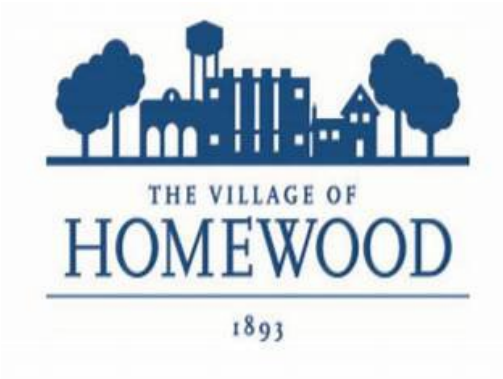


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**VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS
HARWOOD TOD TIF DISTRICT REDEVELOPMENT
PROJECT AREA
REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AND PROJECT**

Prepared By:

**Village of Homewood, Illinois
&
Ryan, LLC**



February 2025

**VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD
HARWOOD TOD TIF DISTRICT TIF REDEVELOPMENT PLAN
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I. Introduction

The Village of Homewood (the “Village”) is a suburban municipality serving a population of 19,463 citizens (according to the 2020 U.S. Census). The Village is an established community situated approximately 22 miles south of Chicago’s “Loop” within close distance to Midway Airport and Gary-Chicago International Airport and near Interstate 80, Illinois Route 394, Interstate 294, Interstate 90-94 and four State and County Roads. In this report, the Village proposes a Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Plan and Project (the “Plan” or “Redevelopment Plan”) pursuant to the TIF Act (as such term is hereinafter defined) to enable an area within the Village to overcome a number of redevelopment barriers. Ryan, LLC (“Ryan”) has been retained by the Village to assist in the drafting of this Redevelopment Plan.

The proposed Harwood TOD TIF Redevelopment Project Area consists of thirty-four (34) parcels, containing eighteen (18) structures and various other site improvements. According to the Village’s most recent Comprehensive Plan from 1999, (the “Comp Plan”), Village “officials indicated that economic development issues were of top priority.” In addition, the Comp Plan also notes that “Maintenance of Village appearances, especially the quality of housing and commercial building stock was identified as important.” The Comp Plan also states that “A clear concern of all parties addresses the ability for the Village to maintain its historic economic vitality in terms of commercial redevelopment on Halsted Street and in the Central Business District in the face of the radically changing regional commercial/retail markets. It is fully recognized that residential tax burdens can be mitigated by taxes brought to the Village from commercial and industrial land uses.” Accordingly, the Comp Plan concludes that “the Village needs to optimize land use to maximize tax income from commercial and industrial land uses” are “crucial to the future of the Village and the ability to mitigate residential tax burdens.” Given these observations, the Village has determined that the proposed TIF District would not be redeveloped in a coordinated manner without the adoption of a Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Plan.

The Village, with the assistance of Ryan, has commissioned this Redevelopment Plan (the “Redevelopment Plan”) in order to alleviate those conditions which deter private investment in the area and to meet the Village’s redevelopment goals and objectives. This represents an opportunity to enhance the approximately eleven (11.3) acres of property generally located in the downtown core of the Village and is generally bounded by Pine Road to the north, Ridge Road to the south, parcels fronting Dixie Highway to the east, and the Metra Electric and Amtrak rail lines to the west.

The Comprehensive Plan (1999) notes that, “With increased congestion on the regional transportation network forcing growth and development to the west and ultimately the south, the need for neighborhood shopping and entertainment facilities should increase in the Village. This may provide an opportunity for downtown merchants to fill the void in the retail shopping experience. Residents who do not wish to make a time-consuming journey to a major shopping center may find Downtown Homewood a central shopping location.” The Downtown TOD Plan

(2023) further notes that, “Qualitative feedback from this planning process identified the desire for new retail & dining options. Diverse restaurants, grab-and-go meals, and sit-down cafes were popular responses during focus groups and in-person engagement events. Residents and visitors in Homewood want to support local businesses and are eager for family-friendly and teen-oriented activities.”

A. Overview of Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is an economic development tool which uses future tax revenues to finance redevelopment activity. In the State of Illinois, an area can be designated as a “redevelopment project area” pursuant to the TIF Act if it faces certain impediments to redevelopment. At the time of designation, the equalized assessed value of tax parcels within the boundaries of the district are “frozen” for the term of the redevelopment project area. Taxing jurisdictions that overlap that district continue to receive property taxes, but those revenues are limited to those based on the “frozen” or base equalized assessed values. Any property tax revenue generated from increases in equalized assessed value relative to the frozen values are deposited in a special tax allocation fund. This revenue is then used to finance redevelopment activities within the district to accomplish various community and economic development goals.

B. The Redevelopment Plan

The Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3, et. seq., as amended (the “TIF Act” or “Act”) enables Illinois municipalities to establish a “redevelopment project area” either to eliminate the presence of blight or to prevent its onset. The Act finds that municipal TIF authority serves a public interest in order to: “promote and protect the health, safety, morals, and welfare of the public, that blighted conditions need to be eradicated and conservation measures instituted, and that redevelopment of such areas be undertaken; that to remove and alleviate adverse conditions it is necessary to encourage private investment and restore and enhance the tax base of the taxing districts in such areas by the development or redevelopment of project areas” (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-2(b)).

To establish an area as a “redevelopment project area” pursuant to the Act, Illinois municipalities must adopt several documents including a redevelopment plan and eligibility report that provides in reasonable detail the basis for the eligibility of the redevelopment project areas. A redevelopment plan is any comprehensive program of the municipality for development or redevelopment intended by the payment of redevelopment project costs to reduce or eliminate those conditions which qualify the redevelopment project area as a "blighted area," "conservation area" (or combination thereof), or "industrial park conservation area", and thereby to enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment project area as set forth in the TIF Act.

The Village has authorized Ryan to conduct a study of the parcels identified in the boundary map attached hereto as Exhibit 1 (the “Redevelopment Project Area”, “RPA” or “TIF District”) in

relation to its eligibility as a "redevelopment project area" under the TIF Act, to prepare a report for the eligibility of the RPA (the "Qualification Report") and to prepare a Redevelopment Plan for the RPA.

C. Findings Pursuant to the TIF Act

It is found and declared by the Village through legislative actions as required by the Act that:

1. That to alleviate the adverse conditions, it is necessary to encourage private investment and enhance the tax base of the taxing districts in such areas by the development or redevelopment of certain areas;
2. That public/private partnerships are determined to be necessary in order to achieve development goals;
3. The parcels in the proposed new Redevelopment Project Area have not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed without the adoption of this redevelopment plan;
4. That the use of incremental tax revenues derived from the tax rates of various taxing districts in the RPA for the payment of redevelopment project costs that are incurred in the redevelopment of the RPA will incentivize such redevelopment and benefit such taxing districts in the long run, by alleviating the conditions identified in the Eligibility Report and increasing the assessment base;
5. That such increased assessment base is not likely to be achieved without using such incentives to first alleviate such conditions; and
6. The Redevelopment Plan and Project conform to the 1999 Comprehensive Plan, which guides development of the Village as a whole.

It is further found, and certified by the Village, in connection to the process required for the adoption of this Redevelopment Plan pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3(n)(5) of the Act, that this Redevelopment Plan will not result in the displacement of ten (10) or more inhabited residential units. Therefore, this Redevelopment Plan does not include a housing impact study as is required under the Act.

The redevelopment activities that will take place within the RPA will produce benefits that are reasonably distributed throughout the RPA. Redevelopment of the RPA is tenable only if a portion of the improvements and other costs are funded by the RPA.

