

# TIF Districts in Illinois

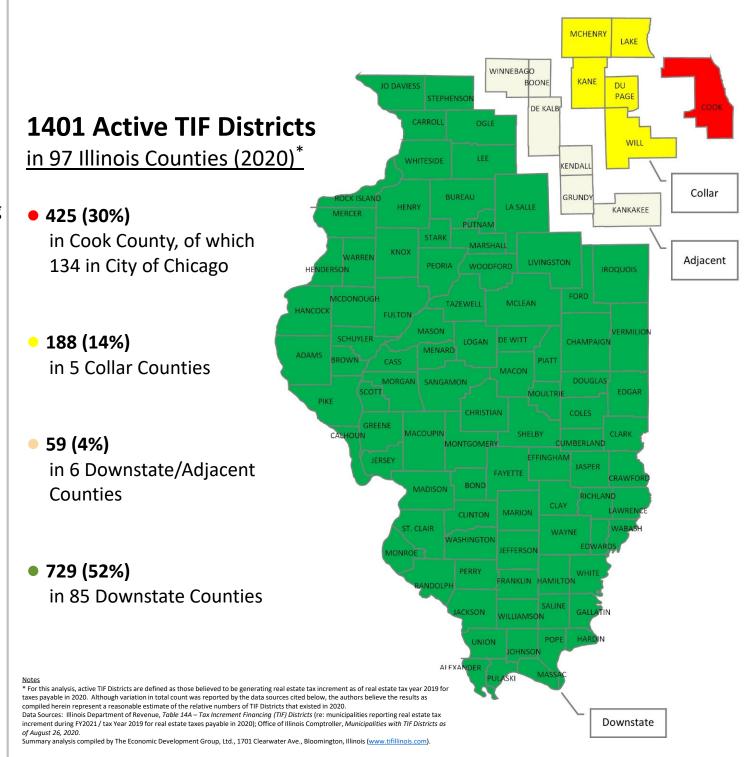
How many and where are they?

How does it work?

Why is it vital?

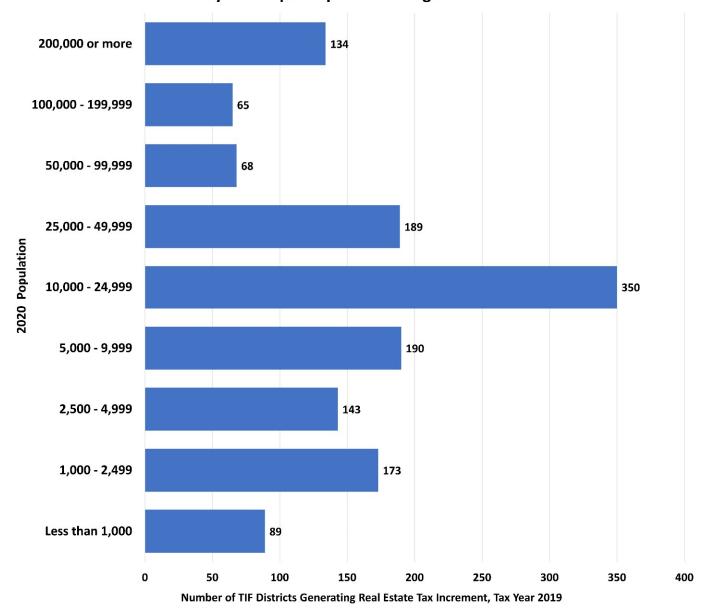
**Updated 6/7/2023** 

"Tax Increment Financing is an essential tool for stimulating new private investment and economic development throughout Illinois."



"Tax Increment Financing is vital to municipalities of all population sizes."

### Distribution of 1,401 TIF Districts in Illinois by Municipal Population Range in 2020



Note:

Data Sources: Illinois Department of Revenue, Table 14A – Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts (re: municipalities reporting real estate tax increment during FY2021 / tax Year 2019 for real estate taxes payable in 2020); Office of Illinois Comptroller, Municipalities with TIF Districts as of August 26, 2020; U.S. Bureau of the Census – 2020.

