance Director

ACROSS THE REGION

DDA tax spending scrutinized

Councilman says firms gain

ROCHESTER

By GINA DAMRON
FREE PRESS STAFF WRITER

One Rochester City Council member has questioned spending decisions by the city's Downtown Development Authority, claiming that the group is using tax dollars for promotions and events that benefit private businesses.

Councilman Ben Giovanelli, a certified public accountant, said that — based on his calculations of the authority's budget — nearly \$600,000 has been allocated this year for

marketing and events. But, he said, downtown merchants, who pay special assessments for the principal shopping district, contributed only \$250,000.

That means that some taxes — paid by residents surrounding the downtown and captured by the authority — are being used to benefit downtown businesses, said Giovanelli, who presented his findings to the council at a meeting last month.

But Kristi Trevarrow, executive director of the authority, said funds from merchants are used for marketing and pro-

motions, but residents' tax dollars are not.

Trevarrow, though, said three major downtown events are funded through tax dollars, including the annual Farmers' Market and the holiday Big Bright Light Show, which alone costs \$250,000 and is partly paid for with sponsorships.

"It's all about the experience," she said. "What kind of experience can we provide to someone to make people want to come here and then come back?"

But, Giovanelli said, Birmingham, which does not have a downtown development authority, has been able to create a vibrant downtown without

using any tax dollars.

Under the 2008-09 budget, the Birmingham Principal Shopping District should receive about \$947,690 from merchants, said John Heiney, executive director of the district. He said most of that money pays for marketing, events and capital improvement projects for the downtown, including snow removal and flower planting.

Giovanelli questions whether the Rochester DDA, which he calculates captures about \$2 million in taxes yearly, is overspending for its size.

"How much is reasonable?" Giovanelli said, adding that he would like to see the authority focus on projects such as cre-

ating a park or making downtown more pedestrian friendly.

But Trevarrow said special events like the holiday lights show, which attracts thousands of people every year and has boosted sales for merchants, are important to keep the downtown vibrant.

But resident Patricia Kane questions the authority's decision to use tax dollars on the light show instead of seeking more sponsors to cover it.

"I don't appreciate tax money being used to really decorate, for the holidays, somebody's private building," Kane said. "It's a problem."

Contact GINA DAMRON at 248-351-3293 or gdamron@freepress.com.

**Excerpt from
June 6, 2005
City Council Meeting**

PRESENTATIONS

1. Recognition of the Novi Youth Assistance "Think Before You Drink" Poster Essay Contest winners held in conjunction with Alcohol Awareness Month.

John O'Brien thanked Mayor Csordas and Council for their support of Youth Assistance.

Mr. O'Brien recognized four young people from the Novi Middle School for posters they submitted regarding the dangers of drinking and driving. The winners of the contest were Paul Ghannam, Robby Laney, Katie Samuelson and Kylie Meyer and each received a gift certificate.

2. Presentation of Main Street of Novi Concept Plan and development of approximately 20 acres by Triangle Development.

Matt Quinn noted that what is being attempted by the development community is what the City has asked for over the last 20 years. Prior to this, Mr. Chen of Evergreen Development bought

the Main Street property from bankruptcy. He was an engineer who had foreign investor money and was trying to find a place to put it. He was not a developer in the sense that Triangle Development is, who has professional developers with the knowledge to make the project successful. There are 50,000 residents in the City with a developing residential

community and this project would bring more residential community to Main Street. We now have the basis and organization to have a Main Street project really work. Also, local businesses and all of the people in the downtown area are supportive of this plan and have waited for this type of development to make their economic dreams come true. This project will increase the City's tax base by approximately \$120 million and will take 6 to 8 years to build out.

The project will bring about 120,000 sq. ft. of retail, 80,000 sq. ft. of medical space and office space and 380 residential for sale condominium units. Main Street buildings will be about five stories with the first floor being retail and four stories of for sale loft condominiums. There will be additional brownstone condominium developments that are better than but similar to Gateway. A Downtown Development Authority is being looked at for two parking decks of approximately 400 cars each. Brand new streets will be constructed and will add 500 new on street parking spaces. All of the infrastructure will be privately invested.

Mr. Quinn said there is in excess of 200 DDA's that have been created in Novi and most go to the development of a private-public partnership. You will hear about economic development, how you get the mass of a project together and why you can't have a sea of parking.

Mr. Quinn noted they would look to Council for further direction and would like Council's ideas and approval of the overall plan. They would request further direction on the DDA proposal and whether it would go to a sub-committee or to Triangle Development and City staff. Mr. Quinn said they have the wherewithal to make the DDA happen, and present it to City staff for review so that the City would not have the significant costs associated with preparing a Downtown Development Authority.

Mr. Quinn presented Alexander Bogaerts whose architectural firm is the lead firm in developing

the concept. Mr. Bogaerts noted they have several projects of a mixed use nature and what makes a development thrive is the residential units within the development. This is an extension of what the Master Plan is and what the TC (Town Center) District asks for. He said they are creating a very strong image for a Main Street community and giving an opportunity to have a very central core area for the development of this type of mixed use project.

Mark Abernatha said they've worked with McKenna & Associates on this project. He believed they were carrying through what the City had looked at as a development for this area. He said there would be strong entry monuments to draw pedestrian and vehicular traffic into the site from Grand River and Novi Road. They want to establish a strong urban grid plan for the project. The focal point will be a Main Street Park that will come off the main road and intersect Main Street and mirrored architecture will frame the park. They are proposing a fountain and cross walks in the Main Street area and would like it to be a gathering place for many events like the 50's festival, ice sculpture, ice skating, band shell, etc. These things would give pedestrians a reason to come down to Main Street and enjoy outdoor dining, shopping, etc.

Mr. Abernatha said there will be two roundabouts for traffic calming and focal points. The parking for the project will be along the streets, as there will be parallel parking with angular parking on secondary streets and two parking decks. The parking decks will service the buildings for their sites and impact what goes on along Grand River and potential future

development. The residential units and their parking will be below grade as well as street parking and each unit has a two car garage.

Mr. Abernatha advised that one of the key components of this project is the term critical mass. It is a term used to balance all the elements of the project such as building heights, scale, mass of the buildings and how close they are, etc. All of this has to work together to be a successful development. This is a mixed use development, and along Novi Road they are proposing an option for various types of flex spacing with a potential hotel with retail on first floor and a restaurant to service the hotel. Another building would have retail on first floor with a medical office above. Other buildings have retail on the first floor and residential above and there is a small one story retail with restaurant dining on top. There are buildings that are residential with parking below grade and at grade and buildings that are residential brownstone buildings.

Mr. Abernatha said for this to be successful the residential has to balance with the retail, the retail and office have to balance and the parking has to balance. If there are no decks and you don't have that mass the project will not be successful. He noted that McKenna and Associates would speak about the DDA.

Member Nagy noted she appreciated the work done but her first concern about the DDA is that it is not an elected board and would not be accountable to the taxpayer. The DDA would use City, County and Oakland Community College taxes and would reduce the 10.5416 mills we currently operate at. She said the City would be liable for the parking decks and the maintenance and repair costs. Member Nagy stated she would like to take care of the residents and their roads first. The Fiscal Analysis keeps the Council from operating in a vacuum when doing the budget. There is a section about strategies for the future with regard to various departments or basic services that would be provided to the residents. We would need to go to the taxpayer and request bonds for future Capital Improvements, additional staff, DPW, repairs of roads, Parks and Recreation, etc. The DDA analysis provided by Member

Lorenzo for the City of Northville, mentioned that the layout of Northville wasn't working well for retail and needed to be changed. It said an anchor store was needed, the parking situation was not good and the regional shopping that Novi has is a great competitor of the smaller retail stores. Lastly, the concept plan would require a lot of variances from City ordinances. She said within a half mile of this area there are already four hotels and she was concerned that this DDA Board wouldn't be accountable to anyone, especially the taxpayers. She felt the financial limitations would preclude this from coming forward. She knew that Royal Oak is currently experiencing about five million dollars worth of problems and she didn't want to financially obligate this City for up to 20 years. She didn't think that the economic times warranted this project at this time.

Member Lorenzo noted the Fiscal Analysis shows that the City is at a pivotal point and this Council is leaving a legacy that future Councils will follow. They will avoid the pitfalls of Livonia and Royal Oak and realize that municipalities can no longer afford DDA's. Member Lorenzo said the City of Royal Oak has a \$5.1 million deficit. The DDA takes \$750,000 from the City of Royal Oak that would normally go to them. Royal Oak is thinking of selling their City Hall,

laying off employees and cutting back services. Last year they used their fund balance to balance their budget. She was interested to see what Royal Oak would do to balance their

Budget this year. Member Lorenzo said the City of Novi must avoid the pitfalls of getting into the DDA business. She said residents ask for improvements to roads, public safety, snow plowing, etc. If it wasn't for the DDA, she could support it. She felt this was the wrong plan for the City's future.

Member Lorenzo was interested in Mr. Nona's plan because it didn't involve a DDA and asked Mr. Nona if he had any information regarding that.

Mr. Nona of Triangle Development stated he did not, but they have been concentrating on developing this plan as it would meet the vision of the City. If the plan isn't accepted, they would have to come up with an alternate plan. They've been approached by several different groups to purchase a parcel to build a medical building and housing and by a dealer who wants several acres. Conceptually the site can be developed along those lines but they haven't developed any final plans in that direction. He said this is the plan they have committed their time to. If this plan is not approved they will consider other options or sell the property to someone who may have other uses for it. Mr. Nona said they do have a plan but it isn't going to be a downtown, a Main Street or the vision for the City. The City needs to decide whether they want to proceed with the established vision or develop according to the present zoning. Member Lorenzo agreed and stated it would be a good plan without a DDA but if it's not feasible then it is impractical for the City of Novi. She wanted to pursue the other plan and felt it would have been advantageous if Mr. Nona had brought forward an alternative plan because it would clarify the issue.

Mr. Nona stated a DDA does not take taxes away from the City that are already accruing. He said they would appreciate the opportunity to make the presentation and introduce the concept of the DDA. The main purpose of the presentation was to introduce the City to the concept and the concept to the DDA; it was not to talk about other options. Mr. Nona said this is the concept now and his focus is on the DDA and they have brought their consultants to provide information. He said John Jackson was present and would like to talk about the DDA and Jay Detloff, who used to be with the Royal Oak DDA, was present and would like to respond. Mr.

Nona asked her to give them the opportunity to expand a little on the DDA. Member Lorenzo noted she had done a lot of research on DDA's and received information from Troy, Farmington, Commerce, Rochester Hills etc. She said Troy's Tax Increment Financing Authority gives \$1.5 that would normally go to the City of Troy to their DDA. This is Troy's 50th year in operation and they had to cancel their Troy Daze Festival parade to save \$17,000. If they had that \$1.5 they might not be in that situation. DDA's take the additional growth revenue and captures it. We would be left with what's there now but would not receive anything additional and the City can't afford that. It would be on the backs of our tax payers or we would be taking away services and selling our City Hall. She would not support a DDA.

Mr. Jackson of McKenna and Associates stressed the fact that there is an assumption that there is going to be increased revenue if there is no DDA and the fact that the reason the DDA's were started was to encourage new development. The other misconception is that the City would only be collecting what it is currently collecting. If looking at the scenario they have developed, Council will see that the City would capture \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year in taxes from the site with inflation. Under this scenario, they are proposing to redevelop the site at a larger degree then would be available without the DDA, because they couldn't pay for the

parking structure and improvements necessary to get the type of development that is being presented. In doing that, they would contribute back to the City's funds so there wouldn't be a

flat line stream of revenue and revenue would be increasing significantly. He said at the end of the 20 years the City would be gaining about \$400,000 per year. The City would gain the same amount with the contributions under this scenario. The loss in tax revenue would be insignificant compared to what the City is getting now. He emphasized there were over 300 successful DDA's. Northville is considered a positive and successful DDA and they would like to attract an anchor tenant but that can't be done unless there is a DDA in place to pay for the improvements. Regarding competition, the downtowns or other developments that have a mix of land ownership are at a significant disadvantage. Shopping centers have common management and the DDA gives the ability to manage those facilities. A DDA accomplishes many things but most importantly, even with a DDA, revenue will not be frozen and the City will continue to increase its revenue at approximately the same level as a lower scale development on this site. They are proposing contributions back to the City to make them whole.

Gerry Detloff, Downtown Management Strategies, said Royal Oak's fiscal and financial problems are not the result of having a DDA. It has one of the strongest downtown areas in the State and possibly in the region. National recognition was gained for their mix of entertainment, restaurants, office, retail and residential. It takes a true understanding of the purpose of a DDA. The bottom line is that the City doesn't lose, it is an opportunity to move forward and at some point in time he would like to answer questions related to this.

If looking at downtown Royal Oak, over the last 6 years, over \$53 million of investments have come into the downtown community. A strong core filters out into the community and a weak core has the same affect. Over the last 10 years, property values in Royal Oak have increased as a result of a strong downtown. In reality a DDA is an investment in the community and in the future. Royal Oaks financial issues are not a result of a DDA; if anything the DDA has contributed to their success, and without the DDA he'd be concerned with what the financial situation of Royal Oak would be today.

Member Capello disagreed with comments that a DDA would take tax dollars away from the

community as it depends on how the DDA is structured. He was hoping the administration, under Council's direction, had brought back how a DDA was created and ways it can generate additional income for the City. To say, using a previous example, that with a DDA there is \$1.5 million going out and that may be but as a result of development there may be \$750,000 on top of the \$1.5 million coming in. Member Capello said a DDA can be created so that it generates additional income and 2/3rds of that can go out and 1/3rd can stay in. The money that is going out is not necessarily City money, its money from the County and Community College and is not the City's anyway. He thought that without the DDA Novi might not see the growth and there would definitely not be any additional money. It is not always a cost to the City.

Member Capello noted he had a problem with the way the presentation is being made. He felt there would never be a downtown for Novi. It is going to be another unique shopping district. We can't help one private individual developer over another. He is in favor of the DDA and is in favor of a DDA for that entire quadrant but the Council had not seen Taubman present saying they would bring Nordstroms in if the City would give a DDA for a parking structure. He would like to see something more of a public benefit then just a parking structure. He said he needed to see a large portion of development in place before looking at a DDA and that DDA has to be more than just a parking structure. He wished there were more time for them to explain the DDA because there is a lot more going into it than some of the Council members have said tonight.

Member Gatt stated Novi doesn't have a downtown and will never have a downtown and to compare Novi to Royal Oak is comparing apples to oranges. He is leaning toward voting against a DDA. Member Gatt said he is very interested in seeing Main Street thrive and grow. After hearing Mr. Nona speak, he knows there is a plan B and was sure it would be a wonderful thriving business and the City would capture all the tax dollars. He said on the other hand, if they don't build it there won't be any tax dollars. Member Gatt stated the way he understood it was if Council agrees to a DDA, Triangle Development would capture all the tax dollars for the businesses in that area and the City will be left with nothing in that area, but we have nothing now. However, with the growth created as a result of a DDA, would add to the tax dollars. He would like to see more information about the plan for the DDA and some proof it will be better for the citizens.

Member Paul appreciated the time and investment that went into the conceptual plan. One thing they had very little control over was what happened before they were elected to Council. The malls and a partial Main Street were already put into place. She would like to see thriving businesses on Main Street instead of empty store fronts. She has enjoyed their Gateway development but has to look at all the different components before Council. To just say there will be more commercial, residential and office space when there are vacancies in those areas is difficult for her to say she would give them a portion or all of the taxes. Member Paul felt another hotel would be a bad plan because there are capacity problems in the existing hotels already. Member Paul felt the Fiscal Analysis is just one tool and is one portion of the components she looks at. She noted she was looking at the idea of moving the fire station and replacing it with parking structure; then more land would have to be purchased and another station built and that is a very big investment for the City. The parking structures being \$5 million each and \$10 million for the City to actually build the structure is a lot of money in itself. She has a difficult time with that whole concept from that point alone. The people living there would like to have more than the 50% of their services paid for by their taxes and with the affluence of the community, they would expect to have the full amount. Member Paul would be interested in looking at plan B and different alternatives to the parking structure. She would not

mind some zoning flexibility to impact that area. There is a lot of commercial in this area with a lot of vacancies. She asked that some of the other parcels be looked at in another way. She said she looks at it from the taxpayers view and hoped that they could come up with a better plan.

