

AN ACT concerning local government.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,  
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The Special Assessment Supplemental Bond and Procedures Act is amended by changing Section 10 as follows:

(50 ILCS 460/10)

Sec. 10. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context or usage clearly indicates otherwise:

"Governing body" means the legislative body, council, board, commission, trustees, or any other body by whatever name it is known having charge of the corporate affairs of a governmental unit.

"Governmental unit" means a county, township, municipality, municipal corporation, unit of local government, or a special district, by whatever name known, authorized by any special assessment law to make local improvements by special assessment.

"Special assessment bond" means any instrument evidencing the obligation to pay money authorized or issued by or on behalf of a governmental unit under a special assessment law or under this Act, being payable from assessments made under a special assessment law, and when applicable, as supplemented by this Act.

"Special assessment law" means any law of the State of Illinois authorizing governmental units to make local improvements payable wholly or in part by special assessment, and includes, without limitation, Division 2 of Article 9 of the Illinois Municipal Code, Division 5-32 of Article 5 of the Counties Code, Section 21 of the North Shore Water Reclamation Sanitary District Act, Section 19 of the Sanitary District Act of 1917, Sections 22a.1 through 22a.55 of the Sanitary District Act of 1917, and Section 28 of the Sanitary District Act of 1936.

"Special assessment proceeding" means the proceeding by any governmental unit under a special assessment law to provide for the making of a specific local improvement by special assessment.

"Special assessment ordinance" means an ordinance, or when applicable a resolution, as provided for by any special assessment law by which the governing body institutes, calls for, or provides for the making of a local improvement to be paid by the imposition of a special assessment pursuant to such special assessment law.

"Supplemental Act Assessment Bonds" are those special assessment bonds issued under Section 100 of this Act.

"Voucher" means any voucher issued under a special assessment law for work done in connection with the making of a local improvement.

(Source: P.A. 90-480, eff. 8-17-97.)

Section 10. The North Shore Sanitary District Act is amended by changing Sections 0.1, 3, 4, and 11 and by adding Sections 0.5, 7.6, 7.7, 18.5, and 31 as follows:

(70 ILCS 2305/0.1) (from Ch. 42, par. 276.99)

Sec. 0.1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "North Shore Water Reclamation Sanitary District Act".

(Source: P.A. 77-699.)

(70 ILCS 2305/0.5 new)

Sec. 0.5. Sanitary district references. On and after the date the sanitary district renames itself under Section 4 of this Act, any references to "sanitary district" in this Act shall mean "water reclamation district".

(70 ILCS 2305/3) (from Ch. 42, par. 279)

Sec. 3. Election of trustees; terms. The corporate authority of the North Shore Water Reclamation Sanitary District shall consist of 5 trustees.

Within 20 days after the adoption of the Act, as provided in Section 1, the county governing body shall proceed to divide the sanitary district into 5 wards for the purpose of electing trustees. One trustee shall be elected for each ward on the date of the next regular county election. In each sanitary district organized pursuant to the provisions of this Act prior

to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1975, one trustee shall be elected for each ward on the date of the regular county election in the year 1976. However, the population in no one ward shall be less than 1/6 of the population of the whole district and the territory in each of the wards shall be composed of contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable. A portion of each ward shall abut the west shore of Lake Michigan and the boundaries of the respective wards shall coincide with precinct boundaries and the boundaries of existing municipalities as nearly as practicable. In the year 1981, and every 10 years thereafter, the sanitary district board of trustees shall reapportion the district, so that the respective wards shall conform as nearly as practicable with the above requirements as to population, shape and territory.

All trustees elected from 1994 through 2011 shall assume office on the first Monday in December following the general election. All trustees elected in 2012 or thereafter shall assume office on the second Wednesday in December following the general election.

In the year 1982, and every 10 years thereafter, following each decennial Federal census, all 5 trustees shall be elected. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the sanitary district board of trustees shall be randomly divided into 2 groups, one of which shall consist of 3 wards and the other shall consist of 2 wards. A random process shall again be

used to determine which trustees from one group shall serve terms of 4 years, 4 years and 2 years; and which trustees from the other group shall serve terms of 2 years, 4 years and 4 years.

