

Background Specific Plan Administration Group

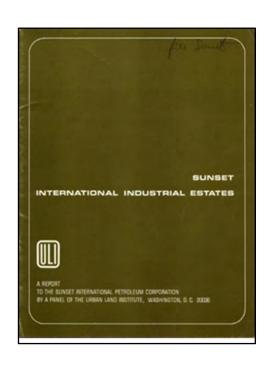


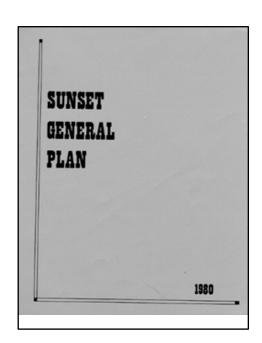
Placer County Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District No. 1 (Sunset Area/Placer Ranch)

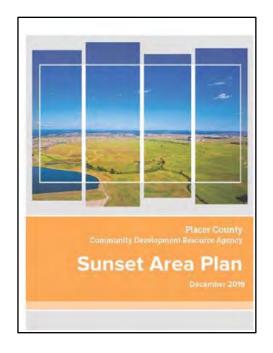


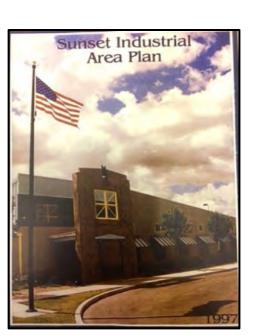








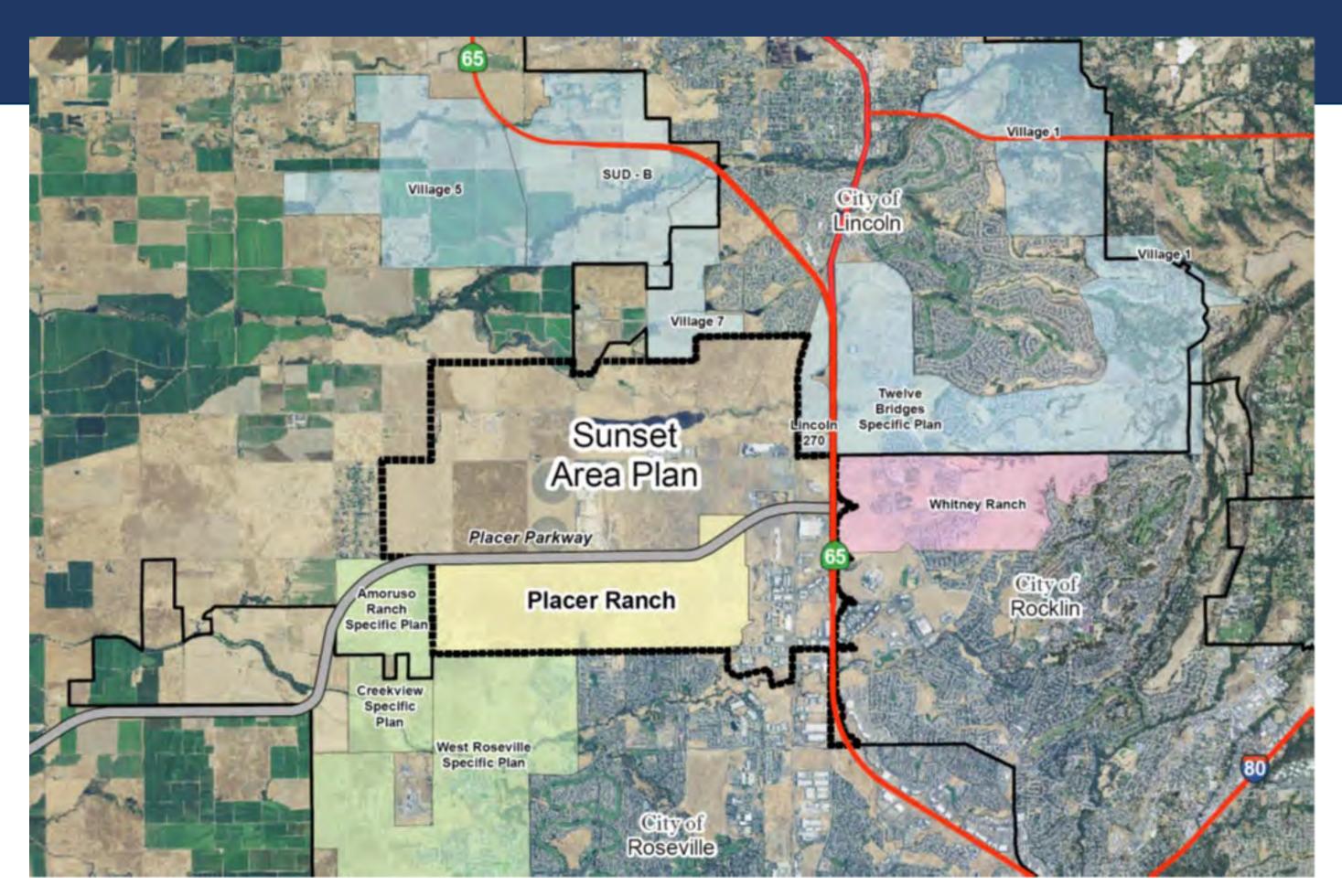




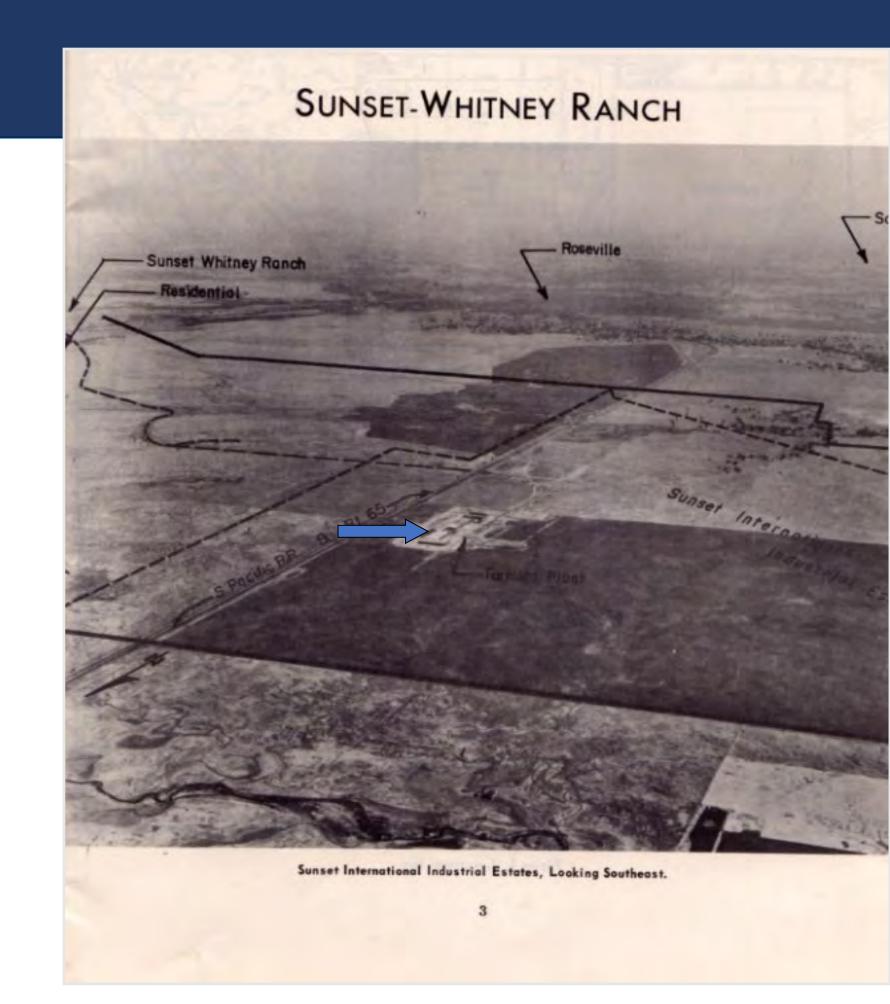
- Sunset Area Envisioned as a cornerstone for economic growth and employment in South Placer for over 60+ years.
- 1997 and 2019 Sunset Area Plans identified **tax increment financing** as critical to addressing impediments to development.
- 2019 Sunset Area Plan identified the need for "...funding sources to pay for **Backbone Infrastructure and Public Facilities**, including any existing and potential future fee programs or financing districts..."
- **EIFD** identified as critical tool to address infrastructure funding needs by capturing value from future development in the form of future property tax increment.

Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD

Background

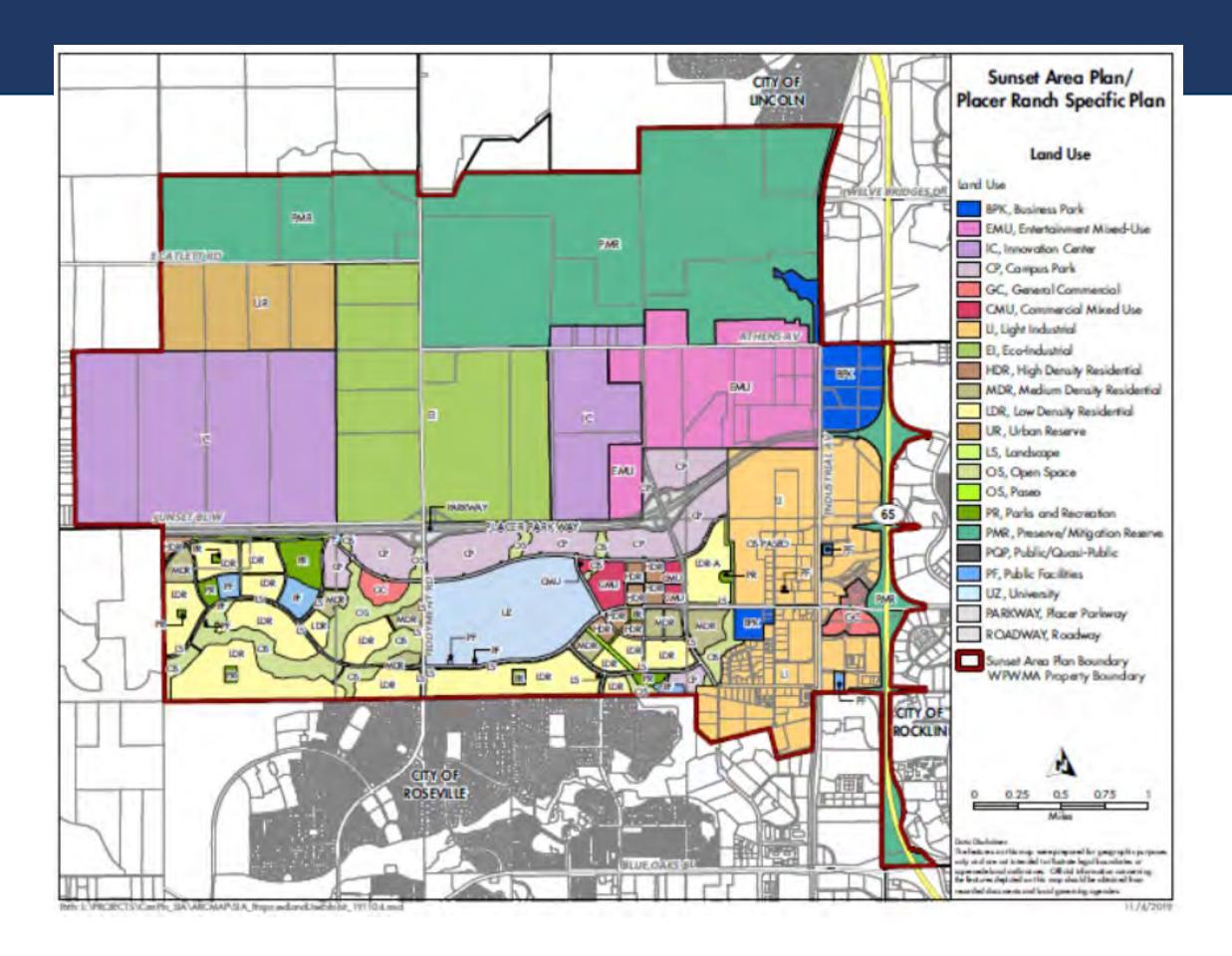


One of the first urban land uses in the region was the Formica Plant, built in 1965, which has been redeveloped into the Placer Gold Industrial Park today.

