Impact of Tax Increment Financing

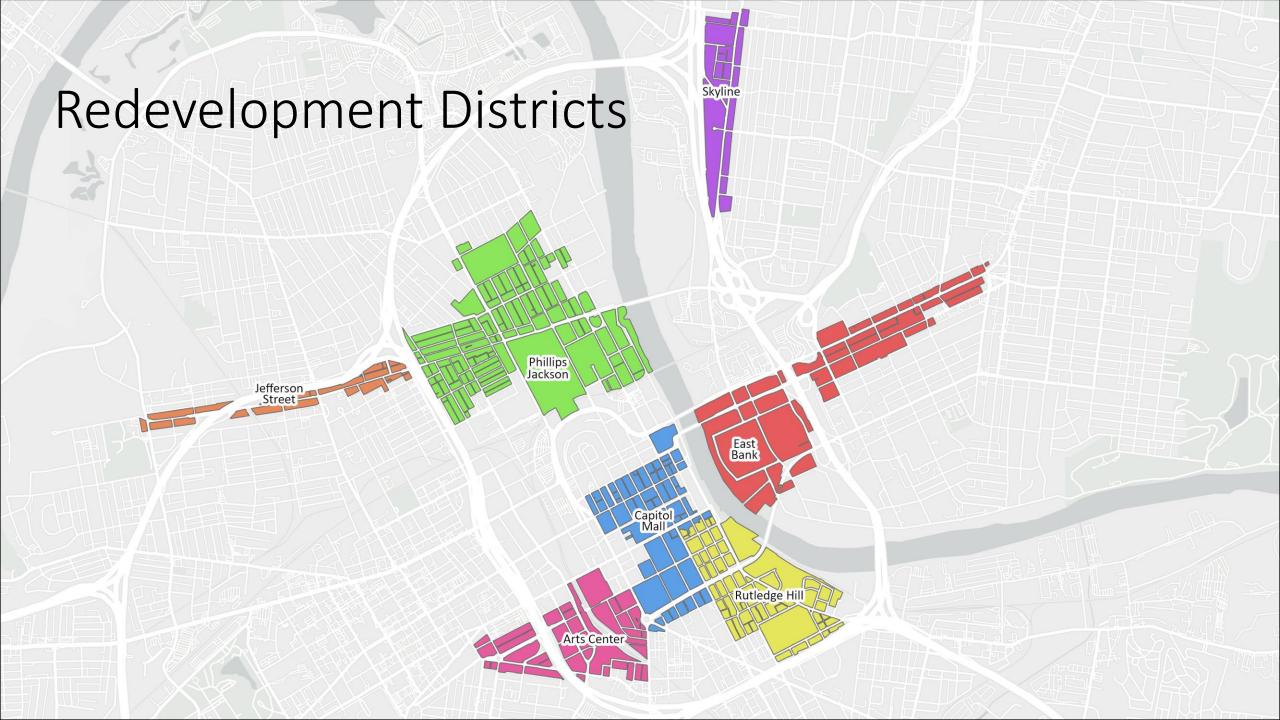
Partners for Economic Solutions

September 27, 2022

Our Direction

• Analyze the fiscal impacts of tax increment financing in Metro Nashville





TIF Purpose

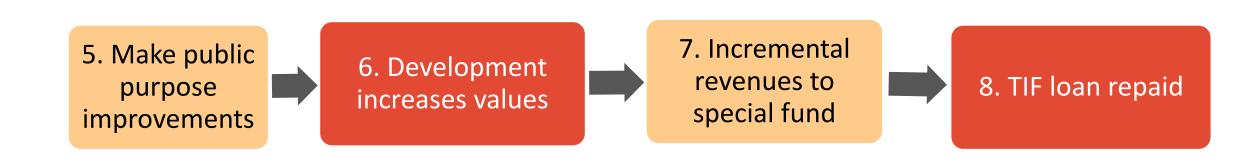
Tool to leverage private \$\$\$

Tax Not a new tax or increased tax

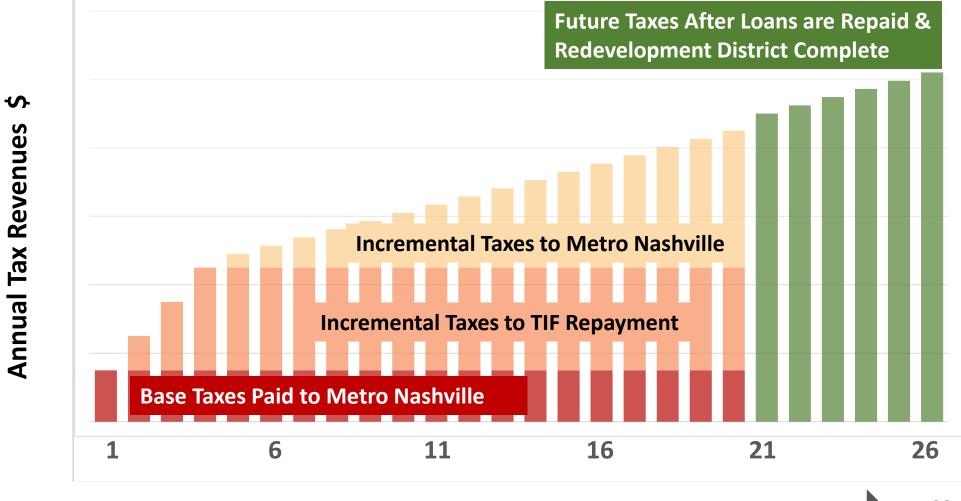
- *Increment* Additional tax revenues created by increase in assessed values from redevelopment
- Financing Issuing non-recourse debt, not backed by jurisdiction's full faith and credit, for new public improvements and other specified uses
 Using incremental taxes to repay debt

Typical TIF Process





TIF Revenue Allocation



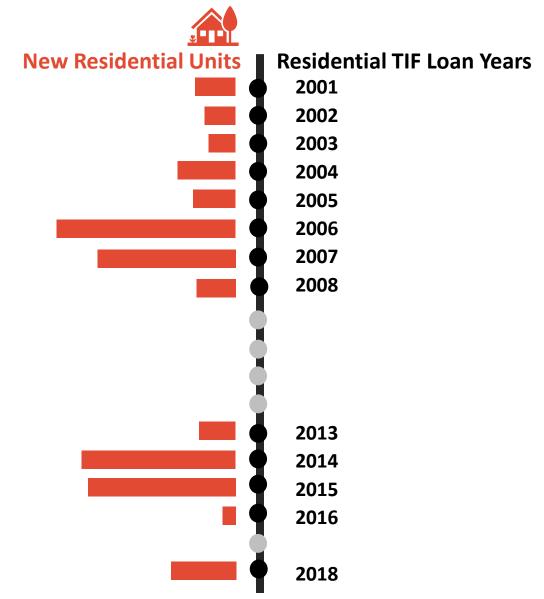
Year

Critiques of TIF

- National stage recent adjustments to TIF policy to reach goals:
 - Increase transparency allow all scale developers
 - Protecting specific public funding, affordable housing
 - More infrastructure as the economic development tool, transit-centric
- Local experience in Nashville, no defaults
 - Development might have happened anyway elsewhere in city