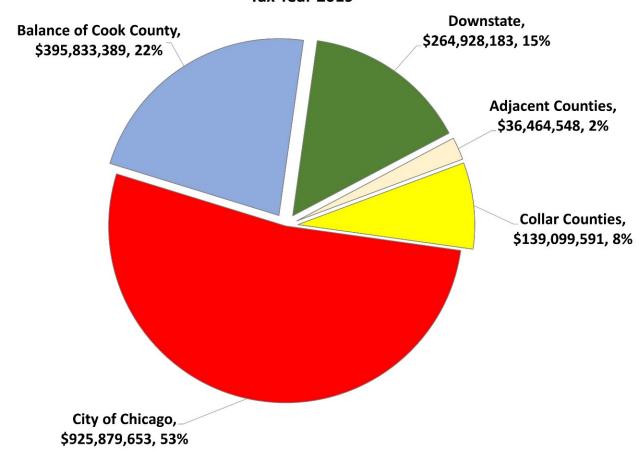
Summary analysis compiled by The Economic Development Group, Ltd., 1701 Clearwater Ave., Bloomington, Illinois (www.tifillinois.com).

"85% of
Real Estate Tax Increment
was generated by municipalities
located in Cook County & its
Collar & Adjacent Counties."

"53% of Real Estate Tax Increment was generated within the City of Chicago."

"15% of
Real Estate Tax Increment
was generated by municipalities
located in 85
Downstate Counties."

### Total TIF Real Estate Tax Increment Generated In Illinois Tax Year 2019



#### Notes

For this analysis, active TIF Districts are defined as those believed to be generating real estate tax increment as of real estate tax year 2019 for taxes payable in 2020. Although variation in total count was reported by the data sources cited below, the authors believe the results as compiled herein represent a reasonable estimate of the relative numbers of TIF Districts by region, as well as a reasonable estimate of total real estate tax increment reported for tax year 2019. Data Sources: Illinois Department of Revenue, Table 14A – Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts (re: municipalities reporting real estate tax increment during FY2021 / Tax Year 2019 for real estate taxes payable in 2020); Office of Cook County Clerk, Abstract of Valuations, Levies, Tax Rates, and Tax Extensions, Tax Year 2019.

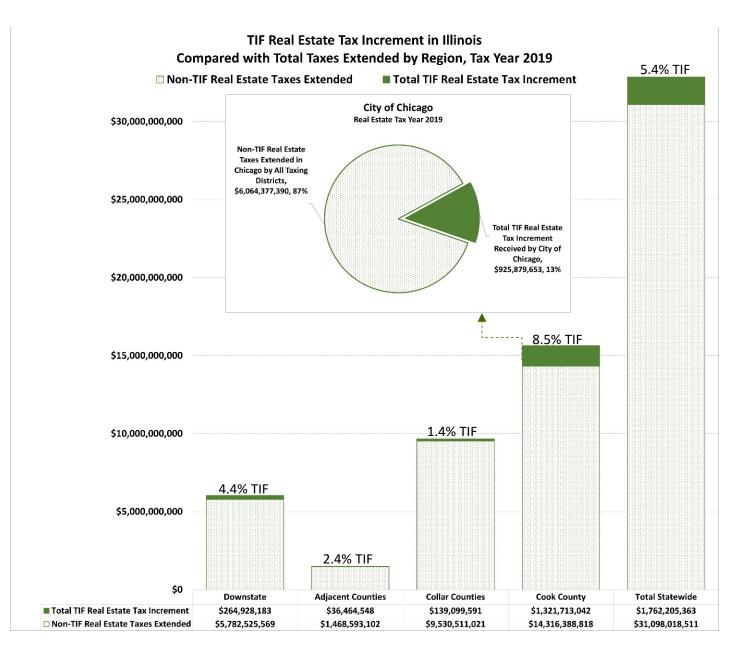
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When combining TIF and Total Real Estate Taxes Extended for tax year 2019...

"TIF accounted for just **5.4%** of Statewide Real Estate Tax Revenue for tax year 2019."

"13%
of Total
Real Estate Tax Revenue
received by Chicago
was TIF Increment."

"TIF accounted for just
4.4% of total
Real Estate Tax Revenue
Downtstate."



