# State Capitol Update Top 3 Priorities

Tom Larson, Executive Vice President Wisconsin REALTORS® Association

3.15.21



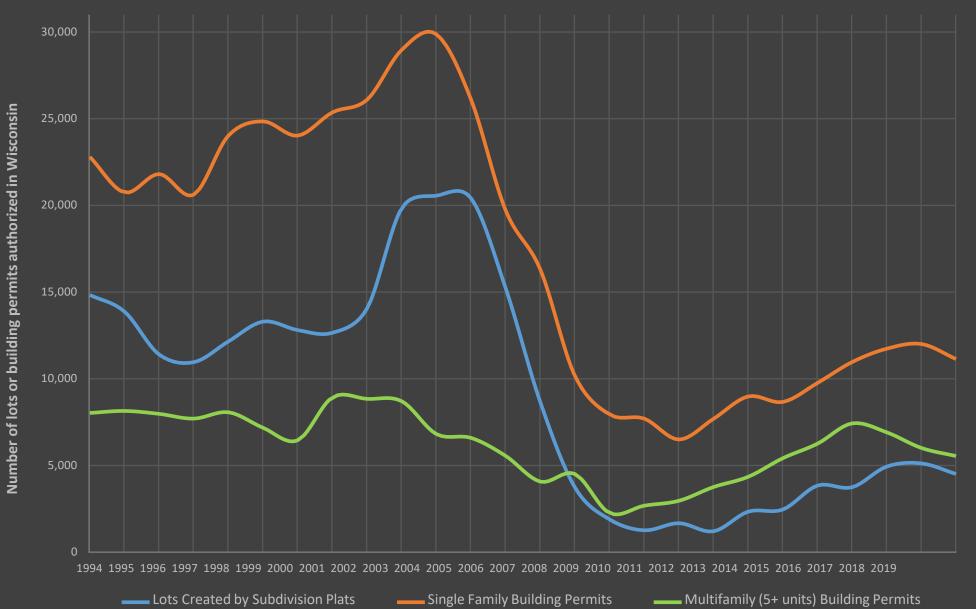
### Workforce Housing

State Budget & Legislative Session

- WRA Message = Increase supply of workforce housing to address major supply shortages throughout Wisconsin
- Workforce housing = supply of housing in a community that meets the needs of the workforce
  - For renters, up to 60 % of area median income (AMI)
  - For owners, up to 120 % of area median income (AMI)



## Housing Construction and Subdivision Activity in Wisconsin have not Recovered from Great Recession, Remain at Historically Low Levels



1994-2004 per year:14,225 lots35,908 building permits

= 6.78 building permits per 1,000 residents

2012-2019 per year:3,552 lots16,640 building permits

= 2.88 building permits per 1,000 residents



Source: Subdivision Lots from Wis. Dept. Admin.; Building Permits Database, U.S. Census Bureau.

#### Wisconsin's 20 Largest Counties Underproduced Over 20,000 Housing Units from 2006-2019

	Growth in households (2006-2019)	Growth in housing units (2006-2019)	Housing "Underproduction" (2006-2019)	Previous Report Gap (2006-2017)
Milwaukee County	7,426	11,999	(2000-2015)	(2000-2017)
Dane County	43,063	31,997	11,066	11,206
Waukesha County	14,321	13,294	1,027	2,213
Brown County	12,323	9,770	2,553	1,661
Racine County	3,751	2,994	757	
Outagamie County	6,668	7,499		
Winnebago County	4,364	5,581		
Kenosha County	4,378	4,212	166	
Rock County	2,954	1,954	1,000	1,036
Marathon County	2,864	3,957		
Washington County	5,290	5,021	269	
La Crosse County	3,873	4,629		
Sheboygan County	2,116	1,814	302	332
Eau Claire County	2,122	3,757		
Walworth County	4,936	3,268	1,668	537
Fond du Lac County	3,882	3,251	631	798
St. Croix County	3,515	4,255		
Ozaukee County	3,152	2,590	562	827
Dodge County	2,187	1,692	495	
Jefferson County	2,718	2,586	132	1,228
20 Largest Wisconsin Counties	135,903	126,120	20,628	19,838

Source: Author's calculations based on 2006 and 2019 1-year American Community Survey data, U.S. Census Bureau. Households are 1- or more persons who occupy a housing unit. Housing units include vacant structures for sale or rent.

#### **State Budget - Workforce Housing Initiatives**



- 1. Workforce Housing TIF Districts Increases % of housing allowed in a mixed-use TID (from 35% to 60%) if extra 25% is workforce housing (2019 AB 859/SB 811)
- **2. State Housing Tax Credit Program** Increases funding (from \$42M to \$100M) for WHEDA's State Housing Tax Credit program.
- **3. Affordable Housing Development Fund** Provides \$50M for local housing development funds.
- **4. First-time Homebuyers Tax Credit** Creates a state tax-free savings account for fist-time homebuyers.