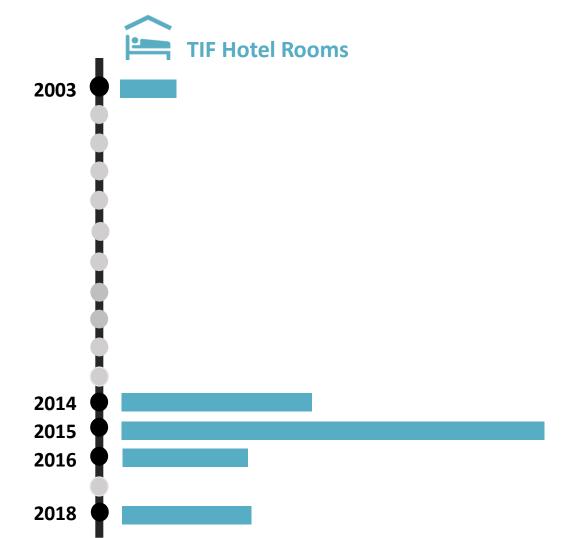
Use of TIF in Nashville

- Use of TIF often directed by mayoral administrations to address needs at a given time
- From late 1990s through 2008 Major emphasis on bringing residential units back to downtown
- Downtown Population
 - Year 2000: 1,960
 - Year 2020: 14,000
- During recession TIF for residential halted and continued again afterwards with emphasis along the urban corridors
- Approximately 4,512 new residential units added through TIF from 2001 through 2021



History of TIF in Nashville

- Coming out of recession, there was emphasis on encouraging commercial activity and tourism
- TIF use shifted to support hotel development largely to accommodate the Music City Center
- Approximately 2,190 hotel rooms added through TIF from 2001 to 2021



Fiscal Impact Model

- Estimated General Fund revenues
- Average cost of providing services to
 - Residents
 - Businesses/workers
 - Visitors



What We Found

| Redevelopment District | Net Fiscal Impact | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Arts Center | \$2,853,000 | |
| Capitol Mall | \$6,292,000 | |
| East Bank | -\$4,633,000 | |
| Jefferson Street | \$12,000 | |
| Phillips Jackson | -\$810,000 | |
| Rutledge Hill | \$1,736,000 | |
| Skyline | -\$87,000 | |
| One Bellevue Place | \$1,300,000 | |
| Total | \$7,220,000 | |

- Positive net impact of \$7.2 million
- District with negative impacts
 - Primarily residential
 - Areas with lower property values
 - Supporting debt for major projects

 Sounds Ballpark

Additional TIF Project Revenue

- \$10.2 million in tax revenues for special purpose tourism
- \$11.3 million tax revenues for Metro debt repayment







Not the Whole Story

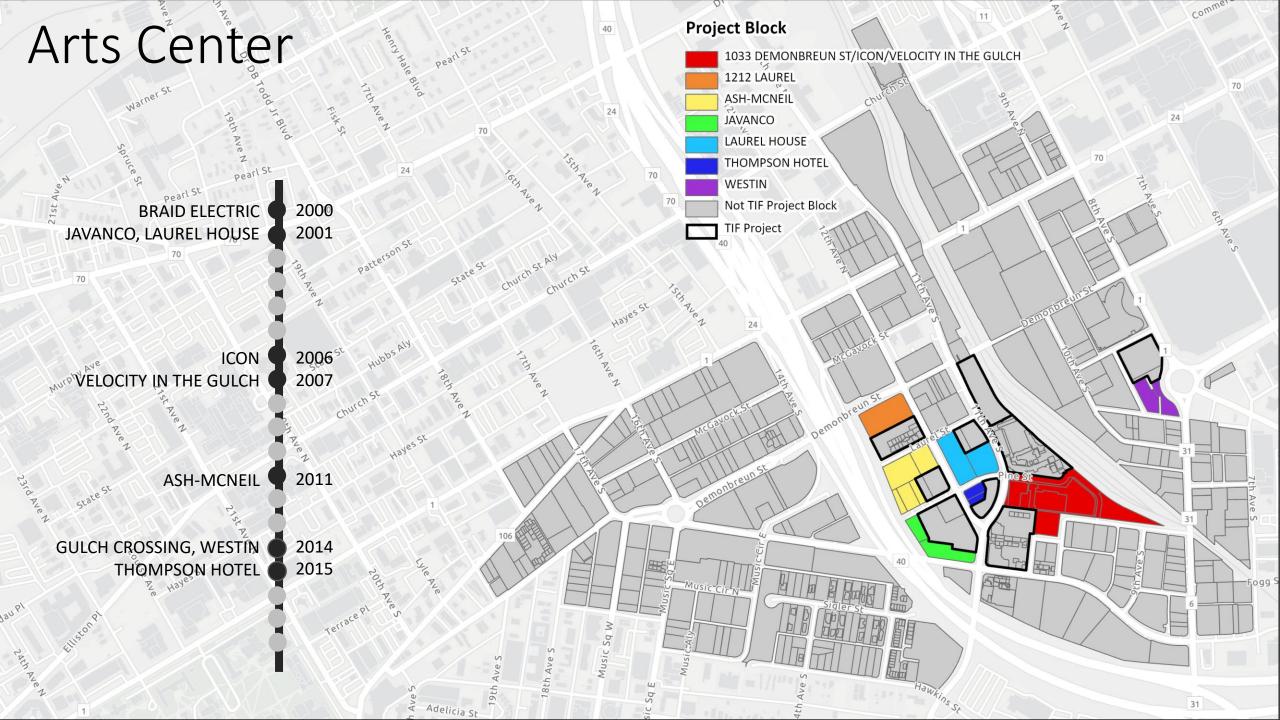
- Conservative estimate of net revenues from individual TIF projects
- TIF has been a critical tool in spurring redevelopment
- From 2000 to 2021, districts added
 - 6,700 new apartments up 800%
 - 2,126 new condominiums
 - 5,875 new hotel rooms up 240%
 - 3.2 million square feet of office space up 39%
 - 207,000 square feet of retail space up 7%