Mayor Csordas thanked everyone for considering doing business in Novi. He noted the vision of the City has evolved and with that Novi has never had a downtown. This is a very nice project but he couldn't support a DDA. He said his perception of a DDA was something in an area where there is a certain amount of decline and you're trying to redevelop and brings things back around. The City is very strategically located at the intersection of 275 and 96 and enjoys some success. Mayor Csordas believed that if Council continues to do what they are doing all the way out to build out that this will evolve into a very nice built out community. The Main Street area is another shopping district and he thought of it as another Fountain Walk or other shopping centers in Novi. They are all very nice and he appreciates them being in Novi. He wouldn't like to see the City take on liability for parking structures and believed that revenue and tax dollars would be taken away from the City. He understood the charts and numbers and how that worked and they were right there would be additional revenue coming because

there would be addition development. However, for non-elected officials to control taxpayers money makes him uncomfortable.

Mayor Csordas asked about a car dealership in that area. Mr. Helwig believed it was allowed.

Mayor Csordas asked if the tax collecting entities would have to agree to relinquish their tax dollars. Mr. Helwig said no they could opt out.

CM-05-06- Moved by Lorenzo, seconded by Nagy; WITHDRAWN:

**To not pursue a DDA and either pursue this plan without a DDA or
provide an alternative plan B.**

DISCUSSION

Member Nagy said this plan would be over a twenty year period and would be a phased development. Mr. Quinn said that is wrong and it would be built out in six to eight years.

She said during the budget session Council considered the exceedingly high cost of health care, which is impacting the City.

Matt Quinn thought Council was operating on misconceptions of the DDA's and asked for a study session. Mayor Csordas replied he would like all accurate information and would talk with Mr. Helwig to see if a special session could be scheduled. The agendas are very full with a lot of City business and this is not going to be built overnight. Mr. Quinn responded that Council didn't have \$150 million worth of City business in front of them tonight. This is the only \$150 million project Council would have in the City from here on out.

Member Gatt stated he couldn't support the motion because he wants to hear more information.

Member Capello stated it's only on the agenda as a presentation and felt a motion was not in order. He thought the developer had received whatever direction they needed from the discussion. He felt Council needed to move forward and get more generic information on DDA's before they appeared before Council again.

Mayor Csordas asked Member Lorenzo to reconsider because he didn't know if he could support the motion. Mayor Csordas stated that what he knows of a DDA, he is opposed to it. It would take a lot of different information for him to support a DDA. However, he would like to hear more information and have considerably more information on it. But this commitment financially to the city would be worth hearing more information.

Member Lorenzo withdrew the motion but felt it was something that needed addressing in the near future and taken off the table once and for all. Mayor Csordas agreed and said he would talk with Mr. Helwig about this.

PUBLIC HEARING - None

REPORTS

SPECIAL/COMMITTEE

CITY MANAGER – Scheduling City Council time to discuss and review recommended use of Federal Forfeiture Funds.

Mr. Helwig addressed Council and informed them that they had been provided staff recommendations for the first receipt of Federal Drug Forfeiture Funds and would like Council's direction on how to process them. A budget must be adopted for these funds and have made such a proposal to Council. It could be an agenda item at a regular Council meeting or a work session, etc. Mr. Helwig said their approach in this first round is that they are dealing with basic needs that were not dealt with in the general fund budget.

Mayor Csordas said he wanted it to be an agenda item at a future meeting. Mr. Helwig asked about July 2nd and Mayor Csordas and Council agreed.

DEPARTMENTAL

Chattman Drive (Neighborhood Repaving) – Rob Hayes

Mr. Hayes updated Council on the proposed plan for Chattman Drive. He said it is an asphalt street with a PASER rating of 3 on a scale of 1 to 10 with one being the worst. The rating was 3 in 2001 and 2004. Relative to the other streets that will be done this year with a PASER rating of 3 it is in the same condition as the others. It is an uncrowned street, which means relatively flat, it has no curb or gutters, has several cracks that run across the roadway and some alligator cracking at the edge of the pavement. The main deficiency of the road is that at the most it is three and a half inches thick in asphalt and there is no adequate base beneath it. It was laid directly on a sandy, silt material. Mayor Csordas asked if this was similar to problems at Village Oaks and Mr. Hayes said he thought so. Their plan is to use the existing pavement as the base; they will remove cracked pavement, fill it in and pave above it. Towards the west

**Downtown
Development
Authority
Act 197 of 1975
Statute**

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Act 197 of 1975

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of a downtown development authority; to prescribe its powers and duties; to correct and prevent deterioration in business districts; to encourage historic preservation; to authorize the acquisition and disposal of interests in real and personal property; to authorize the creation and implementation of development plans in the districts; to promote the economic growth of the districts; to create a board; to prescribe its powers and duties; to authorize the levy and collection of taxes; to authorize the issuance of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness; to authorize the use of tax increment financing; to reimburse downtown development authorities for certain losses of tax increment revenues; and to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state officials.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1988, Act 425, Imd. Eff. Dec. 27, 1988;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

125.1651 Definitions.

Sec. 1. As used in this act:

(a) "Advance" means a transfer of funds made by a municipality to an authority or to another person on behalf of the authority in anticipation of repayment by the authority. Evidence of the intent to repay an advance may include, but is not limited to, an executed agreement to repay, provisions contained in a tax increment financing plan approved prior to the advance, or a resolution of the authority or the municipality.

(b) "Assessed value" means 1 of the following:

(i) For valuations made before January 1, 1995, the state equalized valuation as determined under the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.1 to 211.155.

(ii) For valuations made after December 31, 1994, the taxable value as determined under section 27a of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.27a.

(c) "Authority" means a downtown development authority created pursuant to this act.

(d) "Board" means the governing body of an authority.

(e) "Business district" means an area in the downtown of a municipality zoned and used principally for business.

(f) "Captured assessed value" means the amount in any 1 year by which the current assessed value of the project area, including the assessed value of property for which specific local taxes are paid in lieu of property taxes as determined in subdivision (z), exceeds the initial assessed value. The state tax commission shall prescribe the method for calculating captured assessed value.

(g) "Chief executive officer" means the mayor or city manager of a city, the president or village manager of a village, or the supervisor of a township or, if designated by the township board for purposes of this act, the township superintendent or township manager of a township.

(h) "Development area" means that area to which a development plan is applicable.

(i) "Development plan" means that information and those requirements for a development plan set forth in section 17.

(j) "Development program" means the implementation of the development plan.

(k) "Downtown district" means that part of an area in a business district that is specifically designated by ordinance of the governing body of the municipality pursuant to this act. A downtown district may include 1 or more separate and distinct geographic areas in a business district as determined by the municipality if the municipality enters into an agreement with a qualified township under section 3(7) or if the municipality is a city that surrounds another city and that other city lies between the 2 separate and distinct geographic areas. If the downtown district contains more than 1 separate and distinct geographic area in the downtown district, the separate and distinct geographic areas shall be considered 1 downtown district.

(l) "Eligible advance" means an advance made before August 19, 1993.

(m) "Eligible obligation" means an obligation issued or incurred by an authority or by a municipality on behalf of an authority before August 19, 1993 and its subsequent refunding by a qualified refunding obligation. Eligible obligation includes an authority's written agreement entered into before August 19, 1993 to pay an obligation issued after August 18, 1993 and before December 31, 1996 by another entity on behalf of the authority.

(n) "Fire alarm system" means a system designed to detect and annunciate the presence of fire, or

by-products of fire. Fire alarm system includes smoke detectors.

(o) "Fiscal year" means the fiscal year of the authority.

(p) "Governing body of a municipality" means the elected body of a municipality having legislative powers.

(q) "Initial assessed value" means the assessed value, as equalized, of all the taxable property within the boundaries of the development area at the time the ordinance establishing the tax increment financing plan is approved, as shown by the most recent assessment roll of the municipality for which equalization has been completed at the time the resolution is adopted. Property exempt from taxation at the time of the determination of the initial assessed value shall be included as zero. For the purpose of determining initial assessed value, property for which a specific local tax is paid in lieu of a property tax shall not be considered to be property that is exempt from taxation. The initial assessed value of property for which a specific local tax was paid in lieu of a property tax shall be determined as provided in subdivision (z). In the case of a municipality having a population of less than 35,000 that established an authority prior to 1985, created a district or districts, and approved a development plan or tax increment financing plan or amendments to a plan, and which plan or tax increment financing plan or amendments to a plan, and which plan expired by its terms December 31, 1991, the initial assessed value for the purpose of any plan or plan amendment adopted as an extension of the expired plan shall be determined as if the plan had not expired December 31, 1991. For a development area designated before 1997 in which a renaissance zone has subsequently been designated pursuant to the Michigan renaissance zone act, 1996 PA 376, MCL 125.2681 to 125.2696, the initial assessed value of the development area otherwise determined under this subdivision shall be reduced by the amount by which the current assessed value of the development area was reduced in 1997 due to the exemption of property under section 7ff of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.7ff, but in no case shall the initial assessed value be less than zero.

(r) "Municipality" means a city, village, or township.

(s) "Obligation" means a written promise to pay, whether evidenced by a contract, agreement, lease, sublease, bond, or note, or a requirement to pay imposed by law. An obligation does not include a payment required solely because of default upon an obligation, employee salaries, or consideration paid for the use of municipal offices. An obligation does not include those bonds that have been economically defeased by refunding bonds issued under this act. Obligation includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) A requirement to pay proceeds derived from ad valorem property taxes or taxes levied in lieu of ad valorem property taxes.

(ii) A management contract or a contract for professional services.

(iii) A payment required on a contract, agreement, bond, or note if the requirement to make or assume the payment arose before August 19, 1993.

(iv) A requirement to pay or reimburse a person for the cost of insurance for, or to maintain, property subject to a lease, land contract, purchase agreement, or other agreement.

(v) A letter of credit, paying agent, transfer agent, bond registrar, or trustee fee associated with a contract, agreement, bond, or note.

(t) "On behalf of an authority", in relation to an eligible advance made by a municipality, or an eligible obligation or other protected obligation issued or incurred by a municipality, means in anticipation that an authority would transfer tax increment revenues or reimburse the municipality from tax increment revenues in an amount sufficient to fully make payment required by the eligible advance made by the municipality, or eligible obligation or other protected obligation issued or incurred by the municipality, if the anticipation of the transfer or receipt of tax increment revenues from the authority is pursuant to or evidenced by 1 or more of the following:

(i) A reimbursement agreement between the municipality and an authority it established.

(ii) A requirement imposed by law that the authority transfer tax increment revenues to the municipality.

(iii) A resolution of the authority agreeing to make payments to the incorporating unit.

(iv) Provisions in a tax increment financing plan describing the project for which the obligation was incurred.

(u) "Operations" means office maintenance, including salaries and expenses of employees, office supplies, consultation fees, design costs, and other expenses incurred in the daily management of the authority and planning of its activities.

(v) "Other protected obligation" means:

(i) A qualified refunding obligation issued to refund an obligation described in subparagraph (ii), (iii), or (iv), an obligation that is not a qualified refunding obligation that is issued to refund an eligible obligation, or a qualified refunding obligation issued to refund an obligation described in this subparagraph.

(ii) An obligation issued or incurred by an authority or by a municipality on behalf of an authority after August 19, 1993, but before December 31, 1994, to finance a project described in a tax increment finance plan approved by the municipality in accordance with this act before December 31, 1993, for which a contract for final design is entered into by or on behalf of the municipality or authority before March 1, 1994 or for which a written agreement with a developer, titled preferred development agreement, was entered into by or on behalf of the municipality or authority in July 1993.

(iii) An obligation incurred by an authority or municipality after August 19, 1993, to reimburse a party to a development agreement entered into by a municipality or authority before August 19, 1993, for a project described in a tax increment financing plan approved in accordance with this act before August 19, 1993, and undertaken and installed by that party in accordance with the development agreement.

(iv) An obligation incurred by the authority evidenced by or to finance a contract to purchase real property within a development area or a contract to develop that property within the development area, or both, if all of the following requirements are met:

(A) The authority purchased the real property in 1993.

(B) Before June 30, 1995, the authority enters a contract for the development of the real property located within the development area.

(C) In 1993, the authority or municipality on behalf of the authority received approval for a grant from both of the following:

(I) The department of natural resources for site reclamation of the real property.

(II) The department of consumer and industry services for development of the real property.

(v) An ongoing management or professional services contract with the governing body of a county which was entered into before March 1, 1994 and which was preceded by a series of limited term management or professional services contracts with the governing body of the county, the last of which was entered into before August 19, 1993.

(vi) A loan from a municipality to an authority if the loan was approved by the legislative body of the municipality on April 18, 1994.

(vii) Funds expended to match a grant received by a municipality on behalf of an authority for sidewalk improvements from the Michigan department of transportation if the legislative body of the municipality approved the grant application on April 5, 1993 and the grant was received by the municipality in June 1993.

(viii) For taxes captured in 1994, an obligation described in this subparagraph issued or incurred to finance a project. An obligation is considered issued or incurred to finance a project described in this subparagraph only if all of the following are met:

(A) The obligation requires raising capital for the project or paying for the project, whether or not a borrowing is involved.

(B) The obligation was part of a development plan and the tax increment financing plan was approved by a municipality on May 6, 1991.

(C) The obligation is in the form of a written memorandum of understanding between a municipality and a public utility dated October 27, 1994.

(D) The authority or municipality captured school taxes during 1994.

(w) "Public facility" means a street, plaza, pedestrian mall, and any improvements to a street, plaza, or pedestrian mall including street furniture and beautification, park, parking facility, recreational facility, right-of-way, structure, waterway, bridge, lake, pond, canal, utility line or pipe, building, and access routes to any of the foregoing, designed and dedicated to use by the public generally, or used by a public agency. Public facility includes an improvement to a facility used by the public or a public facility as those terms are defined in section 1 of 1966 PA 1, MCL 125.1351, which improvement is made to comply with the barrier free design requirements of the state construction code promulgated under the Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1501 to 125.1531. Public facility also includes the acquisition, construction, improvement, and operation of a building owned or leased by the authority to be used as a retail business incubator.

(x) "Qualified refunding obligation" means an obligation issued or incurred by an authority or by a municipality on behalf of an authority to refund an obligation if 1 or more of the following apply:

(i) The obligation is issued to refund a qualified refunding obligation issued in November 1997 and any subsequent refundings of that obligation issued before January 1, 2010 or the obligation is issued to refund a qualified refunding obligation issued on May 15, 1997 and any subsequent refundings of that obligation issued before January 1, 2010 in an authority in which 1 parcel or group of parcels under common ownership represents 50% or more of the taxable value captured within the tax increment finance district and that will ultimately provide for at least a 40% reduction in the taxable value of the property as part of a negotiated settlement as a result of an appeal filed with the state tax tribunal. Qualified refunding obligations issued

under this subparagraph are not subject to the requirements of section 611 of the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2611, if issued before January 1, 2010. The duration of the development program described in the tax increment financing plan relating to the qualified refunding obligations issued under this subparagraph is hereby extended to 1 year after the final date of maturity of the qualified refunding obligations.

(ii) The refunding obligation meets both of the following:

(A) The net present value of the principal and interest to be paid on the refunding obligation, including the cost of issuance, will be less than the net present value of the principal and interest to be paid on the obligation being refunded, as calculated using a method approved by the department of treasury.

(B) The net present value of the sum of the tax increment revenues described in subdivision (bb)(ii) and the distributions under section 13b to repay the refunding obligation will not be greater than the net present value of the sum of the tax increment revenues described in subdivision (bb)(ii) and the distributions under section 13b to repay the obligation being refunded, as calculated using a method approved by the department of treasury.

(y) "Qualified township" means a township that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Was not eligible to create an authority prior to January 3, 2005.

(ii) Adjoins a municipality that previously created an authority.

(iii) Along with the adjoining municipality that previously created an authority, is a member of the same joint planning commission under the joint municipal planning act, 2003 PA 226, MCL 125.131 to 125.143.

(z) "Specific local tax" means a tax levied under 1974 PA 198, MCL 207.551 to 207.572, the commercial redevelopment act, 1978 PA 255, MCL 207.651 to 207.668, the technology park development act, 1984 PA 385, MCL 207.701 to 207.718, and 1953 PA 189, MCL 211.181 to 211.182. The initial assessed value or current assessed value of property subject to a specific local tax shall be the quotient of the specific local tax paid divided by the ad valorem millage rate. However, after 1993, the state tax commission shall prescribe the method for calculating the initial assessed value and current assessed value of property for which a specific local tax was paid in lieu of a property tax.

(aa) "State fiscal year" means the annual period commencing October 1 of each year.

