92_HB0486 LRB9203464SMdv

- 1 AN ACT concerning redevelopment.
- 2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
- 3 represented in the General Assembly:
- 4 Section 5. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by
- 5 changing Sections 11-74.4-3, 11-74.4-8, and 11-74.4-8a as
- 6 follows:
- 7 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-3)
- 8 Sec. 11-74.4-3. Definitions. The following terms,
- 9 wherever used or referred to in this Division 74.4 shall have
- 10 the following respective meanings, unless in any case a
- 11 different meaning clearly appears from the context.
- 12 (a) For any redevelopment project area that has been
- 13 designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted
- 14 prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act
- 15 91-478), "blighted area" shall have the meaning set forth in
- 16 this Section prior to that date.
- On and after November 1, 1999, "blighted area" means any
- 18 improved or vacant area within the boundaries of a
- 19 redevelopment project area located within the territorial
- 20 limits of the municipality where:
- 21 (1) If improved, industrial, commercial, and
- 22 residential buildings or improvements are detrimental to
- 23 the public safety, health, or welfare because of a
- 24 combination of 5 or more of the following factors, each
- of which is (i) present, with that presence documented,
- 26 to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may
- 27 reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within
- the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed
- 29 throughout the improved part of the redevelopment project
- 30 area:
- 31 (A) Dilapidation. An advanced state of

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disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must be removed.

- (B) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have become ill-suited for the original use.
- (C) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.
- (D) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.
- (E) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.
- (F) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area

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because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.

- (G) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence of skylights or windows for interior spaces or rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and structural inadequacies preventing ingress egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.
- (H) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses the redevelopment project area, (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.
- of structures and community facilities. The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: (i) the presence of buildings

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either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and (ii) the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading and service.

- (J) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.
- (K) Environmental clean-up. The proposed redevelopment project area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by independent an consultant recognized as having expertise in environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.
- (L) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan.

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This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, street layout, improper subdivision, inadequate parcels of inadequate shape and size to development standards, contemporary or evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

- (M) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.
- (2) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by a combination of 2 or more of the following factors, each of which is (i) present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:
 - (A) Obsolete platting of vacant land that

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results in parcels of limited or narrow size or configurations of parcels of irregular size or shape that would be difficult to develop on a planned basis and in a manner compatible with contemporary standards and requirements, or platting that failed to create rights-of-ways for streets or alleys or that created inadequate right-of-way widths for streets, alleys, or other public rights-of-way or that omitted easements for public utilities.

- (B) Diversity of ownership of parcels of vacant land sufficient in number to retard or impede the ability to assemble the land for development.
- (C) Tax and special assessment delinquencies exist or the property has been the subject of tax sales under the Property Tax Code within the last 5 years.
- (D) Deterioration of structures or site improvements in neighboring areas adjacent to the vacant land.
- incurred (E) The area has Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or United States Environmental Protection Agency remediation costs a study conducted by an independent for, or consultant recognized as having expertise environmental remediation has determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, hazardous substances, or underground storage tanks required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.
- (F) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in

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which the redevelopment project area is designated or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

- (3) If vacant, the sound growth of the redevelopment project area is impaired by one of the following factors that (i) is present, with that presence documented, to a meaningful extent so that a municipality may reasonably find that the factor is clearly present within the intent of the Act and (ii) is reasonably distributed throughout the vacant part of the redevelopment project area to which it pertains:
 - (A) The area consists of one or more unused quarries, mines, or strip mine ponds.
 - (B) The area consists of unused railyards, rail tracks, or railroad rights-of-way.
 - (C) The area, prior to its designation, is subject to chronic flooding that adversely impacts on real property in the area as certified by a registered professional engineer or appropriate regulatory agency.
 - (D) The area consists of an unused or illegal disposal site containing earth, stone, building debris, or similar materials that were removed from construction, demolition, excavation, or dredge sites.
 - (E) Prior to November 1, 1999, the area is not less than 50 nor more than 100 acres and 75% of

which is vacant (notwithstanding that the area has been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area), and the area meets at least one of the factors itemized in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the area has been designated as a town or village center by ordinance or comprehensive plan adopted prior to January 1, 1982, and the area has not been developed for that designated purpose.

- (F) The area qualified as a blighted improved area immediately prior to becoming vacant, unless there has been substantial private investment in the immediately surrounding area.
- (b) For any redevelopment project area that has been designated pursuant to this Section by an ordinance adopted prior to November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), "conservation area" shall have the meaning set forth in this Section prior to that date.

On and after November 1, 1999, "conservation area" means any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality in which 50% or more of the structures in the area have an age of 35 years or more. Such an area is not yet a blighted area but because of a combination of 3 or more of the following factors is detrimental to the public safety, health, morals or welfare and such an area may become a blighted area:

(1) Dilapidation. An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of buildings or improvements in such a combination that a documented building condition analysis determines that major repair is required or the defects are so serious and so extensive that the buildings must

1 be removed.

- (2) Obsolescence. The condition or process of falling into disuse. Structures have become ill-suited for the original use.
- (3) Deterioration. With respect to buildings, defects including, but not limited to, major defects in the secondary building components such as doors, windows, porches, gutters and downspouts, and fascia. With respect to surface improvements, that the condition of roadways, alleys, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, off-street parking, and surface storage areas evidence deterioration, including, but not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material, and weeds protruding through paved surfaces.
- (4) Presence of structures below minimum code standards. All structures that do not meet the standards of zoning, subdivision, building, fire, and other governmental codes applicable to property, but not including housing and property maintenance codes.
- (5) Illegal use of individual structures. The use of structures in violation of applicable federal, State, or local laws, exclusive of those applicable to the presence of structures below minimum code standards.
- (6) Excessive vacancies. The presence of buildings that are unoccupied or under-utilized and that represent an adverse influence on the area because of the frequency, extent, or duration of the vacancies.
- (7) Lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities. The absence of adequate ventilation for light or air circulation in spaces or rooms without windows, or that require the removal of dust, odor, gas, smoke, or other noxious airborne materials. Inadequate natural light and ventilation means the absence or inadequacy of skylights or windows for interior spaces or

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rooms and improper window sizes and amounts by room area to window area ratios. Inadequate sanitary facilities refers to the absence or inadequacy of garbage storage and enclosure, bathroom facilities, hot water and kitchens, and structural inadequacies preventing ingress and egress to and from all rooms and units within a building.

- (8) Inadequate utilities. Underground and overhead utilities such as storm sewers and storm drainage, sanitary sewers, water lines, and gas, telephone, and electrical services that are shown to be inadequate. Inadequate utilities are those that are: (i) of insufficient capacity to serve the uses in the project (ii) redevelopment area, deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete, or in disrepair, or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.
- (9) Excessive land coverage and overcrowding of structures and community facilities. The over-intensive use of property and the crowding of buildings and accessory facilities onto a site. Examples of problem conditions warranting the designation of an area as one exhibiting excessive land coverage are: the presence of buildings either improperly situated on parcels or located on parcels of inadequate size and shape in relation to present-day standards of development for health and safety and the presence of multiple buildings on a single parcel. For there to be a finding of excessive land coverage, these parcels must exhibit one or more of the following conditions: insufficient provision for light and air within or around buildings, increased threat of spread of fire due to the close proximity of buildings, lack of adequate or proper access to a public right-of-way, lack of reasonably required off-street parking, or inadequate provision for loading

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- (10) Deleterious land use or layout. The existence of incompatible land-use relationships, buildings occupied by inappropriate mixed-uses, or uses considered to be noxious, offensive, or unsuitable for the surrounding area.
- (11) Lack of community planning. The proposed redevelopment project area was developed prior to or without the benefit or guidance of a community plan. This means that the development occurred prior to the adoption by the municipality of a comprehensive or other community plan or that the plan was not followed at the time of the area's development. This factor must be documented by adverse incompatible evidence of or land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.
- (12) The area has incurred Illinois Environmental Protection Agency United States Environmental or Protection Agency remediation costs for, or a study conducted by an independent consultant recognized as expertise in environmental remediation has having determined a need for, the clean-up of hazardous waste, substances, or underground storage tanks hazardous required by State or federal law, provided that the remediation costs constitute a material impediment to the development or redevelopment of the redevelopment project area.
- (13) The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for 3 of the last 5

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calendar years for which information is available or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the United States Department of Labor or successor agency for 3 of the last 5 calendar years for which information is available.

- (c) "Industrial park" means an area in a blighted or conservation area suitable for use by any manufacturing, industrial, research or transportation enterprise, of facilities to include but not be limited to factories, mills, processing plants, assembly plants, packing plants, fabricating plants, industrial distribution centers, warehouses, repair overhaul or service facilities, freight terminals, research facilities, test facilities or railroad facilities.
- (d) "Industrial park conservation area" means an area 16 within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located 17 within the territorial limits of a municipality that 18 19 labor surplus municipality or within 1 1/2 miles of the territorial limits of a municipality that is a labor surplus 20 21 municipality if the area is annexed to the municipality; which area is zoned as industrial no later than at the time 22 23 the municipality by ordinance designates the redevelopment project area, and which area includes both vacant land 24 25 suitable for use as an industrial park and a blighted area or conservation area contiguous to such vacant land. 26
- 27 (e) "Labor surplus municipality" means a municipality in which, time during the 6 months before the 28 at any 29 municipality by ordinance designates an industrial park 30 conservation area, the unemployment rate was over 6% and was also 100% or more of the national average unemployment rate 31 32 for that same time as published in the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics publication 33 34 entitled "The Employment Situation" or its successor