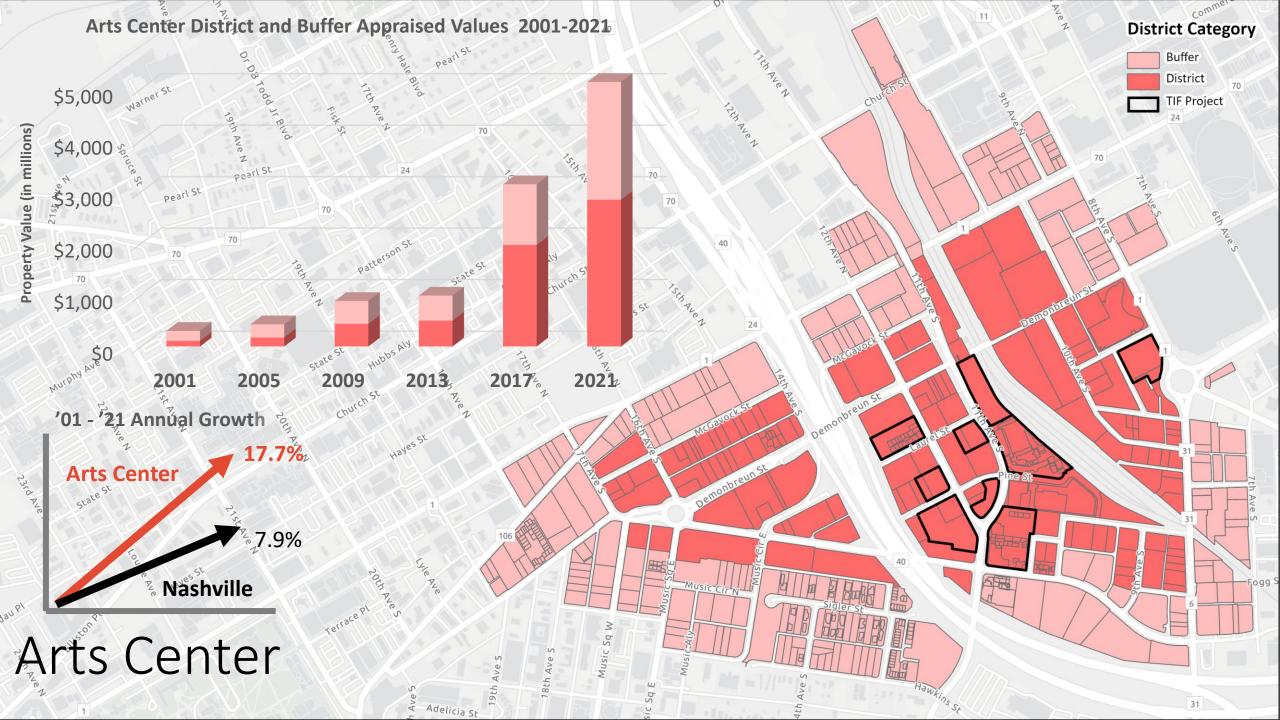
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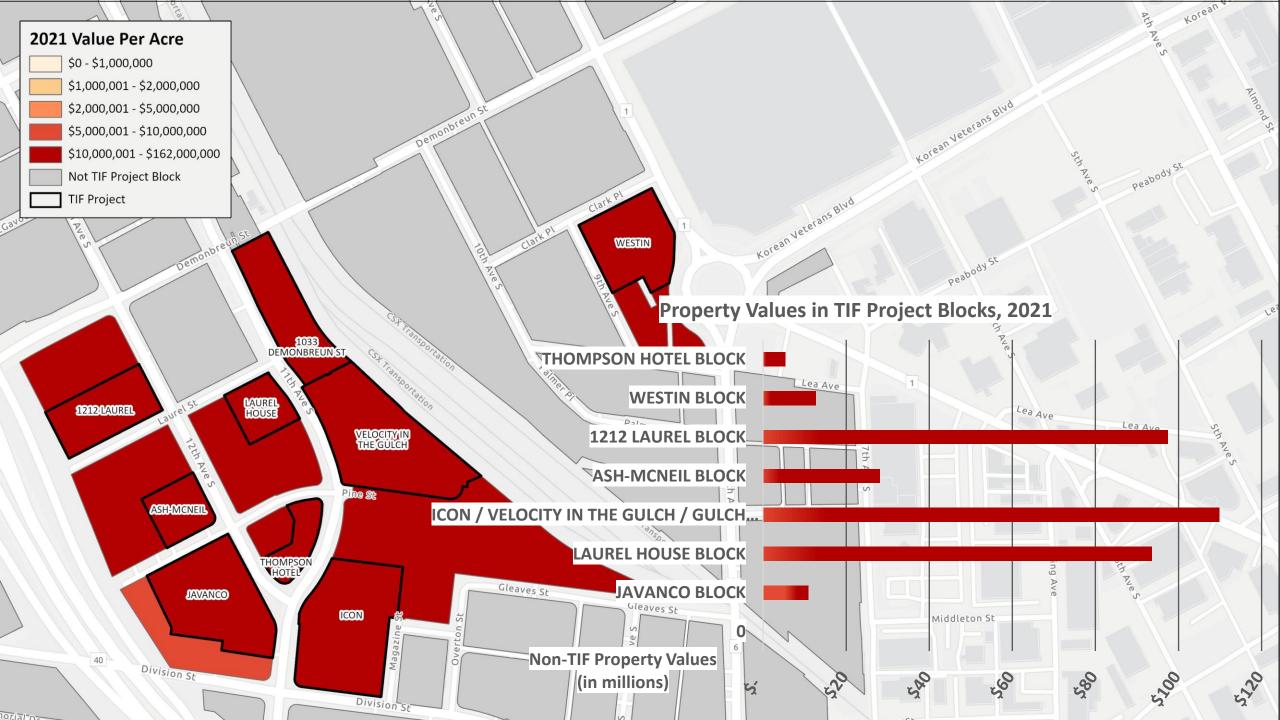
Spin-Off

