

Fiscal Disparities Program

Tax-Base Sharing in the Metropolitan Area

August 7, 2019

Committee of the Whole



What is the fiscal disparities program?

- Shares part of growth in commercial-industrial tax base in seven-county metro area



History

- Metropolitan Council created in 1967
- Tax-base sharing program authorized in 1971 (Minn. Stat. 473F)
- Tax-base sharing began in 1975

Relevance to Council

Region known for unique program

- National and international interest

Connection to Council goals

- Orderly and efficient development
- Equity

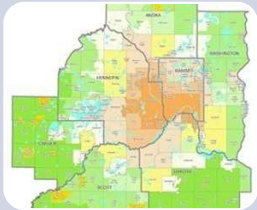
Statutory role for Council

- Eligibility of communities to participate

Livable Communities Act (LCA) funding

- \$5 million each year from tax-base sharing

Statutory goals of tax-base sharing



Make orderly development more likely

Share resources from growth

Work for growth of whole metro area

Encourage environmental protection

Help communities in different stages of growth

Work within existing system

How tax-base sharing contributes to goals



Spreads benefits of commercial-industrial development



Reduces differences in property tax wealth



Reduces competition for tax base



Encourages regional perspective

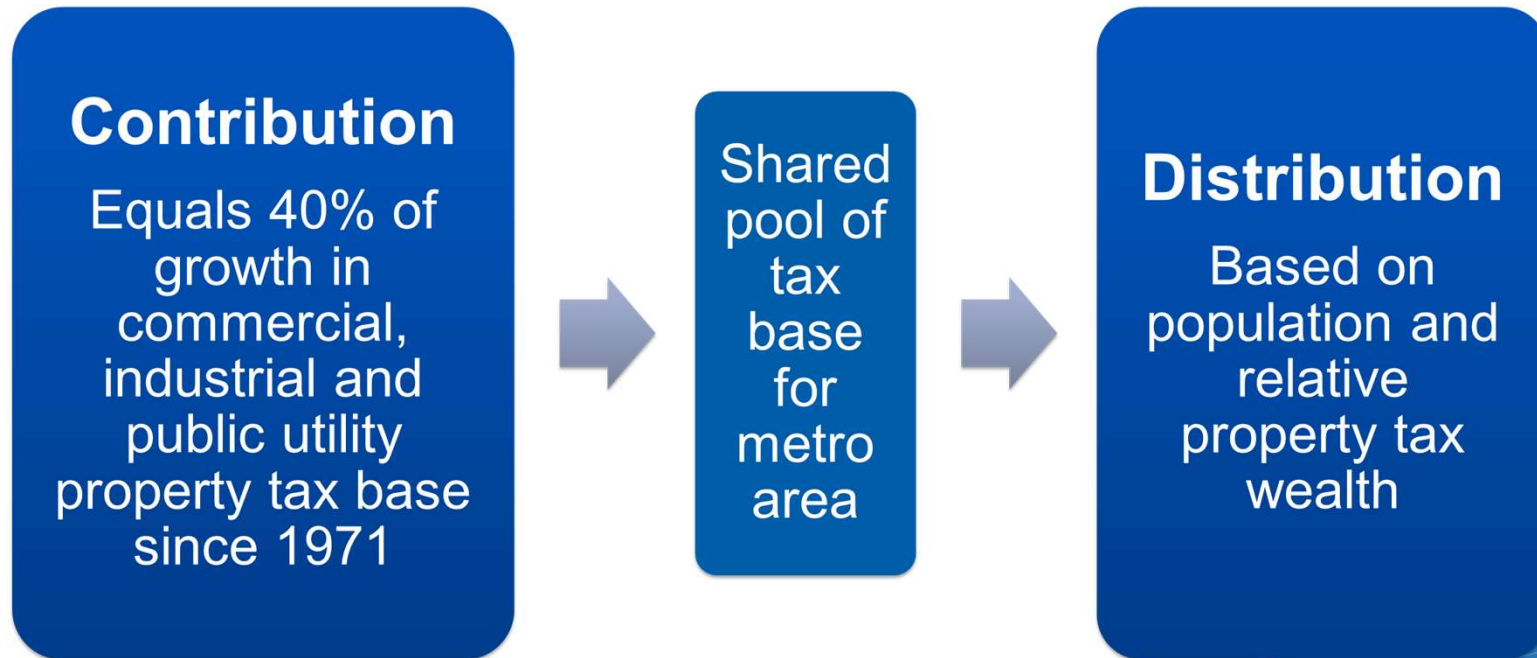


Encourages land uses that protect the environment

Property tax terms

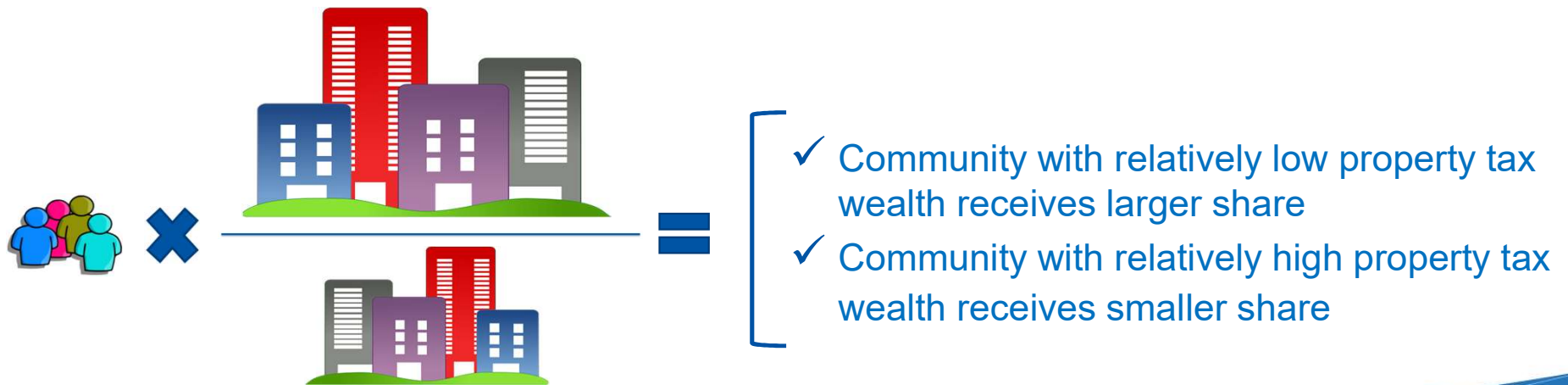
Local taxing jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cities, townships, counties, school districts and special taxing districts, such as the Council