Pursuant to the Act, the RPA includes only those contiguous parcels of real property and improvements thereon substantially benefited by the Redevelopment Plan. Also pursuant to the Act, the area of the RPA in the aggregate is more than 1½ acres.

II. Redevelopment Project Area

A. Redevelopment Project Area Summary

The RPA consists of thirty-four (34) tax parcels situated in the downtown core of the Village and is generally bounded by Pine Road to the north, Ridge Road to the south, parcels fronting Dixie Highway to the east, and the Metra Electric and Amtrak rail lines to the west. Existing land uses within the RPA include commercial, retail, office, and institutional uses. Please see Exhibit 1 for a boundary map of the RPA.

B. Legal Description of Redevelopment Project Area

The Redevelopment Project Area legal description is attached as Exhibit 2.

III. Redevelopment Goals

A. Village Goals

The Village has established a number of goals, objectives and strategies which would determine the kinds of activities to be undertaken within the RPA.

An important underlying document is the Comprehensive Plan, which, as an element of the planning process, describes the overall vision for the Village and is the foundation for Village initiatives. This planning document influences all other Village planning processes including those related to TIF. The below Table 1 summarizes goals in the 1999 Comprehensive Plan that are applicable to the Harwood TOD RPA.

Table 1. 1999 Comprehensive Plan Goals Relevant to Redevelopment of the RPA

Goal	Action
Provide commercial districts which will serve the needs of area residents and enhance the overall quality of life in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Central Business District as the viable and identifiable center of Homewood by encouraging a variety of land use types. • Promote commercial development on vacant or under-utilized parcels only where it will serve to strengthen existing commercial districts.
Sustainable Economic Vitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Village’s historic economic vitality, in terms of commercial redevelopment on Halsted Street and in the Central Business District in the face of the radically changing regional commercial/retail markets. • Optimize land use to maximize tax income from commercial and industrial land uses. • Planning for critical uses of free standing vacant commercial parcels.
Future Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commuter rail service improvements that benefit Village residents, including walkways, bikeways (bike parking) and automobile parking should be considered in the designation of land uses within the Downtown and preparation of any Downtown improvement plans.
Promote development of all remaining undeveloped property within the Village of Homewood for sound orderly, residential, commercial and industrial development consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the Future Land Use Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit additional appropriate retail and industrial development for designated vacant commercial and industrial areas show on the Future Land Use Map. • Establish a transition zone surrounding the current downtown where, depending on market timing, changes in zoning from residential to commercial or mixed-uses

	<p>would be favorably considered depending on specifics of the proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete an assessment of the successes of the recent parking improvement actions to provide additional parking in the downtown and if warranted, study the need and location of additional parking – both surfaced and elevated. • Establish guidelines for appropriate mixed-use downtown development including parking requirements, acceptable uses and Village financing assistance (if deemed appropriate). • Implement municipal improvements, especially storm water improvements, sidewalk construction/replacement, streetscape, street tree plantings and signage improvements.
<p>Construct a coordinated bicycle and walking pathway network in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan and Future Land Use Map</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a master construction schedule for new bicycle and walking pathways connecting activity centers as shown on the Future Land Use Map. • Establish locations throughout the Village and the train station for the location of bicycle lockers and parking.

Source: Village of Homewood 1999 Comprehensive Plan

Implementation of this Redevelopment Plan will facilitate the accomplishment of these and other goals described in the Comprehensive Plan. It is further expected that the “redevelopment projects” as defined in the TIF Act will return the commercial and office properties within the RPA to economically productive use; thus, accomplishing the Village’s general goals regarding enhancing and strengthening the Village’s tax base.

B. Redevelopment Project Area Goals

Given the potential community benefits that may be gained from redevelopment of the RPA, efforts should be made to obtain the following goals for the RPA:

1. Reduce or address those adverse impacts described in the Qualification Report which deter private investment in the RPA
2. Return underutilized property located within the RPA to productive use and strengthen and enhance the Village’s tax base
3. Provide for high-quality development within the RPA that facilitates community and economic development goals
4. Accomplish redevelopment of the RPA over a reasonable time period

These goals may be accomplished by pursuing the following objectives for the RPA:

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of underutilized property located within the RPA
2. Provision for the assembly or coordination of private and public property for viable redevelopment projects
3. Improvement of existing rights-of-way and infrastructure including, but not limited to roadways, streetscape, traffic signalization and parking improvements
4. Provision of necessary site preparation including, but not limited to, grading, demolition and environmental remediation
5. Provision of public investment that improves the physical condition and visual aesthetic of the area including those in the public realm (e.g. streetscaping) and the private realm (e.g. facades and signage)

These objectives may be pursued independently by the Village or in private partnership by entering into redevelopment agreements in order to redevelop existing property or induce new development to locate within the RPA.

IV. Evidence of Lack of Development and Growth

A. Qualification Report

The Redevelopment Plan Area’s qualification under the TIF Act was evaluated by representatives of Ryan from September 2024 to the date of this draft report. Analysis was aided by certain reports obtained from the Village and other sources. Only information which would directly aid in the determination of eligibility for a redevelopment project area was utilized.

The reported results of this evaluation are in the Qualification Report attached as Exhibit 3 of this Redevelopment Plan.

B. Findings

As found in Exhibit 3 of this Redevelopment Plan, the RPA has suffered from certain impediments to redevelopment. The area has been burdened with a lack of significant private investment and/or development. As a result, the RPA is not likely to experience significant development and growth without the use of Village resources.

Factors which constitute evidence of the RPA as a “conservation area” and which impair sound growth in the RPA are: (i) lag in EAV; (ii) excessive vacancies; (iii) deterioration of structures or site improvements; (iv) obsolescence; and (v) lack of community planning.

V. Assessment of Fiscal Impact on Affected Taxing Districts

It is anticipated that the implementation of this Redevelopment Plan will have a positive financial impact on the affected taxing districts. Actions to be taken by the Village to enhance its tax base through the implementation of this Redevelopment Plan will also have a positive impact on the affected taxing districts.

Strategies will be encouraged to promote growth via private investment within the area, while specific objectives will be geared toward stabilizing the RPA's existing strengths and revitalizing the RPA's redevelopment potential.

It is anticipated that the RPA will require minimal increased services from affected taxing districts other than the Village. Should the Village achieve success in attracting private investment which does result in the need for documented increased services from any taxing districts, the Village will consider the declaration of sufficient surplus funds (which funds are neither expended nor obligated) as provided by the TIF Act, to assist affected taxing districts in paying the costs for the increased services.

Any surplus funds that may exist will be proportionately shared, based on the appropriate tax rates for a given year, with the various taxing districts including the Village. Prior to any surplus disbursement, all TIF eligible costs either expended or incurred as an obligation by the Village will be duly accounted for through the administration of the Special Tax Allocation Fund to be established by the Village as provided by the TIF Act.

VI. Housing Impact Study

The RPA was studied in order to determine if a housing impact study would need to be conducted pursuant to the TIF Act.

Since the Plan does not displace ten (10) or more residential units, and does not include 75 or more existing residential units, a housing study is not required.

If, later, the Village does decide that it is necessary to dislocate ten or more residential units, then the Village must complete a housing impact study and amend the Redevelopment Plan herein.

VII. Redevelopment Project

A. Redevelopment Activities

The Village will implement a coordinated program of actions, including, but not limited to, the following actions:

Land Assembly: Property within the RPA may be acquired, assembled and reconfigured into appropriate redevelopment sites. The Village may also cover any relocation costs related to land assembly activities.

Site Preparation, Clearance, and Demolition: Property within the RPA may be improved by site clearance, excavation, regrading, environmental remediation or demolition.