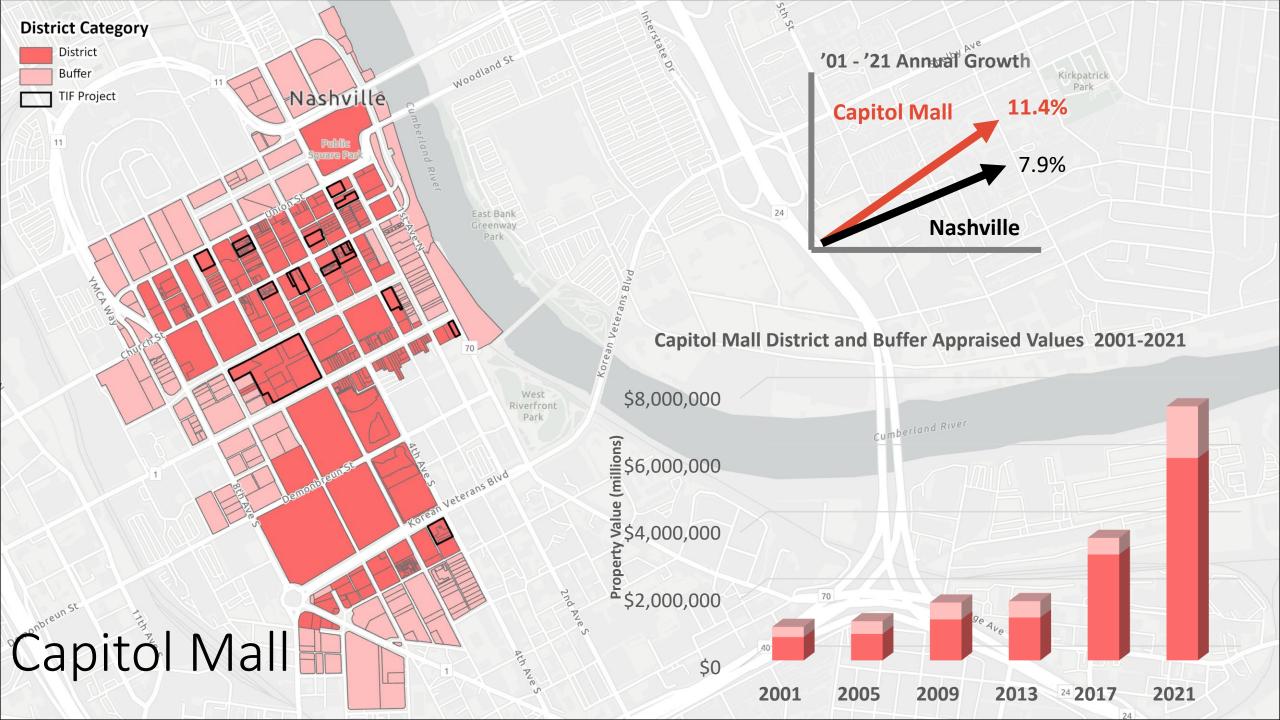
- Seven redevelopment districts from 2000 to 2021
 - Added \$12.5 billion in appraised value
 - Total value increased 1,200%
 - Compares with 360% citywide
- Other property on block with TIF projects increased in value