- 1 publication. For the purpose of this subsection, if
- 2 unemployment rate statistics for the municipality are not
- 3 available, the unemployment rate in the municipality shall be
- 4 deemed to be the same as the unemployment rate in the
- 5 principal county in which the municipality is located.
- 6 (f) "Municipality" shall mean a city, village or
- 7 incorporated town.
- 8 (g) "Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the amount of
- 9 taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax
- 10 Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the
- 11 Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Municipal
- 12 Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on
- 13 transactions at places located in a State Sales Tax Boundary
- 14 during the calendar year 1985.
- 15 (g-1) "Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts" means the
- 16 amount of taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act,
- 17 Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax
- 18 Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the
- 19 Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and
- 20 servicemen on transactions at places located within the State
- 21 Sales Tax Boundary revised pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8a(9)
- 22 of this Act.
- 23 (h) "Municipal Sales Tax Increment" means an amount
- 24 equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid
- 25 to a municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising
- 26 from sales by retailers and servicemen within the
- 27 redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as
- 28 the case may be, for as long as the redevelopment project
- 29 area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as the case may be, exist
- 30 over and above the aggregate amount of taxes as certified by
- 31 the Illinois Department of Revenue and paid under the
- 32 Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal
- 33 Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen, on
- 34 transactions at places of business located in the

1 redevelopment project area or State Sales Tax Boundary, as 2 the case may be, during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the 3 4 municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing. purposes of computing the aggregate amount of such taxes for 5 б base years occurring prior to 1985, the Department of Revenue 7 shall determine the Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes 8 and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 4% of the aggregate 9 amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total deduction of 12%. 10 11 amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial 12 Tax Amounts". For purposes of determining the Sales 13 Municipal Sales Tax Increment, the Department of Revenue shall for each period subtract from the amount paid to the 14 15 municipality from the Local Government Tax Fund arising from 16 sales by retailers and servicemen on transactions located in the redevelopment project area or the State Sales Tax 17 Boundary, as the case may be, the certified Initial Sales Tax 18 19 Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or 20 Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Municipal 21 Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service 22 Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal Year 1989, this 23 calculation shall be made by utilizing the calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For the State Fiscal 24 25 Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 30, 1988, 26 27 determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation 28 29 Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act, which shall 30 deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax 31 32 Amounts the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as or appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 1991, this calculation 33 34 shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988,

1 to June 30, 1989, to determine the tax amounts received from 2 retailers and servicemen pursuant to the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act 3 4 which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the 5 certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales б Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts as 7 appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the 8 applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and 9 ending June 30 to determine the tax amounts received which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial Sales Tax 10 11 Amounts, the Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the 12 Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts, as the case may be.

(i) "Net State Sales Tax Increment" means the sum of the 13 following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Sales Tax 14 15 Increment annually generated within a State Sales 16 Boundary; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000 of State Sales Tax Increment annually 17 generated within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and (c) 40% of 18 19 all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Sales Tax 20 Increment annually generated within a State Sales Tax 21 Boundary. If, however, a municipality established a 22 increment financing district in a county with a population in 23 of 3,000,000 before January 1, 1986, and excess municipality entered into a contract or issued bonds after 24 25 January 1, 1986, but before December 31, 1986, to finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales 26 Boundary, then the Net State Sales Tax Increment means, for 27 the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1990, and July 1, 28 29 100% of the State Sales Tax Increment annually generated 30 within a State Sales Tax Boundary; and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, for those fiscal years the 31 to 32 Department of shall distribute Revenue those municipalities 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment 33 34 before any distribution to any other municipality and

1 regardless of whether or not those other municipalities will 2 receive 100% of their Net State Sales Tax Increment. Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 3 4 2007, for any municipality that has not entered into a 5 contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1, 1988 to 6 finance redevelopment project costs within a State Sales Tax 7 Boundary, the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be 8 calculated as follows: By multiplying the Net State Sales Tax 9 Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the State Fiscal Year 2001; 10 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal 11 Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the 12 State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the State Fiscal Year 2006; 13 and 10% in the State Fiscal Year 2007. No payment shall be 14 15 made for State Fiscal Year 2008 and thereafter. 16 Municipalities that issued bonds in connection with a

redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within 17 the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991, or that 18 entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment 19 20 project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988, 21 shall continue to receive their proportional share of the 22 Illinois Tax Increment Fund distribution until the date on 23 which the redevelopment project is completed or terminated, 24 or-the-date-on-which-the-bonds-are-retired-or--the--contracts 25 are--completed,--whichever--date-occurs-first. If, however, a municipality that issued bonds in connection with a 26 27 redevelopment project in a redevelopment project area within the State Sales Tax Boundary prior to July 29, 1991 retires 28 the bonds prior to June 30, 2007 or a municipality that 29 entered into contracts in connection with a redevelopment 30 31 project in a redevelopment project area before June 1, 1988 completes the contracts prior to June 30, 2007, then so long 32 33 as the redevelopment project is not completed or terminated, 34 the Net State Sales Tax Increment shall be calculated,

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1 beginning on the date on which the bonds are retired or the

2 contracts are completed, as follows: By multiplying the Net

State Sales Tax Increment by 60% in the State Fiscal Year

4 2002; 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State

Fiscal Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in

the State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year

2007. No payment shall be made for State Fiscal Year 2008

8 <u>and thereafter.</u> Refunding of any bonds issued prior to July

29, 1991, shall not alter the Net State Sales Tax Increment.

- equal to the aggregate increase in State electric and gas tax charges imposed on owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties located within the redevelopment project area under Section 9-222 of the Public Utilities Act, over and above the aggregate of such charges as certified by the Department of Revenue and paid by owners and tenants, other than residential customers, of properties within the redevelopment project area during the base year, which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year of the adoption of the ordinance authorizing tax increment
- 22 "Net State Utility Tax Increment" means the sum 23 the following: (a) 80% of the first \$100,000 of State Utility Tax Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project 24 25 area; (b) 60% of the amount in excess of \$100,000 but not \$500,000 of the State Utility Tax Increment 26 exceeding 27 annually generated by a redevelopment project area; 40% of all amounts in excess of \$500,000 of State Utility Tax 28 29 Increment annually generated by a redevelopment project area. 30 For the State Fiscal Year 1999, and every year thereafter until the year 2007, for any municipality that has not 31 32 entered into a contract or has not issued bonds prior to June 1988 to finance redevelopment project costs within a 33 34 redevelopment project area, the Net State Utility Tax

1 Increment shall be calculated as follows: By multiplying the

2 Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in the State Fiscal

3 Year 1999; 80% in the State Fiscal Year 2000; 70% in the

State Fiscal Year 2001; 60% in the State Fiscal Year 2002;

5 50% in the State Fiscal Year 2003; 40% in the State Fiscal

6 Year 2004; 30% in the State Fiscal Year 2005; 20% in the

7 State Fiscal Year 2006; and 10% in the State Fiscal Year

8 2007. No payment shall be made for the State Fiscal Year 2008

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Municipalities that issue bonds in connection with 10 11 redevelopment project during the period from June 1, 1988 until 3 years after the effective date of this Amendatory Act 12 of 1988 shall receive the Net State Utility Tax Increment, 13 subject to appropriation, for 15 State Fiscal Years after the 14 15 issuance of such bonds. For the 16th through the 20th State 16 Fiscal Years after issuance of the bonds, the Net State Utility Tax Increment shall be calculated as follows: By 17 multiplying the Net State Utility Tax Increment by 90% in 18 19 year 16; 80% in year 17; 70% in year 18; 60% in year 19; and 50% in year 20. Refunding of any bonds issued prior to June 20 21 1988, shall not alter the revised Net State Utility Tax 22 Increment payments set forth above.

- (1) "Obligations" mean bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the municipality to carry out a redevelopment project or to refund outstanding obligations.
- "Payment in lieu of taxes" means those estimated tax 27 revenues from real property in a redevelopment project area 28 29 derived from real property that has been acquired by a 30 municipality which according to the redevelopment project or plan is to be used for a private use which taxing districts 31 32 would have received had a municipality not acquired the real 33 property and adopted tax increment allocation financing and which would result from levies made after the time of the 34

adoption of tax increment allocation financing to the time the current equalized value of real property in the redevelopment project area exceeds the total initial equalized value of real property in said area.

- 5 "Redevelopment plan" means the comprehensive program 6 of the municipality for development or redevelopment intended 7 by the payment of redevelopment project costs to reduce or 8 eliminate those conditions the existence of which qualified 9 the redevelopment project area as a "blighted area" "conservation area" or combination thereof or "industrial 10 11 park conservation area," and thereby to enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment 12 project area. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective 13 date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan may be 14 15 approved or amended that includes the development of vacant 16 land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, county, or 17 municipal government as public land for outdoor recreational 18 19 activities or for nature preserves and used for that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the redevelopment 20 21 For the purpose of this subsection, "recreational 22 activities" is limited to mean camping and hunting. 23 redevelopment plan shall set forth in writing the program to be undertaken to accomplish the objectives and shall include 24 25 but not be limited to:
 - (A) an itemized list of estimated redevelopment project costs;

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- (B) evidence indicating that the redevelopment project area on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise;
- (C) an assessment of any financial impact of the redevelopment project area on or any increased demand for services from any taxing district affected by the plan and any program to address such financial impact or

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- (D) the sources of funds to pay costs;
- 3 (E) the nature and term of the obligations to be 4 issued;
 - (F) the most recent equalized assessed valuation of the redevelopment project area;
 - (G) an estimate as to the equalized assessed valuation after redevelopment and the general land uses to apply in the redevelopment project area;
 - (H) a commitment to fair employment practices and an affirmative action plan;
 - (I) if it concerns an industrial park conservation area, the plan shall also include a general description of any proposed developer, user and tenant of any property, a description of the type, structure and general character of the facilities to be developed, a description of the type, class and number of new employees to be employed in the operation of the facilities to be developed; and
 - (J) if property is to be annexed to the municipality, the plan shall include the terms of the annexation agreement.
- 23 The provisions of items (B) and (C) of this subsection (n) shall not apply to a municipality that before March 14, 24 25 1994 (the effective date of Public Act 88-537) had fixed, either by its corporate authorities or by a commission 26 designated under subsection (k) of Section 11-74.4-4, a time 27 and place for a public hearing as required by subsection (a) 28 29 of Section 11-74.4-5. No redevelopment plan shall be adopted 30 unless a municipality complies with all of the following requirements: 31
- 32 (1) The municipality finds that the redevelopment 33 project area on the whole has not been subject to growth 34 and development through investment by private enterprise

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and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed without the adoption of the redevelopment plan.