Public Improvements: Public improvements within the RPA may be provided or repaired to support the Redevelopment Plan and Project. Examples of such public improvements may include but are not limited to: (i) public utilities and infrastructure including roadways, water mains, sanitary sewer systems and storm sewer systems; (ii) public parking facilities; (iii) storm water management and detention facilities; (iv) landscaping, lighting, traffic signalization; signage; and other improvements to the streetscape. Relocation of utilities or infrastructure may also be funded as determined by the Village.

Rehabilitation and Construction: Rehabilitation of certain structures within the RPA in order to provide for the redevelopment of the area and conformance to Village code provisions. Improvements may include commercial signage upgrades, exterior and facade related work as well as interior related work.

Interest Rate Write-Down: Entering into agreements with property owners/developers whereby a portion of the interest cost of a construction, renovation or rehabilitation project is paid for on annual basis out of the Special Tax Allocation Fund of the RPA, in accordance with the Act.

Job Training: Assisting facilities and enterprises located within the RPA in providing job training assistance. Job training and retraining programs currently available from or through other governments include, but are not limited to; federal programs, state programs, applicable local vocational educational programs including community college sponsored programs and other federal, state, county or non-profit operated programs that are available or will be developed and initiated over time.

B. General Land Use Plan Existing land uses consist of commercial, retail, office, and institutional land uses. Existing land uses are shown in Exhibit 4, attached hereto and made a part hereof and include commercial, retail, office, and institutional uses.

Proposed land uses in the RPA are to consist of commercial, retail, office, institutional, and residential uses. Intended land uses will conform to the Village's Comprehensive Plan. Exhibit 5, attached hereto and made a part of this Plan designates the proposed general land uses in the Redevelopment Project Area.

C. Additional Design and Control Standards

The appropriate design controls, including for any Planned Unit Developments, as set forth in the Village's Zoning Ordinance, as amended, shall apply to the RPA.

D. Eligible Redevelopment Project Costs

Redevelopment project costs mean and include the sum of all reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred, as provided in the Act, and any such costs incidental to this Redevelopment Plan. Private investments, which supplement municipal Redevelopment Project Costs, are expected to substantially exceed such redevelopment project costs.

Eligible costs permitted under the Act which may be pertinent to this Redevelopment Plan include:

1. *Professional Services* - Costs of studies and 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, marketing, financial, planning, or other special services, provided, however, that no charges for professional services may be based on a percentage of the tax increment collected; except that after November 1, 1999, 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 three (3) years. In addition, "redevelopment project costs" shall not include lobbying expenses;
 - 1.1 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 area or approved a redevelopment plan;
2. *Marketing* - The cost of marketing sites within the redevelopment project area to prospective businesses, developers, and investors;
3. *Property Assembly Costs* - Including, but not limited to, acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interest therein, demolition of buildings, site preparation, site improvements that serve as an engineered barrier addressing ground level or below ground environmental contamination, including, but not limited to, parking lots and other concrete or asphalt barriers, and the clearing and grading of land;

4. *Rehabilitation Costs* - Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction or repair or remodeling of existing public or private buildings, fixtures and leasehold improvements; and the costs 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; including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification;
5. *Public Works and Improvements* - Costs of the construction of public works or improvements, including any direct or indirect costs relating to Green Globes or LEED certified construction elements or construction elements with an equivalent certification, 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 a redevelopment project that was included in a redevelopment plan that was adopted by the municipality prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly or (ii) the municipality makes a reasonable determination in the redevelopment plan, supported by information that provided that basis for that determination, that the new municipal building is required to meet an increase in the need for public safety purposes anticipated to result from the implementation of the redevelopment plan;
6. *Job Training* - Costs of job training and retraining projects including the costs of ‘welfare to work’ programs implemented by businesses located within the redevelopment project area;
7. *Financing Incentives* - 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 pursuant to the Act 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;
8. *Capital Costs* - To the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves the same, all or a portion of a taxing district’s capital (and additional student tuition) 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;
9. *School-related Costs* - 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 the 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 school district in a municipality 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 the 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 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 the 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 district, 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;
- (ii) for elementary school district, no more than 27% 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, no more than 13% of the total amount of property tax increment revenue produced by those housing units that have received tax increment finance assistance under the Act.

- c) Any school district in a municipality with a population of 1,000,000, additional restrictions apply. Any school district seeking payment shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with reasonable evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be 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 a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by the Act. By 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;

- 10. *Library Costs* - 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 January 1, 2005, a public library 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 shall be paid to the library district by

the municipality from the Special Tax Allocation Fund when the tax increment revenue is received as a result of the assisted housing units. This paragraph applies only if (i) the library is located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law or (ii) the library district is not located in a county that is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law but the district is prohibited by any other law from increasing its tax levy rate without a prior voter referendum.

The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying (i) the net increase in the number of persons eligible to obtain a library card in that 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 (ii) the per-patron cost of providing library services so long as it does not exceed \$120. The per-patron cost shall be the Total Operating Expenditures Per Capita as stated in the most recent Illinois Public Library Statistics produced by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois. The municipality may deduct from the amount that it must pay to a library district under this paragraph any amount that it has voluntarily paid to the library district from the tax increment revenue. The amount paid to a library district under this paragraph shall be no more than 2% of the amount produced by the assisted housing units and deposited into the Special Allocation Fund.

A library district is not eligible for any payment under this paragraph unless the library district has experienced an increase in the number of patrons from the municipality that created the tax-increment-financing district since the designation of the redevelopment project area.

Any library district seeking payment under this paragraph shall, after July 1 and before September 30 of each year, provide the municipality with convincing evidence to support its claim for reimbursement before the municipality shall be required to approve or make the payment to the library district. If the library district fails to provide the information during this period in any year, it shall forfeit any claim to reimbursement for that year. Library districts may adopt a resolution waiving the right to all or a portion of the reimbursement otherwise required by this paragraph. By acceptance of such reimbursement, the library district shall forfeit any right to directly or indirectly set aside, modify, or contest in any manner whatsoever the establishment of the redevelopment project area or projects;

11. *Relocation Costs* - to the extent that the Village determines that relocation costs shall be paid or is required to make payment of relocation costs by federal or state law;
12. *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*;

13. *Job Training* - Costs of job training, 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 (i) 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 the redevelopment project area; and (ii) when incurred by a taxing district or taxing districts other than the Village, are set forth in a written agreement by or among the Village 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 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 agreement. Such costs include, specifically, the payment by community college districts of costs pursuant to Section 3-37, 3-38, 3-40 and 3-40.1 of the Public Community College Act and by school districts of costs pursuant to Section 10-22.20a and 10-23.3a of the School Code;

14. *Interest Costs* – 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 the Act;
 - b) such payments in any one-year may not exceed 30% of the annual interest costs incurred by the developer pertaining 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 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 the 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 the Act;
 - e) the cost limits set forth in subparagraphs (b) and (d) shall be modified for 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 and the percentage of 75% shall be substituted for 30% in subparagraphs (b) and (d);
 - f) Instead of the eligible costs provided by subparagraphs (b) and (d), as modified by this subparagraph, and notwithstanding any other provisions of the 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 the 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 this subparagraph (f) 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).

The standards for maintaining the occupancy by low-income households and very 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) 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, for a reasonable recapture of funds, or other appropriate methods designed to preserve the original 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;

15. *Day Care* - 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 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.