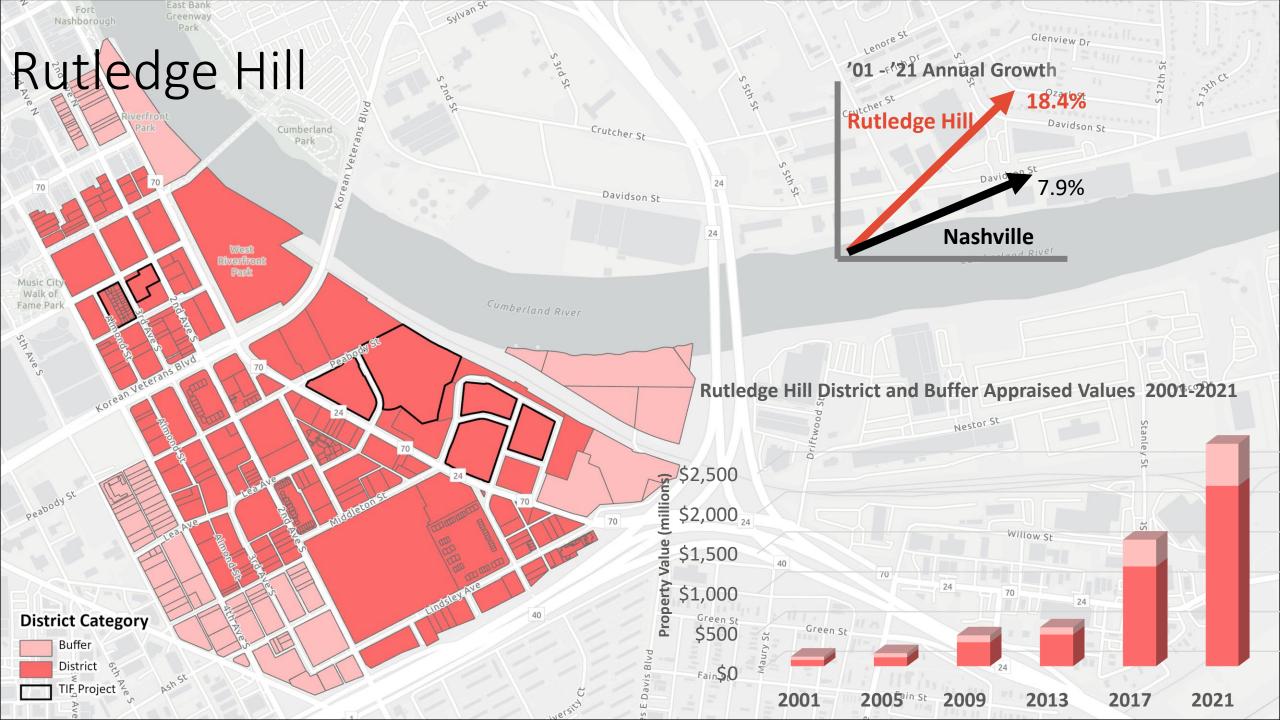


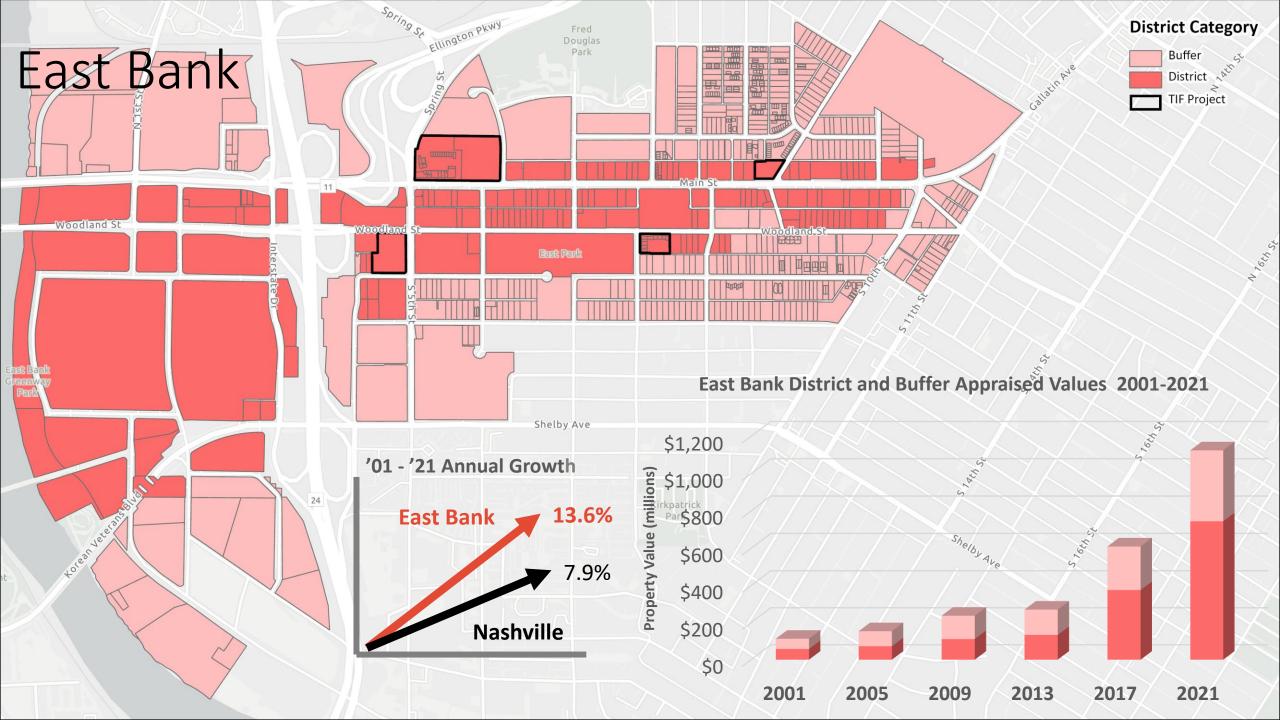


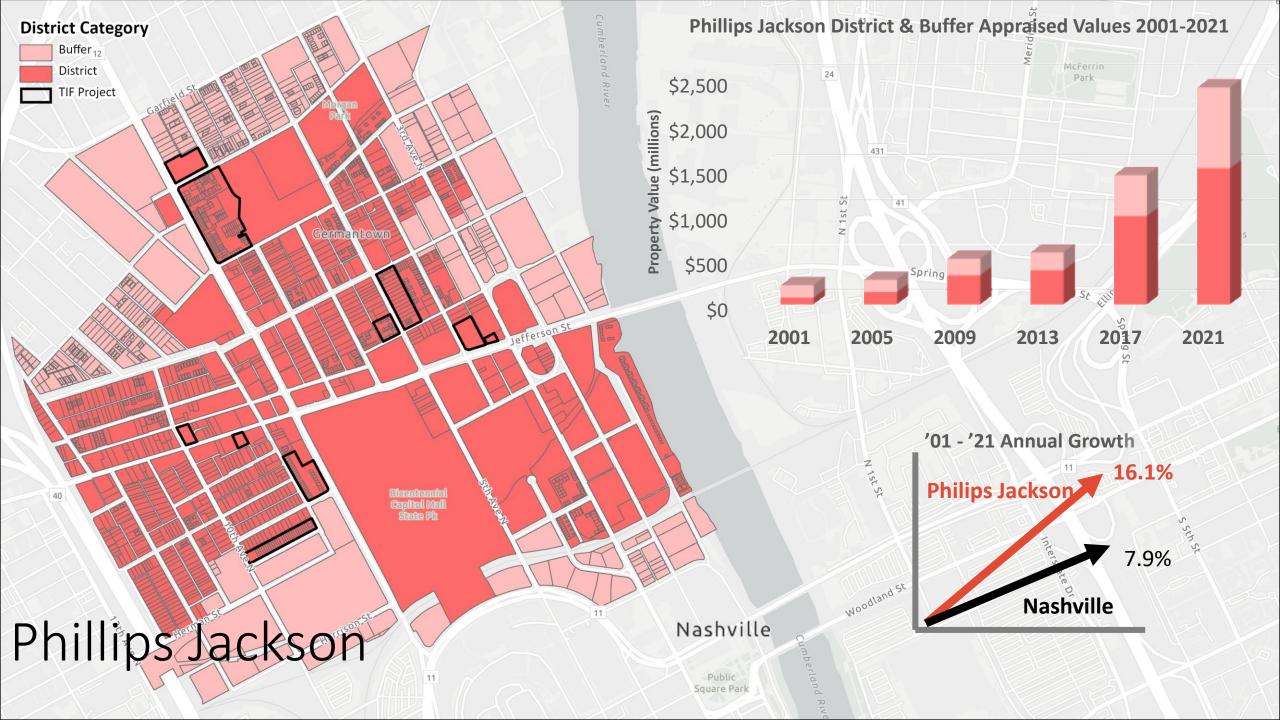




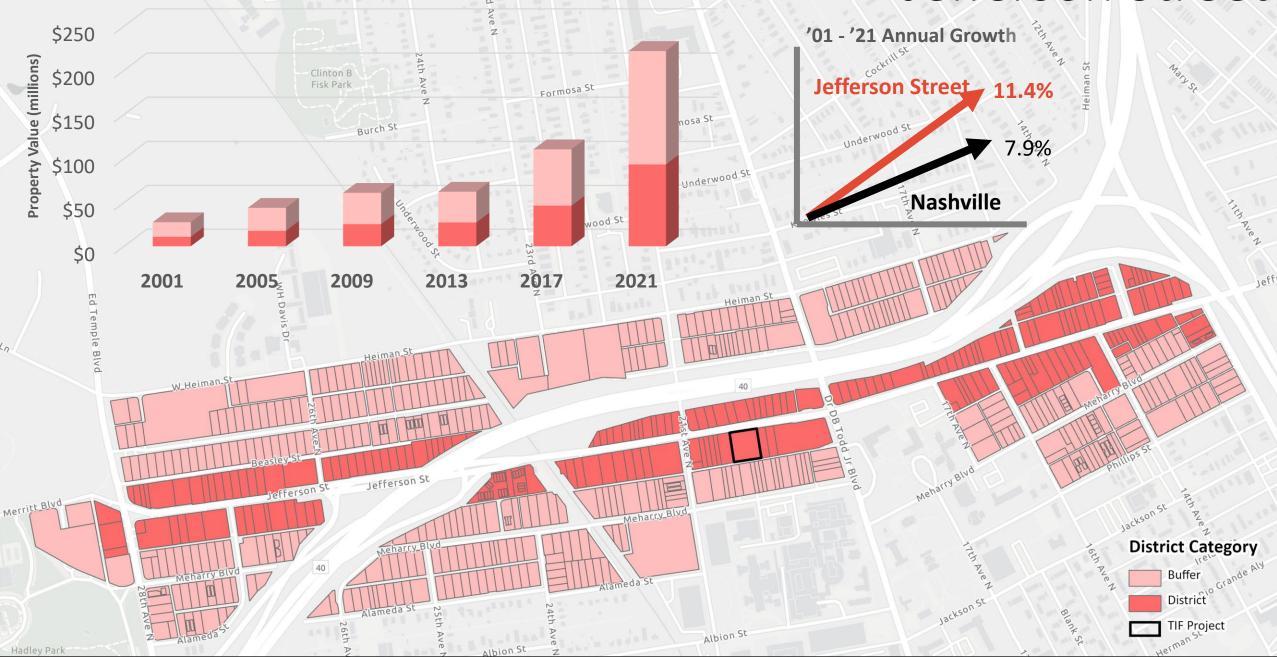




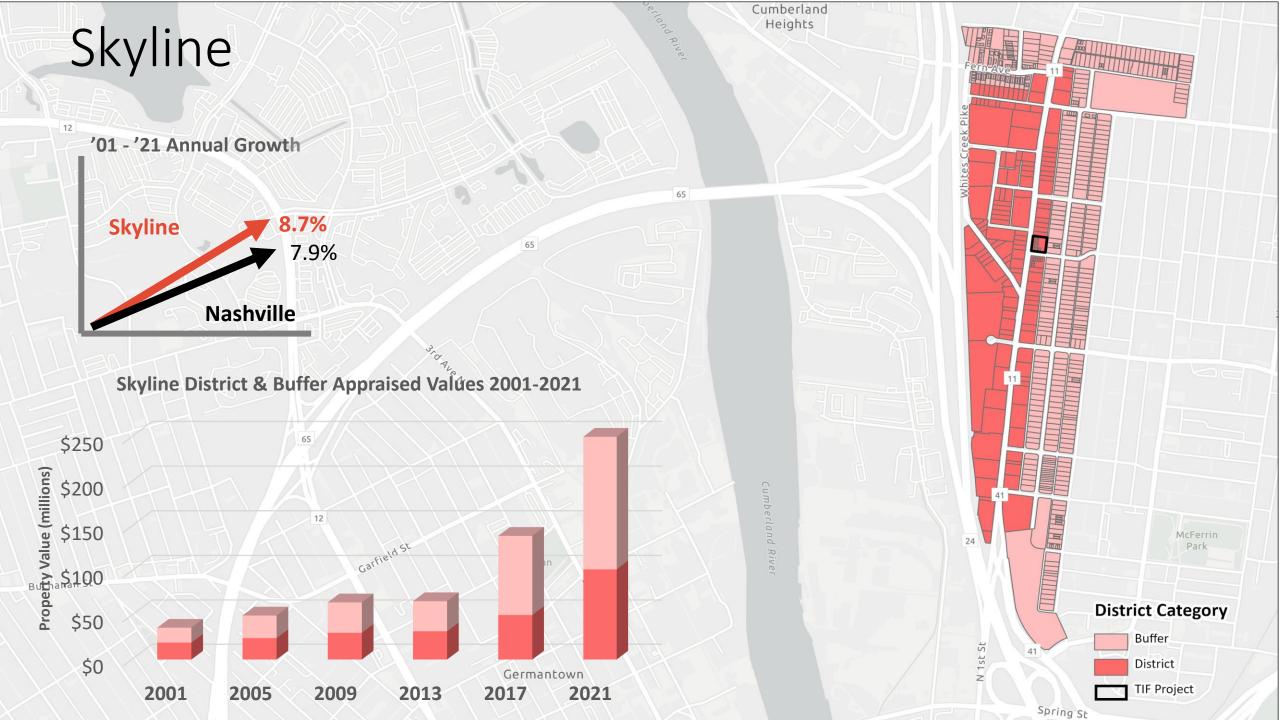


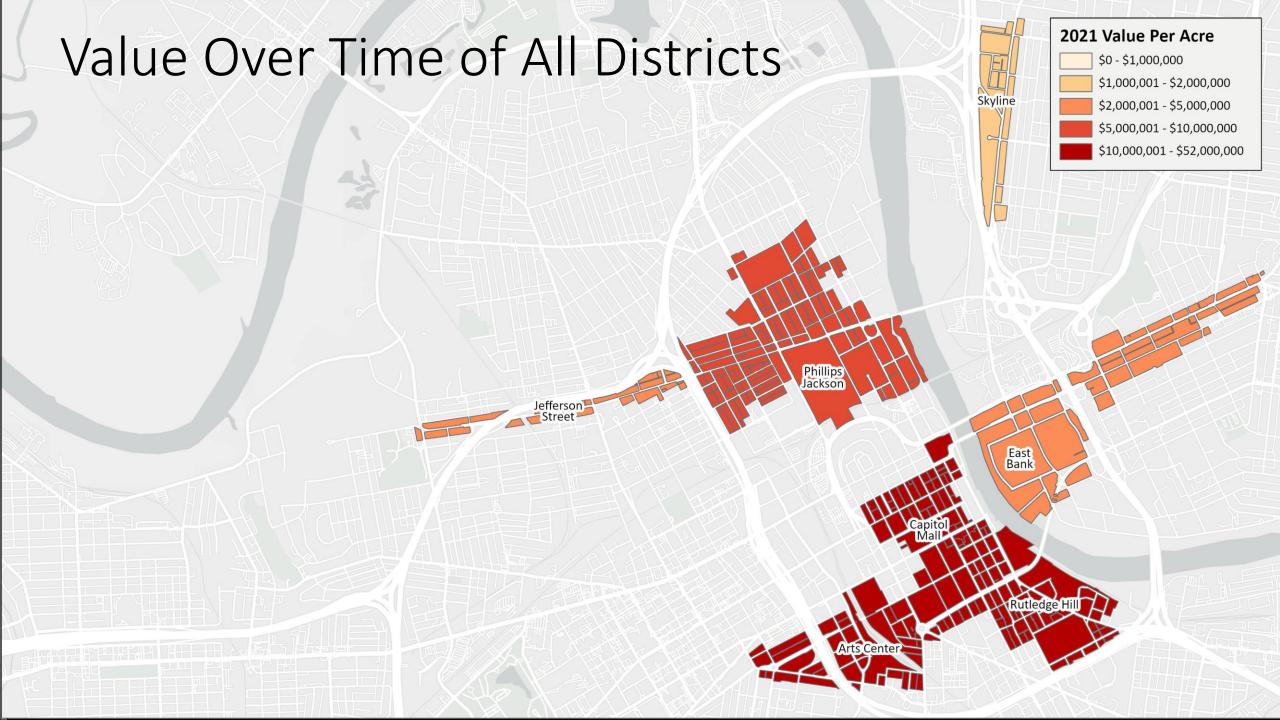