- (2) The municipality finds that the redevelopment plan and project conform to the comprehensive plan for the development of the municipality as a whole, or, for municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more, regardless of when the redevelopment plan and project was adopted, the redevelopment plan and project either: (i) conforms to the strategic economic development or redevelopment plan issued by the designated planning authority of the municipality, or (ii) includes land uses that have been approved by the planning commission of the municipality.
- redevelopment (3) The plan establishes t.he dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs. Those dates shall not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the twenty-third calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area is adopted if the ordinance was adopted on or after January 15, and not later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the thirty-fifth calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area is adopted:
 - (A) if the ordinance was adopted before January 15, 1981, or
 - (B) if the ordinance was adopted in December

1	1983, April 1984, July 1985, or December 1989, or
2	(C) if the ordinance was adopted in December
3	1987 and the redevelopment project is located within
4	one mile of Midway Airport, or
5	(D) if the ordinance was adopted before
6	January 1, 1987 by a municipality in Mason County,
7	or
8	(E) if the municipality is subject to the
9	Local Government Financial Planning and Supervision
10	Act, or
11	(F) if the ordinance was adopted in December
12	1984 by the Village of Rosemont, or
13	(G) if the ordinance was adopted on December
14	31, 1986 by a municipality located in Clinton County
15	for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds
16	were authorized on June 17, 1997, or if the
17	ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a
18	municipality with a population in 1990 of less than
19	3,600 that is located in a county with a population
20	in 1990 of less than 34,000 and for which at least
21	\$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on
22	June 17, 1997, or
23	(H) if the ordinance was adopted on October 5,
24	1982 by the City of Kankakee, or if the ordinance
25	was adopted on December 29, 1986 by East St. Louis,
26	or
27	(I) if the ordinance was adopted on November
28	12, 1991 by the Village of Sauget, or
29	(J) if the ordinance was adopted on February
30	11, 1985 by the City of Rock Island, or
31	(K) if the ordinance was adopted before
32	December 18, 1986 by the City of Moline.
33	However, for redevelopment project areas for which
34	bonds were issued before July 29, 1991, or for which

contracts were entered into before June 1, 1988, in connection with a redevelopment project in the area within the State Sales Tax Boundary, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance redevelopment project costs may be extended by municipal ordinance to December 31, 2013. The extension allowed by this amendatory Act of 1993 shall not apply to real property tax increment allocation financing under Section 11-74.4-8.

A municipality may by municipal ordinance amend an existing redevelopment plan to conform to this paragraph (3) as amended by Public Act 91-478, which municipal ordinance may be adopted without further hearing or notice and without complying with the procedures provided in this Act pertaining to an amendment to or the initial approval of a redevelopment plan and project and designation of a redevelopment project area.

Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were adopted on or after December 16, 1986 and for which at least \$8 million worth of municipal bonds were authorized on or after December 19, 1989 but before January 1, 1990; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were established on or

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after December 1, 1981 but before January 1, 1982 and for which at least \$1,500,000 worth of tax increment revenue bonds were authorized on or after September 30, 1990 but before July 1, 1991; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

- (3.5) The municipality finds, in the case of an industrial park conservation area, also that the municipality is a labor surplus municipality and that the implementation of the redevelopment plan will reduce unemployment, create new jobs and by the provision of new facilities enhance the tax base of the taxing districts that extend into the redevelopment project area.
- (4) If any incremental revenues are being utilized under Section 8(a)(1) or 8(a)(2) of this Act in redevelopment project areas approved by ordinance after January 1, 1986, the municipality finds: (a) that the redevelopment project area would not reasonably be developed without the use of such incremental revenues, incremental revenues will and (b) that such be exclusively utilized for the development of t.he redevelopment project area.
- (5) On and after November 1, 1999, if the redevelopment plan will not result in displacement of residents from inhabited units, and the municipality certifies in the plan that displacement will not result from the plan, a housing impact study need not be performed. If, however, the redevelopment plan would result in the displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units, or if the redevelopment

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project area contains 75 or more inhabited residential units and no certification is made, then the municipality shall prepare, as part of the separate feasibility report required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5, a housing impact study.

Part I of the housing impact study shall include (i) data as to whether the residential units are single family or multi-family units, (ii) the number and type of rooms within the units, if that information is available, (iii) whether the units are inhabited or uninhabited, as determined not less than 45 days before the date that the ordinance or resolution required by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5 is passed, and (iv) data as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units. The data requirement as to the racial and ethnic composition of the residents in the inhabited residential units shall be deemed to be fully satisfied by data from the most recent federal census.

Part II of the housing impact study shall identify the inhabited residential units in the proposed redevelopment project area that are to be or may be inhabited residential units are to be removed. Ιf removed, then the housing impact study shall identify (i) the number and location of those units that will or be removed, (ii) the municipality's plans for relocation assistance for those residents in the proposed redevelopment project area whose residences are to be removed, (iii) the availability of replacement housing for those residents whose residences are to be removed, and shall identify the type, location, and cost of the housing, and (iv) the type and extent of relocation assistance to be provided.

(6) On and after November 1, 1999, the housing impact study required by paragraph (5) shall be

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incorporated in the redevelopment plan for the redevelopment project area.

(7) On and after November 1, 1999, no redevelopment plan shall be adopted, nor an existing plan amended, nor shall residential housing that is occupied by households low-income and very low-income persons in currently existing redevelopment project areas be removed after November 1, 1999 unless the redevelopment plan provides, with respect to inhabited housing units that are to be removed for households of low-income and very low-income persons, affordable housing and relocation assistance not less than that which would be provided under the federal and Uniform Relocation Assistance Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and the regulations under that Act, including the eligibility criteria. Affordable housing may be either existing or newly constructed housing. For purposes of this paragraph (7), "low-income households", "very low-income households", and "affordable housing" have the meanings set forth in the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The municipality shall make a good faith effort to ensure that this affordable housing is located in or near the redevelopment project area within the municipality.

- (8) On and after November 1, 1999, if, after the adoption of the redevelopment plan for the redevelopment project area, any municipality desires to amend its redevelopment plan to remove more inhabited residential units than specified in its original redevelopment plan, that increase in the number of units to be removed shall be deemed to be a change in the nature of the redevelopment plan as to require compliance with the procedures in this Act pertaining to the initial approval of a redevelopment plan.
- (o) "Redevelopment project" means any public and private

- 1 development project in furtherance of the objectives of 2 redevelopment plan. On and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), no redevelopment plan 3 4 may be approved or amended that includes the development of vacant land (i) with a golf course and related clubhouse and 5 6 other facilities or (ii) designated by federal, State, 7 county, or municipal government as public land for outdoor 8 recreational activities or for nature preserves and used for 9 that purpose within 5 years prior to the adoption of the 10 redevelopment plan. For the purpose of this subsection, 11 "recreational activities" is limited to mean camping and 12 hunting.
- 13 (p) "Redevelopment project area" means an area designated by the municipality, which is not less in the 14 15 aggregate than 1 1/2 acres and in respect to which the 16 municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as an industrial park 17 conservation area or a blighted area or a conservation area, 18 or a combination of both blighted areas and conservation 19 20 areas.

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- (q) "Redevelopment project costs" mean and include the sum total of all reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred, and any such costs incidental to a redevelopment plan and a redevelopment project. Such costs include, without limitation, the following:
- (1) Costs of studies, surveys, development of plans, and specifications, implementation and administration of the redevelopment plan including but not limited to staff and professional service costs for architectural, engineering, legal, financial, planning or other services, provided however that no charges for professional services may be based on a percentage of the tax increment collected; except that on and after November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act

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91-478), no contracts for professional services, excluding architectural and engineering services, may be entered into if the terms of the contract extend beyond a period of 3 years. In addition, "redevelopment project costs" shall not include lobbying expenses. consultation with the municipality, each tax increment consultant or advisor to a municipality that plans to designate or has designated a redevelopment project area shall inform the municipality in writing of any contracts that the consultant or advisor has entered into with entities or individuals that have received, or are receiving, payments financed by tax increment revenues produced by the redevelopment project area with respect to which the consultant or advisor has performed, or will performing, service for the municipality. requirement shall be satisfied by the consultant or advisor before the commencement of services for the municipality and thereafter whenever any other contracts with those individuals or entities are executed by the consultant or advisor;

- (1.5) After July 1, 1999, annual administrative costs shall not include general overhead or administrative costs of the municipality that would still have been incurred by the municipality if the municipality had not designated a redevelopment project area or approved a redevelopment plan;
- (1.6) The cost of marketing sites within the redevelopment project area to prospective businesses, developers, and investors;
- (2) Property assembly costs, including but not limited to acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, site preparation, site improvements that serve as an engineered barrier addressing ground level or

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below ground environmental contamination, including, but not limited to parking lots and other concrete or asphalt barriers, and the clearing and grading of land;

- (3) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair or remodeling of existing public or private buildings, fixtures, and leasehold improvements; and the cost of replacing an existing public building if pursuant to the implementation of a redevelopment project the existing public building is to be demolished to use the site for private investment or devoted to a different use requiring private investment;
- (4) Costs of the construction of public works or improvements, except that on and after November 1, 1999, redevelopment project costs shall not include the cost of constructing a new municipal public building principally used to provide offices, storage space, or conference facilities or vehicle storage, maintenance, or repair for administrative, public safety, or public works personnel and that is not intended to replace an existing public building as provided under paragraph (3) of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3 unless either (i) the construction of the new municipal building implements redevelopment project that included was redevelopment plan that was adopted by the municipality prior to November 1, 1999 or (ii) the municipality makes a reasonable determination in the redevelopment plan, supported by information that provides the basis for that that the new municipal building is determination, required to meet an increase in the need for public anticipated to result safety purposes from the implementation of the redevelopment plan;
- (5) Costs of job training and retraining projects, including the cost of "welfare to work" programs implemented by businesses located within the

redevelopment project area;

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- (6) Financing costs, including but not limited to all necessary and incidental expenses related to the issuance of obligations and which may include payment of interest on any obligations issued hereunder including interest accruing during the estimated period of construction of any redevelopment project for which such obligations are issued and for not exceeding 36 months thereafter and including reasonable reserves related thereto;
- (7) To the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves the same, all or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from the redevelopment project necessarily incurred or to be incurred within a taxing district in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan and project.
- (7.5) For redevelopment project areas designated (or redevelopment project areas amended to add or increase the number of tax-increment-financing assisted housing units) on or after November 1, 1999, an elementary, secondary, or unit school district's increased costs attributable to assisted housing units located within the redevelopment project area for which the developer or redeveloper receives financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the assisted housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act, and which costs shall be paid by the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units and shall be calculated annually as follows:
 - (A) for foundation districts, excluding any

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school district in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general State aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 25% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act;

(ii) for elementary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 17% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act; and

(iii) for secondary school districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition

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Charge of less than \$5,900, no more than 8% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under this Act.