(bb) "Tax increment revenues" means the amount of ad valorem property taxes and specific local taxes attributable to the application of the levy of all taxing jurisdictions upon the captured assessed value of real and personal property in the development area, subject to the following requirements:

(i) Tax increment revenues include ad valorem property taxes and specific local taxes attributable to the application of the levy of all taxing jurisdictions other than the state pursuant to the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, and local or intermediate school districts upon the captured assessed value of real and personal property in the development area for any purpose authorized by this act.

(ii) Tax increment revenues include ad valorem property taxes and specific local taxes attributable to the application of the levy of the state pursuant to the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, and local or intermediate school districts upon the captured assessed value of real and personal property in the development area in an amount equal to the amount necessary, without regard to subparagraph (i), to repay eligible advances, eligible obligations, and other protected obligations.

(iii) Tax increment revenues do not include any of the following:

(A) Ad valorem property taxes attributable either to a portion of the captured assessed value shared with taxing jurisdictions within the jurisdictional area of the authority or to a portion of value of property that may be excluded from captured assessed value or specific local taxes attributable to such ad valorem property taxes.

(B) Ad valorem property taxes excluded by the tax increment financing plan of the authority from the determination of the amount of tax increment revenues to be transmitted to the authority or specific local taxes attributable to such ad valorem property taxes.

(C) Ad valorem property taxes exempted from capture under section 3(3) or specific local taxes attributable to such ad valorem property taxes.

(iv) The amount of tax increment revenues authorized to be included under subparagraph (ii) or (v), and required to be transmitted to the authority under section 14(1), from ad valorem property taxes and specific local taxes attributable to the application of the levy of the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, a local school district or an intermediate school district upon the captured assessed value of real and personal property in a development area shall be determined separately for the levy by the state, each school district, and each intermediate school district as the product of sub-subparagraphs (A) and (B):

(A) The percentage that the total ad valorem taxes and specific local taxes available for distribution by law to the state, local school district, or intermediate school district, respectively, bears to the aggregate amount of ad valorem millage taxes and specific taxes available for distribution by law to the state, each local school

district, and each intermediate school district.

(B) The maximum amount of ad valorem property taxes and specific local taxes considered tax increment revenues under subparagraph (ii) or (v).

(v) Tax increment revenues include ad valorem property taxes and specific local taxes, in an annual amount and for each year approved by the state treasurer, attributable to the levy by this state under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, and by local or intermediate school districts, upon the captured assessed value of real and personal property in the development area of an authority established in a city with a population of 750,000 or more to pay for, or reimburse an advance for, not more than \$8,000,000.00 for the demolition of buildings or structures on public or privately owned property within a development area that commences in 2005, or to pay the annual principal of or interest on an obligation, the terms of which are approved by the state treasurer, issued by an authority, or by a city on behalf of an authority, to pay not more than \$8,000,000.00 of the costs to demolish buildings or structures on public or privately owned property within a development area that commences in 2005.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1985, Act 221, Imd. Eff. Jan. 10, 1986;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 280, Imd. Eff. July 11, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 330, Imd. Eff. Oct. 14, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 381, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1994;—Am. 1996, Act 269, Imd. Eff. June 12, 1996;—Am. 1996, Act 454, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 1996;—Am. 1997, Act 202, Imd. Eff. Jan. 13, 1998;—Am. 2003, Act 136, Imd. Eff. Aug. 1, 2003;—Am. 2004, Act 66, Imd. Eff. Apr. 20, 2004;—Am. 2004, Act 158, Imd. Eff. June 17, 2004;—Am. 2004, Act 196, Imd. Eff. July 8, 2004;—Am. 2005, Act 13, Imd. Eff. May 4, 2005;—Am. 2005, Act 115, Imd. Eff. Sept. 22, 2005;—Am. 2006, Act 659, Imd. Eff. Jan. 10, 2007;—Am. 2008, Act 35, Imd. Eff. Mar. 14, 2008;—Am. 2008, Act 225, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2008.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 202 of 1997 provides:

"The provisions of section 1 and section 13b, as amended by this amendatory act, are retroactive and effective for taxes levied after 1993."

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1651a Legislative findings.

Sec. 1a. The legislature finds all of the following:

(a) That there exists in this state conditions of property value deterioration detrimental to the state economy and the economic growth of the state and its local units of government.

(b) That government programs are desirable and necessary to eliminate the causes of property value deterioration thereby benefiting the economic growth of the state.

(c) That it is appropriate to finance these government programs by means available to the state and local units of government in the state, including tax increment financing.

(d) That tax increment financing is a government financing program that contributes to economic growth and development by dedicating a portion of the increase in the tax base resulting from economic growth and development to facilities, structures, or improvements within a development area thereby facilitating economic growth and development.

(e) That it is necessary for the legislature to exercise its power to legislate tax increment financing as authorized in this act and in the exercise of this power to mandate the transfer of tax increment revenues by city, village, township, school district, and county treasurers to authorities created under this act in order to effectuate the legislative government programs to eliminate property value deterioration and to promote economic growth.

(f) That halting property value deterioration and promoting economic growth in the state are essential governmental functions and constitute essential public purposes.

(g) That economic development strengthens the tax base upon which local units of government rely and that government programs to eliminate property value deterioration benefit local units of government and are for the use of the local units of government.

(h) That the provisions of this act are enacted to provide a means for local units of government to eliminate property value deterioration and to promote economic growth in the communities served by those local units of government.

History: Add. 1988, Act 425, Imd. Eff. Dec. 27, 1988.

Compiler's note: Section 2 of Act 425 of 1988 provides: "This amendatory act is effective beginning with taxes levied in 1989. However, for taxes levied before 1989, tax increment revenues based on the definition of initial assessed value provided for in this amendatory act that were received by an authority are validated."

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1652 Authority; establishment; restriction; public body corporate; powers generally.

Sec. 2. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a municipality may establish 1 authority. If, before November 1, 1985, a municipality establishes more than 1 authority, those authorities may continue to exist as separate authorities. Under the conditions described in section 3a, a municipality may have more than 1 authority within that municipality's boundaries. A parcel of property shall not be included in more than 1 authority created by this act.

(2) An authority shall be a public body corporate which may sue and be sued in any court of this state. An authority possesses all the powers necessary to carry out the purpose of its incorporation. The enumeration of a power in this act shall not be construed as a limitation upon the general powers of an authority.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1985, Act 159, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 1985.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1653 Resolution of intent to create and provide for operation of authority; public hearing on proposed ordinance creating authority and designating boundaries of downtown district; notice; exemption of taxes from capture; adoption, filing, and publication of ordinance; altering or amending boundaries; agreement with adjoining municipality; agreement with qualified township.

Sec. 3. (1) When the governing body of a municipality determines that it is necessary for the best interests of the public to halt property value deterioration and increase property tax valuation where possible in its business district, to eliminate the causes of that deterioration, and to promote economic growth, the governing body may, by resolution, declare its intention to create and provide for the operation of an authority.

(2) In the resolution of intent, the governing body shall set a date for the holding of a public hearing on the adoption of a proposed ordinance creating the authority and designating the boundaries of the downtown district. Notice of the public hearing shall be published twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, not less than 20 or more than 40 days before the date of the hearing. Not less than 20 days before the hearing, the governing body proposing to create the authority shall also mail notice of the hearing to the property taxpayers of record in the proposed district and for a public hearing to be held after February 15, 1994 to the governing body of each taxing jurisdiction levying taxes that would be subject to capture if the authority is established and a tax increment financing plan is approved. Beginning June 1, 2005, the notice of hearing within the time frame described in this subsection shall be mailed by certified mail to the governing body of each taxing jurisdiction levying taxes that would be subject to capture if the authority is established and a tax increment financing plan is approved. Failure of a property taxpayer to receive the notice shall not invalidate these proceedings. Notice of the hearing shall be posted in at least 20 conspicuous and public places in the proposed downtown district not less than 20 days before the hearing. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the hearing, and shall describe the boundaries of the proposed downtown district. A citizen, taxpayer, or property owner of the municipality or an official from a taxing jurisdiction with millage that would be subject to capture has the right to be heard in regard to the establishment of the authority and the boundaries of the proposed downtown district. The governing body of the municipality shall not incorporate land into the downtown district not included in the description contained in the notice of public hearing, but it may eliminate described lands from the downtown district in the final determination of the boundaries.

(3) Not more than 60 days after a public hearing held after February 15, 1994, the governing body of a taxing jurisdiction levying ad valorem property taxes that would otherwise be subject to capture may exempt its taxes from capture by adopting a resolution to that effect and filing a copy with the clerk of the municipality proposing to create the authority. The resolution takes effect when filed with that clerk and remains effective until a copy of a resolution rescinding that resolution is filed with that clerk.

(4) Not less than 60 days after the public hearing, if the governing body of the municipality intends to proceed with the establishment of the authority, it shall adopt, by majority vote of its members, an ordinance establishing the authority and designating the boundaries of the downtown district within which the authority shall exercise its powers. The adoption of the ordinance is subject to any applicable statutory or charter provisions in respect to the approval or disapproval by the chief executive or other officer of the municipality and the adoption of an ordinance over his or her veto. This ordinance shall be filed with the secretary of state promptly after its adoption and shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality.

(5) The governing body of the municipality may alter or amend the boundaries of the downtown district to include or exclude lands from the downtown district pursuant to the same requirements for adopting the

ordinance creating the authority.

(6) A municipality that has created an authority may enter into an agreement with an adjoining municipality that has created an authority to jointly operate and administer those authorities under an interlocal agreement under the urban cooperation act of 1967, 1967 (Ex Sess) PA 7, MCL 124.501 to 124.512.

(7) A municipality that has created an authority may enter into an agreement with a qualified township to operate its authority in a downtown district in the qualified township under an interlocal agreement under the urban cooperation act of 1967, 1967 (Ex Sess) PA 7, MCL 124.501 to 124.512. The interlocal agreement between the municipality and the qualified township shall provide for, but is not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) Size and makeup of the board.
- (b) Determination and modification of downtown district, business district, and development area.
- (c) Modification of development area and development plan.
- (d) Issuance and repayment of obligations.
- (e) Capture of taxes.
- (f) Notice, hearing, and exemption of taxes from capture provisions described in this section.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994;—Am. 2004, Act 521, Imd. Eff. Jan. 3, 2005;—Am. 2005, Act 13, Imd. Eff. May 4, 2005;—Am. 2005, Act 115, Imd. Eff. Sept. 22, 2005.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1653a Authority of annexing or consolidated municipality; obligations, agreements, and bonds.

Sec. 3a. If a downtown district is part of an area annexed to or consolidated with another municipality, the authority managing that district shall become an authority of the annexing or consolidated municipality. Obligations of that authority incurred under a development or tax increment plan, agreements related to a development or tax increment plan, and bonds issued under this act shall remain in effect following the annexation or consolidation.

History: Add. 1985, Act 159, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 1985.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1653b Ratification and validation of ordinance and actions; compliance.

Sec. 3b. (1) An ordinance enacted by a municipality that has a population of less than 50,000 establishing an authority, creating a district, or approving a development plan or tax increment financing plan, or an amendment to an authority, district, or plan, and all actions taken under that ordinance, including the issuance of bonds, are ratified and validated notwithstanding that notice for the public hearing on the establishment of the authority, creation of the district, or approval of the development plan or tax increment financing plan, or on the amendment, was not published, posted, or mailed at least 20 days before the hearing, if the notice was published or posted at least 15 days before the hearing or the authority was established in 1984 by a village that filed the ordinance with the secretary of state not later than March, 1986. This section applies only to an ordinance adopted by a municipality before February 1, 1991, and shall include any bonds or amounts to be used by the authority to pay the principal of and interest on bonds that have been issued or that are to be issued by the authority, the incorporating municipality, or a county on behalf of the incorporating municipality. An authority for which an ordinance or amendment to the ordinance establishing the authority has been published before February 1, 1991 is considered for purposes of section 3(4) to have promptly filed the ordinance or amendment to the ordinance with the secretary of state if the ordinance or amendment to the ordinance is filed with the secretary of state before October 1, 1991. As used in this section, "notice was published" means publication of the notice occurred at least once.

(2) A development plan and tax increment financing plan approved by a resolution adopted by the village council of a village having a population of less than 3,000 before June 15, 1988 rather than by adoption of an ordinance is ratified and validated, if an amendment to the plans was adopted by the village council in compliance with sections 18 and 19.

(3) A development plan and tax increment financing plan approved by a resolution adopted by the village council of a village having a population of less than 7,000 before June 1, 1998 rather than by adoption of an ordinance is ratified and validated if an amendment to the plans was adopted by the village council in compliance with sections 18 and 19.

History: Add. 1989, Act 242, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 1989;—Am. 1991, Act 66, Imd. Eff. July 3, 1991;—Am. 1993, Act 42, Imd. Eff. May 27, 1993;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994;—Am. 2006, Act 329, Imd. Eff. Aug. 10, 2006.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1653c Proceedings or findings; validity.

Sec. 3c. The validity of the proceedings or findings establishing an authority, or of the procedure, adequacy of notice, or findings with respect to the approval of a development plan or tax increment financing plan is conclusive with respect to the capture of tax increment revenues for an other protected obligation that is a bond issued after October 1, 1994.

History: Add. 1994, Act 381, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1994.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1653d Establishment or amendment of authority, district, or plan; notice; publication or posting.

Sec. 3d. An ordinance enacted by a municipality that has a population of greater than 1,000 and less than 2,000 establishing an authority, creating a district, or approving a development plan or tax increment financing plan, or an amendment to an authority, district, or plan, and all actions taken or to be taken under that ordinance, including the issuance of bonds, are ratified and validated notwithstanding that notice for the public hearing on the establishment of the authority, creation of the district, or approval of the development plan or tax increment financing plan, or on the amendment, was not published, posted, or mailed at least 20 days before the hearing, provided that the notice was either published or posted at least 10 days before the hearing or that the authority was established in 1990 by a municipality that filed the ordinance with the secretary of state not later than July 1991. This section applies only to an ordinance or an amendment adopted by a municipality before January 1, 1999 and shall include any bonds or amounts to be used by the authority to pay the principal of and interest on bonds that have been issued or that are to be issued by the authority or the incorporating municipality. An authority for which an ordinance or amendment to the ordinance establishing the authority has been published before February 1, 1991 is considered for purposes of section 3(3) to have promptly filed the ordinance or amendment to the ordinance with the secretary of state if the ordinance or amendment to the ordinance is filed with the secretary of state before December 31, 2002. The validity of the proceedings or findings establishing an authority described in this section, or of the procedure, adequacy of notice, or findings with respect to the approval of a development plan or tax increment financing plan for an authority described in this section is conclusive with respect to the capture of tax increment revenues for a bond issued after June 1, 2002 and before June 1, 2006. As used in this section, "notice was either published or posted" means either publication or posting of the notice occurred at least once.

History: Add. 2002, Act 460, Imd. Eff. June 21, 2002.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1654 Board; appointment, terms, and qualifications of members; vacancy; compensation and expenses; election of chairperson; oath; conducting business at public meeting; public notice; special meetings; removal of members; review; expense items and financial records; availability of writings to public; single board governing all authorities; member as resident or having interest in property; planning commission serving as board in certain municipalities; modification by interlocal agreement.

Sec. 4. (1) Except as provided in subsections (7), (8), and (9), an authority shall be under the supervision and control of a board consisting of the chief executive officer of the municipality and not less than 8 or more than 12 members as determined by the governing body of the municipality. Members shall be appointed by the chief executive officer of the municipality, subject to approval by the governing body of the municipality. Not less than a majority of the members shall be persons having an interest in property located in the downtown district or officers, members, trustees, principals, or employees of a legal entity having an interest in property located in the downtown district. Not less than 1 of the members shall be a resident of the downtown district, if the downtown district has 100 or more persons residing within it. Of the members first appointed, an equal number of the members, as near as is practicable, shall be appointed for 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years. A member shall hold office until the member's successor is appointed. Thereafter, each member shall serve for a term of 4 years. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made by the chief

executive officer of the municipality for the unexpired term only. Members of the board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses. The chairperson of the board shall be elected by the board.

(2) Before assuming the duties of office, a member shall qualify by taking and subscribing to the constitutional oath of office.

(3) The business which the board may perform shall be conducted at a public meeting of the board held in compliance with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275. Public notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting shall be given in the manner required by the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275. The board shall adopt rules consistent with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275, governing its procedure and the holding of regular meetings, subject to the approval of the governing body. Special meetings may be held if called in the manner provided in the rules of the board.

(4) Pursuant to notice and after having been given an opportunity to be heard, a member of the board may be removed for cause by the governing body. Removal of a member is subject to review by the circuit court.