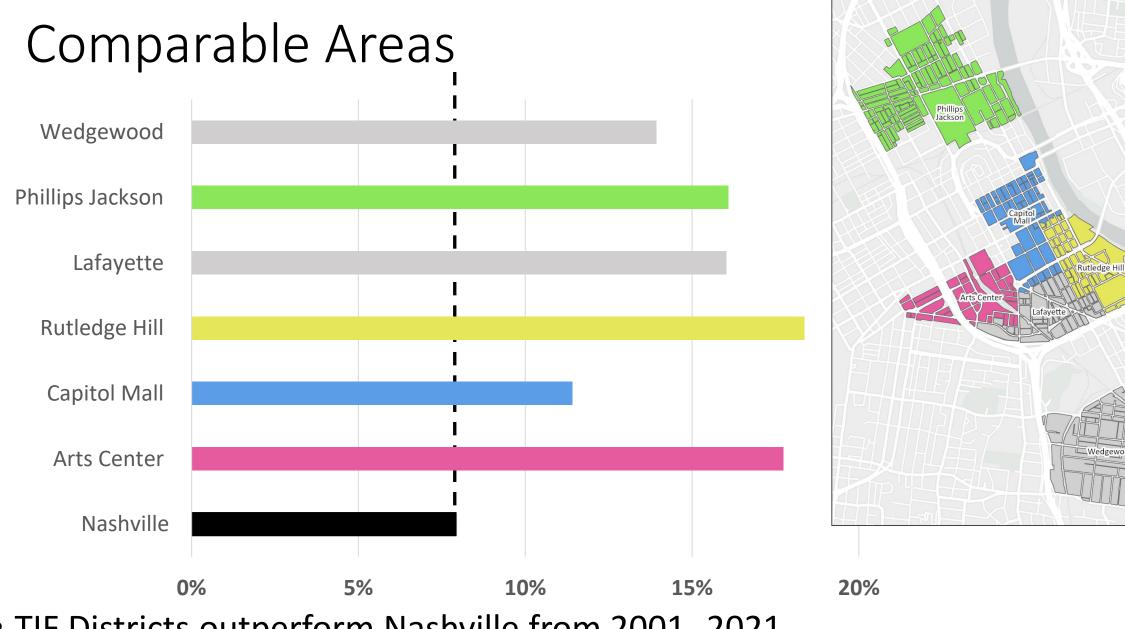
Jefferson Street



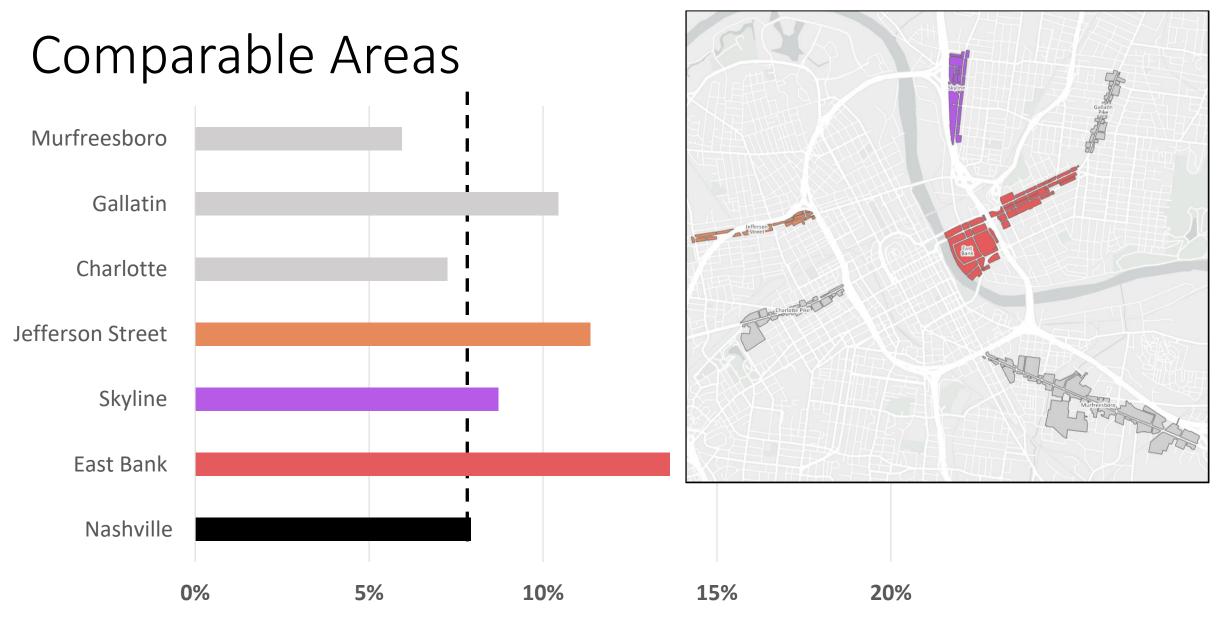
Jefferson Street District & Buffer Appraised Values 2001-2021







• TIF Districts outperform Nashville from 2001-2021



• TIF Districts outperform comparable areas/Nashville from 2001-2021