(B) For alternate method districts, flat grant

districts, and foundation districts with a district average 1995-96 Per Capita Tuition Charge equal to or more than \$5,900, excluding any school district with a population in excess of 1,000,000, by multiplying the district's increase in attendance resulting from the net increase in new students enrolled in that school district who reside in housing units within the redevelopment project area that have received financial assistance through an agreement with the municipality or because the municipality incurs the cost of necessary infrastructure improvements within the boundaries of the housing sites necessary for the completion of that housing as authorized by this Act since the designation of the redevelopment project area by the most recently available per capita tuition cost as defined in Section 10-20.12a of the School Code less any increase in general state aid as defined in Section 18-8.05 of the School Code attributable to these added new students subject to the following annual limitations:

(i) for unit school districts, no more
than 40% of the total amount of property tax
increment revenue produced by those housing
units that have received tax increment finance
assistance under this Act;

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(ii) for elementary school districts, no
more than 27% of the total amount of property

1	tax increment revenue produced by those housing
2	units that have received tax increment finance
3	assistance under this Act; and
4	(iii) for secondary school districts, no
5	more than 13% of the total amount of property
6	tax increment revenue produced by those housing
7	units that have received tax increment finance
8	assistance under this Act.
9	(C) For any school district in a municipality
10	with a population in excess of 1,000,000, the
11	following restrictions shall apply to the
12	reimbursement of increased costs under this
13	paragraph (7.5):
14	(i) no increased costs shall be
15	reimbursed unless the school district certifies
16	that each of the schools affected by the
17	assisted housing project is at or over its
18	student capacity;
	(ii) the amount mainleanneall a shell be
19	(ii) the amount reimburseable shall be
19 20	reduced by the value of any land donated to the
20	reduced by the value of any land donated to the
20 21	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or
20 21 22	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical
20 21 22 23	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the
20 21 22 23 24	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and
20 21 22 23 24 25	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and (iii) the amount reimbursed may not
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and (iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and (iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and (iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding instruments, or the terms of any redevelopment
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and (iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding instruments, or the terms of any redevelopment agreement.
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and (iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding instruments, or the terms of any redevelopment agreement. Any school district seeking payment under this
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	reduced by the value of any land donated to the school district by the municipality or developer, and by the value of any physical improvements made to the schools by the municipality or developer; and (iii) the amount reimbursed may not affect amounts otherwise obligated by the terms of any bonds, notes, or other funding instruments, or the terms of any redevelopment agreement. Any school district seeking payment under this paragraph (7.5) shall, after July 1 and before

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required to approve or make the payment to the school district. If the school district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. School districts may adopt resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph (7.5). Ву acceptance of this reimbursement the school district waives the right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

- (8) Relocation costs to the extent that a municipality determines that relocation costs shall be paid or is required to make payment of relocation costs by federal or State law or in order to satisfy subparagraph (7) of subsection (n);
 - (9) Payment in lieu of taxes;
- (10) Costs of job training, retraining, advanced vocational education or career education, including but not limited to courses in occupational, semi-technical or technical fields leading directly to employment, incurred by one or more taxing districts, provided that such costs are related to the establishment and maintenance of additional job training, advanced vocational education or career education programs for persons employed or to be employed by employers located in a redevelopment project area; and (ii) when incurred by a taxing district or taxing districts other than the municipality, are set forth in a written agreement by or among the municipality and the taxing district or taxing districts, which agreement describes the program to be undertaken, including but not limited to the number of employees to be trained, a description of the training and services to

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be provided, the number and type of positions available or to be available, itemized costs of the program and sources of funds to pay for the same, and the term of the agreement. Such costs include, specifically, the payment by community college districts of costs pursuant to Sections 3-37, 3-38, 3-40 and 3-40.1 of the Public Community College Act and by school districts of costs pursuant to Sections 10-22.20a and 10-23.3a of The School Code;

- (11) Interest cost incurred by a redeveloper related to the construction, renovation or rehabilitation of a redevelopment project provided that:
 - (A) such costs are to be paid directly from the special tax allocation fund established pursuant to this Act;
 - (B) such payments in any one year may not exceed 30% of the annual interest costs incurred by the redeveloper with regard to the redevelopment project during that year;
 - (C) if there are not sufficient funds available in the special tax allocation fund to make the payment pursuant to this paragraph (11) then the amounts so due shall accrue and be payable when sufficient funds are available in the special tax allocation fund;
 - (D) the total of such interest payments paid pursuant to this Act may not exceed 30% of the total (i) cost paid or incurred by the redeveloper for the redevelopment project plus (ii) redevelopment project costs excluding any property assembly costs and any relocation costs incurred by a municipality pursuant to this Act; and
 - (E) the cost limits set forth in subparagraphs(B) and (D) of paragraph (11) shall be modified for

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the financing of rehabilitated or new housing units for low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The percentage of 75% shall be substituted for 30% in subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11).

Instead of the eligible costs provided by (F) subparagraphs (B) and (D) of paragraph (11), as modified by this subparagraph, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary, the municipality may pay from tax increment revenues up to 50% of the cost of construction of new housing units to be occupied by low-income households and very low-income households as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. The cost of construction of those units may be derived from the proceeds of bonds issued by the municipality under this Act or other constitutional or statutory authority or from other sources of municipal revenue that may be reimbursed from tax increment revenues or the proceeds of bonds issued to finance the construction of that housing.

The eligible costs provided under subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be an eligible cost for the construction, renovation, and rehabilitation of all low and very low-income housing units, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, within the redevelopment project area. If the low and very low-income units are part of a residential redevelopment project that includes units not affordable to low and very low-income households, only the low and very low-income units shall be eligible for benefits under subparagraph (F) of

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paragraph (11). The standards for maintaining the low-income households and very occupancy by low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, of those units constructed with eligible costs made available under the provisions of this subparagraph (F) of paragraph (11) shall be established by guidelines adopted by the municipality. The responsibility for annually documenting the initial occupancy of the units by low-income households and very low-income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, shall be that of the then current owner of the property. For ownership units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, reasonable recapture of funds, or other appropriate methods designed to preserve the affordability of the ownership units. For rental units, the guidelines will provide, at a minimum, for the affordability of rent to low and very low-income households. As units become available, they shall be rented to income-eligible tenants. The municipality may modify these guidelines from time to time; the guidelines, however, shall be in effect for as long as tax increment revenue is being used to pay for costs associated with the units or for the retirement of bonds issued to finance the units or for the life of the redevelopment project area, whichever is later.

(11.5) If the redevelopment project area is located within a municipality with a population of more than 100,000, the cost of day care services for children of employees from low-income families working for businesses located within the redevelopment project area and all or a portion of the cost of operation of day care centers

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established by redevelopment project area businesses to serve employees from low-income families working in businesses located in the redevelopment project area. For the purposes of this paragraph, "low-income families" means families whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the municipal, county, or regional median income, adjusted for family size, as the annual income and municipal, county, or regional median income are determined from time to time by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- (12) Unless explicitly stated herein the cost of construction of new privately-owned buildings shall not be an eligible redevelopment project cost.
- (13) After November 1, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-478), none of the redevelopment project costs enumerated in this subsection shall be eligible redevelopment project costs if those costs would provide direct financial support to a retail entity initiating operations in the redevelopment project area while terminating operations at another Illinois location within 10 miles of the redevelopment project area but outside the boundaries of the redevelopment project area municipality. For of this paragraph, purposes termination means a closing of a retail operation that is directly related to the opening of the same operation or like retail entity owned or operated by more than 50% of the original ownership in a redevelopment project area, but it does not mean closing an operation for reasons beyond the control of the retail entity, as documented by the retail entity, subject to a reasonable finding by the municipality that the current location contained inadequate space, had become economically obsolete, or was no longer a viable location for the retailer or serviceman.

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If a special service area has been established pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law, then any tax increment revenues derived from the tax imposed pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Act or Special Service Area Tax Law may be used within the redevelopment project area for the purposes permitted by that Act or Law as well as the purposes permitted by this Act.

(r) "State Sales Tax Boundary" means the redevelopment project area or the amended redevelopment project area boundaries which are determined pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a of this Act. The Department of Revenue shall certify pursuant to subsection (9) of Section 11-74.4-8a the appropriate boundaries eligible for the determination of State Sales Tax Increment.