The TIF Act prohibits certain costs, including the following:

*TIF Redevelopment Plan: Harwood TOD TIF
Village of Homewood, Illinois*

Construction of Privately-owned Buildings - Unless explicitly stated herein the costs of construction of new privately-owned buildings shall not be an eligible redevelopment project cost;

Retail Displacement - After November 1, 1999, none of the redevelopment project costs enumerated in this subsection shall be eligible redevelopment projects 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 purposes of this paragraph, 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, has become economically obsolete, or was no longer a viable location for the retailer or serviceman;

Historic Building Demolition - No cost shall be a redevelopment project cost in a redevelopment project area if used to demolish, remove, or substantially modify a historic resource, after August 26, 2008, unless no prudent and feasible alternative exists. “Historic Resource” means (i) a place or structure that is included or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or (ii) a contributing structure in a district on the National Register of Historic Places. This restriction does not apply to a place or structure for which demolition, removal, or modification is subject to review by the preservation agency of a Certified Local Government designated as such by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

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 incremental revenues derived from the tax imposed pursuant to 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 the TIF Act.

Estimated costs are shown in the below Table 2. Adjustments to these cost items may be made without amendment to the Redevelopment Plan.

Table 2. Redevelopment Project Cost Estimates

1. Land Acquisition and Assembly Costs and Relocation Costs	\$
2. Demolition, Site Preparation, Environmental Cleanup and Related Costs	\$
3. Public Improvements including, but not limited to, water, storm, sanitary sewer, the service of public facilities, and road improvements, including such utility improvements that are not located within the boundaries of the TIF District, but which are essential to the preparation of the RPA for development in accordance with this Plan	\$
4. Rehabilitation/Façade Improvements	\$
5. Interest Costs Pursuant to the TIF Act	\$
6. Planning, Legal, Engineering, Administrative and Other Professional Service Costs	\$
7. Job Training	\$
8. Estimated School District Costs, Library District Costs, and Taxing District Capital Costs pursuant to the TIF Act	\$
TOTAL ESTIMATED	\$

Notes:

(1) All project cost estimates are in 2024 dollars. Costs may be adjusted for inflation per the TIF Act.

(2) In addition to the costs identified in the exhibit above, any bonds, notes or other obligations issued to finance a phase of the Project may include an amount sufficient to pay (a) customary and reasonable charges associated with the issuance of such obligations, (b) interest on such bonds, notes, or other obligations, and (c) capitalized interest and reasonably required reserves.

(3) Adjustments to the estimated line-item costs above are expected. Adjustments may be made in line-items within the total, either increasing or decreasing line-items costs for redevelopment. Each individual project cost will be reevaluated in light of the projected private development and resulting tax revenues as it is considered for public financing under the provisions of the TIF Act. The totals of the line-items set forth above are not intended to place a total limit on the described expenditures, as the specific items listed above are not intended to preclude payment of other eligible redevelopment project costs in connection with the redevelopment of the RPA – provided the total amount of payment for eligible redevelopment project costs shall not exceed the overall Total Estimated TIF Budget amount outlined above and all as provided for in the TIF Act.

(4) The Village may utilize incremental revenues from contiguous redevelopment project areas to pay for redevelopment project costs within the RPA, and conversely, transfer incremental revenues from the RPA to contiguous TIFs, as provided for in the TIF Act.

E. Sources of Funds to Pay Redevelopment Project Costs

Funds necessary to pay for public improvements and other project costs eligible under the TIF Act are to be derived principally from property tax increment revenues, and proceeds from municipal obligations, if any. Any such obligations would be retired primarily with tax increment revenues and interest earned on surplus revenue available, but not immediately needed, for the Redevelopment Plan. The Village may utilize incremental revenues from contiguous redevelopment project areas to pay for redevelopment project costs within the RPA, and conversely, transfer incremental revenues from the RPA to contiguous TIFs, as provided for in the TIF Act.

Any publicly funded “redevelopment project costs” as defined in the TIF Act are subject to (a) approval by the Village, (b) having specific cost categories as set forth in the TIF Act and (c) pursuant to the Village’s incentive policy.

The tax revenues which will be used to pay debt service on the municipal obligations, if any, and to directly pay redevelopment project costs, shall be derived from the incremental increase in property taxes attributable to the increase in the equalized assessed value of each taxable lot, block, tract or parcel of real property in the RPA over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each such lot, block, tract or parcel in the RPA in the 2023 tax year for the RPA.

Among the other sources of funds which may be used to pay for redevelopment project costs and debt service on municipal obligations issued to finance project costs are the following: certain local sales or utility taxes, special service area taxes, the proceeds of property sales, certain land lease payments, certain Motor Fuel Tax revenues, certain state and federal grants or loans, certain investment income, and such other sources of funds and revenues as the Village may from time to time deem appropriate.

F. Nature and Term of Obligations

The Village may issue obligations secured by the tax increment Special Tax Allocation Fund established for the Redevelopment Project Area pursuant to the Act or such other funds as are available to the Village by virtue of its powers pursuant to the Illinois State Statutes.

Any and/or all obligations issued by the Village pursuant to this Redevelopment Plan and the Act shall be retired not more than twenty-three years from the date of adoption of the ordinance approving the Redevelopment Project Area. The actual date for such retirement of obligations shall not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, pursuant to the Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 23rd calendar year, occurring after adoption of the ordinance which establishes the RPA.

The final maturity date of any obligations issued pursuant to the Act may not be later than twenty years from their respective date of issuance. One or more series of obligations may be issued from time to time in order to implement this Redevelopment Plan. The total principal and interest

payable in any year on all obligations shall not exceed the amount available in that year or projected to be available in that year, may be payable from tax increment revenues and from bond sinking funds, capitalized interest, debt service reserve funds, and all other sources of funds as may be provided by ordinance.

Those revenues not required for principal and interest payments, for required reserves, for bond sinking funds, for redevelopment project costs, for early retirement of outstanding securities, and to facilitate the economical issuance of additional bonds necessary to accomplish the Redevelopment Plan, may be declared surplus and shall then become available for distribution annually to taxing districts overlapping the RPA in the manner provided by the Act.

Such securities may be issued on either a taxable or tax-exempt basis, with either fixed rate or floating interest rates; with or without capitalized interest; with or without deferred principal retirement; with or without interest rate limits except as limited by law; and with or without redemption provisions, and on such other terms, all as the Village may determine.

G. Most Recent and Anticipated Equalized Assessed Value (EAV)

The most recent estimate of equalized assessed valuation (EAV) for tax year 2023 of the property within the RPA is approximately \$971,683. This is only an estimate and is to be certified by the County subsequent to adoption of the Village's TIF ordinances.

Upon completion of the anticipated private development of the Redevelopment Project Area over a twenty-three-year period, it is estimated that the equalized assessed valuation of the property within the Redevelopment Project Area will range from approximately \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

VIII. Scheduling of Redevelopment Project

A. Redevelopment Project

An implementation strategy will be employed with full consideration given to the availability of both public and private funding.

Redevelopment projects will begin as soon as the specific private entities have obtained financing approvals for appropriate projects and such uses are conformant with Village zoning and planning requirements.

Depending upon the scope of the development as well as the actual uses, those redevelopment activities described in Section VI may be included in each phase.

B. Commitment to Fair Employment Practices and Affirmative Action

As part of any Redevelopment Agreement entered into by the Village and any private developers, both parties will agree to establish and implement an honorable, progressive, and goal-oriented affirmative action program that serves appropriate sectors of the Village. The program will conform to the most recent Village policies and plans.

With respect to the public/private development's internal operations, both entities will pursue employment practices which provide equal opportunity to all people regardless of sex, color, race or creed. Neither party will discriminate against any employee or applicant because of sex, marital status, national origin, age, or the presence of physical disabilities. These nondiscriminatory practices will apply to all areas of employment, including hiring, upgrading and promotions, terminations, compensation, benefit programs and education opportunities.