Downtown Housing

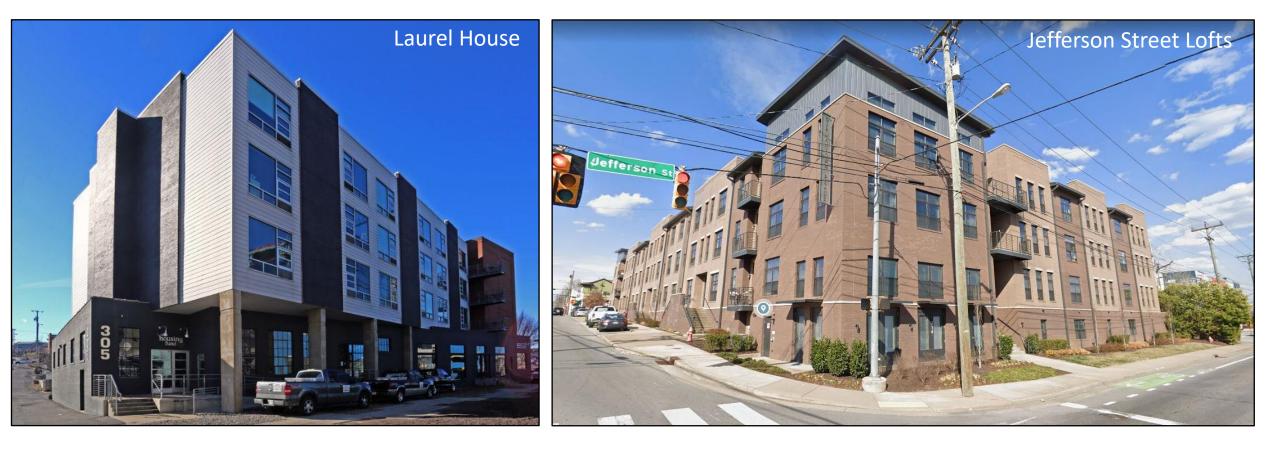




• Cumberland proved the market for downtown housing in 1996

Affordable Housing

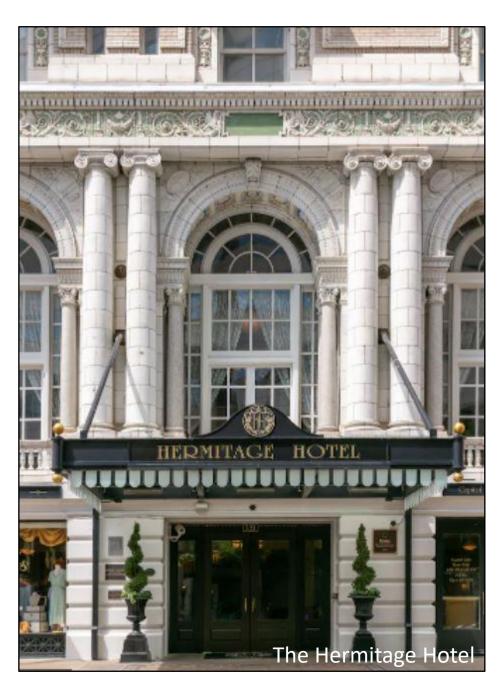
- Laurel House 48 units
- From 2000, a mixed-income housing component in each development