"State Sales Tax Increment" means an amount equal to the increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid by retailers and servicemen, other than retailers and servicemen subject to the Public Utilities Act, on transactions at places of business located within a State Sales Tax Boundary pursuant to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act, except such portion of such increase that is paid into the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund, Government Distributive Fund, the Local Government Tax Fund and the County and Mass Transit District Fund, for as long as State participation exists, over and above the Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes certified by the Department of Revenue and paid under those Acts by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places of business located within the State Sales Tax Boundary during the base year which shall be the calendar year immediately prior to the year in which the municipality adopted tax increment allocation financing, less 3.0% of such amounts

generated under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax 2 Act and Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act, which sum shall be appropriated to the Department of 3 4 Revenue to cover its costs of administering and enforcing 5 this Section. For purposes of computing the aggregate amount 6 of such taxes for base years occurring prior to 1985, the 7 Department of Revenue shall compute the Initial Sales Tax 8 Amount for such taxes and deduct therefrom an amount equal to 9 the aggregate amount of taxes per year for each year the base year is prior to 1985, but not to exceed a total 10 11 deduction of 12%. The amount so determined shall be known as the "Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amount". For purposes of 12 determining the State Sales Tax Increment the Department of 13 Revenue shall for each period subtract from the tax amounts 14 15 received from retailers and servicemen on transactions 16 located in the State Sales Tax Boundary, the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts 17 or Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts for the Retailers' 18 19 Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act and the Service Occupation Tax Act. For the State Fiscal 20 21 Year 1989 this calculation shall be made by utilizing the 22 calendar year 1987 to determine the tax amounts received. For 23 the State Fiscal Year 1990, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from January 1, 1988, until September 24 25 1988, to determine the tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom 26 nine-twelfths of the certified Initial Sales Tax Amounts, 27 Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the Revised Initial 28 29 Sales Tax Amounts as appropriate. For the State Fiscal Year 30 1991, this calculation shall be made by utilizing the period from October 1, 1988, until June 30, 1989, to determine the 31 32 tax amounts received from retailers and servicemen, which shall have deducted therefrom nine-twelfths of the certified 33 Initial State Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax 34

- 1 Amounts or the Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts 2 appropriate. For every State Fiscal Year thereafter, the applicable period shall be the 12 months beginning July 1 and 3 4 ending on June 30, to determine the tax amounts received 5 which shall have deducted therefrom the certified Initial 6 Sales Tax Amounts, Adjusted Initial Sales Tax Amounts or the 7 Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts. Municipalities intending to receive a distribution of State Sales Tax Increment 8 9 report a list of retailers to the Department of Revenue by October 31, 1988 and by July 31, of each year thereafter. 10
- 11 (t) "Taxing districts" means counties, townships, cities
 12 and incorporated towns and villages, school, road, park,
 13 sanitary, mosquito abatement, forest preserve, public health,
 14 fire protection, river conservancy, tuberculosis sanitarium
 15 and any other municipal corporations or districts with the
 16 power to levy taxes.
- 17 (u) "Taxing districts' capital costs" means those costs
 18 of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found
 19 by the municipal corporate authorities to be necessary and
 20 directly result from the redevelopment project.

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(v) As used in subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-3 of this Act, "vacant land" means any parcel or combination of parcels of real property without industrial, commercial, and residential buildings which has not been used for commercial agricultural purposes within 5 years prior to the designation of the redevelopment project area, unless the parcel is included in an industrial park conservation area or the parcel has been subdivided; provided that if the parcel was part of a larger tract that has been divided into 3 or more smaller tracts that were accepted for recording during the period from 1950 to 1990, then the parcel shall be deemed to have been subdivided, and all proceedings and actions of the municipality taken in that connection with respect to any previously approved or designated redevelopment project area

1 amended redevelopment project area are hereby validated 2 and hereby declared to be legally sufficient for all purposes of this Act. For purposes of this Section and only for land 3 4 subject to the subdivision requirements of the Plat Act, land 5 subdivided when the original plat of the proposed б Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has 7 been properly certified, acknowledged, approved, and recorded 8 or filed in accordance with the Plat Act and a preliminary 9

plat, if any, for any subsequent phases of the proposed

Redevelopment Project Area or relevant portion thereof has 10

been properly approved and filed in accordance with the

applicable ordinance of the municipality. 12

- "Annual Total Increment" means 13 (w) the sum of each municipality's annual Net Sales Tax Increment and each 14 15 municipality's annual Net Utility Tax Increment. 16 of the Annual Total Increment of each municipality to the Annual Total Increment for all municipalities, as most 17 recently calculated by the Department, shall determine the 18 19 proportional shares of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund to be distributed to each municipality. 20
- (Source: P.A. 90-379, eff. 8-14-97; 91-261, eff. 7-23-99; 21
- 91-477, eff. 8-11-99; 91-478, eff. 11-1-99; 91-642, eff. 22
- 8-20-99; 91-763, eff. 6-9-00) 23
- (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-8) 24
- 25 Sec. 11-74.4-8. <u>Tax increment allocation financing</u>. Α 26 municipality may not adopt tax increment financing in a redevelopment project area after the effective date of this 27 28 amendatory Act of 1997 that will encompass an area that is 29 currently included in an enterprise zone created under the 30 Illinois Enterprise Zone Act unless that municipality, 31 pursuant to Section 5.4 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act, amends the enterprise zone designating ordinance to limit the 32 33 eligibility for tax abatements as provided in Section 5.4.1

of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act. A municipality, at time a redevelopment project area is designated, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs incurred under this Division have been paid shall be divided as follows:

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- (a) That portion of taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.
- (b) Except from a tax levied by a township to retire bonds issued to satisfy court-ordered damages, that portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property in the project area shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof. In any county with a population of 3,000,000 or more that has adopted a procedure for collecting taxes that provides for

1 one or more of the installments of the taxes to be billed and 2 collected on an estimated basis, the municipal treasurer shall be paid for deposit in the special tax allocation fund 3 4 of the municipality, from the taxes collected from estimated bills issued for property in the redevelopment project area, 5 the difference between the amount actually collected from 6 7 each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property 8 within the redevelopment project area and determined by multiplying the rate at which taxes were last 9 extended against the taxable lot, block, track, or parcel of 10 11 real property in the manner provided in subsection (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 by the initial equalized assessed value of 12 the property divided by the number of installments in which 13 real estate taxes are billed and collected within the county; 14 15 provided that the payments on or before December 31, 1999 to 16 a municipal treasurer shall be made only if each of the 17 following conditions are met:

(1) The total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined was not less than 175% of the total initial equalized assessed value.

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- (2) Not more than 50% of the total equalized assessed value of the redevelopment project area as last determined is attributable to a piece of property assigned a single real estate index number.
- (3) The municipal clerk has certified to the county clerk that the municipality has issued its obligations to which there has been pledged the incremental property taxes of the redevelopment project area or taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality or the full faith and credit of the municipality to pay or secure payment for all or a portion of the redevelopment project costs. The certification shall be filed annually no later than September 1 for the

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estimated taxes to be distributed in the following year;

however, for the year 1992 the certification shall be

made at any time on or before March 31, 1992.

(4) The municipality has not requested that the total initial equalized assessed value of real property be adjusted as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-9.

The conditions of paragraphs (1) through (4) do not apply after December 31, 1999 to payments to a municipal treasurer made by a county with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants that has adopted an estimated billing procedure for collecting taxes. If a county that has adopted the estimated billing procedure makes an erroneous overpayment of tax revenue to the municipal treasurer, then the county may seek a refund of that overpayment. The county shall send the municipal treasurer a notice of liability for the overpayment on or before the mailing date of the next real estate tax bill within the county. The refund shall be limited to the amount of the overpayment.

It is the intent of this Division that after the of effective date of this amendatory Act 1988 municipality's own ad valorem tax arising from levies on taxable real property be included in the determination of incremental revenue in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9. If the municipality does not extend such a tax, it shall annually deposit in the municipality's Special Tax Increment Fund an amount equal to 10% of total contributions to the fund from all other taxing districts in that year. The annual 10% deposit required by this paragraph shall be limited to the actual amount of municipally produced incremental tax revenues available to the municipality from taxpayers located in the redevelopment project area in that year if: (a) the plan for the area restricts the use of the property primarily to industrial

1 purposes, (b) the municipality establishing the redevelopment 2 project area is a home-rule community with a 1990 population of between 25,000 and 50,000, (c) the municipality is wholly 3 4 located within a county with a 1990 population of over 5 750,000 and (d) the redevelopment project area was б established by the municipality prior to June 1, 1990. This 7 payment shall be in lieu of a contribution of ad valorem 8 taxes on real property. If no such payment is made, any 9 redevelopment project area of the municipality shall be dissolved. 10

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If a municipality has adopted tax increment allocation financing by ordinance and the County Clerk thereafter certifies the "total initial equalized assessed value as of taxable real property within such adjusted" the redevelopment project area in the manner provided (b) of Section 11-74.4-9, each year after the date of the certification of the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted until redevelopment project costs and all municipal obligations financing redevelopment project costs have been paid the ad valorem taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon the taxable real property in such redevelopment project area by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in paragraph (c) of Section 11-74.4-9 shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of the taxes levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property which is attributable to the lower of the current equalized assessed value or "current equalized assessed value as adjusted" or the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions provided by Sections 15-170 and 15-175 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area shall

be allocated to and when collected shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing.

(2) That portion, if any, of such taxes which is attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the redevelopment project area, over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each property existing at the time tax increment financing was adopted, minus the total current homestead exemptions pertaining to each piece of property provided by Sections 15-170 and 15-175 of the Property Tax Code in the redevelopment project area, shall be allocated to and when collected shall be paid to the municipal Treasurer, who shall deposit said taxes into a special fund called the special tax allocation fund of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment project costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof.

The municipality may pledge in the ordinance the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund for the payment of such costs and obligations. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each property in the redevelopment project area attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value, or the total initial equalized assessed value as adjusted, of such properties shall be used in calculating the general State school aid formula, provided for in Section 18-8 of the School Code, until such time as all redevelopment project costs have been paid as provided for in this Section.

