#### **RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE: FINANCING DEVELOPMENT IN A POST-REDEVELOPMENT WORLD**

UC DAVIS EXTENSION IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CALIFORNIA DEBT AND INVESTMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION Sutter Square Galleria, Sacramento, CA November 17, 2015

# Using the New EIFD Tool for Economic Development

#### November 17, 2015

#### Presented by Constantine C. Baranoff, Shareholder





### INTRODUCTION – SOURCES OF FUNDING

- EIFDs are empowered to provide financing for a broad range of infrastructure work:
- Formation process patterned after Mello-Roos
- Tax Increment







- Process initiated only by city/county although other tax entities may participate
- Adopts a resolution of intention which defines the area, facilities
- AB 313 impact





# WHAT IS THE IFD PLAN?



- The IFD Plan is the heart of the EIFD.
- Specifies what type of facilities are funded, tax increment contributions and other revenue sources
- Defines when the IFD will cease to exist





# FACILITIES WHICH MAY BE FUNDED

Includes the purchase, construction, expansion, improvement, seismic retrofit of any real or tangible property with a useful life of 15 years or greater.





### **PUBLIC HEARING REQUIREMENT**



- Once the IFD plan is completed and circulated, it must be approved by the affected taxing entities.
- School districts may not participate
- Resolution of formation is adopted after the hearing
- Formation does not require vote of qualified electors



# **GOVERNANCE OF EIFD**



EIFD means a legally constituted government entity separate and apart from the entities which established it. Governed by a public financing authority composed of elected tax entity officials and public



#### **ISSUANCE OF BONDS - REVENUES**

- In order to issue bonds, a vote of the people is required. Voter approval rate is 55%.
- Circumstances dictate whether vote is by registered voters or landowners
- Tax increment allocated to EIFD supports debt service
- Bundling of other revenues
- Hybrid use of EIFD to fund CFD special tax



## **CERTAIN THINGS MUST BE DONE BEFORE THE EIFD PROCESS BEGINS**

- The EIFD law allows EIFD to overlap the boundaries of former redevelopment projects.
- Finding of completion from DOF
- No redevelopment assets which are proposed to benefit the EIFD are subject to litigation involving the state
- State controller completes review of RDA transfer



# **Differences between RDA/EIFD**



- Tax increment only that which voluntarily contributed
- No finding of blight
- EIFD does not have eminent domain powers



## HOUSING

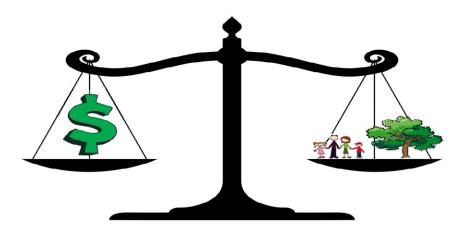
An EIFD has no mandatory expenditure requirement for affordable housing. However, all housing financed by EIFD must be with a low/moderate affordable housing restriction.





### **CONCLUSION**

 A fairly simple vehicle which may be utilized to fill a wide variety of infrastructure needs.





# **Thank You!**

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