(5) All expense items of the authority shall be publicized monthly and the financial records shall always be open to the public.

(6) In addition to the items and records prescribed in subsection (5), a writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by the board in the performance of an official function shall be made available to the public in compliance with the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(7) By resolution of its governing body, a municipality having more than 1 authority may establish a single board to govern all authorities in the municipality. The governing body may designate the board of an existing authority as the board for all authorities or may establish by resolution a new board in the same manner as provided in subsection (1). A member of a board governing more than 1 authority may be a resident of or have an interest in property in any of the downtown districts controlled by the board in order to meet the requirements of this section.

(8) By ordinance, the governing body of a municipality that has a population of less than 5,000 may have the municipality's planning commission created pursuant to 1931 PA 285, MCL 125.31 to 125.45, serve as the board provided for in subsection (1).

(9) If a municipality enters into an agreement with a qualified township under section 3(7), the membership of the board may be modified by the interlocal agreement described in section 3(7).

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1978, Act 521, Imd. Eff. Dec. 20, 1978;—Am. 1985, Act 159, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 1985;—Am. 1987, Act 66, Imd. Eff. June 25, 1987;—Am. 2005, Act 115, Imd. Eff. Sept. 22, 2005;—Am. 2006, Act 279, Imd. Eff. July 7, 2006.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1655 Director, acting director, treasurer, secretary, legal counsel, and other personnel.

Sec. 5. (1) The board may employ and fix the compensation of a director, subject to the approval of the governing body of the municipality. The director shall serve at the pleasure of the board. A member of the board is not eligible to hold the position of director. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the director shall take and subscribe to the constitutional oath, and furnish bond, by posting a bond in the penal sum determined in the ordinance establishing the authority payable to the authority for use and benefit of the authority, approved by the board, and filed with the municipal clerk. The premium on the bond shall be deemed an operating expense of the authority, payable from funds available to the authority for expenses of operation. The director shall be the chief executive officer of the authority. Subject to the approval of the board, the director shall supervise, and be responsible for, the preparation of plans and the performance of the functions of the authority in the manner authorized by this act. The director shall attend the meetings of the board, and shall render to the board and to the governing body of the municipality a regular report covering the activities and financial condition of the authority. If the director is absent or disabled, the board may designate a qualified person as acting director to perform the duties of the office. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the acting director shall take and subscribe to the oath, and furnish bond, as required of the director. The director shall furnish the board with information or reports governing the operation of the authority as the board requires.

(2) The board may employ and fix the compensation of a treasurer, who shall keep the financial records of the authority and who, together with the director, shall approve all vouchers for the expenditure of funds of the authority. The treasurer shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to him by the board and shall furnish bond in an amount as prescribed by the board.

(3) The board may employ and fix the compensation of a secretary, who shall maintain custody of the official seal and of records, books, documents, or other papers not required to be maintained by the treasurer.

The secretary shall attend meetings of the board and keep a record of its proceedings, and shall perform such other duties delegated by the board.

(4) The board may retain legal counsel to advise the board in the proper performance of its duties. The legal counsel shall represent the authority in actions brought by or against the authority.

(5) The board may employ other personnel deemed necessary by the board.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1656 Participation of employees in municipal retirement and insurance programs.

Sec. 6. The employees of an authority shall be eligible to participate in municipal retirement and insurance programs of the municipality as if they were civil service employees except that the employees of an authority are not civil service employees.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1657 Powers of board; creation, operation, or funding of retail business incubator.

Sec. 7. (1) The board may:

(a) Prepare an analysis of economic changes taking place in the downtown district.

(b) Study and analyze the impact of metropolitan growth upon the downtown district.

(c) Plan and propose the construction, renovation, repair, remodeling, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, or reconstruction of a public facility, an existing building, or a multiple-family dwelling unit which may be necessary or appropriate to the execution of a plan which, in the opinion of the board, aids in the economic growth of the downtown district.

(d) Plan, propose, and implement an improvement to a public facility within the development area to comply with the barrier free design requirements of the state construction code promulgated under the Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1501 to 125.1531.

(e) Develop long-range plans, in cooperation with the agency which is chiefly responsible for planning in the municipality, designed to halt the deterioration of property values in the downtown district and to promote the economic growth of the downtown district, and take such steps as may be necessary to persuade property owners to implement the plans to the fullest extent possible.

(f) Implement any plan of development in the downtown district necessary to achieve the purposes of this act, in accordance with the powers of the authority as granted by this act.

(g) Make and enter into contracts necessary or incidental to the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties.

(h) Acquire by purchase or otherwise, on terms and conditions and in a manner the authority considers proper or own, convey, or otherwise dispose of, or lease as lessor or lessee, land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests in property, which the authority determines is reasonably necessary to achieve the purposes of this act, and to grant or acquire licenses, easements, and options with respect to that property.

(i) Improve land and construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, restore and preserve, equip, improve, maintain, repair, and operate any building, including multiple-family dwellings, and any necessary or desirable appurtenances to that property, within the downtown district for the use, in whole or in part, of any public or private person or corporation, or a combination of them.

(j) Fix, charge, and collect fees, rents, and charges for the use of any building or property under its control or any part thereof, or facility therein, and pledge the fees, rents, and charges for the payment of revenue bonds issued by the authority.

(k) Lease any building or property under its control, or any part of a building or property.

(l) Accept grants and donations of property, labor, or other things of value from a public or private source.

(m) Acquire and construct public facilities.

(n) Create, operate, and fund marketing initiatives that benefit only retail and general marketing of the downtown district.

(o) Contract for broadband service and wireless technology service in the downtown district.

(p) Operate and perform all duties and exercise all responsibilities described in this section in a qualified township if the qualified township has entered into an agreement with the municipality under section 3(7).

(q) Create, operate, and fund a loan program to fund improvements for existing buildings located in a downtown district to make them marketable for sale or lease. The board may make loans with interest at a market rate or may make loans with interest at a below market rate, as determined by the board.

(r) Create, operate, and fund retail business incubators in the downtown district.

(2) If it is the express determination of the board to create, operate, or fund a retail business incubator in the downtown district, the board shall give preference to tenants who will provide goods or services that are not available or that are underserved in the downtown area. If the board creates, operates, or funds retail business incubators in the downtown district, the board and each tenant who leases space in a retail business incubator shall enter into a written contract that includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(a) The lease or rental rate that may be below the fair market rate as determined by the board.

(b) The requirement that a tenant may lease space in the retail business incubator for a period not to exceed 18 months.

(c) The terms of a joint operating plan with 1 or more other businesses located in the downtown district.

(d) A copy of the business plan of the tenant that contains measurable goals and objectives.

(e) The requirement that the tenant participate in basic management classes, business seminars, or other business education programs offered by the authority, the local chamber of commerce, local community colleges, or institutions of higher education, as determined by the board.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1985, Act 221, Imd. Eff. Jan. 10, 1986;—Am. 2004, Act 196, Imd. Eff. July 8, 2004;—Am. 2005, Act 115, Imd. Eff. Sept. 22, 2005;—Am. 2008, Act 226, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2008.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1658 Board serving as planning commission; agenda.

Sec. 8. If a board created under this act serves as the planning commission under section 2 of Act No. 285 of the Public Acts of 1931, being section 125.32 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, the board shall include planning commission business in its agenda.

History: Add. 1987, Act 66, Imd. Eff. June 25, 1987.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1659 Authority as instrumentality of political subdivision.

Sec. 9. The authority shall be deemed an instrumentality of a political subdivision for purposes of Act No. 227 of the Public Acts of 1972, being sections 213.321 to 213.332 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1660 Taking, transfer, and use of private property.

Sec. 10. A municipality may take private property under Act No. 149 of the Public Acts of 1911, as amended, being sections 213.21 to 213.41 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, for the purpose of transfer to the authority, and may transfer the property to the authority for use in an approved development, on terms and conditions it deems appropriate, and the taking, transfer, and use shall be considered necessary for public purposes and for the benefit of the public.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1661 Financing activities of authority; disposition of money received by authority; municipal obligations.

Sec. 11. (1) The activities of the authority shall be financed from 1 or more of the following sources:

(a) Donations to the authority for the performance of its functions.

(b) Proceeds of a tax imposed pursuant to section 12.

(c) Money borrowed and to be repaid as authorized by sections 13 and 13a.

(d) Revenues from any property, building, or facility owned, leased, licensed, or operated by the authority or under its control, subject to the limitations imposed upon the authority by trusts or other agreements.

(e) Proceeds of a tax increment financing plan, established under sections 14 to 16.

(f) Proceeds from a special assessment district created as provided by law.

(g) Money obtained from other sources approved by the governing body of the municipality or otherwise authorized by law for use by the authority or the municipality to finance a development program.

(h) Money obtained pursuant to section 13b.

(i) Revenue from the federal facility development act, Act No. 275 of the Public Acts of 1992, being sections 3.931 to 3.940 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or revenue transferred pursuant to section 11a of chapter 2 of the city income tax act, Act No. 284 of the Public Acts of 1964, being section 141.611a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(j) Revenue from the federal data facility act, Act No. 126 of the Public Acts of 1993, being sections 3.951 to 3.961 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or revenue transferred pursuant to section 11b of chapter 2 of the city income tax act, Act No. 284 of the Public Acts of 1964, being section 141.611b of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(2) Money received by the authority and not covered under subsection (1) shall immediately be deposited to the credit of the authority, subject to disbursement pursuant to this act. Except as provided in this act, the municipality shall not obligate itself, nor shall it ever be obligated to pay any sums from public funds, other than money received by the municipality pursuant to this section, for or on account of the activities of the authority.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1981, Act 34, Imd. Eff. May 11, 1981;—Am. 1992, Act 279, Imd. Eff. Dec. 18, 1992;—Am. 1993, Act 122, Imd. Eff. July 20, 1993;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1662 Ad valorem tax; borrowing in anticipation of collection.

Sec. 12. (1) An authority with the approval of the municipal governing body may levy an ad valorem tax on the real and tangible personal property not exempt by law and as finally equalized in the downtown district. The tax shall not be more than 1 mill if the downtown district is in a municipality having a population of 1,000,000 or more, or not more than 2 mills if the downtown district is in a municipality having a population of less than 1,000,000. The tax shall be collected by the municipality creating the authority levying the tax. The municipality shall collect the tax at the same time and in the same manner as it collects its other ad valorem taxes. The tax shall be paid to the treasurer of the authority and credited to the general fund of the authority for purposes of the authority.

(2) The municipality may at the request of the authority borrow money and issue its notes under the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821, in anticipation of collection of the ad valorem tax authorized in this section.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1983, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 16, 1983;—Am. 2002, Act 234, Imd. Eff. Apr. 29, 2002.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1663 Revenue bonds.

Sec. 13. The authority may borrow money and issue its negotiable revenue bonds therefor pursuant to Act No. 94 of the Public Acts of 1933, as amended, being sections 141.101 to 141.139 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. Revenue bonds issued by the authority shall not except as hereinafter provided be deemed a debt of the municipality or the state. The municipality by majority vote of the members of its governing body may pledge its full faith and credit to support the authority's revenue bonds.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1663a Borrowing money; issuing revenue bonds or notes; purpose; costs; security; pledge and lien of pledge valid and binding; filing or recordation not required; tax exemption; bonds or notes neither liability nor debt of municipality; statement; investment and deposit of bonds and notes.

Sec. 13a. (1) The authority may with approval of the local governing body borrow money and issue its revenue bonds or notes to finance all or part of the costs of acquiring or constructing property in connection with the implementation of a development plan in the downtown district or to refund or refund in advance bonds or notes issued pursuant to this section. The costs which may be financed by the issuance of revenue bonds or notes may include the cost of purchasing, acquiring, constructing, improving, enlarging, extending, or repairing property in connection with the implementation of a development plan in the downtown district; any engineering, architectural, legal, accounting, or financial expenses; the costs necessary or incidental to the borrowing of money; interest on the bonds or notes during the period of construction; a reserve for payment

of principal and interest on the bonds or notes; and a reserve for operation and maintenance until sufficient revenues have developed. The authority may secure the bonds and notes by mortgage, assignment, or pledge of the property and any money, revenues, or income received in connection therewith.

(2) A pledge made by the authority shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The money or property pledged by the authority immediately shall be subject to the lien of the pledge without a physical delivery, filing, or further act. The lien of such a pledge shall be valid and binding as against parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise, against the authority, irrespective of whether the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, the trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created need be filed or recorded.

(3) Bonds or notes issued pursuant to this section shall be exempt from all taxation in this state except inheritance and transfer taxes, and the interest on the bonds or notes shall be exempt from all taxation in this state, notwithstanding that the interest may be subject to federal income tax.

(4) The municipality shall not be liable on bonds or notes of the authority issued pursuant to this section and the bonds or notes shall not be a debt of the municipality. The bonds or notes shall contain on their face a statement to that effect.

(5) The bonds and notes of the authority may be invested in by all public officers, state agencies and political subdivisions, insurance companies, banks, savings and loan associations, investment companies, and fiduciaries and trustees, and may be deposited with and received by all public officers and the agencies and political subdivisions of this state for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds is authorized.

History: Add. 1981, Act 151, Imd. Eff. Nov. 19, 1981.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1663b Insufficient tax increment revenues to repay advance or pay obligation; contents, time, and payment of claim; appropriation and distribution of aggregate amount; limitations; distribution subject to lien; obligation as debt or liability; certification of distribution amount; basis for calculation of distributions and claim reports.

Sec. 13b. (1) If the amount of tax increment revenues lost as a result of the reduction of taxes levied by local school districts for school operating purposes required by the millage limitations under section 1211 of the school code of 1976, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1211, reduced by the amount of tax increment revenues received from the capture of taxes levied under or attributable to the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, will cause the tax increment revenues received in a fiscal year by an authority under section 15 to be insufficient to repay an eligible advance or to pay an eligible obligation, the legislature shall appropriate and distribute to the authority the amount described in subsection (5).

(2) Not less than 30 days before the first day of a fiscal year, an authority eligible to retain tax increment revenues from taxes levied by a local or intermediate school district or this state or to receive a distribution under this section for that fiscal year shall file a claim with the department of treasury. The claim shall include the following information:

(a) The property tax millage rates levied in 1993 by local school districts within the jurisdictional area of the authority for school operating purposes.

(b) The property tax millage rates expected to be levied by local school districts within the jurisdictional area of the authority for school operating purposes for that fiscal year.

(c) The tax increment revenues estimated to be received by the authority for that fiscal year based upon actual property tax levies of all taxing jurisdictions within the jurisdictional area of the authority.

(d) The tax increment revenues the authority estimates it would have received for that fiscal year if property taxes were levied by local school districts within the jurisdictional area of the authority for school operating purposes at the millage rates described in subdivision (a) and if no property taxes were levied by this state under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906.

(e) A list and documentation of eligible obligations and eligible advances and the payments due on each of those eligible obligations or eligible advances in that fiscal year, and the total amount of all the payments due on those eligible obligations and eligible advances in that fiscal year.

(f) The amount of money, other than tax increment revenues, estimated to be received in that fiscal year by the authority that is primarily pledged to, and to be used for, the payment of an eligible obligation or the repayment of an eligible advance. That amount shall not include excess tax increment revenues of the authority that are permitted by law to be retained by the authority for purposes that further the development program. However, that amount shall include money to be obtained from sources authorized by law, which law is enacted on or after December 1, 1993, for use by the municipality or authority to finance a

development project.

(g) The amount of a distribution received pursuant to this act for a fiscal year in excess of or less than the distribution that would have been required if calculated upon actual tax increment revenues received for that fiscal year.

(h) A list and documentation of other protected obligations and the payments due on each of those other protected obligations in that fiscal year, and the total amount of all the payments due on those other protected obligations in that fiscal year.

(3) For the fiscal year that commences after September 30, 1993 and before October 1, 1994, an authority may make a claim with all information required by subsection (2) at any time after March 15, 1994.

(4) After review and verification of claims submitted pursuant to this section, amounts appropriated by the state in compliance with this act shall be distributed as 2 equal payments on March 1 and September 1 after receipt of a claim. An authority shall allocate a distribution it receives for an eligible obligation issued on behalf of a municipality to the municipality.

(5) Subject to subsections (6) and (7), the aggregate amount to be appropriated and distributed pursuant to this section to an authority shall be the sum of the amounts determined pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) minus the amount determined pursuant to subdivision (c), as follows:

(a) The amount by which the tax increment revenues the authority would have received for the fiscal year, excluding taxes exempt under section 7ff of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.7ff, if property taxes were levied by local school districts for school operating purposes at the millage rates described in subsection (2)(a) and if no property taxes were levied under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, exceed the tax increment revenues the authority actually received for the fiscal year.