#### Notes

For this analysis, active TIF Districts are defined as those believed to be generating real estate tax increment as of real estate tax year 2019 for taxes payable in 2020. Although variation in total count was reported by the data sources cited below, the authors believe the results as compiled herein represent a reasonable estimate of the relative numbers of TIF Districts by region, as well as a reasonable estimate of total real estate tax increment reported for tax year 2019. TIF Increment is reallocated (separately) on the incremental increase in equalized assessed valuation multiplied by the same total real estate tax rate applied to real estate taxes extended per amounts levied by applicable taxing districts. Data Sources: Illinois Department of Revenue, Table 14A – Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts (re: municipalities reporting real estate tax increment during FY2021 / Tax Year 2019 for real estate taxes payable in 2020) and Table 1—2020 Comparison of EAV and Taxes Extended, 2019 to 2020, Office of Cook County Clerk, Abstract of Valuations, Levies, Tax Rates, and Tax Extensions, Tax Year 2019; Office of Cook County Clerk, Agency Tax Report, City of Chicago, Tax Year 2019; Office of Cook County Clerk, 2019 Cook County Tax Rates Released (Property Tax Snap Shot for Tax Year 2019 Compared to Tax Year 2018) published June 20, 2020.

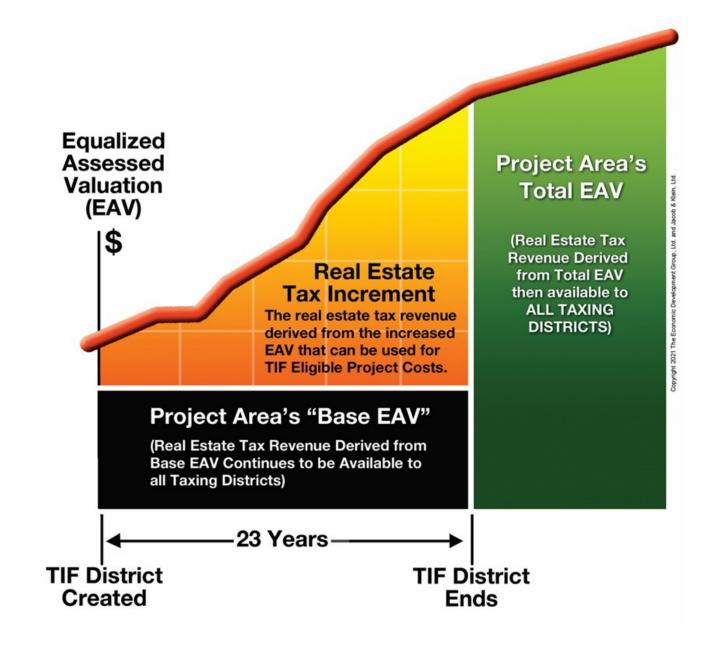
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#### "<u>TIF Real Estate Tax</u> Increment,

if any, is generated when annual assessed value in the redevelopment area rises above the equalized assessed value (EAV) of the property when the TIF District was established."

"Annual <u>incremental</u> increases in EAV are multiplied by the total real estate tax rate."

"The County sends <u>TIF Real</u>
<u>Estate Tax Increment</u> to
Municipality for deposit to a
Special Tax Allocation Fund
to pay for public and private
TIF eligible project costs."



"Real Estate Tax Increment is used to reimburse public and private TIF eligible project costs."

#### **Types of TIF Eligible Project Costs**

Pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3(q)

- Studies, surveys, and other planning costs
- Professional services, such as architectural, engineering, accounting and legal fees
- Property assembly costs, including land & building acquisition, demolition and site preparation
- Rehabilitation, renovation & repairs to existing structures
- Marketing of vacant sites
- Affordable housing
- Financing costs
- Public costs, such as streets, sanitary sewer, water, stormwater facilities and reimbursements to other taxing bodies for capital expenditures that are in furtherance of the redevelopment plan



"Tax Increment Financing stimulates new private investment within qualified redevelopment project areas."

"TIF Areas must be contiguous & exhibit characteristics of deteriorated or blighting conditions to a meaningful extent which are distributed throughout the Area."