Each of the trustees, upon entering the duties of their respective offices, shall execute a bond with security, in the amount and form to be approved by the corporate authorities, payable to the district, in the penal sum of not less than \$250,000.00, as directed by resolution or ordinance, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of the office. Each bond shall be filed with and preserved by the board secretary.

When a vacancy exists in the office of trustees of any sanitary district organized under the provisions of this Act, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the president of the sanitary district board of trustees, with the advice and consent of the sanitary district board of trustees, until the next regular election at which trustees of the sanitary district are elected, and shall be made a matter of record in the office of the county clerk in the county in which the district is located.

A majority of the board of trustees shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day. No trustee or employee of the district shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business of the district, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or

consideration of which is paid by the district; nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the district, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the district. The trustees have the power to provide and adopt a corporate seal for the district.

(Source: P.A. 97-500, eff. 8-23-11; 98-162, eff. 8-2-13.)

(70 ILCS 2305/4) (from Ch. 42, par. 280)

Sec. 4. Board of trustees; powers; compensation. The trustees shall constitute a board of trustees for the district. The board of trustees is the corporate authority of the district, and shall exercise all the powers and manage and control all the affairs and property of the district. The board shall elect a president and vice-president from among their own number. In case of the death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the president, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of the president shall devolve upon the vice-president, until the disability is removed or until a successor to the president is appointed and chosen in the manner provided in this Act. The board may select a secretary, treasurer, executive director, and attorney, and may provide by ordinance for the employment of other employees as the board may deem necessary for the municipality. The board may appoint such other officers and hire such employees to manage and control the operations of the district as it deems

necessary; provided, however, that the board shall not employ an individual as a wastewater operator whose Certificate of Technical Competency is suspended or revoked under rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board under item (4) of subsection (a) of Section 13 of the Environmental Protection Act. All employees selected by the board shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, and give such bond as may be required by the board. The board may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of all the officers and employees of the sanitary district. However, the president of the board of trustees shall not receive more than \$10,000 per year and the other members of the board shall not receive more than \$7,000 per year. However, beginning with the commencement of the new term of each board member in 1993, the president shall not receive more than \$11,000 per year and each other member of the board shall not receive more than \$8,000 per year. Beginning with the commencement of the first new term after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the president of the board shall not receive more than \$14,000 per year, and each other member of the board shall not receive more than \$11,000 per year. The board of trustees has full power to pass all necessary ordinances, rules and regulations for the proper management and conduct of the business of the board and of the corporation, and for carrying into effect the objects for which the sanitary district was formed. The ordinances may provide for a fine for each offense

of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000. Each day's continuance of a violation shall be a separate offense. Fines under this Section are recoverable by the sanitary district in a civil action. The sanitary district is authorized to apply to the circuit court for injunctive relief or mandamus when, in the opinion of the chief administrative officer, the relief is necessary to protect the sewerage system of the sanitary district.

The board of trustees shall have the authority to change the name of the District, by ordinance, to the North Shore Water Reclamation District. Any such name change shall not impair the legal status of any act by the sanitary district. If an ordinance is passed pursuant to this paragraph, all provisions of this Act shall apply to the newly renamed district. No rights, duties, or privilege of such sanitary district or of any person existing before the change of name shall be affected by the change in the name of the sanitary district. All proceedings pending in any court relating to such sanitary district may continue to final consummation under the name in which they were commenced.

(Source: P.A. 98-162, eff. 8-2-13.)

(70 ILCS 2305/7.6 new)

Sec. 7.6. Rates for treatment and disposal of sewage and surface or ground water. The board of trustees shall have the authority by ordinance to establish, revise, and maintain rates

or charges for the treatment and disposal of sewage and surface or ground water. Any user charge, industrial waste surcharge, or industrial cost recovery charge imposed by the sanitary district, together with all penalties, interest, and costs imposed in connection therewith, shall be liens against the real estate which receives the service or benefit for which the charges are being imposed; provided, however, such liens shall not attach to such real estate until such charges or rates have become delinquent as provided by the ordinance of the sanitary district and provided further, that nothing in this Section shall be construed to give the sanitary district a preference over the rights of any purchaser, mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lien holder arising prior to the filing in the office of the recorder of the county in which real estate is located of notice of the lien, which notice shall consist of a sworn statement setting out (1) a description of the real estate for which the service or the benefit was rendered sufficient to identify the real estate, (2) the amount or amounts of money due for such service or benefit, and (3) the date or dates when such amount or amounts became delinquent. The sanitary district shall have the power to foreclose such lien in the same manner and with the same effect as in the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate.