Whenever a municipality issues bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment project costs, such municipality may provide by ordinance for the appointment of a trustee, which may be any trust company within the State, and for the

1 establishment of such funds or accounts to be maintained by 2 such trustee as the municipality shall deem necessary to provide for the security and payment of the bonds. If such 3 4 municipality provides for the appointment of a trustee, 5 trustee shall be considered the assignee of any payments 6 assigned by the municipality pursuant to such ordinance and 7 Any amounts paid to such trustee as assignee this Section. 8 shall be deposited in the funds or accounts established 9 pursuant to such trust agreement, and shall be held by such trustee in trust for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, 10 11 and such holders shall have a lien on and a security interest 12 in such funds or accounts so long as the bonds remain 13 outstanding and unpaid. Upon retirement of the bonds, the trustee shall pay over any excess amounts held to 14 15 municipality for deposit in the special tax allocation fund. 16 When such redevelopment projects costs, including without limitation all municipal obligations financing redevelopment 17 project costs incurred under this Division, have been paid, 18 surplus funds then remaining in the special tax 19 allocation fund shall be distributed by being paid by 20 the 21 municipal treasurer to the Department of Revenue, the 22 municipality and the county collector; first the 23 Department of Revenue and the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received from 24 25 State and the municipality, but not to exceed the total incremental revenue received from 26 the State or t.he 27 municipality less any annual surplus distribution of incremental revenue previously made; with any remaining funds 28 29 to be paid to the County Collector who shall immediately 30 thereafter pay said funds to the taxing districts in the redevelopment project area in the same manner and proportion 31 32 the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real 33

property in the redevelopment project area. The surplus funds

- 1 paid to the Department of Revenue must be deposited by the
- 2 <u>Department into the Illinois Tax Increment Fund.</u>
- 3 Upon the payment of all redevelopment project costs,
- 4 retirement of obligations and the distribution of any excess
- 5 monies pursuant to this Section, the municipality shall adopt
- 6 an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for
- 7 the redevelopment project area and terminating the
- 8 designation of the redevelopment project area as a
- 9 redevelopment project area. Municipalities shall notify
- 10 affected taxing districts prior to November 1 if the
- 11 redevelopment project area is to be terminated by December 31
- of that same year. If a municipality extends estimated dates
- of completion of a redevelopment project and retirement of
- 14 obligations to finance a redevelopment project, as allowed by
- 15 this amendatory Act of 1993, that extension shall not extend
- 16 the property tax increment allocation financing authorized by
- 17 this Section. Thereafter the rates of the taxing districts
- shall be extended and taxes levied, collected and distributed
- 19 in the manner applicable in the absence of the adoption of
- 20 tax increment allocation financing.
- 21 Nothing in this Section shall be construed as relieving
- 22 property in such redevelopment project areas from being
- assessed as provided in the Property Tax Code or as relieving
- owners of such property from paying a uniform rate of taxes,
- 25 as required by Section 4 of Article 9 of the Illinois
- 26 Constitution.
- 27 (Source: P.A. 90-258, eff. 7-30-97; 91-190, eff. 7-20-99;
- 28 91-478, eff. 11-1-99; revised 10-13-99.)
- 29 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-8a) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-8a)
- 30 Sec. 11-74.4-8a. (1) Until June 1, 1988, a municipality
- 31 which has adopted tax increment allocation financing prior to
- 32 January 1, 1987, may by ordinance (1) authorize the
- 33 Department of Revenue, subject to appropriation, to annually

1 certify and cause to be paid from the Illinois Tax Increment 2 Fund to such municipality for deposit in the municipality's special tax allocation fund an amount equal to the Net State 3 4 Sales Tax Increment and (2) authorize the Department of 5 Revenue to annually notify the municipality of the amount of 6 the Municipal Sales Tax Increment which shall be deposited by 7 the municipality in the municipality's special tax allocation Provided that for purposes of 8 this Section no 9 amendments adding additional area to the redevelopment project area which has been certified as the State Sales Tax 10 11 Boundary shall be taken into account if such amendments are adopted by the municipality after January 1, 1987. If an 12 amendment is adopted which decreases the area of a State 13 Sales Tax Boundary, the municipality shall update the list 14 required by subsection (3)(a) of this Section. The Retailers' 15 16 Occupation Tax liability, Use Tax liability, Occupation Tax liability and Service Use Tax liability for 17 retailers and servicemen located within the disconnected area 18 19 shall be excluded from the base from which tax increments are 20 calculated and the revenue from any such retailer or 21 serviceman shall not be included in calculating incremental revenue payable to the municipality. A municipality adopting 22 23 an ordinance under this subsection (1) of this Section for a redevelopment project area which is certified as a State 24 25 Sales Tax Boundary shall not be entitled to payments of State taxes authorized under subsection (2) of this Section for the 26 27 redevelopment project area. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a municipality from receiving payment of 28 State taxes authorized under subsection (2) of this Section 29 30 for a separate redevelopment project area that does not 31 overlap in any way with the State Sales Tax Boundary 32 receiving payments of State taxes pursuant to subsection (1)of this Section. 33

34 A certified copy of such ordinance shall be submitted by

the municipality to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and the Department of Revenue not later than 30 days after the effective date of the ordinance. Upon submission the ordinances, and the information required pursuant to subsection 3 of this Section, the Department of Revenue shall promptly determine the amount of such taxes paid under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places located in the redevelopment project area during the base year, and shall certify all the foregoing "initial sales tax amounts" to the municipality within 60 days of submission of the list required of subsection (3)(a) of this Section.

If a retailer or serviceman with a place of business located within a redevelopment project area also has one or more other places of business within the municipality but outside the redevelopment project area, the retailer or serviceman shall, upon request of the Department of Revenue, certify to the Department of Revenue the amount of taxes paid pursuant to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act at each place of business which is located within the redevelopment project area in the manner and for the periods of time requested by the Department of Revenue.

When the municipality determines that a portion of an increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid by retailers and servicemen under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, or the Service Occupation Tax Act is the result of a retailer or serviceman initiating retail or service operations in the redevelopment project area by such retailer or serviceman with a resulting termination of retail or service operations by such retailer

1 or serviceman at another location in Illinois in the standard 2 metropolitan statistical area of such municipality, the Department of Revenue shall be notified that the retailers 3 4 occupation tax liability, use liability, tax service 5 occupation tax liability, or service use tax liability from 6 such retailer's or serviceman's terminated operation shall be 7 included in the base Initial Sales Tax Amounts from which the 8 State Sales Tax Increment is calculated for purposes of State 9 payments to the affected municipality; provided, however, for purposes of this paragraph "termination" shall mean a closing 10 11 of a retail or service operation which is directly related to the opening of the same retail or service operation in a 12 redevelopment project area which is included within a State 13 Sales Tax Boundary, but it shall not include retail or 14 15 service operations closed for reasons beyond the control of 16 the retailer or serviceman, as determined by the Department. 17

If the municipality makes the determination referred to in the prior paragraph and notifies the Department and if the relocation is from a location within the municipality, the Department, at the request of the municipality, shall adjust the certified aggregate amount of taxes that constitute the Municipal Sales Tax Increment paid by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places of business located within the State Sales Tax Boundary during the base year using the same procedures as are employed to make the adjustment referred to in the prior paragraph. The adjusted Tax Increment calculated by the Department Municipal Sales shall be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) of this Section.

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When a municipality which has adopted tax increment allocation financing in 1986 determines that a portion of the aggregate amount of taxes paid by retailers and servicemen under the Retailers Occupation Tax Act, Use Tax Act, Service Use Tax Act, or Service Occupation Tax Act, the Municipal

1 Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and the Municipal Service 2 Occupation Tax Act, includes revenue of a retailer or serviceman which terminated retailer or service operations in 3 4 1986, prior to the adoption of tax increment allocation 5 financing, the Department of Revenue shall be notified by 6 municipality that the retailers' occupation tax 7 liability, use tax liability, service occupation liability or service use tax liability, from such retailer's 8 9 or serviceman's terminated operations shall be excluded from the Initial Sales Tax Amounts for such taxes. The revenue 10 11 from any such retailer or serviceman which is excluded from 12 the base year under this paragraph, shall not be included in calculating incremental revenues if 13 such retailer or serviceman reestablishes such business in the redevelopment 14 15 project area. 16

For State fiscal year 1992, the Department of Revenue shall budget, and the Illinois General Assembly shall appropriate from the Illinois Tax Increment Fund in the State treasury, an amount not to exceed \$18,000,000 to pay to each eligible municipality the Net State Sales Tax Increment to which such municipality is entitled.

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22 Beginning on January 1, 1993, each municipality's 23 proportional share of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund shall be determined by adding the annual Net State Sales Tax 24 25 Increment and the annual Net Utility Tax Increment to determine the Annual Total Increment. The ratio of the Annual 26 Total Increment of each municipality to the Annual Total 27 Increment for all municipalities, as most recently calculated 28 29 by the Department, shall determine the proportional shares of 30 the Illinois Tax Increment Fund to be distributed to each 31 municipality.

Beginning in October, 1993, and each January, April, July and October thereafter, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Treasurer and the Comptroller the amounts 1 payable quarter annually during the fiscal year to each

2 municipality under this Section. The Comptroller shall

3 promptly then draw warrants, ordering the State Treasurer to

4 pay such amounts from the Illinois Tax Increment Fund in the

5 State treasury.

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The Department of Revenue shall utilize the same periods established for determining State Sales Tax Increment to determine the Municipal Sales Tax Increment for the area within a State Sales Tax Boundary and certify such amounts to such municipal treasurer who shall transfer such amounts to

the special tax allocation fund.

The provisions of this subsection (1) do not apply to additional municipal retailers' occupation or service occupation taxes imposed by municipalities using their home rule powers or imposed pursuant to Sections 8-11-1.4 and 8-11-1.5 of this Act. A municipality shall not receive from the State any share of the Illinois Increment Fund unless such municipality deposits all its Municipal Sales Tax Increment and the local incremental real property tax revenues, as provided herein, into the appropriate special tax allocation fund. If, however, a municipality has extended the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance redevelopment project costs by municipal ordinance to December 31, 2013 under subsection (n) of Section 11-74.4-3, then that municipality shall continue to receive from the State a share of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund even if the municipality does not deposit any real property tax revenues into the special tax allocation fund during the extension period. A municipality located within an economic development project area created under the County Economic Development Project Area Property Tax Allocation Act which has abated any portion of its property taxes which otherwise would have been deposited in its special tax allocation fund shall not receive from the State the Net Sales Tax Increment.