(b) A shortfall required to be reported pursuant to subsection (2)(g) that had not previously increased a distribution.

(c) An excess amount required to be reported pursuant to subsection (2)(g) that had not previously decreased a distribution.

(6) The amount distributed under subsection (5) shall not exceed the difference between the amount described in subsection (2)(e) and the sum of the amounts described in subsection (2)(c) and (f).

(7) If, based upon the tax increment financing plan in effect on August 19, 1993, the payment due on eligible obligations or eligible advances anticipates the use of excess prior year tax increment revenues permitted by law to be retained by the authority, and if the sum of the amounts described in subsection (2)(c) and (f) plus the amount to be distributed under subsections (5) and (6) is less than the amount described in subsection (2)(e), the amount to be distributed under subsections (5) and (6) shall be increased by the amount of the shortfall. However, the amount authorized to be distributed pursuant to this section shall not exceed that portion of the cumulative difference, for each preceding fiscal year, between the amount that could have been distributed pursuant to subsection (5) and the amount actually distributed pursuant to subsections (5) and (6) and this subsection.

(8) A distribution under this section replacing tax increment revenues pledged by an authority or a municipality is subject to the lien of the pledge, whether or not there has been physical delivery of the distribution.

(9) Obligations for which distributions are made pursuant to this section are not a debt or liability of this state; do not create or constitute an indebtedness, liability, or obligation of this state; and are not and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of this state.

(10) Not later than July 1 of each year, the authority shall certify to the local tax collecting treasurer the amount of the distribution required under subsection (5), calculated without regard to the receipt of tax increment revenues attributable to local or intermediate school district taxes or attributable to taxes levied under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906.

(11) Calculations of distributions under this section and claims reports required to be made under subsection (2) shall be made on the basis of each development area of the authority.

(12) The state tax commission may provide that the reimbursement calculations under this section and the calculation of allowable capture of school taxes shall be made for each calendar year's tax increment revenues using a 12-month debt payment period used by the authority and approved by the state tax commission.

History: Add. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 280, Imd. Eff. July 11, 1994;—Am. 1996, Act 269, Imd. Eff. June 12, 1996;—Am. 1996, Act 454, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 1996;—Am. 1997, Act 202, Imd. Eff. Jan. 13, 1998.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 202 of 1997 provides:
"The provisions of section 1 and section 13b, as amended by this amendatory act, are retroactive and effective for taxes levied after 1993."

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1663c Retention and payment of taxes levied under state education tax act; conditions; application by authority for approval; information to be included; approval, modification, or denial of application by department of treasury; appropriation and distribution of amount; calculation of aggregate amount; lien; reimbursement calculations; legislative intent.

Sec. 13c. (1) If the amount of tax increment revenues lost as a result of the personal property tax exemptions provided by section 1211(4) of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1211, section 3 of the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.903, section 14(4) of 1974 PA 198, MCL 207.564, and section 9k of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.9k, will reduce the allowable school tax capture received in a fiscal year, then, notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the authority, with approval of the department of treasury under subsection (3), may request the local tax collecting treasurer to retain and pay to the authority taxes levied under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, to be used for the following:

- (a) To repay an eligible advance.
- (b) To repay an eligible obligation.
- (c) To repay an other protected obligation.

(2) Not later than June 15 of 2008 and not later than June 1 of each subsequent year, an authority eligible under subsection (1) to have taxes levied under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, retained and paid to the authority under this section, shall apply for approval with the department of treasury. The application for approval shall include the following information:

- (a) The property tax millage rates expected to be levied by local school districts within the jurisdictional area of the authority for school operating purposes for that fiscal year.
- (b) The tax increment revenues estimated to be received by the authority for that fiscal year based upon actual property tax levies of all taxing jurisdictions within the jurisdictional area of the authority.
- (c) The tax increment revenues the authority estimates it would have received for that fiscal year if the personal property tax exemptions described in subsection (1) were not in effect.
- (d) A list of eligible obligations, eligible advances, and other protected obligations, the payments due on each of those in that fiscal year, and the total amount of all the payments due on all of those in that fiscal year.
- (e) The amount of money, other than tax increment revenues, estimated to be received in that fiscal year by the authority that is primarily pledged to, and to be used for, the payment of an eligible obligation, the repayment of an eligible advance, or the payment of an other protected obligation. That amount shall not include excess tax increment revenues of the authority that are permitted by law to be retained by the authority for purposes that further the development program. However, that amount shall include money to be obtained from sources authorized by law, which law is enacted on or after December 1, 1993, for use by the municipality or authority to finance a development plan.
- (f) The amount of a distribution received pursuant to this act for a fiscal year in excess of or less than the distribution that would have been required if calculated upon actual tax increment revenues received for that fiscal year.

(3) Not later than August 15 of each year, based on the calculations under subsection (5), the department of treasury shall approve, modify, or deny the application for approval to have taxes levied under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, retained and paid to the authority under this section. If the application for approval contains the information required under subsection (2)(a) through (f) and appears to be in substantial compliance with the provisions of this section, then the department of treasury shall approve the application. If the application is denied by the department of treasury, then the department of treasury shall provide the opportunity for a representative of the authority to discuss the denial within 21 days after the denial occurs and shall sustain or modify its decision within 30 days after receiving information from the authority. If the application for approval is approved or modified by the department of treasury, the local tax collecting treasurer shall retain and pay to the authority the amount described in subsection (5) as approved by the department. If the department of treasury denies the authority's application for approval, the local tax collecting treasurer shall not retain or pay to the authority the taxes levied under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906. An approval by the department does not prohibit a subsequent audit of taxes retained in accordance with the procedures currently authorized by law.

(4) Each year the legislature shall appropriate and distribute an amount sufficient to pay each authority the following:

- (a) If the amount to be retained and paid under subsection (3) is less than the amount calculated under

subsection (5), the difference between those amounts.

(b) If the application for approval is denied by the department of treasury, an amount verified by the department equal to the amount calculated under subsection (5).

(5) Subject to subsection (6), the aggregate amount under this section shall be the sum of the amounts determined under subdivisions (a) and (b) minus the amount determined under subdivision (c), as follows:

(a) The amount by which the tax increment revenues the authority would have received and retained for the fiscal year, excluding taxes exempt under section 7ff of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.7ff, if the personal property tax exemptions described in subsection (1) were not in effect, exceed the tax increment revenues the authority actually received for the fiscal year.

(b) A shortfall required to be reported under subsection (2)(f) that had not previously increased a distribution.

(c) An excess amount required to be reported under subsection (2)(f) that had not previously decreased a distribution.

(6) A distribution or taxes retained under this section replacing tax increment revenues pledged by an authority or a municipality are subject to any lien of the pledge described in subsection (1), whether or not there has been physical delivery of the distribution.

(7) Obligations for which distributions are made under this section are not a debt or liability of this state; do not create or constitute an indebtedness, liability, or obligation of this state; and are not and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of this state.

(8) Not later than September 15 of each year, the authority shall provide a copy of the application for approval approved by the department of treasury to the local tax collecting treasurer and provide the amount of the taxes retained and paid to the authority under subsection (5).

(9) Calculations of amounts retained and paid and appropriations to be distributed under this section shall be made on the basis of each development area of the authority.

(10) The state tax commission may provide that the reimbursement calculations under this section and the calculation of allowable capture of school taxes shall be made for each calendar year's tax increment revenues using a 12-month debt payment period used by the authority and approved by the state tax commission.

(11) It is the intent of the legislature that, to the extent that the total amount of taxes levied under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, that are allowed to be retained under this section and section 11b of the local development financing act, 1986 PA 281, MCL 125.2161b, section 15a of the brownfield redevelopment financing act, 1996 PA 381, MCL 125.2665a, and section 12b of the tax increment financing act, 1980 PA 450, MCL 125.1812b, exceeds the difference of the total school aid fund revenue for the tax year minus the estimated amount of revenue the school aid fund would have received for the tax year had the tax exemptions described in subsection (1) and the earmark created by section 515 of the Michigan business tax act, 2007 PA 36, MCL 208.1515, not taken effect, the general fund shall reimburse the school aid fund the difference.

History: Add. 2008, Act 157, Imd. Eff. June 5, 2008.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1664 Tax increment financing plan; preparation and contents; limitation; definition; public hearing; fiscal and economic implications; recommendations; agreements; modification of plan.

Sec. 14. (1) When the authority determines that it is necessary for the achievement of the purposes of this act, the authority shall prepare and submit a tax increment financing plan to the governing body of the municipality. The plan shall include a development plan as provided in section 17, a detailed explanation of the tax increment procedure, the maximum amount of bonded indebtedness to be incurred, and the duration of the program, and shall be in compliance with section 15. The plan shall contain a statement of the estimated impact of tax increment financing on the assessed values of all taxing jurisdictions in which the development area is located. The plan may provide for the use of part or all of the captured assessed value, but the portion intended to be used by the authority shall be clearly stated in the tax increment financing plan. The authority or municipality may exclude from captured assessed value growth in property value resulting solely from inflation. The plan shall set forth the method for excluding growth in property value resulting solely from inflation.

(2) The percentage of taxes levied for school operating purposes that is captured and used by the tax increment financing plan shall not be greater than the plan's percentage capture and use of taxes levied by a municipality or county for operating purposes. For purposes of the previous sentence, taxes levied by a county

for operating purposes include only millage allocated for county or charter county purposes under the property tax limitation act, Act No. 62 of the Public Acts of 1933, being sections 211.201 to 211.217a of the Michigan Compiled Laws. For purposes of this subsection, tax increment revenues used to pay bonds issued by a municipality under section 16(1) shall be considered to be used by the tax increment financing plan rather than shared with the municipality. The limitation of this subsection does not apply to the portion of the captured assessed value shared pursuant to an agreement entered into before 1989 with a county or with a city in which an enterprise zone is approved under section 13 of the enterprise zone act, Act No. 224 of the Public Acts of 1985, being section 125.2113 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(3) Approval of the tax increment financing plan shall be pursuant to the notice, hearing, and disclosure provisions of section 18. If the development plan is part of the tax increment financing plan, only 1 hearing and approval procedure is required for the 2 plans together.

(4) Before the public hearing on the tax increment financing plan, the governing body shall provide a reasonable opportunity to the taxing jurisdictions levying taxes subject to capture to meet with the governing body. The authority shall fully inform the taxing jurisdictions of the fiscal and economic implications of the proposed development area. The taxing jurisdictions may present their recommendations at the public hearing on the tax increment financing plan. The authority may enter into agreements with the taxing jurisdictions and the governing body of the municipality in which the development area is located to share a portion of the captured assessed value of the district.

(5) A tax increment financing plan may be modified if the modification is approved by the governing body upon notice and after public hearings and agreements as are required for approval of the original plan.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1979, Act 26, Imd. Eff. June 6, 1979;—Am. 1981, Act 34, Imd. Eff. May 11, 1981;—Am. 1986, Act 229, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 1986;—Am. 1988, Act 425, Imd. Eff. Dec. 27, 1988;—Am. 1989, Act 108, Imd. Eff. June 23, 1989;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994.

Compiler's note: Section 2 of Act 425 of 1988 provides: "This amendatory act is effective beginning with taxes levied in 1989. However, for taxes levied before 1989, tax increment revenues based on the definition of initial assessed value provided for in this amendatory act that were received by an authority are validated."

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1665 Transmitting and expending tax increments revenues; reversion of surplus funds; abolition of tax increment financing plan; conditions; annual report on status of tax increment financing account; contents; publication.

Sec. 15. (1) The municipal and county treasurers shall transmit to the authority tax increment revenues.

(2) The authority shall expend the tax increment revenues received for the development program only pursuant to the tax increment financing plan. Surplus funds shall revert proportionately to the respective taxing bodies. These revenues shall not be used to circumvent existing property tax limitations. The governing body of the municipality may abolish the tax increment financing plan when it finds that the purposes for which it was established are accomplished. However, the tax increment financing plan shall not be abolished until the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued pursuant to section 16 have been paid or funds sufficient to make the payment have been segregated.

(3) Annually the authority shall submit to the governing body of the municipality and the state tax commission a report on the status of the tax increment financing account. The report shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality and shall include the following:

- (a) The amount and source of revenue in the account.
- (b) The amount in any bond reserve account.
- (c) The amount and purpose of expenditures from the account.
- (d) The amount of principal and interest on any outstanding bonded indebtedness.
- (e) The initial assessed value of the project area.
- (f) The captured assessed value retained by the authority.
- (g) The tax increment revenues received.
- (h) The number of jobs created as a result of the implementation of the tax increment financing plan.
- (i) Any additional information the governing body or the state tax commission considers necessary.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1979, Act 26, Imd. Eff. June 6, 1979;—Am. 1981, Act 34, Imd. Eff. May 11, 1981;—Am. 1986, Act 229, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 1986;—Am. 1988, Act 425, Imd. Eff. Dec. 27, 1988;—Am. 1992, Act 279, Imd. Eff. Dec. 18, 1992;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994.

Compiler's note: Section 2 of Act 425 of 1988 provides: "This amendatory act is effective beginning with taxes levied in 1989. However, for taxes levied before 1989, tax increment revenues based on the definition of initial assessed value provided for in this amendatory act that were received by an authority are validated."

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1666 General obligation bonds and tax increment bonds; qualified refunding obligation.

Sec. 16. (1) The municipality may by resolution of its governing body authorize, issue, and sell general obligation bonds subject to the limitations set forth in this subsection to finance the development program of the tax increment financing plan and shall pledge its full faith and credit for the payment of the bonds. The municipality may pledge as additional security for the bonds any money received by the authority or the municipality pursuant to section 11. The bonds are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821. Before the municipality may authorize the borrowing, the authority shall submit an estimate of the anticipated tax increment revenues and other revenue available under section 11 to be available for payment of principal and interest on the bonds, to the governing body of the municipality. This estimate shall be approved by the governing body of the municipality by resolution adopted by majority vote of the members of the governing body in the resolution authorizing the bonds. If the governing body of the municipality adopts the resolution authorizing the bonds, the estimate of the anticipated tax increment revenues and other revenue available under section 11 to be available for payment of principal and interest on the bonds shall be conclusive for purposes of this section. The bonds issued under this subsection shall be considered a single series for the purposes of the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2801.

(2) By resolution of its governing body, the authority may authorize, issue, and sell tax increment bonds subject to the limitations set forth in this subsection to finance the development program of the tax increment financing plan. The tax increment bonds issued by the authority under this subsection shall pledge solely the tax increment revenues of a development area in which the project is located or a development area from which tax increment revenues may be used for this project, or both. In addition or in the alternative, the bonds issued by the authority pursuant to this subsection may be secured by any other revenues identified in section 11 as sources of financing for activities of the authority that the authority shall specifically pledge in the resolution. However, the full faith and credit of the municipality shall not be pledged to secure bonds issued pursuant to this subsection. The bond issue may include a sum sufficient to pay interest on the tax increment bonds until full development of tax increment revenues from the project and also a sum to provide a reasonable reserve for payment of principal and interest on the bonds. The resolution authorizing the bonds shall create a lien on the tax increment revenues and other revenues pledged by the resolution that shall be a statutory lien and shall be a first lien subject only to liens previously created. The resolution may provide the terms upon which additional bonds may be issued of equal standing and parity of lien as to the tax increment revenues and other revenues pledged under the resolution. Bonds issued under this subsection that pledge revenue received under section 11 for repayment of the bonds are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, if the state treasurer determines that an authority or municipality can issue a qualified refunding obligation and the authority or municipality does not make a good faith effort to issue the qualified refunding obligation as determined by the state treasurer, the state treasurer may reduce the amount claimed by the authority or municipality under section 13b by an amount equal to the net present value saving that would have been realized had the authority or municipality refunded the obligation or the state treasurer may require a reduction in the capture of tax increment revenues from taxes levied by a local or intermediate school district or this state by an amount equal to the net present value savings that would have been realized had the authority or municipality refunded the obligation. This subsection does not authorize the state treasurer to require the authority or municipality to pledge security greater than the security pledged for the obligation being refunded.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1981, Act 34, Imd. Eff. May 11, 1981;—Am. 1983, Act 34, Imd. Eff. May 10, 1983;—Am. 1985, Act 159, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 1985;—Am. 1992, Act 279, Imd. Eff. Dec. 18, 1992;—Am. 1993, Act 122, Imd. Eff. July 20, 1993;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994;—Am. 1996, Act 269, Imd. Eff. June 12, 1996;—Am. 2002, Act 234, Imd. Eff. Apr. 29, 2002.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1667 Development plan; preparation; contents; improvements related to qualified facility.