The assertion of liens against real estate by the sanitary district to secure payment of user charges, industrial waste surcharges, or industrial cost recovery charges imposed by the

sanitary district as indicated in the previous paragraph shall be in addition to any other remedy or right of recovery which the sanitary district may have with respect to the collection or recovery of such charges imposed by the sanitary district. Judgment in a civil action brought by the sanitary district to recover or collect such charges shall not operate as a release and waiver of the lien upon the real estate for the amount of the judgment. Only satisfaction of the judgment or the filing of a release or satisfaction of lien shall release said lien. The lien for charges on account of services or benefits provided for in this Section and the rights created hereunder shall be in addition to the lien upon real estate created by and imposed for general real estate taxes.

(70 ILCS 2305/7.7 new)

Sec. 7.7. Discharge into sewers of the sanitary district.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Executive director" means the executive director of the sanitary district.

"Industrial wastes" means all solids, liquids, or gaseous wastes resulting from any commercial, industrial, manufacturing, agricultural, trade, or business operation or process, or from the development, recovery, or processing of natural resources.

"Other wastes" means decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, refuse, ashes, garbage, offal, oil, tar, chemicals,

and all other substances except sewage and industrial wastes.

"Person" means any individual, firm, association, joint venture, sole proprietorship, company, partnership, estate copartnership, corporation, joint stock company, trust, school district, unit of local government, or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country.

"Sewage" means water-carried human wastes or a combination of water-carried wastes from residences, buildings, businesses, industrial establishments, institutions, or other places together with any ground, surface, storm, or other water that may be present.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes into the sewerage system of the sanitary district or into any sewer tributary therewith, except upon the terms and conditions that the sanitary district might reasonably impose by way of ordinance, permit, rule, or regulation.

The sanitary district, in addition to all other powers vested in it and in the interest of public health and safety, or as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act, is hereby empowered to pass all ordinances, rules, or regulations necessary to implement this Section, including, but not limited to, the imposition of charges based on factors that influence the cost of treatment, including strength and volume, and including the right of

access during reasonable hours to the premises of a person for enforcement of adopted ordinances, rules, or regulations.

(c) Whenever the sanitary district, acting through the executive director, determines that sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes are being discharged into the sewerage system and when, in the opinion of the executive director, the discharge is in violation of an ordinance, rules, or regulations adopted by the board of trustees under this Section governing industrial wastes or other wastes, the executive director shall order the offending party to cease and desist. The order shall be served by certified mail or personally on the owner, officer, registered agent, or individual designated by permit.

In the event the offending party fails or refuses to discontinue the discharge within 90 days after notification of the cease and desist order, the executive director may order the offending party to show cause before the board of trustees of the sanitary district why the discharge should not be discontinued. A notice shall be served on the offending party directing him, her, or it to show cause before the board of trustees why an order should not be entered directing the discontinuance of the discharge. The notice shall specify the time and place where a hearing will be held and shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail at least 10 days before the hearing; and, in the case of a unit of local government or a corporation, the service shall be upon an

officer or agent thereof. After reviewing the evidence, the board of trustees may issue an order to the party responsible for the discharge, directing that within a specified period of time the discharge be discontinued. The board of trustees may also order the party responsible for the discharge to pay a civil penalty in an amount specified by the board of trustees that is not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 per day for each day of discharge of effluent in violation of this Act as provided in subsection (d). The board of trustees may also order the party responsible for the violation to pay court reporter costs and hearing officer fees in an amount not exceeding \$3,000.

(d) The board of trustees shall establish procedures for assessing civil penalties and issuing orders under subsection (c) as follows:

(1) In making its orders and determinations, the board of trustees shall take into consideration all the facts and circumstances bearing on the activities involved and the assessment of civil penalties as shown by the record produced at the hearing.