#### **Legal Authority**

Several statutes help enable municipalities to mitigate impacts of TIF on other taxing bodies



#### **Multiple Methods Available**

Numerous approaches are already available for using TIF Funds to encourage cooperation among local stakeholders

"Municipalities already have the legal authority to work with other taxing bodies to effectively use Tax Increment Financing."



#### **TIF Act: Reimburse Capital Costs**

Section 5/11-74.4-3(q) of TIF Act: allows municipality to reimburse a taxing district's capital costs necessarily incurred within a taxing district that is in furtherance of the TIF Plan.



#### **TIF Act: Make & Enter Into All Contracts**

Section 5/11-74.4-4(b) of TIF Act: allows municipalities to enter into all contracts with property owners, developers, tenants, overlapping taxing districts & others necessary or incidential to the implementation of the TIF Plan.



#### **Intergovernmental Cooperation Act**

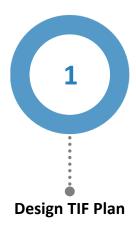
1970 Illinois Constitution (Article VII, Section 10) and Illinois Compiled Statutes, Ch. 5 Section 220/1 et. seq. encourages cooperation among municipalities, school districts, and other public bodies politic.



#### **Expenses for Economic Development Act**

Municipal Code Section 5/8-1-2.5: allows municipalities to appropriate and expend funds for economic development purposes, including without limitation for governmental entities or commercial enterprises that are deemed necessary or desirable for the promotion of economic development within the community.

"There are multiple ways for municipalities and other taxing bodies to work together."



Incorporate thoughtful impact analysis into TIF Plan and anticipate future assistance to taxing bodies



Default method in TIF Act to reimburse schools a portion of TIF Funds for a "net increase" in student enrollment attributable to TIF



Design appropriate methods for determining annually reimbursing capital costs incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of TIF Plan



Capital cost reimbursement for a specific project or cost incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of TIF Plan



Municipality may use TIF
Funds to repair or construct a
public infrastructure within
the TIF Area that may
specifically benefit another
taxing body



Municipality may agree to return TIF increment derived from another taxing body's bond (referendum) rate, so taxing body can then adjust annual bond levy accordingly



Municipality pays estimated real estate tax on property acquired by municipality and used for private use



Municipality may declare TIF
Surplus Funds if such surplus
funds exist or was anticipated
when TIF District was
established – Surplus Funds
are returned to County for
prorated redistribution to all
affected taxing bodies

"Tax Increment Financing may be the most widely used local government program for financing economic development in Illinois."

- ✓ Most effective economic development tool for:
  - Improving deteriorated and blighted property conditions
  - Repairing inadequate public infrastructure
  - Stimulating new private investment
  - Revitalizing downtowns
  - Rehabilitating residential properties & neighborhoods
  - Redeveloping commercial and industrial properties for retaining and creating job opportunities
  - Expanding a stagnant real estate tax base
- ✓ Illinois Supreme Court in Canton v. Crouch, 79 Ill. 2d 356 (1980):

"Stimulation of economic growth and removal of economic stagnation are also objectives which enhance the public [good]."



#### Winneba McHenry Stephenson Lake Jo Daviess Ogle Carroll Kane DeKalb DuPage Lee Whiteside Kendall LaSalle Bureau Will Henry Rock Island Grundy Aledo Putnam Kankakee Kankakee Mercer Stark Galesburg Marshall Livingston Knox Pontlac Woodford Peoria Warren Iroquois Fulton Tazewell Carthage Hancock Champaign Mason DeWitt Schuyler Menard Logan Adams Cass Macon Piatt Brown Douglas Sangamon Scott L Morgan Edgar Taylorville Coles Pike Charlestor Christian Greene umberland Montgomery Clark Macoupin Fayette Effingh Jersev Jasper Crawford Madison Bond Lawrence Marion Clav Clinton Belleville Wayne St. Clair Washington Monroe Jefferson Randolph Perry Benton White Franklin Jackson Saline ILLINOIS Hardin Pone Pulaski Massac

# TIF DISTRICTS IN ILLINOIS

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