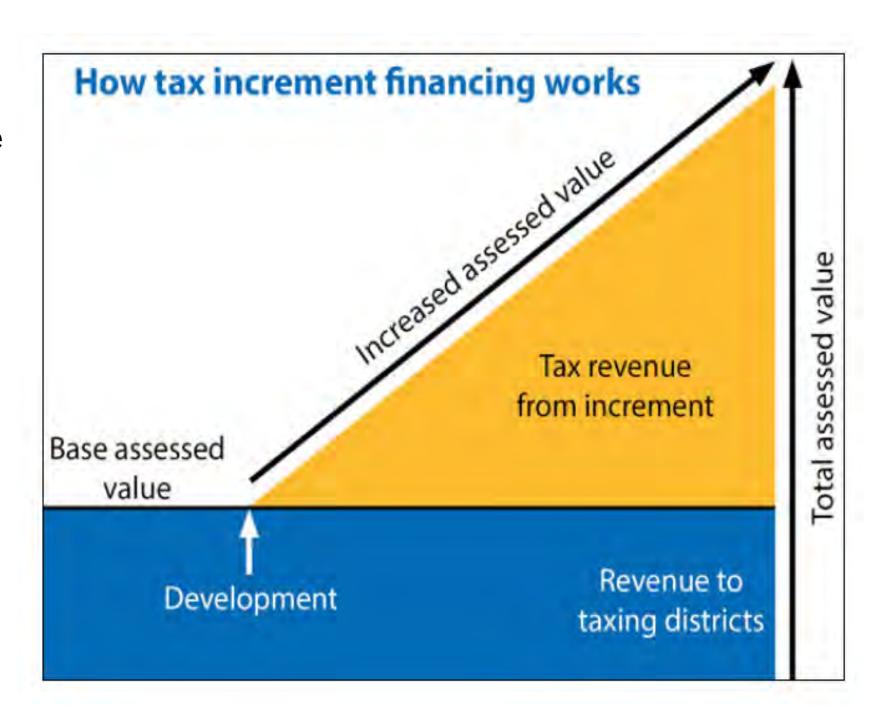


Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD

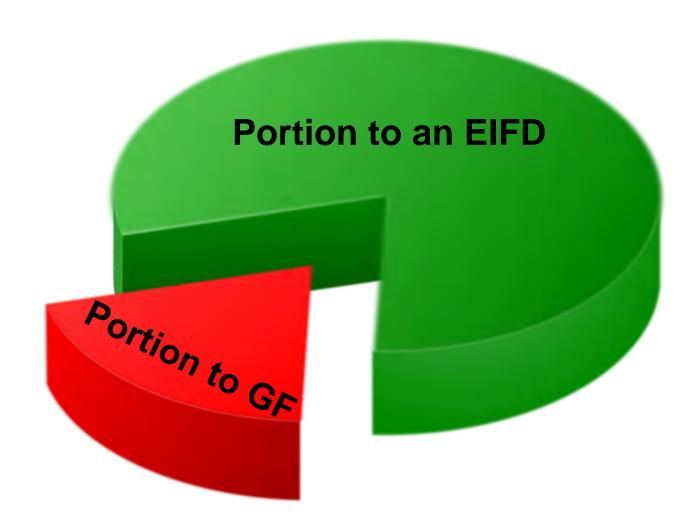
Background



- Government Code Section 53398 authorizes EIFD formation.
- EIFDs use tax increment financing—captures only the incremental growth in property tax revenues (County's share of the 1% assessed value of real property) within a defined area.
- No Financial Burden to Property Owners:
 - NO NEW PROPERTY TAXES
 - NO NEW FEES
- Education-Protected: does not draw from school district revenues.
- Community Investment: EIFD revenues generated within a defined area are reinvested locally into community-serving projects—including critical backbone infrastructure and affordable housing—directly supporting the County's goals.



County Property Tax Increment



County share of property tax per \$1 collected:

Countywide average: 17.1¢

Sunset Area EIFD average: 20.03¢

Placer Ranch Specific Plan average: 22.06¢

What projects benefit from EIFD funding?

- Any public improvements with a useful life of 15+ years to provide a community benefit, including but not limited to:
 - Water, Wastewater (Sewer), and Drainage Infrastructure
 - > Roads, Transit Facilities, Parking Facilities and Bridges
 - > Parks, Trails, Open Space, and Recreational Facilities
 - Civic Infrastructure
 - Affordable Housing
- SB 1145 extended EIFD funding capabilities to cover infrastructure maintenance costs.







Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD Boundary

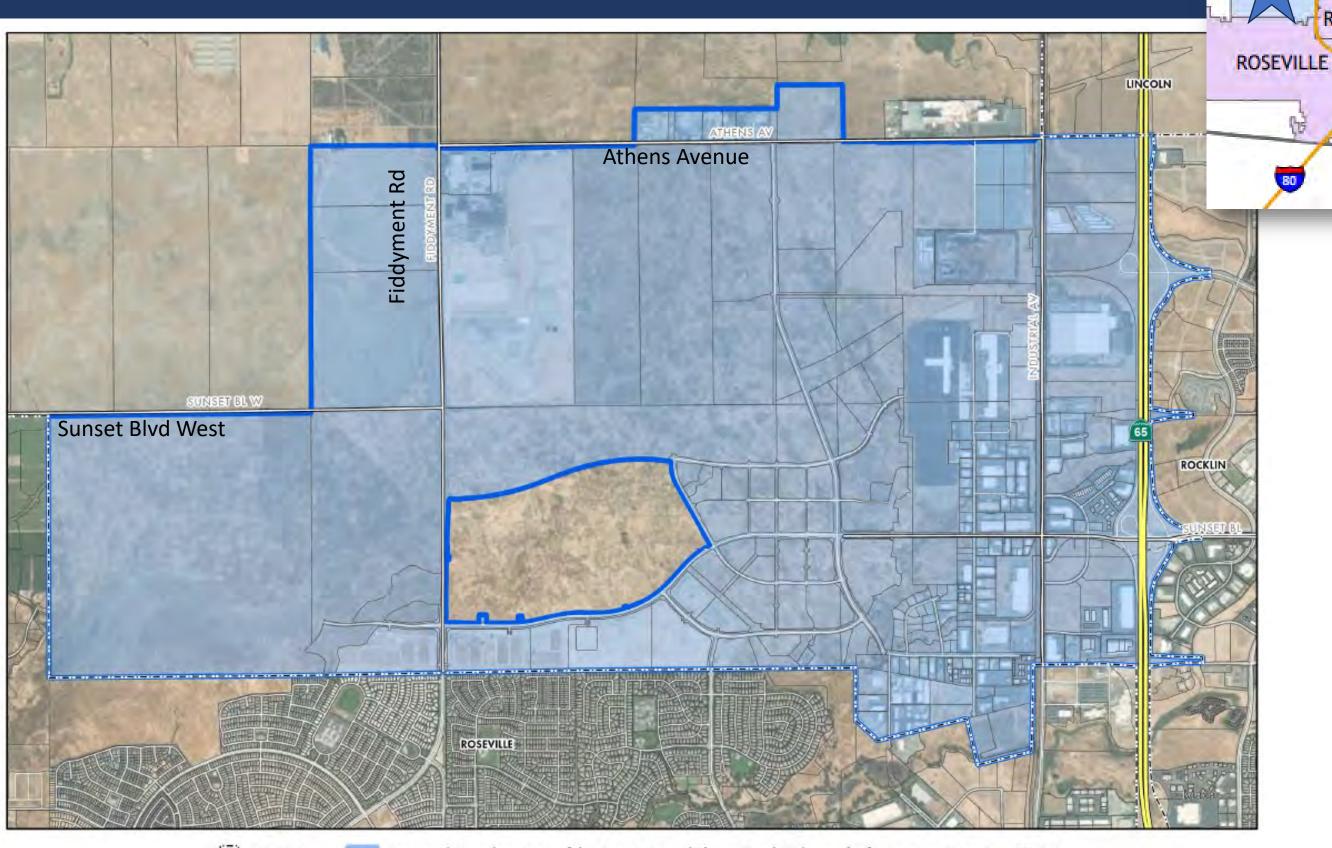
4,729 acres of the 8,497-acre Sunset Area Plan

Currently 85% vacant land

20-year projections:

- 6,600 residential units
- 25M SF of non-residential
- 27,000 new full-time jobs

