

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2024 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
First Reader

House Bill 692 (Delegate Qi, *et al.*)

Ways and Means and Environment and  
Transportation

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Economic Development - County or Municipality Economic Development  
Authority - Powers and Use of Proceeds

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This bill expands the definition of authority in the Economic Development Article to include a revenue authority, a redevelopment authority, or other similarly named authorities, and expands the powers of an authority, as specified. The bill provides that an authority may receive money from any public, private, or nonprofit source to fund the authority's activities, powers, and duties in accordance with statute. The bill authorizes an authority to issue bonds in accordance with an ordinance adopted by the governing body that created the authority and expands the eligible uses of tax increment and bond proceeds.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** The bill is not expected to materially affect State finances. The Department of Commerce can likely handle the bill's requirements with existing budgeted resources.

**Local Effect:** The bill is not anticipated to have a material, direct effect on local government operations or finances, as discussed below.

**Small Business Effect:** Potential meaningful.

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## Analysis

### Bill Summary:

#### *Powers of an Authority*

The bill expands the powers of an authority established by a county or municipality to:

- own, hold and improve real and personal property;
- purchase, hold, maintain, utilize, manage, lease, obtain options on, or acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise any real or personal property, as specified;
- sell, lease, exchange, transfer, assign, pledge, or dispose of any real or personal property;
- enter into contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to exercise the authority's powers;
- provide for the demolition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, alteration, or repair of real and personal property;
- insure or provide for the insurance of real and personal property against any risks or hazards;
- sue and be sued;
- if disposing of or leasing land, retain control or establish restrictions and covenants running with the land consistent with the project area plan;
- enter into a lease agreement on real or personal property, either as a lessee or lessor;
- borrow money or accept financial assistance from a public entity to comply with any conditions of any loan or assistance;
- issue bonds to finance the undertaking of any project area development or for any of the authority's other purposes, as specified;
- pay an impact fee, exaction, or other fee imposed by a community in connection with land development; and
- transact other business and exercise all other powers under statute.

#### *Authorized Uses of Tax Increment and Bond Proceeds*

The bill expands the eligible uses of tax increment and bond proceeds to include:

- the installation of various infrastructure improvements for the purpose of encouraging redevelopment in development district;
- the issuance of loans for the purpose of encouraging redevelopment;
- specified administrative and operating expenses;

- the financing or refinancing of all or part of development costs of a development district and housing project expenditures, as specified;
- affordable housing or homeless assistance;
- an incentive or other consideration paid to a participant under a participation agreement;
- the acquisition of land at market value and the cost of the installation and construction of any publicly owned building, facility, structure, or other improvement within the development district;
- infrastructure and improvements outside the development district if the board of directors determine it benefits the development district;
- making loans from one development district to another, as specified;
- a grant to the political subdivision to offset the tax increment that was paid to the authority;
- convention, conference, or visitors' centers; and
- for any other purpose authorized under the bill.

**Current Law:** All counties and municipalities are authorized to utilize tax increment financing under Title 12, Subtitle 2 of the Economic Development Article (the Tax Increment Financing Act). In Baltimore City, the authority to use tax increment financing is provided in the city charter. Under the Act, counties and municipalities may issue bonds to finance the development of an industrial, commercial, or residential area. Generally, the bond proceeds may only be used (1) to buy, lease, condemn, or otherwise acquire property, or an interest in property in the development district, a Regenal Institution Strategic Enterprise (RISE) zone, or a sustainable community; or needed for a right-of-way or other easement to or from the development district, a RISE zone, or a sustainable community; (2) for site removal; (3) for surveys and studies; (4) to relocate businesses or residents; (5) to install utilities, construct parks and playgrounds, and for other needed improvements including roads to, from, or in the development district; parking; and lighting; (6) to construct or rehabilitate buildings for a governmental purpose or use; (7) for reserves or capitalized interest; (8) for necessary costs to issue bonds; and (9) to pay the principal of and interest on loans, advances, or indebtedness that a political subdivision incurs for a specified purpose.

The authority may also receive money from its incorporating county or municipality, the State, other governmental units, or nonprofit organizations.

**State Fiscal Effect:** Commerce advises the bill would likely lead to the department receiving an increased number of requests from county and municipal industrial development authorities (IDAs) for private activity bonds, previously known as industrial revenue bonds, issued for certain types of economic development and redevelopment projects. While such requests by an IDA would require a staff analysis and

recommendations to the Secretary, Commerce advises the amount of increased activity under the bill is difficult to project and therefore the bill's impact on Commerce's operations and finances cannot be reliably estimated at this time. The Department of Legislative Services assumes Commerce can likely handle the bill's requirements with existing budgeted resources.

**Local Fiscal Effect:** The bill proposes various changes to an authority established by a county, or a municipality. Prince George's County advises that while the bill expands the powers of nonbudgeted authorities in the county to purchase, own, and sell real property, issue bonds, and construct infrastructure, the bill will have no direct impact on county government revenues or spending.

Commerce advises the bill could improve the ability of county and municipal IDAs to finance specified economic development and redevelopment projects and potentially increase the tax base. While any increase in the tax base would serve to increase local property tax revenues, such an increase cannot be reliably estimated and is not a direct effect of the bill.

**Small Business Effect:** Commerce advises the economic development and redevelopment projects supported by county or municipal IDAs under the bill would likely have a favorable impact on small businesses associated with these projects.

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### **Additional Information**

**Recent Prior Introductions:** Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

**Designated Cross File:** SB 985 (Senator Lewis Young) - Budget and Taxation.

**Information Source(s):** Department of Commerce; Howard and Prince George's counties; Maryland Association of Counties; City of Annapolis; Maryland Municipal League; Department of Legislative Services

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Analysis by: Valarie P. Munroe

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510