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2 (2) A municipality which has adopted tax increment allocation financing with regard to an industrial park or 3 4 industrial park conservation area, prior to January 1, 1988, may by ordinance authorize the Department of Revenue to 5 6 annually certify and pay from the Illinois Tax Increment Fund 7 to such municipality for deposit in the municipality's special tax allocation fund an amount equal to the Net State 8 9 Utility Tax Increment. Provided that for purposes of this Section no amendments adding additional area 10 to the 11 redevelopment project area shall be taken into account if such amendments are adopted by the municipality after January 12 1, 1988. Municipalities adopting an ordinance under this 13 subsection (2) of this Section for a redevelopment project 14 15 area shall not be entitled to payment of State taxes 16 authorized under subsection (1) of this Section for the same redevelopment project area which is within a State Sales Tax 17 18 Boundary. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent 19 municipality from receiving payment of State taxes authorized 20 under subsection (1) of this Section for a separate 21 redevelopment project area within a State Sales Tax Boundary 22 that does not overlap in any way with the redevelopment 23 project area receiving payments of State taxes pursuant to subsection (2) of this Section. 24

A certified copy of such ordinance shall be submitted to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and the Department of Revenue not later than 30 days after the effective date of the ordinance.

When a municipality determines that a portion of 30 increase in the aggregate amount of taxes paid by industrial or commercial facilities under the Public Utilities Act, 31 32 the result of an industrial or commercial facility initiating operations in the redevelopment project area with a resulting 33 34 termination of such operations by such industrial or 1 commercial facility at another location in Illinois, the

2 Department of Revenue shall be notified by such municipality

3 that such industrial or commercial facility's liability under

4 the Public Utility Tax Act shall be included in the base from

which tax increments are calculated for purposes of State

6 payments to the affected municipality.

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7 After receipt of the calculations by the public utility as required by subsection (4) of this Section, the Department 8 9 of Revenue shall annually budget and the Illinois General Assembly shall annually appropriate from the General Revenue 10 11 Fund through State Fiscal Year 1989, and thereafter from the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, an amount sufficient to pay to 12 each eligible municipality the amount of incremental revenue 13 attributable to State electric and gas taxes as reflected by 14 15 the charges imposed on persons in the project area to which 16 such municipality is entitled by comparing the preceding 17 calendar year with the base year as determined by this Beginning on January 1, 1993, each municipality's 18 Section. 19 proportional share of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund shall be determined by adding the annual Net State Utility Tax 20 Increment and the annual Net Utility Tax Increment to 21 determine the Annual Total Increment. The ratio of the Annual 22 23 Total Increment of each municipality to the Annual Total Increment for all municipalities, as most recently calculated 24 25 by the Department, shall determine the proportional shares of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund to be distributed to each 26 27 municipality.

A municipality shall not receive any share of 28 t.he Illinois Tax Increment Fund from the State unless such 29 30 municipality imposes the maximum municipal charges authorized pursuant to Section 9-221 of the Public Utilities Act and 31 32 deposits all municipal utility tax incremental revenues as certified by the public utilities, and all local real estate 33 34 tax increments into such municipality's special tax

- 1 allocation fund.
- 2 (3) Within 30 days after the adoption of the ordinance
- 3 required by either subsection (1) or subsection (2) of this
- 4 Section, the municipality shall transmit to the Department of
- 5 Commerce and Community Affairs and the Department of Revenue
- 6 the following:

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- (a) if applicable, a certified copy of the ordinance required by subsection (1) accompanied by a complete list of street names and the range of street numbers of each street located within the redevelopment project area for which payments are to be made under this Section in both the base year and in the year preceding the payment year; and the addresses of persons registered with the Department of Revenue; and, the name under which each such retailer or serviceman conducts business at that address, if different from the corporate name; and the Illinois Business Tax Number of each such person (The municipality shall update this list in the event of a revision of the redevelopment project area, or the opening or closing or name change of any street or part thereof in the redevelopment project area, or if the Department of Revenue informs the municipality of addition or deletion pursuant to the monthly updates given by the Department.);
 - (b) if applicable, a certified copy of the ordinance required by subsection (2) accompanied by a complete list of street names and range of street numbers of each street located within the redevelopment project area, the utility customers in the project area, and the utilities serving the redevelopment project areas;
 - (c) certified copies of the ordinances approving the redevelopment plan and designating the redevelopment project area;
 - (d) a copy of the redevelopment plan as approved by

the municipality;

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- (e) an opinion of legal counsel that the municipality had complied with the requirements of this Act; and
- a certification by the chief executive officer (f) of the municipality that with regard to a redevelopment project area: (1) the municipality has committed all of municipal tax increment created pursuant to this Act for deposit in the special tax allocation fund, redevelopment projects described in the redevelopment plan would not be completed without the use of State incremental revenues pursuant to this Act, (3) the municipality will pursue the implementation of the redevelopment plan in an expeditious manner, the incremental revenues created pursuant to this Section will be exclusively utilized for the development of redevelopment project area, and (5) the increased revenue created pursuant to this Section shall be used exclusively to pay redevelopment project costs as defined in this Act.
 - (4) The Department of Revenue upon receipt of the information set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) shall immediately forward such information to each public utility furnishing natural gas or electricity to buildings within the redevelopment project area. Upon receipt of such information, each public utility shall promptly:
 - (a) provide to the Department of Revenue and the municipality separate lists of the names and addresses of persons within the redevelopment project area receiving natural gas or electricity from such public utility. Such list shall be updated as necessary by the public utility. Each month thereafter the public utility shall furnish the Department of Revenue and the municipality with an itemized listing of charges imposed pursuant to

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Sections 9-221 and 9-222 of the Public Utilities Act on persons within the redevelopment project area.

- (b) determine the amount of charges imposed pursuant to Sections 9-221 and 9-222 of the Public Utilities Act on persons in the redevelopment project area during the base year, both as a result of municipal taxes on electricity and gas and as a result of State taxes on electricity and gas and certify such amounts both to the municipality and the Department of Revenue; and
- (c) determine the amount of charges imposed pursuant to Sections 9-221 and 9-222 of the Public Utilities Act on persons in the redevelopment project area on a monthly basis during the base year, both as a result of State and municipal taxes on electricity and gas and certify such separate amounts both to the municipality and the Department of Revenue.
- After the determinations are made in paragraphs (b) and (c), the public utility shall monthly during the existence of the redevelopment project area notify the Department of Revenue and the municipality of any increase in charges over the base year determinations made pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c).
- (5) The payments authorized under this Section shall 24 25 deposited by the municipal treasurer in the special tax allocation fund of the municipality, which for accounting 26 purposes shall identify the sources of each payment as: 27 municipal receipts from the State retailers occupation, 28 29 service occupation, use and service use taxes; and municipal 30 public utility taxes charged to customers under the Public Utilities Act and State public utility taxes charged to 31 32 customers under the Public Utilities Act.
- 33 (6) Before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 34 the 91st General Assembly, any municipality receiving

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1	payments authorized under this Section for any redevelopment
2	project area or area within a State Sales Tax Boundary within
3	the municipality shall submit to the Department of Revenue
4	and to the taxing districts which are sent the notice
5	required by Section 6 of this Act annually within 180 days
6	after the close of each municipal fiscal year the following
7	information for the immediately preceding fiscal year:

- (a) Any amendments to the redevelopment plan, the redevelopment project area, or the State Sales Tax Boundary.
 - (b) Audited financial statements of the special tax allocation fund.
 - (c) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the municipality that the municipality has complied with all of the requirements of this Act during the preceding fiscal year.
- (d) An opinion of legal counsel that the municipality is in compliance with this Act.
- (e) An analysis of the special tax allocation fund which sets forth:
 - (1) the balance in the special tax allocation fund at the beginning of the fiscal year;
 - (2) all amounts deposited in the special tax allocation fund by source;
 - (3) all expenditures from the special tax allocation fund by category of permissible redevelopment project cost; and
 - (4) the balance in the special tax allocation fund at the end of the fiscal year including a breakdown of that balance by source. Such ending balance shall be designated as surplus if it is not required for anticipated redevelopment project costs or to pay debt service on bonds issued to finance redevelopment project costs, as set forth in Section

1	11-74.4-7 hereof.
2	(f) A description of all property purchased by the
3	municipality within the redevelopment project area
4	including:
5	1. Street address
6	2. Approximate size or description of property
7	3. Purchase price
8	4. Seller of property.
9	(g) A statement setting forth all activities
10	undertaken in furtherance of the objectives of the
11	redevelopment plan, including:
12	1. Any project implemented in the preceding
13	fiscal year
14	2. A description of the redevelopment
15	activities undertaken
16	3. A description of any agreements entered
17	into by the municipality with regard to the
18	disposition or redevelopment of any property within
19	the redevelopment project area or the area within
20	the State Sales Tax Boundary.
21	(h) With regard to any obligations issued by the
22	municipality:
23	1. copies of bond ordinances or resolutions
24	2. copies of any official statements
25	3. an analysis prepared by financial advisor
26	or underwriter setting forth: (a) nature and term of
27	obligation; and (b) projected debt service including
28	required reserves and debt coverage.
29	(i) A certified audit report reviewing compliance
30	with this statute performed by an independent public
31	accountant certified and licensed by the authority of the
32	State of Illinois. The financial portion of the audit
33	must be conducted in accordance with Standards for Audits
34	of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and

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Functions adopted by the Comptroller General of the United States (1981), as amended. The audit report shall contain a letter from the independent certified public accountant indicating compliance or noncompliance with the requirements of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3. If the audit indicates that expenditures are not in compliance with the law, the Department of Revenue shall withhold State sales and utility tax increment payments to the municipality until compliance has been reached, and an amount equal to the ineligible expenditures has been returned to the Special Tax Allocation Fund.

(6.1) After July 29, 1988 and before the effective date this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, any funds which have not been designated for use in a specific development project in the annual report shall be designated as surplus. No funds may be held in the Special Tax Allocation Fund for more than 36 months from the date of receipt unless the money is required for payment contractual obligations for specific development project If held for more than 36 months in violation of the costs. preceding sentence, such funds shall be designated as Any funds designated as surplus must first be used for early redemption of any bond obligations. Any funds designated as surplus which are not disposed of as otherwise provided in this paragraph, shall be distributed as surplus as provided in Section 11-74.4-7.