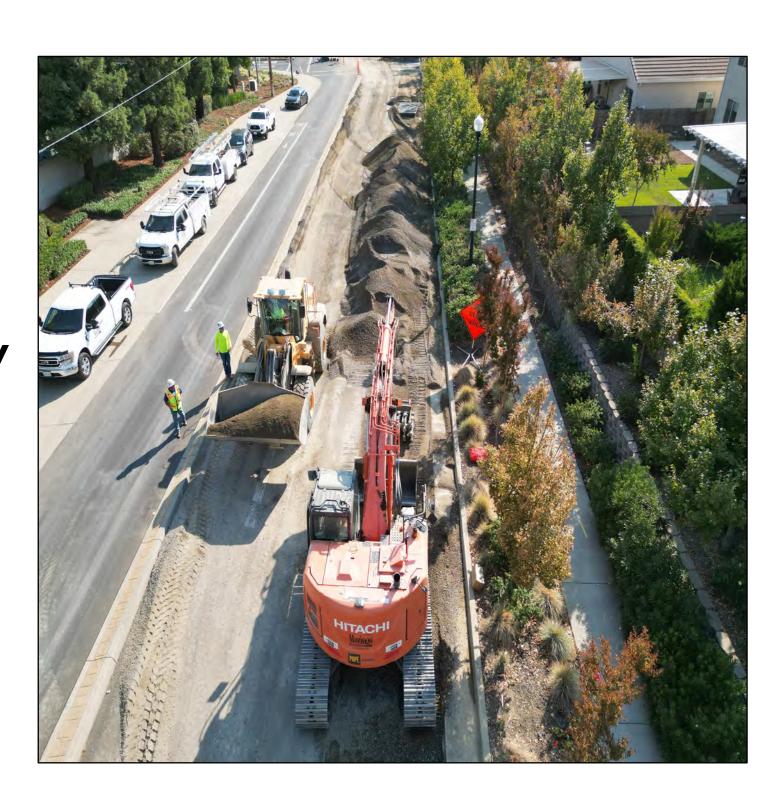
Capturing growth in property values from new development



LOOMIS

Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD Infrastructure Financing Plan (IFP)

- Guides EIFD activities and funding decisions
- Required step to establish an EIFD
- Key Elements of the IFP:
 - Defines EIFD boundaries and list of proposed projects
 - Explanation of how the projects benefit the community
 - Financial plan outlining:
 - Revenue sources
 - Financing methods (e.g., bonds)
 - Stated goals and anticipated outcomes
 - Fiscal analysis, including:
 - Projected tax revenue growth
 - Overall fiscal impacts



Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD

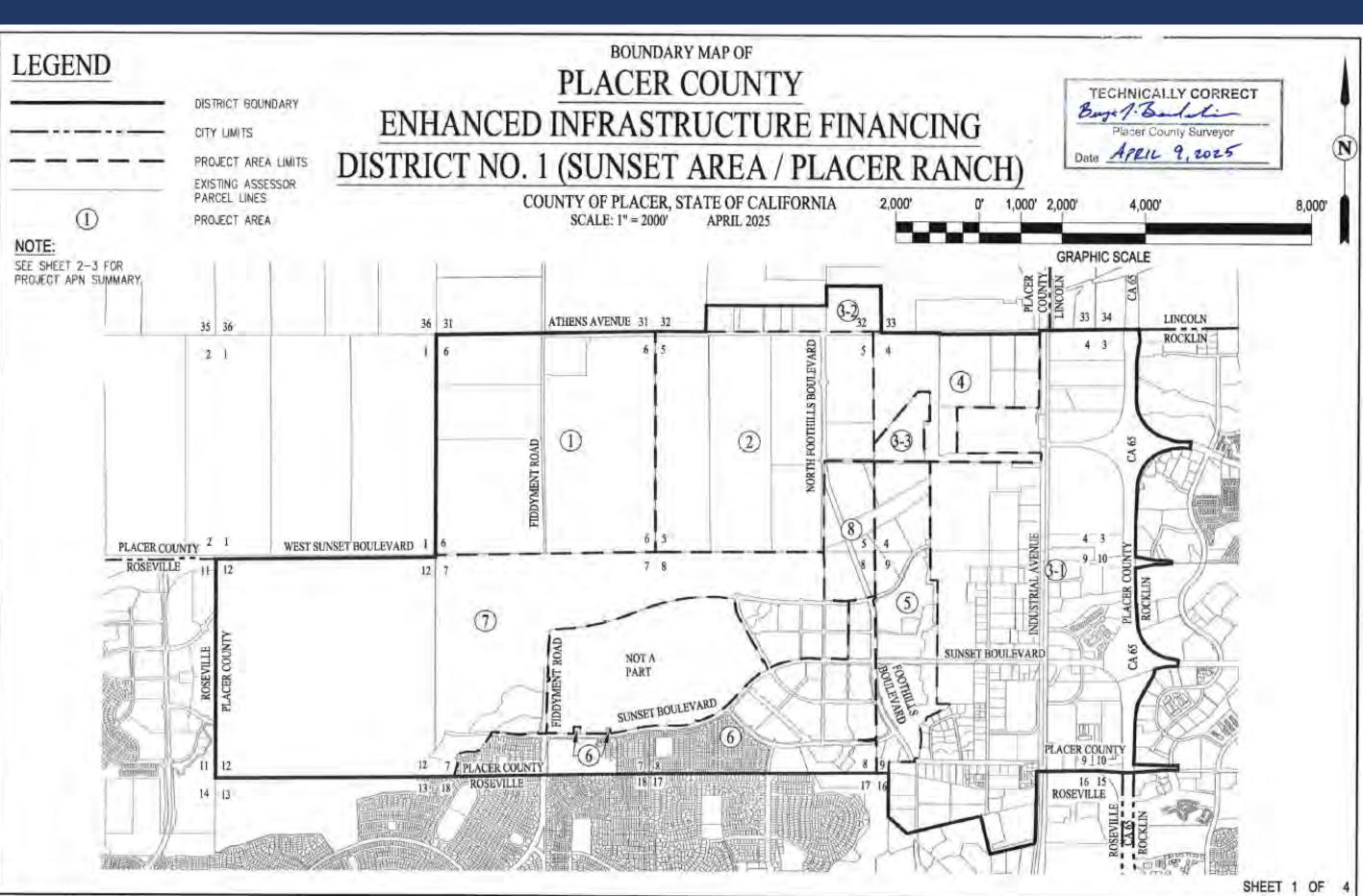
Project Areas

1,2,3,4 = (Net) Sunset Area

5,6,7,8 = Placer Ranch SP

1,3,4,5 = Former Sunset Industrial Redevelopment Area (RDA)

Approximately 8 Tax Rate Areas



Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD Infrastructure Financing Plan (IFP)

Gross Tax Increment – for each Project Area, 100% of the revenue produced by application of the 1% ad valorem rate to the property's *Incremental Assessed Value* (difference from 24/25 base year).

3 sources of property tax revenue to EIFD

- 1. Tax Increment For each Project Area, revenue produced by applying the applicable County General Funds' property tax share as determined by Auditor Controller's office to Gross Tax Increment. Allocated Tax Increment is the portion of Tax Increment, up to 100%, allocated to EIFD as determined by BOS on annual basis or as otherwise required to provide security for bonds or other debt issued by EIFD.
- 2. EIFD Property Net Available Revenue Periodic distributions to County General Fund from Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund (RPTTF), until Successor Agency dissolves (FY 36/37), up to 100% determined annually. Upon dissolution, properties will generate Tax Increment.
- 3. Non-EIFD Property Net Available Revenue From properties within former RDAs but not in the EIFD boundaries, until Successor Agencies dissolves (FY 41/42). Minimum \$1M / Maximum \$4M, determined annually. Available on 'pay-go' basis. Will not be used to secure repayment of bonds/debt of EIFD.

Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD Infrastructure Financing Plan (IFP)

Tax Revenue Projection to Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD over term of EIFD:

\$553.44 million

Projected cumulative Allocated Tax Increment and EIFD Property

Net Available Revenue

\$53.82 million

+ Allocated Non-EIFD Property Net Available Revenue

\$607.26 million

= Projected cumulative **Aggregate Tax Revenue** to the SA/PR EIFD over the term of the EIFD

The limit on total tax dollars that may be allocated to the EIFD is \$1.215 billion

Appendix B outlines potential projects eligible to receive EIFD funding such as key backbone infrastructure, Placer Parkway, affordable housing

Sunset Area/Placer Ranch EIFD Process

needed

Resolution

approving IFP

No later than Oct. 13 Election, if **Sept. 13** needed - Within (if no election) 90 days of 2nd Expiration of Aug. 14 Hearing Statute of (if no election) Jul. 15 Limitations Referendum ends 30 2nd Public days after adoption Jul. 8 Hearing - Public Finance Board of Authority (PFA) -Supervisors Form EIFD and **Noticed Public** EIFD Law requires the PFA to adopt IFP, if no Hearing to review the IFP at least annually and election Adopt make any amendments that are

necessary and appropriate.

Community Facilities Districts (CFDs)

- CFDs are a type of special tax district formed when property owners within a geographic area agree to levy a tax on property to fund infrastructure improvements or services.
- Approved by the Legislature in 1982 to fill Prop. 13 funding gaps.
- CFDs may fund services that public agency budgets can no longer sustain through property tax and / or sales tax revenues alone.



Questions