Sec. 17. (1) When a board decides to finance a project in the downtown district by the use of revenue bonds as authorized in section 13 or tax increment financing as authorized in sections 14, 15, and 16, it shall prepare a development plan.

(2) The development plan shall contain all of the following:

(a) The designation of boundaries of the development area in relation to highways, streets, streams, or otherwise.

(b) The location and extent of existing streets and other public facilities within the development area, shall designate the location, character, and extent of the categories of public and private land uses then existing and proposed for the development area, including residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, educational, and other uses, and shall include a legal description of the development area.

(c) A description of existing improvements in the development area to be demolished, repaired, or altered, a description of any repairs and alterations, and an estimate of the time required for completion.

(d) The location, extent, character, and estimated cost of the improvements including rehabilitation contemplated for the development area and an estimate of the time required for completion.

(e) A statement of the construction or stages of construction planned, and the estimated time of completion of each stage.

(f) A description of any parts of the development area to be left as open space and the use contemplated for the space.

(g) A description of any portions of the development area that the authority desires to sell, donate, exchange, or lease to or from the municipality and the proposed terms.

(h) A description of desired zoning changes and changes in streets, street levels, intersections, or utilities.

(i) An estimate of the cost of the development, a statement of the proposed method of financing the development, and the ability of the authority to arrange the financing.

(j) Designation of the person or persons, natural or corporate, to whom all or a portion of the development is to be leased, sold, or conveyed in any manner and for whose benefit the project is being undertaken if that information is available to the authority.

(k) The procedures for bidding for the leasing, purchasing, or conveying in any manner of all or a portion of the development upon its completion, if there is no express or implied agreement between the authority and persons, natural or corporate, that all or a portion of the development will be leased, sold, or conveyed in any manner to those persons.

(l) Estimates of the number of persons residing in the development area and the number of families and individuals to be displaced. If occupied residences are designated for acquisition and clearance by the authority, a development plan shall include a survey of the families and individuals to be displaced, including their income and racial composition, a statistical description of the housing supply in the community, including the number of private and public units in existence or under construction, the condition of those units in existence, the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units, the annual rate of turnover of the various types of housing and the range of rents and sale prices, an estimate of the total demand for housing in the community, and the estimated capacity of private and public housing available to displaced families and individuals.

(m) A plan for establishing priority for the relocation of persons displaced by the development in any new housing in the development area.

(n) Provision for the costs of relocating persons displaced by the development and financial assistance and reimbursement of expenses, including litigation expenses and expenses incident to the transfer of title, in accordance with the standards and provisions of the federal uniform relocation assistance and real property acquisition policies act of 1970, being Public Law 91-646, 42 U.S.C. sections 4601, et seq.

(o) A plan for compliance with Act No. 227 of the Public Acts of 1972, being sections 213.321 to 213.332 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(p) Other material that the authority, local public agency, or governing body considers pertinent.

(3) A development plan may provide for improvements related to a qualified facility, as defined in the federal facility development act, Act No. 275 of the Public Acts of 1992, being sections 3.931 to 3.940 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, that is located outside of the boundaries of the development area but within the district, including the cost of construction, renovation, rehabilitation, or acquisition of that qualified facility or of public facilities and improvements related to that qualified facility.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1992, Act 279, Imd. Eff. Dec. 18, 1992;—Am. 1993, Act 122, Imd. Eff. July 20, 1993.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1668 Ordinance approving development plan or tax increment financing plan; public hearing; notice; record.

Sec. 18. (1) The governing body, before adoption of an ordinance approving or amending a development plan or approving or amending a tax increment financing plan, shall hold a public hearing on the development plan. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given by publication twice in a newspaper of general circulation designated by the municipality, the first of which shall be not less than 20 days before the date set for the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be posted in at least 20 conspicuous and public places in the downtown district not less than 20 days before the hearing. Notice shall also be mailed to all property taxpayers of record in the downtown district not less than 20 days before the hearing. Beginning June 1, 2005, the notice of hearing within the time frame described in this subsection shall be mailed by certified mail to the governing body of each taxing jurisdiction levying taxes that would be subject to capture if the development plan or the tax increment financing plan is approved or amended.

(2) Notice of the time and place of hearing on a development plan shall contain: a description of the proposed development area in relation to highways, streets, streams, or otherwise; a statement that maps, plats, and a description of the development plan, including the method of relocating families and individuals who may be displaced from the area, are available for public inspection at a place designated in the notice, and that all aspects of the development plan will be open for discussion at the public hearing; and other information that the governing body considers appropriate. At the time set for hearing, the governing body shall provide an opportunity for interested persons to be heard and shall receive and consider communications in writing with reference to the development plan. The hearing shall provide the fullest opportunity for expression of opinion, for argument on the merits, and for introduction of documentary evidence pertinent to the development plan. The governing body shall make and preserve a record of the public hearing, including all data presented thereat.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 2005, Act 13, Imd. Eff. May 4, 2005.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1669 Development plan or tax increment financing plan as constituting public purpose; determination; ordinance; considerations.

Sec. 19. (1) The governing body after a public hearing on the development plan or the tax increment financing plan, or both, with notice thereof given in accordance with section 18, shall determine whether the development plan or tax increment financing plan constitutes a public purpose. If it determines that the development plan or tax increment financing plan constitutes a public purpose, it shall then approve or reject the plan, or approve it with modification, by ordinance based on the following considerations:

(a) The findings and recommendations of a development area citizens council, if a development area citizens council was formed.

(b) The plan meets the requirements set forth in section 17 (2).

(c) The proposed method of financing the development is feasible and the authority has the ability to arrange the financing.

(d) The development is reasonable and necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(e) The land included within the development area to be acquired is reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of the plan and of this act in an efficient and economically satisfactory manner.

(f) The development plan is in reasonable accord with the master plan of the municipality.

(g) Public services, such as fire and police protection and utilities, are or will be adequate to service the project area.

(h) Changes in zoning, streets, street levels, intersections, and utilities are reasonably necessary for the project and for the municipality.

(2) Amendments to an approved development plan or tax increment plan must be submitted by the authority to the governing body for approval or rejection.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1670 Notice to vacate.

Sec. 20. A person to be relocated under this act shall be given not less than 90 days' written notice to vacate unless modified by court order for good cause.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1671 Development area citizens council; establishment; appointment and qualifications of members; representative of development area.

Sec. 21. (1) If a proposed development area has residing within it 100 or more residents, a development area citizens council shall be established at least 90 days before the public hearing on the development or tax increment financing plan. The development area citizens council shall be established by the governing body and shall consist of not less than 9 members. The members of the development area citizens council shall be residents of the development area and shall be appointed by the governing body. A member of a development area citizens council shall be at least 18 years of age.

(2) A development area citizens council shall be representative of the development area.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1672 Development area citizens council; advisory body.

Sec. 22. A development area citizens council established pursuant to this act shall act an advisory body to the authority and the governing body in the adoption of the development or tax increment financing plans.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1673 Consultation.

Sec. 23. Periodically a representative of the authority responsible for preparation of a development or tax increment financing plan within the development area shall consult with and advise the development area citizens council regarding the aspects of a development plan, including the development of new housing for relocation purposes located either inside or outside of the development area. The consultation shall begin before any final decisions by the authority and the governing body regarding a development or tax increment financing plan. The consultation shall continue throughout the preparation and implementation of the development or tax increment financing plan.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1674 Development area citizens council; meetings; notice; record; information and technical assistance; failure to organize, consult, or advise.

Sec. 24. (1) Meetings of the development area citizens council shall be open to the public. Notice of the time and place of the meetings shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation not less than 5 days before the dates set for meetings of the development area citizens council. A person present at those meetings shall have reasonable opportunity to be heard.

(2) A record of the meetings of a development area citizens council, including information and data presented, shall be maintained by the council.

(3) A development area citizens council may request of and receive from the authority information and technical assistance relevant to the preparation of the development plan for the development area.

(4) Failure of a development area citizens council to organize or to consult with and be advised by the authority, or failure to advise the governing body, as provided in this act, shall not preclude the adoption of a development plan by a municipality if the municipality complies with the other provisions of this act.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1675 Citizens district council as development area citizens council.

Sec. 25. In a development area where a citizens district council established according to Act No. 344 of the Public Acts of 1945, as amended, being sections 125.71 to 125.84 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, already exists the governing body may designate it as the development area citizens council authorized by this act.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1676 Notice of findings and recommendations.

Sec. 26. Within 20 days after the public hearing on a development or tax increment financing plan, the development area citizens council shall notify the governing body, in writing, of its findings and recommendations concerning a proposed development plan.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1677 Development area citizens council; dissolution.

Sec. 27. A development area citizens council may not be required and, if formed, may be dissolved in any of the following situations:

(a) On petition of not less than 20% of the adult resident population of the development area by the last federal decennial or municipal census, a governing body, after public hearing with notice thereof given in accordance with section 18 and by a 2/3 vote, may adopt an ordinance for the development area to eliminate the necessity of a development area citizens council.

(b) When there are less than 18 residents, real property owners, or representatives of establishments located in the development area eligible to serve on the development area citizens council.

(c) Upon termination of the authority by ordinance of the governing body.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1678 Budget; cost of handling and auditing funds.

Sec. 28. (1) The director of the authority shall prepare and submit for the approval of the board a budget for the operation of the authority for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall be prepared in the manner and contain the information required of municipal departments. Before the budget may be adopted by the board, it shall be approved by the governing body of the municipality. Funds of the municipality shall not be included in the budget of the authority except those funds authorized in this act or by the governing body of the municipality.

(2) The governing body of the municipality may assess a reasonable pro rata share of the funds for the cost of handling and auditing the funds against the funds of the authority, other than those committed, which cost shall be paid annually by the board pursuant to an appropriate item in its budget.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1679 Historic sites.

Sec. 29. (1) A public facility, building, or structure that is determined by the municipality to have significant historical interests shall be preserved in a manner as considered necessary by the municipality in accordance with laws relative to the preservation of historical sites. The preservation of facilities, buildings, or structures determined to be historic sites by a municipality shall include, at a minimum, equipping the historic site with a fire alarm system.

(2) An authority shall refer all proposed changes to the exterior of sites listed on the state register of historic sites and the national register of historic places to the applicable historic district commission created under the local historic districts act, 1970 PA 169, MCL 399.201 to 399.215, or the department of history, arts, and libraries for review.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 2001, Act 68, Imd. Eff. July 24, 2001;—Am. 2004, Act 66, Imd. Eff. Apr. 20, 2004.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1680 Dissolution of authority; disposition of property and assets; reinstatement of authority; contesting validity of proceedings, findings, and determinations.

Sec. 30. (1) An authority that has completed the purposes for which it was organized shall be dissolved by ordinance of the governing body. The property and assets of the authority remaining after the satisfaction of the obligations of the authority belong to the municipality.

(2) An authority established under this act before December 31, 1988, that is dissolved by ordinance of the governing body before September 30, 1990 and that is reinstated by ordinance of the governing body after notice and public hearing as provided in section 3(2) shall not be invalidated pursuant to a claim that, based upon the standards set forth in section 3(1), a governing body improperly determined that the necessary conditions existed for the reinstatement of an authority under the act if at the time the governing body established the authority the governing body determined or could have determined that the necessary conditions existed for the establishment of an authority under this act or could have determined that establishment of an authority under this act would serve to promote economic growth and notwithstanding that the boundaries of the downtown district are altered at the time of reinstatement of the authority.

(3) In the resolution of intent, the municipality shall set a date for the holding of a public hearing on the adoption of a proposed ordinance reinstating the authority. The procedure for publishing the notice of hearing, holding the hearing, and adopting the ordinance reinstating the authority shall be as provided in section 3(2), (4), and (5).

(4) The validity of the proceedings, findings, and determinations reinstating an authority shall be conclusive unless contested in a court of competent jurisdiction within 60 days after the last of the following occurs:

- (a) Publication of the ordinance reinstating the authority as adopted.
- (b) Filing of the ordinance reinstating the authority with the secretary of state.
- (c) May 27, 1993.

History: 1975, Act 197, Imd. Eff. Aug. 13, 1975;—Am. 1993, Act 42, Imd. Eff. May 27, 1993;—Am. 1993, Act 323, Eff. Mar. 15, 1994.

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

125.1681 Proceedings to compel enforcement of act; rules.

Sec. 31. (1) The state tax commission may institute proceedings to compel enforcement of this act.

(2) The state tax commission may promulgate rules necessary for the administration of this act pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, being sections 24.201 to 24.328 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

History: Add. 1988, Act 425, Imd. Eff. Dec. 27, 1988.

Compiler's note: Section 2 of Act 425 of 1988 provides: "This amendatory act is effective beginning with taxes levied in 1989. However, for taxes levied before 1989, tax increment revenues based on the definition of initial assessed value provided for in this amendatory act that were received by an authority are validated."

Popular name: DDA

Popular name: Downtown Development Authority Act

CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY ACT
Act 280 of 2005

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of a corridor improvement authority; to prescribe the powers and duties of the authority; to correct and prevent deterioration in business districts; to encourage historic preservation; to authorize the acquisition and disposal of interests in real and personal property; to authorize the creation and implementation of development plans and development areas in the districts; to promote the economic growth of the districts; to create a board; to prescribe the powers and duties of the board; to authorize the levy and collection of taxes; to authorize the issuance of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness; to authorize the use of tax increment financing; to prescribe powers and duties of certain state officials; to provide for rule promulgation; and to provide for enforcement of the act.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

125.2871 Short title.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "corridor improvement authority act".

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2872 Definitions; A to M.

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

(a) "Advance" means a transfer of funds made by a municipality to an authority or to another person on behalf of the authority in anticipation of repayment by the authority. Evidence of the intent to repay an advance may include, but is not limited to, an executed agreement to repay, provisions contained in a tax increment financing plan approved prior to the advance, or a resolution of the authority or the municipality.

(b) "Assessed value" means the taxable value as determined under section 27a of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.27a.

(c) "Authority" means a corridor improvement authority created under this act.

(d) "Board" means the governing body of an authority.

(e) "Business district" means an area of a municipality zoned and used principally for business.

(f) "Captured assessed value" means the amount in any 1 year by which the current assessed value of the development area, including the assessed value of property for which specific local taxes are paid in lieu of property taxes as determined in section 3(d), exceeds the initial assessed value. The state tax commission shall prescribe the method for calculating captured assessed value.

(g) "Chief executive officer" means the mayor of a city, the president of a village, or the supervisor of a township.

(h) "Development area" means that area described in section 5 to which a development plan is applicable.

(i) "Development plan" means that information and those requirements for a development area set forth in section 21.

(j) "Development program" means the implementation of the development plan.

(k) "Fiscal year" means the fiscal year of the authority.

(l) "Governing body" or "governing body of a municipality" means the elected body of a municipality having legislative powers.

(m) "Initial assessed value" means the assessed value, as equalized, of all the taxable property within the boundaries of the development area at the time the resolution establishing the tax increment financing plan is approved, as shown by the most recent assessment roll of the municipality for which equalization has been completed at the time the resolution is adopted. Property exempt from taxation at the time of the determination of the initial assessed value shall be included as zero. For the purpose of determining initial assessed value, property for which a specific local tax is paid in lieu of a property tax shall not be considered to be property that is exempt from taxation. The initial assessed value of property for which a specific local tax was paid in lieu of a property tax shall be determined as provided in section 3(d).

(n) "Land use plan" means a plan prepared under former 1921 PA 207, former 1943 PA 184, or a site plan under the Michigan zoning enabling act, 2006 PA 110, MCL 125.3101 to 125.3702.

(o) "Municipality" means 1 of the following:

(i) A city.

(ii) A village.

(iii) A township.

125.2873 Definitions.

Sec. 3. As used in this act:

(a) "Operations" means office maintenance, including salaries and expenses of employees, office supplies, consultation fees, design costs, and other expenses incurred in the daily management of the authority and planning of its activities.

(b) "Parcel" means an identifiable unit of land that is treated as separate for valuation or zoning purposes.