(7) Any appropriation made pursuant to this Section for the 1987 State fiscal year shall not exceed the amount of \$7 million and for the 1988 State fiscal year the amount of \$10 million. The amount which shall be distributed to each municipality shall be the incremental revenue to which each municipality is entitled as calculated by the Department of Revenue, unless the requests of the municipality exceed the appropriation, then the amount to which each municipality

1 shall be entitled shall be prorated among the municipalities 2 in the same proportion as the increment to which the municipality would be entitled bears to the total increment 3 4 which all municipalities would receive in the absence of this 5 limitation, provided that no municipality may receive an 6 amount in excess of 15% of the appropriation. For the 1987 7 Net State Sales Tax Increment payable in Fiscal Year 1989, no 8 municipality shall receive more than 7.5% of 9 appropriation; provided, however, that of any appropriation remaining after such distribution shall 10 11 prorated among municipalities on the basis of their pro rata share of the total increment. Beginning on January 1, 1993, 12 each municipality's proportional share of the Illinois Tax 13 Increment Fund shall be determined by adding the annual Net 14 15 State Sales Tax Increment and the annual Net Utility Tax 16 Increment to determine the Annual Total Increment. The ratio of the Annual Total Increment of each municipality to the 17 Annual Total Increment for all municipalities, as most 18 19 recently calculated by the Department, shall determine the proportional shares of the Illinois Tax Increment Fund to be 20 21 distributed to each municipality. 22

(7.1) No distribution of Net State Sales Tax Increment 23 to a municipality for an area within a State Sales Tax Boundary shall exceed in any State Fiscal Year an amount 24 25 equal to 3 times the sum of the Municipal Sales Tax 26 Increment, the real property tax increment and deposits of funds from other sources, excluding state and federal 27 as certified by the city treasurer to the Department of 28 29 Revenue for an area within a State Sales Tax Boundary. After 30 July 29, 1988, for those municipalities which issue bonds between June 1, 1988 and 3 years from July 29, 1988 to 31 32 finance redevelopment projects within the area in a State Sales Tax Boundary, the distribution of Net State Sales Tax 33 Increment during the 16th through 20th years from the date of 34

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- 1 issuance of the bonds shall not exceed in any State Fiscal
- 2 Year an amount equal to 2 times the sum of the Municipal
- Sales Tax Increment, the real property tax increment and 3
- 4 deposits of funds from other sources, excluding State and
- 5 federal funds.
- (8) Any person who knowingly files or causes to be filed 6
- 7 false information for the purpose of increasing the amount of
- 8 State tax incremental revenue commits a Class A
- 9 misdemeanor.

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- (9) The following procedures shall be followed 10 to
- 11 determine whether municipalities have complied with the Act
- for the purpose of receiving distributions after July 1, 1989 12
- pursuant to subsection (1) of this Section 11-74.4-8a. 13
- (a) The Department of Revenue shall conduct 14
- 15 preliminary review of the redevelopment project areas and
- 16 redevelopment plans pertaining to those municipalities
- receiving payments from the State pursuant to subsection 17
- (1) of Section 8a of this Act for the purpose of 18
- determining compliance with the following standards: 19
- For any municipality with a population of 20
- 2.1 more than 12,000 as determined by the 1980 U.S.
- 22 Census: (a) the redevelopment project area, or in
- 23 the case of a municipality which has more than one
- redevelopment project area, each such area, must be 24
- 25 contiguous and the total of all such areas shall not
- comprise more than 25% of the area within the 26
- municipal boundaries nor more than

equalized assessed value of the municipality; (b)

- 29 the aggregate amount of 1985 taxes in the
- 30 redevelopment project area, or in the case of a
- municipality which has more than one redevelopment 31
- project area, the total of all such areas, shall be 32
- not more than 25% of the total base year taxes paid 33
- 34 by retailers and servicemen on transactions at

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places of business located within the municipality under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act. Redevelopment project areas created prior to 1986 are not subject to the above standards if their boundaries were not amended in 1986.

(2) For any municipality with a population of 12,000 or less as determined by the 1980 U.S. Census: (a) the redevelopment project area, or in the case of a municipality which has more than one redevelopment project area, each such area, must be contiguous and the total of all such areas shall not comprise more than 35% of the area within the municipal boundaries nor more than 30% of equalized assessed value of the municipality; (b) aggregate amount of 1985 taxes in the the redevelopment project area, or in the case of municipality which has more than one redevelopment project area, the total of all such areas, shall not be more than 35% of the total base year taxes paid by retailers and servicemen on transactions at places of business located within the municipality under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act. Redevelopment project areas created prior to 1986 are not subject to the above standards if their boundaries were not amended in 1986.

(3) Such preliminary review of the redevelopment project areas applying the above standards shall be completed by November 1, 1988, and on or before November 1, 1988, the Department shall notify each municipality by certified mail,

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return receipt requested that either (1)the Department requires additional time in which to complete its preliminary review; or (2) Department is issuing either (a) a Certificate of Eligibility or (b) a Notice of Review. If Department notifies a municipality that it requires additional time to complete its preliminary shall investigation, it complete its preliminary investigation no later than February 1, 1989, and by February 1, 1989 shall issue to each municipality either (a) a Certificate of Eligibility or (b) a Notice of Review. A redevelopment project area for which a Certificate of Eligibility has been issued shall be deemed a "State Sales Tax Boundary."

- (4) The Department of Revenue shall also issue a Notice of Review if the Department has received a request by November 1, 1988 to conduct such a review from taxpayers in the municipality, local taxing districts located in the municipality or the State of Illinois, or if the redevelopment project area has more than 5 retailers and has had growth in State sales tax revenue of more than 15% from calendar year 1985 to 1986.
- (b) For those municipalities receiving a Notice of Review, the Department will conduct a secondary review consisting of: (i) application of the above standards contained in subsection (9)(a)(1)(a) and (b) or (9)(a)(2)(a) and (b), and (ii) the definitions of blighted and conservation area provided for in Section 11-74.4-3. Such secondary review shall be completed by July 1, 1989.

Upon completion of the secondary review, the Department will issue (a) a Certificate of Eligibility or (b) a Preliminary Notice of Deficiency. Any municipality

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receiving a Preliminary Notice of Deficiency may amend its redevelopment project area to meet the standards and definitions set forth in this paragraph (b). This amended redevelopment project area shall become the "State Sales Tax Boundary" for purposes of determining the State Sales Tax Increment.

- (c) If the municipality advises the Department of its intent to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this subsection outlined in the Preliminary Notice of Deficiency, within 120 days of receiving such notice from the Department, the municipality shall submit documentation to the Department of the actions it has taken to cure any deficiencies. Thereafter, within 30 days of the receipt of the documentation, the Department shall either issue a Certificate of Eligibility or Final Notice of Deficiency. If the municipality fails to advise the Department of its intent to comply or fails to submit adequate documentation of such cure of deficiencies the Department shall issue a Final Notice of Deficiency that provides that the municipality is ineligible for payment of the Net State Sales Tax Increment.
- (d) If the Department issues a final determination of ineligibility, the municipality shall have 30 days from the receipt of determination to protest and request a hearing. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Sections 10-25, 10-35, 10-40, and 10-50 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. The decision following the hearing shall be subject to review under the Administrative Review Law.
- (e) Any Certificate of Eligibility issued pursuant to this subsection 9 shall be binding only on the State for the purposes of establishing municipal eligibility to receive revenue pursuant to subsection (1) of this

Section 11-74.4-8a.

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(f) It is the intent of this subsection that the 2 periods of time to cure deficiencies shall be in addition 3 4 to all other periods of time permitted by this Section, regardless of the date by which plans were originally 5 required to be adopted. To cure said deficiencies, 6 7 however, the municipality shall be required to follow the 8 procedures and requirements pertaining to amendments, as 9 provided in Sections 11-74.4-5 and 11-74.4-6 of this Act. (10) If a municipality adopts a State Sales Tax Boundary 10 11 in accordance with the provisions of subsection (9) of this Section, such boundaries shall subsequently be utilized to 12 determine Revised Initial Sales Tax Amounts and the Net State 13 Sales Tax Increment; provided, however, that such revised 14 15 State Sales Tax Boundary shall not have any effect upon the 16 boundary of the redevelopment project area established for the purposes of determining the advalorem taxes on real 17 property pursuant to Sections 11-74.4-7 and 11-74.4-8 of this 18 19 Act nor upon the municipality's authority to implement the redevelopment plan for that redevelopment project area. 20 21 any redevelopment project area with a smaller State Sales Tax 22 Boundary within its area, the municipality may annually elect 23 to deposit the Municipal Sales Tax Increment for redevelopment project area in the special tax allocation fund 24 25 and shall certify the amount to the Department prior to receipt of the Net State Sales Tax 26 Increment. municipality required by subsection (9) to establish a State 27 Sales Tax Boundary for one or more of its redevelopment 28 29 project areas shall submit all necessary information required 30 by the Department concerning such boundary and the retailers therein, by October 1, 1989, after complying with the 31 32 procedures for amendment set forth in Sections 11-74.4-5 and 11-74.4-6 of this Act. Net State Sales Tax Increment 33 34 produced within the State Sales Tax Boundary shall be spent

- only within that area. However expenditures of all municipal
- 2 property tax increment and municipal sales tax increment in a
- 3 redevelopment project area are not required to be spent
- 4 within the smaller State Sales Tax Boundary within such
- 5 redevelopment project area.
- 6 (11) The Department of Revenue shall have the authority
- 7 to issue rules and regulations for purposes of this Section.
- 8 and regulations for purposes of this Section.
- 9 (12) If, under Section 5.4.1 of the Illinois Enterprise
- 200 Zone Act, a municipality determines that property that lies
- 11 within a State Sales Tax Boundary has an improvement,
- 12 rehabilitation, or renovation that is entitled to a property
- 13 tax abatement, then that property along with any
- 14 improvements, rehabilitation, or renovations shall be
- immediately removed from any State Sales Tax Boundary. The
- 16 municipality that made the determination shall notify the
- 17 Department of Revenue within 30 days after the determination.
- Once a property is removed from the State Sales Tax Boundary
- 19 because of the existence of a property tax abatement
- 20 resulting from an enterprise zone, then that property shall
- 21 not be permitted to be amended into a State Sales Tax
- 22 Boundary.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 90-258, eff. 7-30-97; 91-51, eff. 6-30-99;
- 24 91-478, eff. 11-1-99.)
- 25 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 26 becoming law.