- 1. Workforce Housing Tax Credit Program (AB 156/SB 172)—
  Creates a 4% state tax credit for the development of new rental housing for individuals within 61 100% of the area median income. A 10-year restrictive covenant would be recorded on the rental housing units to ensure they remain affordable.
- 2. Older Housing Rehabilitation Tax Credit (not yet introduced) Creates a tax credit up to \$15k/year (10% of up to \$150k spent) on rehab expenses on single-family, owner-occupied residences built before 1980 and have a fmv equal or less than median home price in the same county.



## Broadband Expansion

**State Budget** 

WRA Message = Statewide Broadband
 Coverage Is A Necessity, Not A Luxury

 Prior to COVID-19, broadband availability had a 6% impact on property values (National Association of REALTORS®).

Today, broadband has an estimated
 25% impact on property values.

#### Wisconsin Ranks Low In Broadband Service



Wisconsin ranks behind other states in broadband accessibility, speed, and cost. (ww.broadbandnow.com)

- 20% (approx.) of Wisconsin is not covered by HSIS
  - PSC indicates only 7% of WI population not covered
- Ranks 30<sup>th</sup> in U.S.
- Ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> to last in Midwest
  - Higher = Illinois (#6), Michigan (#19), Minnesota (#20),
     Indiana (#21), and Ohio (#24)
  - Lower = Iowa (#45)

#### **Recent Polling**



Wisconsin voters identify **expanded broadband coverage as a top priority** and recognize it as a necessity for K-12 students, workers, and the general public.

- 88% agree HSIS is necessary for K-12 students
- 84% agree HSIS is necessary for employees
- 80% agree HSIS is essential for households

When moving to a new home or apartment, almost two-thirds (62%) identify HSIS as the most important or a top priority, another 24% said it would be important (86% total)

#### **State Budget - Broadband**



**Broadband Expansion** – Provides over \$200M to expand broadband access throughout Wisconsin.

- 2019-2021 State Budget -- \$48M
- 2021-2023 State Budget Surplus -- \$1.9B
- Governor's Broadband Task Force identified 2025 as a goal date for statewide broadband coverage.



#### **State Budget**



- **WRA Message** = Property Taxes Are Too High and Local Governments Must Have Alternative Funding Sources
- The Property Tax Is Wisconsin's Largest Tax
  - Property Tax = \$11.02B
  - Ind. Income Tax = \$8.48B
  - Sales Tax = \$5.45B
- The Property Tax Is The Most Onerous Tax for Wisconsin Businesses and Homeowners
  - 60% of voters feel property taxes are too high
  - 42% of voters would cut property tax (34% chose income tax, 22% chose sales tax)

## 5 TH HIGHEST PROPERTY TAXES

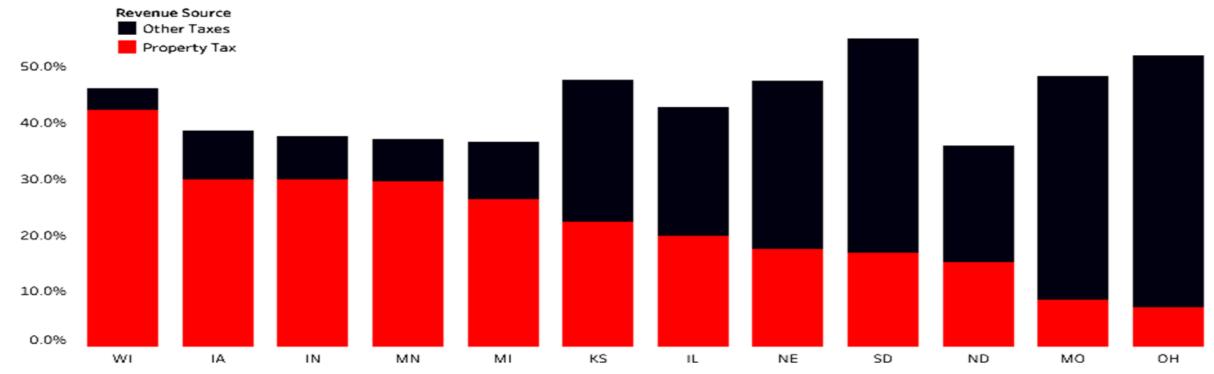
Rank (1=Lowest)	State	Effective Real- Estate Tax Rate	Annual Taxes on \$194K Home*	State Median Home Value	Annual Taxes on Home Priced at State Median Value
51	New Jersey	2.44%	\$4,725	\$321,100	\$7,840
50	Illinois	2.31%	\$4,476	\$179,700	\$4,157
49	New Hampshire	2.20%	\$4,257	\$244,900	\$5,388
48	Connecticut	2.07%	\$3,999	\$270,100	\$5,582
47	Wisconsin	1.94%	\$3,756	\$169,300	\$3,286



#### WI RELIES MOST ON PROPERTY TAX

#### Wisconsin Relies Most on Property Tax in Midwest

Property and other taxes as % of municipal revenue, 2015



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Willamette University



#### **State Budget - Property Taxes**



 Property Tax Increase -- Allows local governments and technical colleges to raise local levies by 2% or net new construction, whichever is higher.

- Local Sales Tax Increase 0.5% sales tax increase option for both counties and municipalities with a population of 30K+
  - Must be passed by local referendum
  - No property tax relief requirement

## Thank you.