(c) "Public facility" means a street, plaza, pedestrian mall, and any improvements to a street, plaza, or pedestrian mall including street furniture and beautification, sidewalk, trail, lighting, traffic flow modification, park, parking facility, recreational facility, right-of-way, structure, waterway, bridge, lake, pond, canal, utility line or pipe, or building, including access routes, that are either designed and dedicated to use by the public generally or used by a public agency, or that are located in a qualified development area and are for the benefit of or for the protection of the health, welfare, or safety of the public generally, whether or not used by 1 or more business entities, provided that any road, street, or bridge shall be continuously open to public access and that other property shall be located in public easements or rights-of-way and designed to accommodate foreseeable development of public facilities in adjoining areas. Public facility includes an improvement to a facility used by the public or a public facility as those terms are defined in section 1 of 1966 PA 1, MCL 125.1351, if the improvement complies with the barrier-free design requirements of the state construction code promulgated under the Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1501 to 125.1531.

(d) "Qualified development area" means a development area that meets all of the following:

(i) Is located within a city with a population of 700,000 or more.

(ii) Contains at least 30 contiguous acres.

(iii) Was owned by this state on December 31, 2003 and was conveyed to a private owner before June 30, 2004.

(iv) Is zoned to allow for mixed use that includes commercial use and that may include residential use.

(v) Otherwise complies with the requirements of section 5(a), (d), (e), and (g).

(vi) Construction within the qualified development area begins on or before the date 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subdivision.

(vii) Is located in a distressed area.

(e) "Specific local tax" means a tax levied under 1974 PA 198, MCL 207.551 to 207.572, the commercial redevelopment act, 1978 PA 255, MCL 207.651 to 207.668, the technology park development act, 1984 PA 385, MCL 207.701 to 207.718, or 1953 PA 189, MCL 211.181 to 211.182. The initial assessed value or current assessed value of property subject to a specific local tax shall be the quotient of the specific local tax paid divided by the ad valorem millage rate. The state tax commission shall prescribe the method for calculating the initial assessed value and current assessed value of property for which a specific local tax was paid in lieu of a property tax.

(f) "State fiscal year" means the annual period commencing October 1 of each year.

(g) "Tax increment revenues" means the amount of ad valorem property taxes and specific local taxes attributable to the application of the levy of all taxing jurisdictions upon the captured assessed value of real and personal property in the development area. Except as otherwise provided in section 29, tax increment revenues do not include any of the following:

(i) Taxes under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906.

(ii) Taxes levied by local or intermediate school districts.

(iii) Ad valorem property taxes attributable either to a portion of the captured assessed value shared with taxing jurisdictions within the jurisdictional area of the authority or to a portion of value of property that may be excluded from captured assessed value or specific local taxes attributable to the ad valorem property taxes.

(iv) Ad valorem property taxes excluded by the tax increment financing plan of the authority from the determination of the amount of tax increment revenues to be transmitted to the authority or specific local taxes attributable to the ad valorem property taxes.

(v) Ad valorem property taxes exempted from capture under section 18(5) or specific local taxes attributable to the ad valorem property taxes.

(vi) Ad valorem property taxes specifically levied for the payment of principal and interest of obligations approved by the electors or obligations pledging the unlimited taxing power of the local governmental unit or specific taxes attributable to those ad valorem property taxes.

(h) "Distressed area" means a local governmental unit that meets all of the following:

- (i) Has a population of 700,000 or more.
- (ii) Shows a negative population change from 1970 to the date of the most recent federal decennial census.
- (iii) Shows an overall increase in the state equalized value of real and personal property of less than the statewide average increase since 1972.
- (iv) Has a poverty rate, as defined by the most recent federal decennial census, greater than the statewide average.
- (v) Has had an unemployment rate higher than the statewide average.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2007, Act 44, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2007.

125.2874 Authority; establishment; public body corporate; powers.

Sec. 4. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a municipality may establish multiple authorities. A parcel of property shall not be included in more than 1 authority created under this act.

(2) An authority is a public body corporate which may sue and be sued in any court of this state. An authority possesses all the powers necessary to carry out its purpose. The enumeration of a power in this act shall not be construed as a limitation upon the general powers of an authority.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2875 Development area; establishment in municipality; exception; criteria; compliance.

Sec. 5. A development area shall only be established in a municipality and, except for a development area located in a qualified development area, shall comply with all of the following criteria:

- (a) Is adjacent to or is within 500 feet of a road classified as an arterial or collector according to the federal highway administration manual "Highway Functional Classification - Concepts, Criteria and Procedures".
- (b) Contains at least 10 contiguous parcels or at least 5 contiguous acres.
- (c) More than 1/2 of the existing ground floor square footage in the development area is classified as commercial real property under section 34c of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.34c.
- (d) Residential use, commercial use, or industrial use has been allowed and conducted under the zoning ordinance or conducted in the entire development area, for the immediately preceding 30 years.
- (e) Is presently served by municipal water or sewer.
- (f) Is zoned to allow for mixed use that includes high-density residential use.
- (g) The municipality agrees to all of the following:
 - (i) To expedite the local permitting and inspection process in the development area.
 - (ii) To modify its master plan to provide for walkable nonmotorized interconnections, including sidewalks and streetscapes throughout the development area.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2007, Act 44, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2007;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2876 Creation of authority; resolution by governing body; notice of public hearing; adoption of resolution designating boundaries; alteration or amendment; interlocal agreement.

Sec. 6. (1) If the governing body of a municipality determines that it is necessary for the best interests of the public to redevelop its commercial corridors and to promote economic growth, the governing body may, by resolution, declare its intention to create and provide for the operation of an authority.

(2) In the resolution of intent, the governing body shall state that the proposed development area meets the criteria in section 5, set a date for a public hearing on the adoption of a proposed resolution creating the authority, and designate the boundaries of the development area. Notice of the public hearing shall be published twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, not less than 20 or more than 40 days before the date of the hearing. Not less than 20 days before the hearing, the governing body proposing to create the authority shall also mail notice of the hearing to the property taxpayers of record in the proposed development area, to the governing body of each taxing jurisdiction levying taxes that would be subject to capture if the authority is established and a tax increment financing plan is approved, and to the state tax commission. Failure of a property taxpayer to receive the notice does not invalidate these proceedings. Notice of the hearing shall be posted in at least 20 conspicuous and public places in the proposed development area not less than 20 days before the hearing. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the hearing and shall describe the boundaries of the proposed development area. A citizen, taxpayer, or property owner of the municipality or an official from a taxing jurisdiction with millage that would be subject to capture has the right to be heard in regard to the establishment of the authority and the boundaries of the proposed development area. The governing body of the municipality shall not incorporate land into the development area not included in the description contained in the notice of public hearing, but it may eliminate described

lands from the development area in the final determination of the boundaries.

(3) Not less than 60 days after the public hearing, if the governing body of the municipality intends to proceed with the establishment of the authority it shall adopt, by majority vote of its members, a resolution establishing the authority and designating the boundaries of the development area within which the authority shall exercise its powers. The adoption of the resolution is subject to any applicable statutory or charter provisions in respect to the approval or disapproval by the chief executive or other officer of the municipality and the adoption of a resolution over his or her veto. This resolution shall be filed with the secretary of state promptly after its adoption and shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality.

(4) The governing body of the municipality may alter or amend the boundaries of the development area to include or exclude lands from the development area in the same manner as adopting the resolution creating the authority.

(5) A municipality that has created an authority may enter into an agreement with an adjoining municipality that has created an authority to jointly operate and administer those authorities under an interlocal agreement under the urban cooperation act of 1967, 1967 (Ex Sess) PA 7, MCL 124.501 to 124.512. The interlocal agreement shall include, but is not limited to, a plan to coordinate and expedite local inspections and permit approvals, a plan to address contradictory zoning requirements, and a date certain to implement all provisions of these plans. If a municipality enters into an interlocal agreement under this subsection, the municipality shall provide a copy of that interlocal agreement to the state tax commission within 60 days of entering into the interlocal agreement.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2877 Annexation or consolidation; effect.

Sec. 7. If a development area is part of an area annexed to or consolidated with another municipality, the authority managing that development area shall become an authority of the annexing or consolidated municipality. Obligations of that authority incurred under a development or tax increment plan, agreements related to a development or tax increment plan, and bonds issued under this act shall remain in effect following the annexation or consolidation.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2878 Authority under supervision and control of board; membership; appointment; terms; vacancy; expenses; chairperson; oath; proceedings and rules subject to open meetings act; removal of board member; financial records; writings subject to freedom of information act; members as members of business improvement district.

Sec. 8. (1) Except as provided in subsection (7), an authority shall be under the supervision and control of a board consisting of the chief executive officer of the municipality or his or her assignee and not less than 5 or more than 9 members as determined by the governing body of the municipality. Members shall be appointed by the chief executive officer of the municipality, subject to approval by the governing body of the municipality. Not less than a majority of the members shall be persons having an ownership or business interest in property located in the development area. At least 1 of the members shall be a resident of the development area or of an area within 1/2 mile of any part of the development area. Of the members first appointed, an equal number of the members, as near as is practicable, shall be appointed for 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years. A member shall hold office until the member's successor is appointed. After the initial appointment, each member shall serve for a term of 4 years. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made by the chief executive officer of the municipality for the unexpired term only. Members of the board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses. The chairperson of the board shall be elected by the board.

(2) Before assuming the duties of office, a member shall qualify by taking and subscribing to the constitutional oath of office.

(3) The proceedings and rules of the board are subject to the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275. The board shall adopt rules governing its procedure and the holding of regular meetings, subject to the approval of the governing body. Special meetings may be held if called in the manner provided in the rules of the board.

(4) After having been given notice and an opportunity to be heard, a member of the board may be removed for cause by the governing body.

(5) All expense items of the authority shall be publicized monthly and the financial records shall always be open to the public.

(6) A writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by the board in the performance of

an official function is subject to the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(7) If the boundaries of the development area are the same as those of a business improvement district established under 1961 PA 120, MCL 125.981 to 125.990m, the governing body of the municipality may provide that the members of the board of the authority shall be the members of the board of the business improvement district and 1 person shall be a resident of the development area or of an area within 1/2 mile of any part of the development area.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2879 Director, treasurer, secretary, legal counsel, other personnel; compensation; duties.

Sec. 9. (1) The board may employ and fix the compensation of a director, subject to the approval of the governing body of the municipality. The director shall serve at the pleasure of the board. A member of the board is not eligible to hold the position of director. Before beginning his or her duties, the director shall take and subscribe to the constitutional oath, and furnish bond, by posting a bond in the sum determined in the resolution establishing the authority payable to the authority for use and benefit of the authority, approved by the board, and filed with the municipal clerk. The premium on the bond shall be considered an operating expense of the authority, payable from funds available to the authority for expenses of operation. The director shall be the chief executive officer of the authority. Subject to the approval of the board, the director shall supervise and be responsible for the preparation of plans and the performance of the functions of the authority in the manner authorized by this act. The director shall attend the meetings of the board and shall provide to the board and to the governing body of the municipality a regular report covering the activities and financial condition of the authority. If the director is absent or disabled, the board may designate a qualified person as acting director to perform the duties of the office. Before beginning his or her duties, the acting director shall take and subscribe to the oath, and furnish bond, as required of the director. The director shall furnish the board with information or reports governing the operation of the authority as the board requires.

(2) The board may employ and fix the compensation of a treasurer, who shall keep the financial records of the authority and who, together with the director, shall approve all vouchers for the expenditure of funds of the authority. The treasurer shall perform all duties delegated to him or her by the board and shall furnish bond in an amount prescribed by the board.

(3) The board may employ and fix the compensation of a secretary, who shall maintain custody of the official seal and of records, books, documents, or other papers not required to be maintained by the treasurer. The secretary shall attend meetings of the board and keep a record of its proceedings and shall perform other duties delegated by the board.

(4) The board may retain legal counsel to advise the board in the proper performance of its duties. The legal counsel shall represent the authority in actions brought by or against the authority.

(5) The board may employ other personnel considered necessary by the board.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2880 Retirement and insurance programs.

Sec. 10. The employees of an authority shall be eligible to participate in municipal retirement and insurance programs of the municipality as if they were civil service employees except that the employees of an authority are not civil service employees.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2881 Board; powers.

Sec. 11. (1) The board may do any of the following:

(a) Prepare an analysis of economic changes taking place in the development area.

(b) Study and analyze the impact of metropolitan growth upon the development area.

(c) Plan and propose the construction, renovation, repair, remodeling, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, or reconstruction of a public facility, an existing building, or a multiple-family dwelling unit which may be necessary or appropriate to the execution of a plan which, in the opinion of the board, aids in the economic growth of the development area.

(d) Plan, propose, and implement an improvement to a public facility within the development area to comply with the barrier free design requirements of the state construction code promulgated under the Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1501 to 125.1531.

(e) Develop long-range plans, in cooperation with the agency that is chiefly responsible for planning in the municipality, designed to halt the deterioration of property values in the development area and to promote the economic growth of the development area, and take steps as may be necessary to persuade property owners to

implement the plans to the fullest extent possible.

(f) Implement any plan of development in the development area necessary to achieve the purposes of this act in accordance with the powers of the authority granted by this act.

(g) Make and enter into contracts necessary or incidental to the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties.

(h) On terms and conditions and in a manner and for consideration the authority considers proper or for no consideration, acquire by purchase or otherwise, or own, convey, or otherwise dispose of, or lease as lessor or lessee, land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests in the property, that the authority determines is reasonably necessary to achieve the purposes of this act, and to grant or acquire licenses, easements, and options.

(i) Improve land and construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, restore and preserve, equip, improve, maintain, repair, and operate any building, including multiple-family dwellings, and any necessary or desirable appurtenances to those buildings, within the development area for the use, in whole or in part, of any public or private person or corporation, or a combination thereof.

(j) Fix, charge, and collect fees, rents, and charges for the use of any facility, building, or property under its control or any part of the facility, building, or property, and pledge the fees, rents, and charges for the payment of revenue bonds issued by the authority.

(k) Lease, in whole or in part, any facility, building, or property under its control.

(l) Accept grants and donations of property, labor, or other things of value from a public or private source.

(m) Acquire and construct public facilities.

(n) Conduct market research and public relations campaigns, develop, coordinate, and conduct retail and institutional promotions, and sponsor special events and related activities.

(o) Contract for broadband service and wireless technology service in a development area.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, in a qualified development area the board may, in addition to the powers enumerated in subsection (1), do 1 or more of the following:

(a) Perform any necessary or desirable site improvements to the land, including, but not limited to, installation of temporary or permanent utilities, temporary or permanent roads and driveways, silt fences, perimeter construction fences, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, pavement markings, water systems, gas distribution lines, concrete, including, but not limited to, building pads, storm drainage systems, sanitary sewer systems, parking lot paving and light fixtures, electrical service, communications systems, including broadband and high-speed internet, site signage, and excavation, backfill, grading of site, landscaping and irrigation, within the development area for the use, in whole or in part, of any public or private person or business entity, or a combination of these.

(b) Incur expenses and expend funds to pay or reimburse a public or private person for costs associated with any of the improvements described in subdivision (a).

(c) Make and enter into financing arrangements with a public or private person for the purposes of implementing the board's powers described in this section, including, but not limited to, lease purchase agreements, land contracts, installment sales agreements, sale leaseback agreements, and loan agreements.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2007, Act 44, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2007.

125.2882 Authority as instrument of political subdivision.

Sec. 12. The authority is an instrumentality of a political subdivision for purposes of 1972 PA 227, MCL 213.321 to 213.332.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2883 Acquisition of private property; transfer to authority; use.

Sec. 13. A municipality may acquire private property under 1911 PA 149, MCL 213.21 to 213.25, for the purpose of transfer to the authority, and may transfer the property to the authority for use in an approved development, on terms and conditions it considers appropriate, and the taking, transfer, and use shall be considered necessary for public purposes and for the benefit of the public.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2884 Financing sources; disposition.

Sec. 14. (1) The activities of the authority shall be financed from 1 or more of the following sources:

(a) Donations to the authority for the performance of its functions.

(b) Money borrowed and to be repaid as authorized by sections 16 and 17.

(c) Revenues from any property, building, or facility owned, leased, licensed, or operated by the authority or under its control, subject to the limitations imposed upon the authority by trusts or other agreements.

- (d) Proceeds of a tax increment financing plan established under sections 18 to 20.
 - (e) Proceeds from a special assessment district created as provided by law.
 - (f) Money obtained from other sources approved by the governing body of the municipality or otherwise authorized by law for use by the authority or the municipality to finance a development program.
- (2) Money received by the authority and not covered under subsection (1) shall immediately be deposited to the credit of the authority, subject to disbursement under this act. Except as provided in this act, the municipality shall not obligate itself, and shall not be obligated, to pay any sums from public funds, other than money received by the municipality under this section, for or on account of the activities of the authority.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2885 Special assessment; levy; borrowing money and issuing bonds.

Sec. 15. (1) An authority with the approval of the governing body may levy a special assessment as provided by law.