All those involved with employment activities will be responsible for conformance to this policy and the compliance requirements of applicable state and federal regulations.

The Village and private developers will adopt a policy of equal employment opportunity and will include or require the inclusion of this statement in all contracts and subcontracts at any level. Additionally, all entities will seek to ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and in all facilities at which all employees are assigned to work. It shall be specifically ensured that all on-site supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the obligation to maintain such a working environment.

Finally, the entities will utilize affirmative action to ensure that business opportunities are provided and that job applicants are employed and treated in a nondiscriminatory manner. Underlying this policy is the recognition by the entities that successful affirmative action programs are important to the continued growth and vitality of the community.

C. Completion of Redevelopment Project

This Redevelopment Plan will be completed within twenty-three years after the year of adoption of an ordinance designating the Redevelopment Project Area. The actual date for such completion shall not be later than December 31st of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer pursuant to the Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the twenty-third calendar year after the year that the ordinance approving the RPA is adopted.

IX. Provisions for Amending the Redevelopment Plan and Project

This Redevelopment Plan may be amended pursuant to the provisions of the TIF Act.

EXHIBIT 1
BOUNDARY MAP

HARWOOD TOD TIF



CHRISTOPHER B. BURKE
 ENGINEERING, LTD.
 9575 West Higgins Road
 Suite 600, Rosemont, Illinois 60018
 (847) 823-0500

HARWOOD TOD TIF
 IN
 VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS
 PREPARED FOR
 VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD

CALC.	JFM	PROJECT NO.
DRAW.	AJK	240646
ENGR.	RJR	SHEET 1 OF 1
SCALE:	1"=250'	DRAWING NO.
DATE:	11-6-2024	TIF-240646B

EXHIBIT 2
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Homewood Harwood TOD TIF 11062024

THAT PART OF SECTION 31, TOWNSHIP 36 NORTH, RANGE 14 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BEING DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF HARWOOD AVENUE AND THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF CHESTNUT ROAD;

THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF HARWOOD AVENUE TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 3 IN BLOCK B IN THE VILLAGE OF HARTFORD SUBDIVISION ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED OCTOBER 3, 1853 (ANTE FIRE) AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 45632;

THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 3 IN BLOCK B TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER THEREOF;

THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE SAID LOT 3 TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER THEREOF, SAID SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 3 IN BLOCK B ALSO BEING THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 10 IN SAID BLOCK B;

THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 10 IN BLOCK B TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER THEREOF;

THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE SAID LOT 10 IN BLOCK B TO A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTH 45 FEET OF SAID LOT 10 IN BLOCK B;

THENCE NORTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTH 45 FEET OF LOT 10 IN BLOCK B TO A POINT ON THE WEST LINE OF THE EAST HALF OF LOT 10 IN BLOCK B;

THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID WEST LINE OF THE EAST HALF OF LOT 10 IN BLOCK B TO A POINT ON THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF RIDGE ROAD;

THENCE NORTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF RIDGE ROAD AND THE NORTHWESTERLY EXTENSION THEREOF TO A POINT ON THE NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SAID HARWOOD AVENUE;

THENCE NORTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID NORTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF HARWOOD AVENUE TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE WESTERLY EXTENSION OF THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF PINE ROAD;

THENCE EAST ALONG SAID WESTERLY EXTENSION AND THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF PINE ROAD TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTHERLY EXTENSION OF THE EAST LINE OF THE WEST HALF OF THE WEST

120 FEET OF LOT 34 IN W.K. GORES SUBDIVISION, AS RECORDED NOVEMBER 19, 1907 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 4127786;

THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID NORTHERLY EXTENSION AND THE EAST LINE OF THE WEST HALF OF THE WEST 120 FEET OF LOT 34 TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF LOT A IN NEUEN'S RESUBDIVISION, AS RECORDED JANUARY 27, 1958 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 17119380;

THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT A TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER THEREOF;

THENCE SOUTH ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT A AND THE EAST LINE OF LOT B IN SAID NEUEN'S RESUBDIVISION TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER THEREOF, SAID SOUTHEAST CORNER ALSO BEING A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF THE WEST HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 31;

THENCE EAST ALONG SAID NORTH LINE OF THE WEST HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF A 20-FOOT-WIDE NORTH-SOUTH ALLEY, LYING WEST OF GOTTSCHALK AVENUE;

THENCE SOUTH ALONG SAID EAST LINE OF THE 20-FOOT-WIDE NORTH-SOUTH ALLEY TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE EASTERLY EXTENSION OF THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTH 66 FEET OF THE NORTH 132 FEET OF LOT 9 IN COUNTY CLERK'S DIVISION, AS RECORDED SEPTEMBER 12, 1888 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 1003436;

THENCE WEST ALONG SAID EASTERLY EXTENSION AND THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTH 66 FEET OF THE NORTH 132 FEET OF LOT 9 TO A POINT ON THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF DIXIE HIGHWAY;

THENCE SOUTH ALONG SAID EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF DIXIE HIGHWAY TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE EASTERLY EXTENSION OF SAID SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF CHESTNUT ROAD;

THENCE NORTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID EASTERLY EXTENSION AND THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF CHESTNUT ROAD TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, ALL IN SAID COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

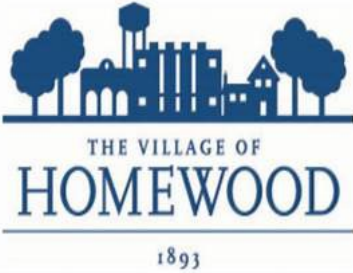
EXHIBIT 3
QUALIFICATION REPORT

**VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD
TAX INCREMENT FINANCE (TIF) QUALIFICATION REPORT
PROPOSED HARWOOD TOD
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA**

A study to determine whether a portion of an area located in the Village of Homewood qualifies as a “conservation area” as set forth in the definitions in the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, 65 ILCS Section 5/11-74.4-3, et seq., as amended.

Prepared For: Village of Homewood, Illinois

Prepared By: Ryan



February 2025

**VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD
TIF QUALIFICATION REPORT
HARWOOD TOD TIF DISTRICT
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AREA**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Appendix I - TIF District Boundary Map

Appendix II - Tax Parcels

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In considering the designation of the proposed Harwood TOD TIF District Redevelopment Project Area (“TIF District”), the Village of Homewood (the “Village”) has authorized this study of the area indicated in the map attached hereto as Appendix I (the “Study Area”) to determine whether it qualifies for consideration as a “redevelopment project area” (“TIF”) pursuant to the Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act, 65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-1 et seq., as amended (“TIF Act” or the “Act”). Ryan has agreed to undertake the study of the Study Area. The Study Area consists of thirty-four (34) tax parcels, (as described in Appendix II) comprised of approximately eleven (11.3) acres and eighteen (18) structures currently located in the existing Downtown TOD TIF District. These 34 parcels will be removed from the existing Downtown TOD TIF to create new Harwood TOD TIF District.

The proposed Harwood TOD TIF District was found qualify as a “conservation area” as defined in the TIF Act. Sixteen (16) of the eighteen (18) buildings within the Study Area, or eighty-nine percent (89%), are thirty-five (35) years in age or older, thus qualifying the Study Area as a “conservation area.” Additional qualifying factors in the Study Area include obsolescence, deterioration, excessive vacancies, lack of community planning, inadequate utilities, and lagging or declining EAV.