(2) The board of trustees shall establish a panel of one or more independent hearing officers to conduct all hearings on the assessment of civil penalties and issuance of orders under subsection (c). All hearing officers shall be attorneys licensed to practice law in this State.

(3) The board of trustees shall promulgate procedural

rules governing the proceedings, the assessment of civil penalties, and the issuance of orders.

(4) All hearings shall be on the record, and testimony taken must be under oath and recorded stenographically. Transcripts so recorded must be made available to any member of the public or any party to the hearing upon payment of the usual charges for transcripts. At the hearing, the hearing officer may issue, in the name of the board of trustees, notices of hearing requesting the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of evidence relevant to any matter involved in the hearing, and may examine witnesses.

(5) The hearing officer shall conduct a full and impartial hearing on the record, with an opportunity for the presentation of evidence and cross-examination of the witnesses. The hearing officer shall issue findings of fact, conclusions of law, a recommended civil penalty, and an order based solely on the record. The hearing officer may also recommend, as part of the order, that the discharge of industrial waste be discontinued within a specified time.

(6) The findings of fact, conclusions of law, recommended civil penalty, and order shall be transmitted to the board of trustees along with a complete record of the hearing.

(7) The board of trustees shall either approve or

disapprove the findings of fact, conclusions of law, recommended civil penalty, and order. If the findings of fact, conclusions of law, recommended civil penalty, or order are rejected, the board of trustees shall remand the matter to the hearing officer for further proceedings. If the order is accepted by the board of trustees, it shall constitute the final order of the board of trustees.

(8) The civil penalty specified by the board of trustees shall be paid within 35 days after the party on whom it is imposed receives a written copy of the order of the board of trustees, unless the person or persons to whom the order is issued seeks judicial review.

(9) If a person seeks judicial review of the order assessing civil penalties, the person shall, within 35 days after the date of the final order, pay the amount of the civil penalties into an escrow account maintained by the sanitary district for that purpose or file a bond guaranteeing payment of the civil penalties if the civil penalties are upheld on review.

(10) Civil penalties not paid by the times specified above shall be delinquent and subject to a lien recorded against the property of the person ordered to pay the penalty. The foregoing provisions for asserting liens against real estate by the sanitary district shall be in addition to any other remedy or right of recovery that the sanitary district may have with respect to the collection

or recovery of penalties and charges imposed by the sanitary district. Judgment in a civil action brought by the sanitary district to recover or collect the charges shall not operate as a release and waiver of the lien upon the real estate for the amount of the judgment. Only satisfaction of the judgment or the filing of a release or satisfaction of lien shall release the lien.

(e) The executive director may order a person to cease the discharge of industrial waste upon a finding by the executive director that the final order of the board of trustees entered after a hearing to show cause has been violated. The executive director shall serve the person with a copy of his or her order either by certified mail or personally by serving the owner, officer, registered agent, or individual designated by permit. The order of the executive director shall also schedule an expedited hearing before a hearing officer designated by the board of trustees for the purpose of determining whether the person has violated the final order of the board of trustees. The board of trustees shall adopt rules of procedure governing expedited hearings. In no event shall the hearing be conducted less than 7 days after service of the executive director's order.

At the conclusion of the expedited hearing, the hearing officer shall prepare a report with his or her findings and recommendations and transmit it to the board of trustees. If the board of trustees, after reviewing the findings and

recommendations, and the record produced at the hearing, determines that the person has violated the board of trustees' final order, the board of trustees may authorize the plugging of the sewer. The executive director shall give not less than 10 days' written notice of the board of trustees' order to the owner, officer, registered agent, or individual designated by permit, as well as the owner of record of the real estate and other parties known to be affected, that the sewer will be plugged.

The foregoing provision for plugging a sewer shall be in addition to any other remedy that the sanitary district may have to prevent violation of its ordinances and orders of its board of trustees.