(2) The municipality may at the request of the authority borrow money and issue its notes under the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821, in anticipation of collection of the ad valorem tax authorized in this section.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2886 Revenue bonds.

Sec. 16. The authority may, with approval of the local governing body, borrow money and issue its negotiable revenue bonds under the revenue bond act of 1933, 1933 PA 94, MCL 141.101 to 141.140. Revenue bonds issued by the authority are not a debt of the municipality unless the municipality by majority vote of the members of its governing body pledges its full faith and credit to support the authority's revenue bonds. Revenue bonds issued by the authority are never a debt of the state.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2887 Acquisition or construction of property; financing; bonds or notes.

Sec. 17. (1) The authority may with approval of the local governing body borrow money and issue its revenue bonds or notes to finance all or part of the costs of acquiring or constructing or causing to be constructed property in connection with either of the following:

- (a) The implementation of a development plan in the development area.
 - (b) The refund, or refund in advance, of bonds or notes issued under this section.
- (2) Any of the following may be financed by the issuance of revenue bonds or notes:
- (a) The cost of purchasing, acquiring, constructing, improving, enlarging, extending, or repairing property in connection with the implementation of a development plan in the development area, and, for the implementation of the development plan in a qualified development area, the cost of reimbursing a public or private person for any of those costs.
 - (b) Any engineering, architectural, legal, accounting, or financial expenses.
 - (c) The costs necessary or incidental to the borrowing of money.
 - (d) Interest on the bonds or notes during the period of construction.
 - (e) A reserve for payment of principal and interest on the bonds or notes.
 - (f) A reserve for operation and maintenance until sufficient revenues have developed.
- (3) The authority may secure the bonds and notes by mortgage, assignment, or pledge of the property and any money, revenues, or income received in connection with the property.
- (4) A pledge made by the authority is valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The money or property pledged by the authority immediately is subject to the lien of the pledge without a physical delivery, filing, or further act. The lien of a pledge is valid and binding against parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise, against the authority, whether or not the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, the trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created must be filed or recorded to be enforceable.
- (5) Bonds or notes issued under this section are exempt from all taxation in this state except inheritance and transfer taxes, and the interest on the bonds or notes is exempt from all taxation in this state, notwithstanding that the interest may be subject to federal income tax.
- (6) The municipality is not liable on bonds or notes of the authority issued under this section, and the bonds or notes are not a debt of the municipality. The bonds or notes shall contain on their face a statement to that effect.
- (7) The bonds and notes of the authority may be invested in by all public officers, state agencies and political subdivisions, insurance companies, banks, savings and loan associations, investment companies, and

fiduciaries and trustees, and may be deposited with and received by all public officers and the agencies and political subdivisions of this state for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds is authorized.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2007, Act 44, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2007.

125.2888 Tax increment financing plan.

Sec. 18. (1) If the authority determines that it is necessary for the achievement of the purposes of this act, the authority shall prepare and submit a tax increment financing plan to the governing body of the municipality. The plan shall include a development plan as provided in section 21, a detailed explanation of the tax increment procedure, the maximum amount of bonded indebtedness to be incurred, and the duration of the program, and shall be in compliance with section 19. The plan shall contain a statement of the estimated impact of tax increment financing on the assessed values of all taxing jurisdictions in which the development area is located. The plan may provide for the use of part or all of the captured assessed value, but the portion intended to be used by the authority shall be clearly stated in the tax increment financing plan. The authority or municipality may exclude from captured assessed value growth in property value resulting solely from inflation. The plan shall set forth the method for excluding growth in property value resulting solely from inflation.

(2) Approval of the tax increment financing plan shall comply with the notice, hearing, and disclosure provisions of section 22. If the development plan is part of the tax increment financing plan, only 1 hearing and approval procedure is required for the 2 plans together.

(3) Before the public hearing on the tax increment financing plan, the governing body shall provide a reasonable opportunity to the taxing jurisdictions levying taxes subject to capture to meet with the governing body. The authority shall fully inform the taxing jurisdictions of the fiscal and economic implications of the proposed development area. The taxing jurisdictions may present their recommendations at the public hearing on the tax increment financing plan. The authority may enter into agreements with the taxing jurisdictions and the governing body of the municipality in which the development area is located to share a portion of the captured assessed value of the development area.

(4) A tax increment financing plan may be modified if the modification is approved by the governing body upon notice and after public hearings and agreements as are required for approval of the original plan.

(5) Except for a development area located in a qualified development area, not more than 60 days after the public hearing on the tax increment financing plan, the governing body in a taxing jurisdiction levying ad valorem property taxes that would otherwise be subject to capture may exempt its taxes from capture by adopting a resolution to that effect and filing a copy with the clerk of the municipality proposing to create the authority. The resolution shall take effect when filed with the clerk and remains effective until a copy of a resolution rescinding that resolution is filed with that clerk.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2007, Act 44, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2007;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2889 Tax increment revenues; transmission; expenditures; use; annual report.

Sec. 19. (1) The municipal and county treasurers shall transmit tax increment revenues to the authority.

(2) The authority shall expend the tax increment revenues received for the development program only under the terms of the tax increment financing plan. Unused funds shall revert proportionately to the respective taxing bodies. Tax increment revenues shall not be used to circumvent existing property tax limitations. The governing body of the municipality may abolish the tax increment financing plan if it finds that the purposes for which it was established are accomplished. However, the tax increment financing plan shall not be abolished until the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued under section 20 have been paid or funds sufficient to make the payment have been segregated.

(3) Annually the authority shall submit to the governing body of the municipality and the state tax commission a report on the status of the tax increment financing account. The report shall include the following:

- (a) The amount and source of revenue in the account.
- (b) The amount in any bond reserve account.
- (c) The amount and purpose of expenditures from the account.
- (d) The amount of principal and interest on any outstanding bonded indebtedness.
- (e) The initial assessed value of the project area.
- (f) The captured assessed value retained by the authority.
- (g) The tax increment revenues received.
- (h) The increase in the state equalized valuation as a result of the implementation of the tax increment financing plan.

- (i) The type and cost of capital improvements made in the development area.
- (j) Any additional information the governing body considers necessary.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2890 Financing development program of tax increment financing plan; authorization, issuance, and sale of general obligation bonds; estimate of anticipated tax increment revenues; resolution; security; lien.

Sec. 20. (1) The municipality may by resolution of its governing body authorize, issue, and sell limited general obligation bonds subject to the limitations set forth in this subsection to finance the development program of the tax increment financing plan and shall pledge its full faith and credit for the payment of the bonds. The municipality may pledge as additional security for the bonds any money received by the authority or the municipality under section 14. The bonds are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821. Before the municipality may authorize the borrowing, the authority shall submit an estimate of the anticipated tax increment revenues and other revenue available under section 14 to be available for payment of principal and interest on the bonds, to the governing body of the municipality. This estimate shall be approved by the governing body of the municipality by resolution adopted by majority vote of the members of the governing body in the resolution authorizing the bonds. If the governing body of the municipality adopts the resolution authorizing the bonds, the estimate of the anticipated tax increment revenues and other revenue available under section 14 to be available for payment of principal and interest on the bonds shall be conclusive for purposes of this section. The bonds issued under this subsection shall be considered a single series for the purposes of the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

(2) By resolution of its governing body, the authority may authorize, issue, and sell tax increment bonds subject to the limitations set forth in this subsection to finance the development program of the tax increment financing plan. The tax increment bonds issued by the authority under this subsection shall pledge solely the tax increment revenues of a development area in which the project is located or a development area from which tax increment revenues may be used for this project, or both. In addition or in the alternative, the bonds issued by the authority under this subsection may be secured by any other revenues identified in section 14 as sources of financing for activities of the authority that the authority shall specifically pledge in the resolution. However, the full faith and credit of the municipality shall not be pledged to secure bonds issued under this subsection. The bond issue may include a sum sufficient to pay interest on the tax increment bonds until full development of tax increment revenues from the project and also a sum to provide a reasonable reserve for payment of principal and interest on the bonds. The resolution authorizing the bonds shall create a lien on the tax increment revenues and other revenues pledged by the resolution that shall be a statutory lien and shall be a first lien subject only to liens previously created. The resolution may provide the terms upon which additional bonds may be issued of equal standing and parity of lien as to the tax increment revenues and other revenues pledged under the resolution. Bonds issued under this subsection that pledge revenue received under section 15 for repayment of the bonds are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2891 Development plan; preparation; contents.

Sec. 21. (1) If a board decides to finance a project in a development area by the use of revenue bonds as authorized in section 16 or tax increment financing as authorized in sections 18, 19, and 20, it shall prepare a development plan.

(2) The development plan shall contain all of the following:

(a) The designation of boundaries of the development area in relation to highways, streets, streams, or otherwise.

(b) The location and extent of existing streets and other public facilities within the development area, designating the location, character, and extent of the categories of public and private land uses then existing and proposed for the development area, including residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, educational, and other uses, and including a legal description of the development area.

(c) A description of existing improvements in the development area to be demolished, repaired, or altered, a description of any repairs and alterations, and an estimate of the time required for completion.

(d) The location, extent, character, and estimated cost of the improvements including rehabilitation contemplated for the development area and an estimate of the time required for completion.

(e) A statement of the construction or stages of construction planned, and the estimated time of completion of each stage.

(f) A description of any parts of the development area to be left as open space and the use contemplated for the space.

(g) A description of any portions of the development area that the authority desires to sell, donate, exchange, or lease to or from the municipality and the proposed terms.

(h) A description of desired zoning changes and changes in streets, street levels, intersections, traffic flow modifications, or utilities.

(i) An estimate of the cost of the development, a statement of the proposed method of financing the development, and the ability of the authority to arrange the financing.

(j) Designation of the person or persons, natural or corporate, to whom all or a portion of the development is to be leased, sold, or conveyed in any manner and for whose benefit the project is being undertaken if that information is available to the authority.

(k) The procedures for bidding for the leasing, purchasing, or conveying in any manner of all or a portion of the development upon its completion, if there is no express or implied agreement between the authority and persons, natural or corporate, that all or a portion of the development will be leased, sold, or conveyed in any manner to those persons.

(l) Estimates of the number of persons residing in the development area and the number of families and individuals to be displaced. If occupied residences are designated for acquisition and clearance by the authority, a development plan shall include a survey of the families and individuals to be displaced, including their income and racial composition, a statistical description of the housing supply in the community, including the number of private and public units in existence or under construction, the condition of those units in existence, the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units, the annual rate of turnover of the various types of housing and the range of rents and sale prices, an estimate of the total demand for housing in the community, and the estimated capacity of private and public housing available to displaced families and individuals.

(m) A plan for establishing priority for the relocation of persons displaced by the development in any new housing in the development area.

(n) Provision for the costs of relocating persons displaced by the development and financial assistance and reimbursement of expenses, including litigation expenses and expenses incident to the transfer of title, in accordance with the standards and provisions of the uniform relocation assistance and real property acquisition policies act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, 84 Stat. 1894.

(o) A plan for compliance with 1972 PA 227, MCL 213.321 to 213.332.

(p) The requirement that amendments to an approved development plan or tax increment plan must be submitted by the authority to the governing body for approval or rejection.

(q) A schedule to periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the development plan.

(r) Other material that the authority, local public agency, or governing body considers pertinent.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2892 Development plan; public hearing; notice; contents; opportunity to speak; hearing record.

Sec. 22. (1) The governing body, before adoption of a resolution approving a development plan or tax increment financing plan, shall hold a public hearing on the development plan. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given by publication twice in a newspaper of general circulation designated by the municipality, the first of which shall be not less than 20 days before the date set for the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be posted in at least 20 conspicuous and public places in the development area not less than 20 days before the hearing. Notice shall also be mailed to all property taxpayers of record in the development area and to the governing body of each taxing jurisdiction levying taxes that would be subject to capture if the tax increment financing plan is approved not less than 20 days before the hearing. The notice of hearing within the time frame described in this subsection shall be mailed by certified mail to the governing body of each taxing jurisdiction levying taxes that would be subject to capture if the tax increment financing plan is approved.

(2) Notice of the time and place of hearing on a development plan shall contain all of the following:

(a) A description of the proposed development area in relation to highways, streets, streams, or otherwise.

(b) A statement that maps, plats, and a description of the development plan, including the method of relocating families and individuals who may be displaced from the area, are available for public inspection at a place designated in the notice.

(c) A statement that all aspects of the development plan will be open for discussion at the public hearing.

(d) Other information that the governing body considers appropriate.

(3) At the time set for the hearing, the governing body shall provide an opportunity for interested persons

to speak and shall receive and consider communications in writing. The hearing shall provide the fullest opportunity for expression of opinion, for argument on the merits, and for consideration of documentary evidence pertinent to the development plan. The governing body shall make and preserve a record of the public hearing, including all data presented at the hearing.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2893 Approval, rejection, or approval with modification; considerations.

Sec. 23. The governing body after a public hearing on the development plan or the tax increment financing plan, or both, with notice given under section 22, shall determine whether the development plan or tax increment financing plan constitutes a public purpose. If it determines that the development plan or tax increment financing plan constitutes a public purpose, it shall by resolution approve or reject the plan, or approve it with modification, based on the following considerations:

- (a) The plan meets the requirements under section 20(2).
- (b) The proposed method of financing the development is feasible and the authority has the ability to arrange the financing.
- (c) The development is reasonable and necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.
- (d) The land included within the development area to be acquired is reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of the plan and of this act in an efficient and economically satisfactory manner.
- (e) The development plan is in reasonable accord with the land use plan of the municipality.
- (f) Public services, such as fire and police protection and utilities, are or will be adequate to service the project area.
- (g) Changes in zoning, streets, street levels, intersections, and utilities are reasonably necessary for the project and for the municipality.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2894 Notice to vacate.

Sec. 24. A person to be relocated under this act shall be given not less than 90 days' written notice to vacate unless modified by court order issued for good cause and after a hearing.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2895 Budget; submission to board; preparation; approval; adoption; cost of handling and auditing funds.

Sec. 25. (1) The director of the authority shall submit a budget to the board for the operation of the authority for each fiscal year before the beginning of the fiscal year. The budget shall be prepared in the manner and contain the information required of municipal departments. After review by the board, the budget shall be submitted to the governing body. The governing body must approve the budget before the board may adopt the budget. Unless authorized by the governing body or this act, funds of the municipality shall not be included in the budget of the authority.

(2) The governing body of the municipality may assess a reasonable pro rata share of the funds for the cost of handling and auditing the funds against the funds of the authority, other than those committed, which shall be paid annually by the board pursuant to an appropriate item in its budget.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2896 Preservation of historical sites.

Sec. 26. (1) A public facility, building, or structure that is determined by the municipality to have significant historical interests shall be preserved in a manner considered necessary by the municipality in accordance with laws relative to the preservation of historical sites.

(2) An authority shall refer all proposed changes to the exterior of sites listed on the state register of historic sites and the national register of historic places to the applicable historic district commission created under the local historic districts act, 1970 PA 169, MCL 399.201 to 399.215, or the department of history, arts, and libraries for review.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2897 Dissolution.

Sec. 27. An authority that has completed the purposes for which it was organized shall be dissolved by resolution of the governing body. The property and assets of the authority remaining after the satisfaction of the obligations of the authority belong to the municipality.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005;—Am. 2008, Act 44, Imd. Eff. Mar. 27, 2008.

125.2898 Enforcement of act; rules.

Sec. 28. (1) The state tax commission may institute proceedings to compel enforcement of this act.

(2) The state tax commission may promulgate rules necessary for the administration of this act under the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

History: 2005, Act 280, Imd. Eff. Dec. 19, 2005.

125.2899 Tax increment revenues; definition; condition.

Sec. 29. (1) Subject to the requirements of subsection (2), within 60 days after a development plan for a qualified development area has been approved under section 18, upon written request from the authority, the Michigan economic growth authority under the Michigan economic growth authority act, 1995 PA 24, MCL 207.801 to 207.810, may include the following within the definition of tax increment revenues under section 3(g):

(a) Taxes under the state education tax act, 1933 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906.

(b) Taxes levied by local or intermediate school districts under the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 to 380.1852.

(2) The Michigan economic growth authority may only allow inclusion of the taxes described in subsection (1) in the definition of tax increment revenues if the Michigan economic growth authority under the Michigan economic growth authority act, 1995 PA 24, MCL 207.801 to 207.810, determines that the inclusion is necessary to reduce unemployment, promote economic growth, and increase capital investment in a qualified development area.

History: Add. 2007, Act 44, Imd. Eff. July 17, 2007.