Village Objectives

The Village’s 1999 Comprehensive Plan (“The Plan”) notes that sustainable economic viability is a critical concern of residents, and that the Village needs to optimize land uses to maximize tax income from commercial and industrial uses. The Plan also recognizes that residential tax burdens can be mitigated by taxes brought to the Village by commercial and industrial land uses. Accordingly, the Plan includes, among others, the following objectives:

- Promote commercial development on vacant or under-utilized land parcels only where it will serve to strengthen existing commercial districts.
- Recruit additional appropriate retail and industrial development for designated vacant commercial and industrial areas

Source: Village of Homewood Comprehensive Plan (1999)

Given these Village objectives under its comprehensive planning process and the conditions briefly summarized above, the Village has made a determination that it is highly desirable to promote the immediate redevelopment of the proposed Harwood TODTIF District in response to currently proposed redevelopment activities. Toward this end, the Village intends to amend the existing Downtown TOD TIF District Redevelopment Project Area by removing 34 parcels create a new Harwood TOD TIF District with these 34 parcels to implement a new “redevelopment plan” as defined in the TIF Act (the “TIF Redevelopment Plan”) by undertaking certain redevelopment activities to accelerate an increase of the tax base for these parcels.

The Village has determined that redevelopment currently planned for the Study Area may only be feasible with public financial assistance coordinated with private sector investment. The Village intends to create and utilize this new TIF redevelopment plan for these parcels to help provide the assistance required to eliminate conditions detrimental to successful redevelopment of the area. The use of TIF relies upon induced private redevelopment in the area, thus creating higher real estate value that would otherwise decline or stagnate without such investment, leading to increased property taxes compared to the previous land use (or lack of use). In this way, the existing tax base for all tax districts is protected and a portion of future increased taxes are pledged to attract the needed private investment.

Because the Village will not consider the redevelopment of residential parcels that would dislocate 10 or more residential units within the proposed new TIF district, the Village will not conduct a housing impact study pursuant to the TIF Act.

II. QUALIFICATION CRITERIA USED

With the assistance of Village staff, Ryan examined the new proposed RPA from beginning in September, 2024 to the date of this report, and reviewed data collected for the area to determine the presence or absence of appropriate qualifying factors listed in the Act. Based upon Ryan’s evaluation of parcels in the proposed new TIF Project Area and analysis of each of the eligibility factors summarized in Section II, the following factors are presented to support qualification of the proposed new TIF District as a “conservation area.” These factors are found to be clearly present and reasonably distributed throughout the TIF Project Area, as required under the TIF Act. The factors are summarized in the table below.

Sub-Areas Within Proposed RPA	Maximum Possible Factors Per Statute	Minimum Factors Needed to Qualify Per Statute	Qualifying Factors Present in Proposed TIF Area
Conservation Area	13	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterioration • Obsolescence • Lag/Decline in EAV • Excessive Vacancies • Lack of Community Planning

The Act sets out specific procedures, which must be adhered to in designating a redevelopment project area. By definition, a “Redevelopment Project Area” is: “an area designated by the municipality, which is not less in the aggregate than 1 ½ acres and with respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as a blighted area or a conservation area, or a combination of both blighted area and conservation area.”

Under the Act, “conservation area” is defined as “any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment project area located within the territorial limits of the municipality in which fifty percent (50%) or more of the structures in the area have an age of thirty-five (35) years or more. Such an area is not yet a blighted area, but because of a combination of three (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:

(A) Dilapidation: An advanced state of disrepair or neglect of necessary repairs to the primary structural components of building 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 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 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 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 refer 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.

(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 in the redevelopment project area; (ii) deteriorated, antiquated, obsolete or in disrepair; or (iii) lacking within the redevelopment project area.

(I) 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: (i) 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 (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 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 an independent 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. 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, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning.

(M) Lagging or Declining EAV: The total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for three (3) of the last five (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 three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years, for which information is available or 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 three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years prior to the year in which the redevelopment project area is designated.

III. THE STUDY AREA

The Study Area consists of thirty-four (34) tax parcels including seventeen (17) commercial, retail, office, and institutional buildings and various site improvements. The Study Area is generally located in the downtown core of the Village and is generally bounded by Pine Road to the north, Ridge Road to the south, parcels fronting Dixie Highway to the east, and the Metra Electric and Amtrak rail lines to the west. Adjacent public rights-of-way are also included.

IV. METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

In evaluating the Study Area's potential qualification as a TIF District, the following methodology was utilized:

- 1) A site survey of the area was undertaken by representatives from Ryan.
- 2) Ryan completed an exterior evaluation of structures, as part of the review. Additionally, Ryan assessed 2018 through 2023 tax information from the Cook County Clerk's Office, Sidwell parcel tax maps, site data, local history (discussions with Village staff), and an evaluation of area-wide factors that have affected the area's development (e.g., lack of community planning). Ryan reviewed the area in its entirety. Village redevelopment goals and objectives for the area were also reviewed with Village staff. A photographic analysis of the area was conducted and was used to aid this evaluation.
- 3) Existing structures and site conditions were initially surveyed only in the context of checking, to the best and most reasonable extent available, TIF Act criteria factors of specific structures and site conditions on the parcels.
- 4) The area was examined to assess the applicability of the different factors, required for qualification for TIF designation under the TIF Act. Evaluation was made by reviewing the information and determining how each measured when evaluated against the relevant factors. The area was examined to determine the applicability of the thirteen (13) different "conservation area" factors for qualification for TIF designation under the TIF Act.

V. QUALIFICATION OF PROPOSED RPA/FINDINGS OF ELIGIBILITY

As a result of Ryan’s evaluation of the area included in the proposed TIF District and analysis of each of the eligibility factors summarized in Section II, the following factors are present to support qualification of the RPA as a “conservation area.”

A. Threshold Qualification

Age. Based upon site surveys and Cook County and Village data, 16 of the 18 structures in the improved portion of the RPA, or 89% were found to be thirty-five (35) years of age or older.

B. Other Conservation Area Factors (Must Include Three or More Additional Factors)

1. Lag or Decline in EAV:

The Act states that if the total equalized assessed value of the proposed redevelopment project area has declined for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years, or is increasing at an annual rate that is less than the balance of the municipality for three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years, 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 three (3) of the last five (5) calendar years. The finding is based on the last 5 tax years for which information is available.

The total Equalized Assessed Value (“EAV”) of the RPA declined in three (3) of the past five (5) years. Additionally, the EAV of the RPA lagged behind the EAV of the Village as a whole in three (3) of the past five (5) years. Finally, the EAV of the RPA lagged behind the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) for three (3) of the last five (5) years.

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
RPA EAV	\$971,683	\$1,319,084	\$1,354,725	\$1,438,981	\$1,301,794	\$1,174,854
Percentage of Change	-26.34%	-2.63%	-5.86%	10.54%	10.80%	-
Village EAV	\$522,253,881	\$375,659,461	\$382,833,761	\$415,209,742	\$358,598,079	\$361,124,411
Less TIF RPA	\$521,282,198	\$374,340,377	\$381,479,036	\$413,770,761	\$357,296,285	\$359,949,557
	39.25%	-1.87%	-7.80%	15.81%	-0.74%	-
CPI	4.10%	8.0%	4.7%	1.2%	1.8%	-

Source: Cook County Clerk's Office and US Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Note: Eligible years are indicated by **bold underline**

2. Excessive Vacancies:

Pursuant to the Act, excessive vacancies are 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.

Three (3) of the eighteen (18) structures in the Study Area are comprised of municipal or public recreational uses that don't lend themselves to evaluation of vacancies for this purpose. Of the remaining fourteen (14) structures non-public three (3) are completely vacant, and these three represent more than twenty-one percent (21.4%) of the structures in the Study Area.