(f) A violation of the final order of the board of trustees shall be considered a nuisance. If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into any waters contrary to the final order of the board of trustees, the sanitary district, acting through the executive director, has the power to commence an action or proceeding in the circuit court in and for the county in which the sanitary district is located for the purpose of having the discharge stopped either by mandamus or injunction, or to remedy the violation in any manner provided for in this Section.

The court shall specify a time, not exceeding 20 days after the service of the copy of the complaint, in which the party complained of must plead to the complaint, and in the meantime,

the party may be restrained. In case of default or after pleading, the court shall immediately inquire into the facts and circumstances of the case and enter an appropriate judgment in respect to the matters complained of. Appeals may be taken as in other civil cases.

(g) The sanitary district, acting through the executive director, has the power to commence an action or proceeding for mandamus or injunction in the circuit court ordering a person to cease its discharge, when, in the opinion of the executive director, the person's discharge presents an imminent danger to the public health, welfare, or safety; presents or may present an endangerment to the environment; or threatens to interfere with the operation of the sewerage system or a water reclamation plant under the jurisdiction of the sanitary district. The initiation of a show cause hearing is not a prerequisite to the commencement by the sanitary district of an action or proceeding for mandamus or injunction in the circuit court. The court shall specify a time, not exceeding 20 days after the service of a copy of the petition, in which the party complained of must answer the petition, and in the meantime, the party may be restrained. In case of default in answer or after answer, the court shall immediately inquire into the facts and circumstances of the case and enter an appropriate judgment order in respect to the matters complained of. An appeal may be taken from the final judgment in the same manner and with the same effect as appeals are taken from judgment of

the circuit court in other actions for mandamus or injunction.

(h) Whenever the sanitary district commences an action under subsection (f) of this Section, the court shall assess a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 for each day the person violates the board of trustees' order. Whenever the sanitary district commences an action under subsection (g) of this Section, the court shall assess a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 for each day the person violates the ordinance. Each day's continuance of the violation is a separate offense. The penalties provided in this Section plus interest at the rate set forth in the Interest Act on unpaid penalties, costs, and fees, imposed by the board of trustees under subsection (d); the reasonable costs to the sanitary district of removal or other remedial action caused by discharges in violation of this Act; reasonable attorney's fees; court costs; other expenses of litigation; and costs for inspection, sampling, analysis, and administration related to the enforcement action against the offending party are recoverable by the sanitary district in a civil action.

(i) The board of trustees may establish fees for late filing of reports with the sanitary district required by an ordinance governing discharges. The sanitary district shall provide by certified mail a written notice of the fee assessment that states the person has 30 days after the receipt of the notice to request a conference with the executive

director's designee to discuss or dispute the appropriateness of the assessed fee. Unless a person objects to paying the fee for filing a report late by timely requesting in writing a conference with a designee of the executive director, that person waives his or her right to a conference and the sanitary district may impose a lien recorded against the property of the person for the amount of the unpaid fee.

If a person requests a conference and the matter is not resolved at the conference, the person subject to the fee may request an administrative hearing before an impartial hearing officer appointed under subsection (d) to determine the person's liability for and the amount of the fee. If the hearing officer finds that the late filing fees are owed to the sanitary district, the sanitary district shall notify the responsible person or persons of the hearing officer's decision. If payment is not made within 30 days after the notice, the sanitary district may impose a lien on the property of the person or persons.

Any liens filed under this subsection shall apply only to the property to which the late filing fees are related. A claim for lien shall be filed in the office of the recorder of the county in which the property is located. The filing of a claim for lien by the sanitary district does not prevent the sanitary district from pursuing other means for collecting late filing fees. If a claim for lien is filed, the sanitary district shall notify the person whose property is subject to the lien, and

the person may challenge the lien by filing an action in the circuit court. The action shall be filed within 90 days after the person receives the notice of the filing of the claim for lien. The court shall hear evidence concerning the underlying reasons for the lien only if an administrative hearing has not been held under this subsection.

(j) To be effective service under this Section, a demand or order sent by certified or registered mail to the last known address need not be received by the offending party. Service of the demand or order by registered or certified mail shall be deemed effective upon deposit in the United States mail with proper postage prepaid and addressed as provided in this Section.