Net tax capacity or tax base	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market value of property subject to taxes = taxable market value x class rate for type of property
Commercial-industrial tax base	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tax base for commercial, industrial, public utility, railroad, taxable personal property and a few other types of property
Levy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amount of revenue to raise from local property taxes
Tax rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Levy / tax base

How tax-base sharing works



Redistribution of shared pool of tax base

- Distribution formula determines percentage of shared pool of tax base received by a community



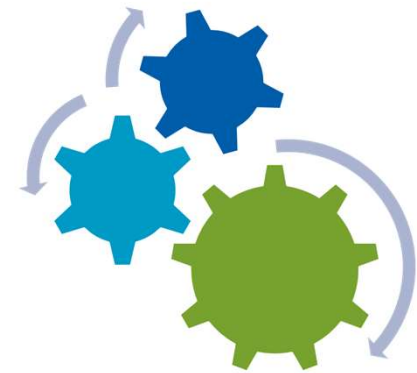
Revenue shared through areawide pool

- Local taxing jurisdictions share tax revenue (distribution levy) from areawide tax base
 - For a community:
distribution levy =
community's share of
areawide tax base x
community's tax rate



Tax revenue

- Local taxing jurisdictions levy against a modified tax base for commercial-industrial property
- Local taxing jurisdiction's levy comes from local levy and part of areawide levy
 - Areawide tax rate based on areawide levy and areawide tax base



Impact on individual parcels

- Up to 40% of commercial-industrial tax base taxed at areawide rate
 - Areawide tax rate reduces differences in tax rates across jurisdictions
- Rest of property taxed at local rate