The former St. Joseph Catholic School located at 17949 Dixie Highway, closed in June 2017, and so has been vacant for seven years. The twelve-unit Matrix Office Building located at 2052-2066 Ridge Road was 37% vacant when the Village acquired it in 2022 and became completely vacant in March 2023. In addition, the 17900 Dixie Highway office building, which contains nine (9) units, was also acquired by the Village in 2022 and became completely vacant in March 2023. Vacancies associated with these two office properties are consistent with of an overall trend toward increasing suburban office vacancies, and office vacancies, in general exacerbated by the pandemic.

All of these vacancies consist of prominent structures, highly visible in the Village's downtown core, and serve to contribute to a perception of declining economic viability within the improved portion of the Study Area.

3. Deterioration of Site Improvements and Structures

Pursuant to the Act, deterioration can be evidenced in major or secondary building defects. For example, such defects include, but are not limited to, deterioration of building components such as windows, porches, fascia, gutters and doors. In addition, deterioration can also be evidenced with respect to surface improvements in defects that include, but are not limited to, surface cracking, crumbling, potholes, depressions, loose paving material and protrusion of weeds through the paved surfaces of roadways, alleys, curbs, sidewalks, off-street parking and surface storage areas.

The RPA shows signs of deterioration in both site improvements and building structures.

Various degrees of deterioration were identified throughout the area, ranging from minor to extremely severe.

Surface Improvements:

Site improvements within the RPA were observed to possess the following signs of deterioration:

- Extensively cracked and crumbling/spalling asphalt pavement, along with potholes and other settlement in parking lot areas, driveways, and alleys requiring re-surfacing.
- Weed and vegetation growth in cracked pavement and/or loose pavement material in parking lot areas, driveways and alleys.
- Faded and cracked parking space striping and curb caution paint, needing new paint.
- Crumbling curbs and gutters throughout parking areas and approaches, requiring removal and replacement.
- Cracked public and private concrete service walks with weed growth.

Specific examples of deterioration to site improvements, among others, include the parking lot at 17911 Harwood Avenue, which showed signs of severe distress including crumbling asphalt and potholes throughout. Another example of deterioration is the parking lot at 2022 Elm Road, which suffer from cracks, loose pavement, and potholes. The parking lot between the Homewood Library and former St. Joseph’s Catholic School also has cracks and weed growth throughout.

Building Improvements:

Building deterioration was found to consist of cracked or damaged exterior building surfaces including masonry facades in need of tuckpointing, faded and peeling trim paint, deteriorated windows or doors or window/door frames, rusted metal service doors, rusted metal fencing, and damaged gutters or downspouts, for example.

The most notable example of deterioration in building improvements is found at the office building located at 2052-2066 Ridge Road (18017 Harwood). A structural feasibility study conducted by IMEG in 2022 found that this building appears to not have been well maintained and is generally in below average condition and is showing its age. There are numerous locations around the building where the brick façade has fallen apart due to years of freeze and thaw cycles impacting water infiltration that was made possible by poor detailing in the original design. Our own field inspections found chipped and peeling paint at exterior walls, stained exterior stucco walls, cracks in concrete steps, and faded signage and canopy.

Examples of deterioration in building components were also found throughout the Study Area, and consisted of peeling or chipped paint on exterior building surfaces, deteriorating masonry walls, deteriorating or rusting exterior steps and or railing systems, rotting window frames or window frames needing paint, roof shingles lifting, deteriorated exterior wood panels, deteriorated eaves and gutters, faded outdoor signage, and rusted metal fencing, some or all of which were found in at least ten (10) of the eighteen (18) buildings within the Study Area. The observable deterioration of these improvements contributes to an adverse aesthetic impact on the area.

Deterioration of site improvements was found to also be relevant throughout the Study Area. Paved surface improvements, asphalt and concrete, at parking lots, driveway, alleys, and sidewalks were seen to suffer from alligator, cracking, spalling, settlement, potholes, asphalt needing sealing, faded surface striping and curb paint, and weed growth. These surface deteriorated conditions were observed in at least twenty (20) of the parcels in the Study Area.

4. Obsolescence:

Obsolescence is defined as the condition or process of falling into disuse. This can also be defined as a structure(s) that has become ill-suited for its original use.

Functional obsolescence can be present due to age, physical condition, poor layout and building orientation. Eleven (11) of the eighteen (18) non-public buildings in the Study Area were built between 1895 and 1958, making 61% of the structures in the Study Area between 66 to 159 years old. Advanced ages, along with their associated deterioration described previously, along with the outdated nature of some of their original intended uses, contribute to their obsolescence in comparison to contemporary construction and development standards.

A good example of functional obsolescence due to deterioration is seen in the aforementioned IMEG Structural Feasibility Study (2022) of the 61-year-old Matrix building. This study concluded that the building is beyond its useful life. The study notes “Matrix is two-story brick building, designed in a traditional 1960's office style. The building, while appropriate for the time that it was designed, is rather plain and not particularly inviting, due to the fact that it has not been well maintained and is showing its age.” The study also determined that “This building has suffered the same fate of many buildings from this era, which is a 1980's or so remodeling that is rarely successful.” Accordingly, this building’s interior was demolished in 2022 pursuant to Village staff plans to add additional floors to this two-story structure. According to the IMEG Study, the building had an outdated unreinforced masonry system, as well as the inadequate capacity of interior columns and footings which would have made the construction of additional floors functionally impossible. The study also found that “Cracked brick walls, a variety of interior finishes, and non-accessible entrances, along with mansard roofs and simulated stucco over brick contribute to a tired appearing building.”

This functional obsolescence can also contribute to economic obsolescence in the Study Area. Evidence of economic obsolescence in the Study Area can be observed in the underutilization of complete vacancies of certain buildings within the Study Area. As mentioned previously, three of the fourteen non-public structures in the Study Area are completely vacant. These consist of the former St. Joseph Catholic School which has been vacant for more than seven years, and the two office properties at 2052-2066 Ridge Road and 17900 Dixie Highway, which have been vacant since March 2023.

5. Lack of Community Planning:

Under the Act, “Lack of Community Planning” refers to “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 evidence of adverse or incompatible land-use relationships, inadequate street layout, improper subdivision, parcels of inadequate shape and size to meet contemporary development standards, or other evidence demonstrating an absence of effective community planning”.

The Village’s first comprehensive plan was adopted in 1958. It was subsequently updated in 1976 and again in 1986. According to the Village’s most recent Comprehensive Plan (1999), the 1986 comprehensive plan “had been the basis for most decisions concerning future development within the Village”. In 1999 the Village updated its 1986 comprehensive plan due to “the need to reactivate future planning and implementation of strategic investments in infrastructure and community services to meet the demands of current and future residents in the Village” and “the need to establish a rational strategy to ensure the long-term future economic vitality of the Village.”

The Downtown TOD Plan (2023) states that, “Given the presence of some of the original building stock from Homewood’s 1920 development boom, the downtown character has a notably vintage and traditional feel.” Indeed, twenty-four (24) of the thirty-four (34) parcels within the Study Area, or 70%, were developed before the adoption of the Village’s first comprehensive plan in 1958. In addition, eleven (11) of the eighteen (18) structures within the Study Area, or 61%, were built before the adoption of the 1958 comprehensive plan. Therefore, a significant portion of the Study Area was developed without the guidance of a comprehensive plan.

Evidence of a lack of community planning can be found in some examples of incompatible land uses. For example, the Village Hall property includes a municipal water tower in the middle of Homewood’s downtown, a use that detracts from the downtown area and is far better suited to a more remote location. Incompatible land uses can also be found where a commercial HVAC business use is combined with an attorney’s office.