Historic Preservation

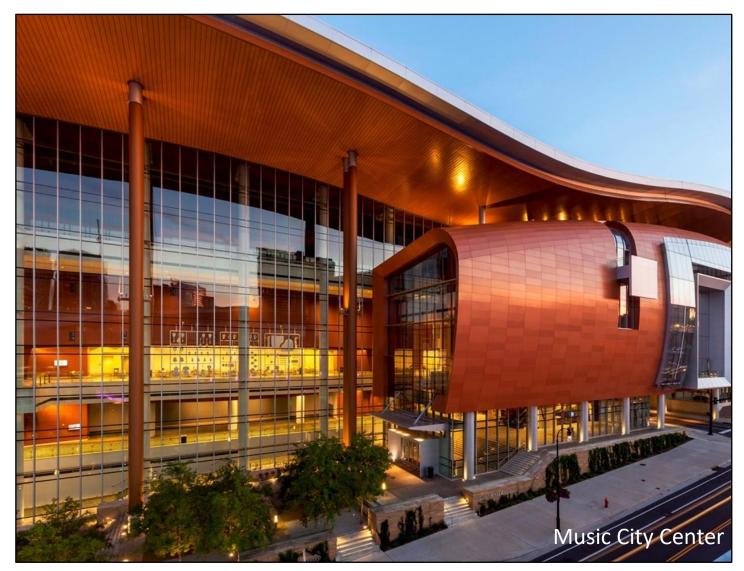


• 19 historic buildings preserved



Thriving Downtown

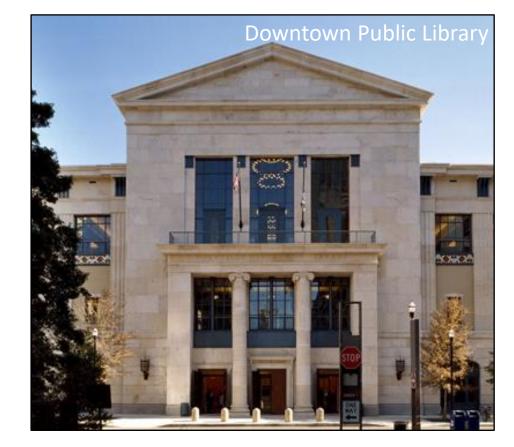
- Dynamic tourist hub
- Regional gathering place
- Historic fabric
- Active mixed-use environment
- Major commercial center



Downtown Clustering

- Music City Center
- Country Music Hall of Fame
- Bridgestone Arena
- Ryman Auditorium
- Municipal Auditorium
- Frist Museum
- Downtown Public Library
- Symphony Center

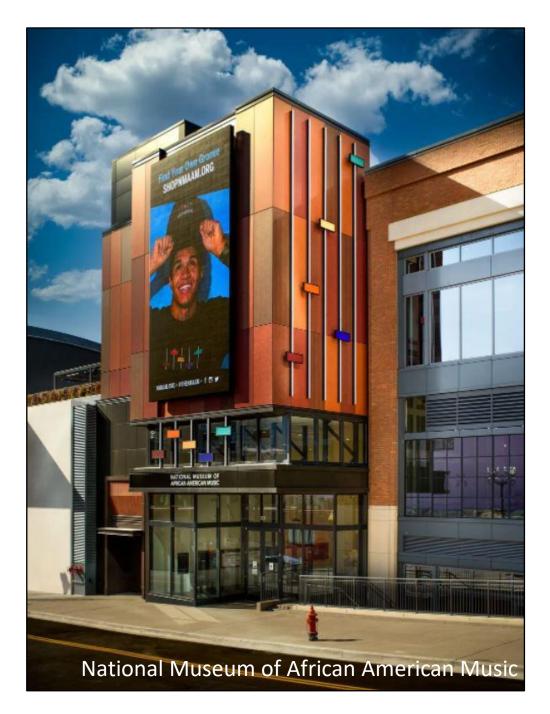
• Clustering of major public facilities



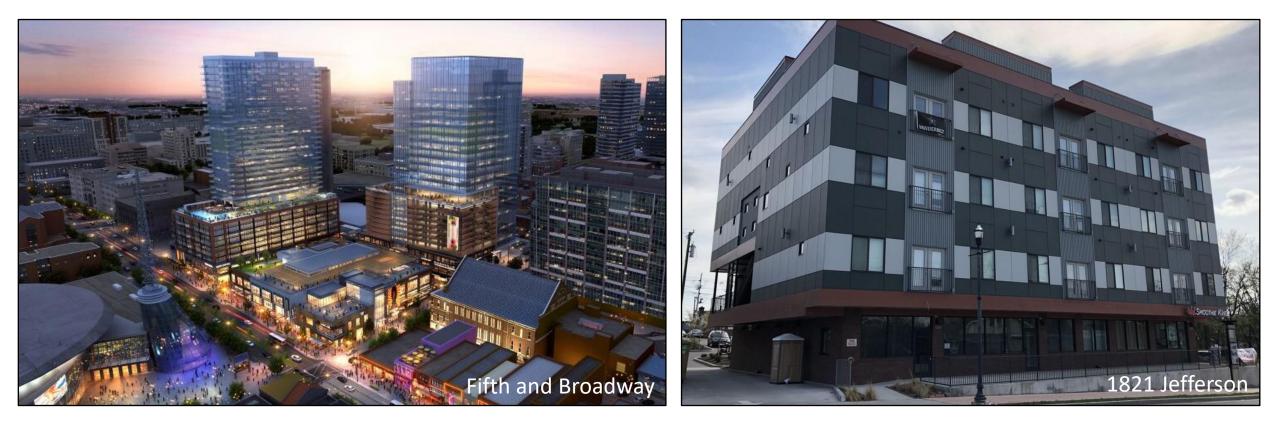


Regional Gathering Place

- Omni Hotel and Country Music Hall of Fame
- 16.2 million tourists supporting 38 hotels
- National Museum of African American Music



Mix of Uses



- Vital entertainment and restaurant scene
- Fifth + Broadway is introducing major new retail

Enhanced Public Realm





- Open space amenities
- Pedestrian improvements and public parking

Q & A

Partners for Economic Solutions Full Report Available