Areawide
property tax



Local
property
tax

Results for taxes payable in 2019

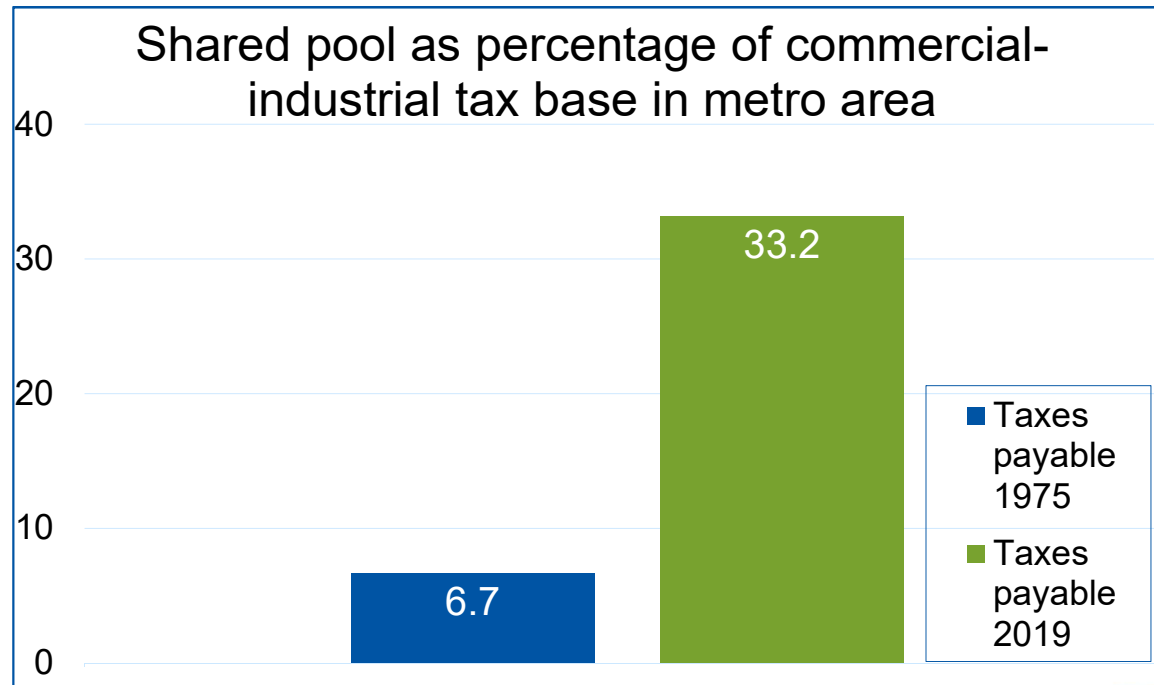
Tax base

- Shared \$477 million in tax base for taxes payable in 2019

Tax revenue

- Shared over \$643 million (distribution levy) for taxes payable in 2019

Shared pool of tax base



Net recipients and net contributors

Net recipients of
tax base

- 105 net recipients for taxes payable in 2019

Net contributors of
tax base

- 74 net contributors for taxes payable in 2019

Fiscal Disparities Program in the Twin Cities Metro Area

Top 20 Net Recipients and Top 20 Net Contributors Taxes Payable 2019

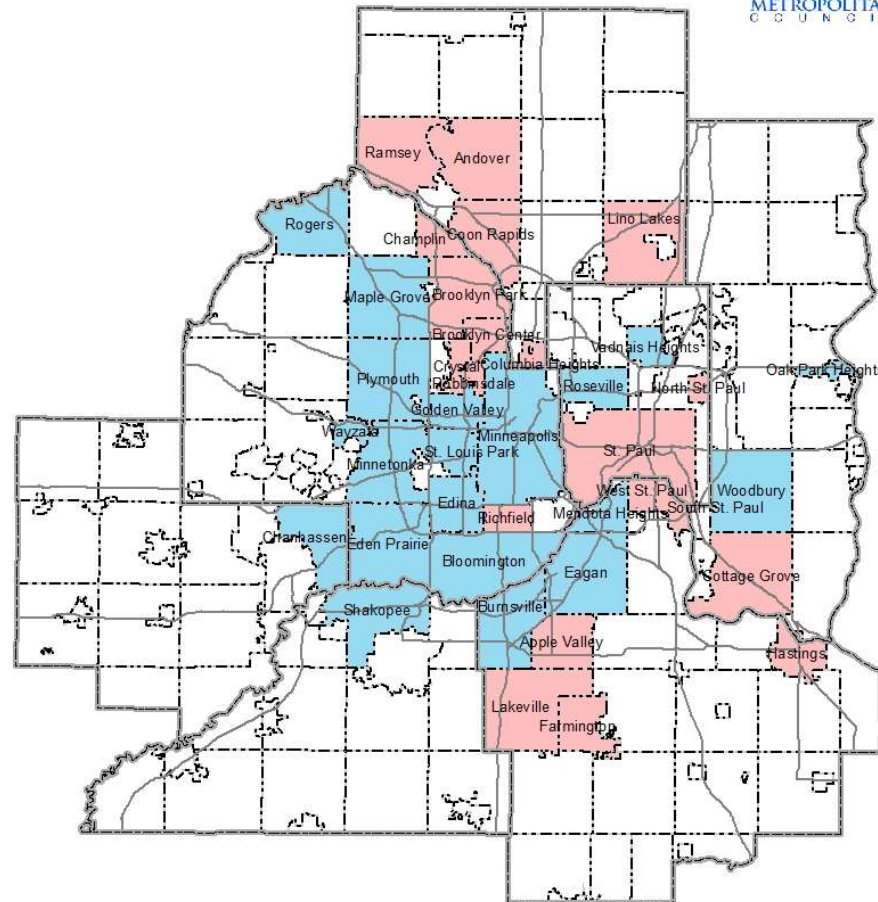


Net Recipients

Andover
 Apple Valley
 Brooklyn Center
 Brooklyn Park
 Champlin
 Columbia Heights
 Coon Rapids
 Cottage Grove
 Crystal
 Farmington
 Hastings
 Lakeville
 Lino Lakes
 North St. Paul
 Ramsey
 Richfield
 Robbinsdale
 South St. Paul
 St. Paul
 West St. Paul

Net Contributors

Bloomington
 Burnsville
 Chanhassen
 Eagan
 Eden Prairie
 Edina
 Golden Valley
 Maple Grove
 Mendota Heights
 Minneapolis
 Minnetonka
 Oak Park Heights
 Plymouth
 Rogers
 Roseville
 Shakopee
 St. Louis Park
 Vadnais Heights
 Wayzata
 Woodbury



July 2019

Program reduces disparities

- Measure by ratio of highest to lowest commercial-industrial tax base per person for communities with population over 10,000

11 to 1
without tax-base
sharing

4 to 1
with tax-base
sharing

Participation

Several communities excluded or ineligible:

- Excluded by statute
 - New Prague, Northfield, MSP airport and St. Paul airport
- Ineligible to participate as determined each year by the Council and the Minnesota Department of Revenue
 - Exclude community if its “zoning and planning policies conscientiously exclude most commercial-industrial development, for reasons other than preserving an agriculture use.”
 - Sunfish Lake, Birchwood, St. Mary’s Point and Woodland excluded

Changes to tax-base sharing

- Many legislative proposals
- Few changes to metro area program
 - Eligibility determination
 - Livable Communities Act (LCA) funding
 - Extra distribution to Bloomington for 10 years
 - Exclusion of Mall of America Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts



More information

Fiscal Disparities: Tax-Base Sharing in the Metro Area

FISCAL DISPARITIES

Tax-Base Sharing in the Metro Area

The Twin Cities attracts national and international interest because of an innovative tax-base sharing program, known as the Fiscal Disparities Program. The size of the seven-county area it covers and the amount of commercial-industrial tax base shared make the program unique.

With the support of the Metropolitan Council, the Minnesota Legislature created the metro area program in 1971. Tax-base sharing supports the Council's goals of:

- Promoting orderly and efficient growth.



Discussion

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