Additional evidence of a lack of community planning consists of several non-conforming uses within the Study Area. Dan’s Classics auto repair shop and Camm’s Automotive Repair on Dixie Highway are both zoned as B-1 (“Downtown Core”), but used as “Motor Vehicle Service”, a use that is not permitted under the B-1 zoning classification. Homewood’s B-1 Downtown Core zoning district is a six block area that focus on creating destinations for retail, dining, and entertainment, uses that are not compatible with auto repair facilities. In addition, St. John Neumann Church on Dixie Highway and the Cancer Support Center on Elm Road are both currently zoned as B-2 (“Downtown Transition”), but are used as “Non-Commercial Place of Assembly” which is also not permitted under the B-2 zoning classification.

Further evidence of improper subdivision is the ubiquitous and sporadic configuration of surface parking lots throughout the Study Area. Almost 25% of the parcels in the Study Area consist of paved parking lots scattered throughout. The Village's 2023 "Downtown Transit Oriented Development Plan" notes that "The Village has eight public parking lots, over 200 on-street public parking spaces, and over 30 private parking lots within the plan area." This plan's "Existing Conditions Memo" observes that "There is significant land dedicated to downtown parking, however, much of the parking is fragmented." In addition, according to this same plan, "Homewood's 2018 parking study analyzed all parking including public lots, street parking and private parking lots in downtown. The study identified many on-street parking segments had 30% occupancy. The general target for on-street occupancy is 85% to ensure that some spaces are available consistently." This plan calls for the Village to "work to minimize the sprawl effect of surface parking lots downtown," and says the Village should "Concentrate and consolidate parking in centralized areas, " and that strategically allocating existing parking where visitors, shoppers, and residents will look to park, underused parking spaces can be repurposed for new development opportunities. This fragmentation of surface parking lots and underutilization of on-street parking is additional evidence of a lack of community planning,"

The Downtown TOD Plan (2023) also highlights a number of traffic flow and transit related issues that should be targeted for improvement. Inadequate street layout can be seen at the library entrance at Elm Road and Dixie Highway. The Village's 2023 "Downtown Transit Oriented Development Plan – Existing Conditions Memo" calls for realignment of the entrances and curb cuts to reduce turning conflicts with cars. In addition, according to the Village's Downtown TOD Plan (2023), "The rail viaducts located in the plan area on 183rd Street and Dixie Highway are challenging areas for residents and visitors to navigate."

These include the need to enhance access to the downtown via the Viaducts on Dixie Highway and 183rd Street, These issues are further evidence of the Study Area developing without the guidance of modern planning standards.

VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF QUALIFICATION

The following is a summary of relevant qualification findings as it relates to a proposed designation of the Study Area by the Village as a TIF District:

1. The area is contiguous and is greater than 1½ acres in size;
2. The RPA qualifies as a “conservation area”. Summaries of the qualification findings are outlined in Section V.
3. All property in the area would substantially benefit from the proposed redevelopment project improvements;
4. The sound growth of taxing districts applicable to the area, including the Village, has been impaired by the factors found present in the area; and
5. The area would not be subject to redevelopment without the investment of public funds, including property tax increments.

Conclusion

Based upon Ryan’s evaluation of parcels in the proposed TIF Project Area and analysis of each of the eligibility factors summarized in Section II, Ryan finds that sufficient factors are present to support qualification of the proposed TIF District as a “conservation area.” These factors are found to be clearly present and reasonably distributed throughout the TIF Project Area. In the judgement of Ryan, these findings provide the Village with sufficient justification to consider a formal process for adopting the RPA as the Harwood TOD TIF District.

The area has not benefited from coordinated planning efforts by either the public or private sectors. There is a need to focus redevelopment efforts relating to business attraction as well as the coordination of redevelopment efforts for modern mixed-use redevelopment. These efforts will be important to the area’s improvement and increase in tax base.

The eligibility findings indicate that the area is in need of revitalization and guided growth to ensure that it will contribute to the long-term physical, economic, and social well-being of the Village. Factors indicate the area has not been subject to sound growth and development through investment by private enterprise and is not likely to be developed but for the assistance of TIF.

APPENDIX I

TIF DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP

HARWOOD TOD TIF



**AMENDED
DOWNTOWN TOD TIF
(NOVEMBER 2024)**

**HARWOOD TOD TIF
16.0 AC. +/-**

**NOT
INCLUDED**

POINT OF BEGINNING

CHRISTOPHER B. BURKE
ENGINEERING, LTD.
9575 West Higgins Road
Suite 600, Rosemont, Illinois 60018
(847) 823-0500

HARWOOD TOD TIF
IN
VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS
PREPARED FOR
VILLAGE OF HOMEWOOD

CALC.	JRM	PROJECT NO.
DWG.	AJK	240646
CHKD.	AJK	SHEET 1 OF 1
SCALE	1"=250'	DRAWING NO.
DATD.	11-6-2024	TF240646B

APPENDIX II
TAX PARCELS

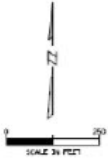
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EXHIBIT 4
CURRENT LAND USE MAP

HARWOOD TOD TIF

Current Land Use Map

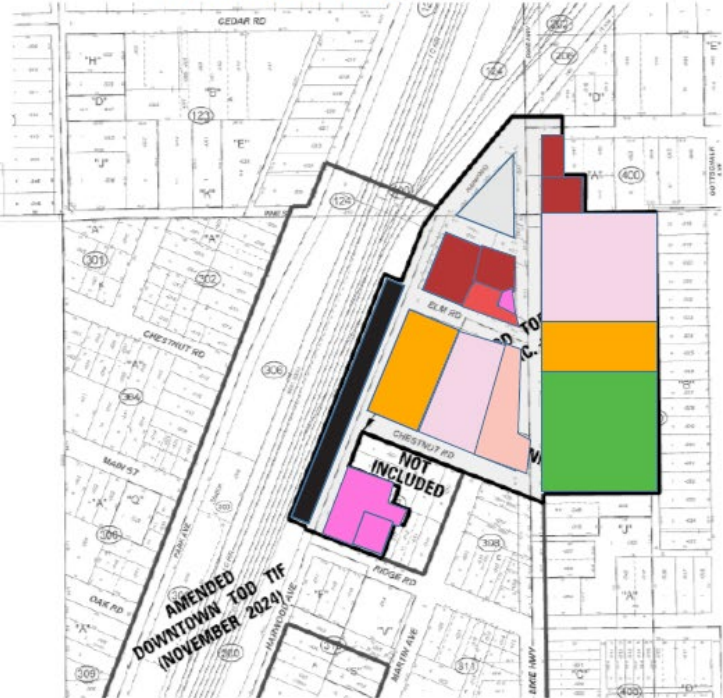
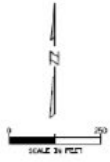


Land Use Legend

- Residential Single-Family Detached
- Residential Single-Family Attached
- Residential Multi-Family
- Commercial Restaurant
- Commercial/Mixed-Use Residential
- Commercial Office
- Commercial Hotel
- Commercial Cultural Entertainment
- Recreation
- Religious Institution
- Government
- Medical Institution
- Education
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities
- Vacant
- Public Parking

EXHIBIT 5
PROPOSED LAND USE MAP

HARWOOD TOD TIF Future Land Use Map



Land Use Legend

- Residential Single-Family Detached
- Residential Single-Family Attached
- Residential Multi-Family
- Commercial Restaurant
- Commercial/Mixed-Use Residential
- Commercial Office
- Commercial Hotel
- Commercial Cultural Entertainment
- Recreation
- Religious Institution
- Government
- Medical Institution
- Education
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities
- Vacant
- Public Parking