(k) The provisions of the Administrative Review Law and all amendments and rules adopted pursuant to that Law apply to and govern all proceedings for the judicial review of final administrative decisions of the board of trustees in the enforcement of any ordinance, rule, or regulation adopted under this Act. The cost of preparing the record on appeal shall be paid by the person seeking a review of an order or action pursuant to the Administrative Review Law.

(l) The provisions of this Section are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

(70 ILCS 2305/11) (from Ch. 42, par. 287)

Sec. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, all

contracts for purchases or sales by the municipality, the expense of which will exceed the mandatory competitive bid threshold, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder therefor upon not less than 14 days' public notice of the terms and conditions upon which the contract is to be let, having been given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the district, and the board may reject any and all bids and readvertise. In determining the lowest responsible bidder, the board shall take into consideration the qualities and serviceability of the articles supplied, their conformity with specifications, their suitability to the requirements of the district, the availability of support services, the uniqueness of the service, materials, equipment, or supplies as it applies to network integrated computer systems, the compatibility of the service, materials, equipment or supplies with existing equipment, and the delivery terms. Contracts for services in excess of the mandatory competitive bid threshold may, subject to the provisions of this Section, be let by competitive bidding at the discretion of the district board of trustees. All contracts for purchases or sales that will not exceed the mandatory competitive bid threshold may be made in the open market without publication in a newspaper as above provided, but whenever practical shall be based on at least 3 competitive bids. For purposes of this Section, the "mandatory competitive bid threshold" is a dollar amount equal to 0.1% of the total general fixed assets of the district as reported in

the most recent required audit report. In no event, however, shall the mandatory competitive bid threshold dollar amount be less than \$10,000, nor more than \$40,000.

Cash, a cashier's check, a certified check, or a bid bond with adequate surety approved by the board of trustees as a deposit of good faith, in a reasonable amount, but not in excess of 10% of the contract amount, may be required of each bidder by the district on all bids involving amounts in excess of the mandatory competitive bid threshold and, if so required, the advertisement for bids shall so specify.

Contracts which by their nature are not adapted to award by competitive bidding, including, without limitation, contracts for the services of individuals, groups or firms possessing a high degree of professional skill where the ability or fitness of the individual or organization plays an important part, contracts for financial management services undertaken pursuant to "An Act relating to certain investments of public funds by public agencies", approved July 23, 1943, as now or hereafter amended, contracts for the purchase or sale of utilities, contracts for commodities including supply contracts for natural gas and electricity, contracts for materials economically procurable only from a single source of supply, contracts for services, supplies, materials, parts, or equipment which are available only from a single source or contracts for maintenance, repairs, OEM supplies, or OEM parts from the manufacturer or from a source authorized by the

manufacturer, contracts for the use, purchase, delivery, movement, or installation of data processing equipment, software, or services and telecommunications and interconnect equipment, software, or services, contracts for duplicating machines and supplies, contracts for goods or services procured from another governmental agency, purchases of equipment previously owned by an entity other than the district itself, purchases of used equipment, purchases at auction or similar transactions which by their very nature are not suitable to competitive bids, and leases of real property where the sanitary district is the lessee shall not be subject to the competitive bidding requirements of this Section.

The District may use a design-build procurement method for any public project which shall not be subject to the competitive bidding requirements of this Section provided the Board of Trustees approves the contract for the public project by a vote of 4 of the 5 trustees. For the purposes of this Section, "design-build" means a delivery system that provides responsibility within a single contract for the furnishing of architecture, engineering, land surveying and related services as required, and the labor, materials, equipment, and other construction services for the project.

In the case of an emergency affecting the public health or safety so declared by the Board of Trustees of the municipality at a meeting thereof duly convened, which declaration shall require the affirmative vote of four of the five Trustees, and

shall set forth the nature of the danger to the public health or safety, contracts totaling not more than the emergency contract cap may be let to the extent necessary to resolve such emergency without public advertisement or competitive bidding. For purposes of this Section, the dollar amount of an emergency contract shall not be less than \$40,000, nor more than \$350,000. The Resolution or Ordinance in which such declaration is embodied shall fix the date upon which such emergency shall terminate which date may be extended or abridged by the Board of Trustees as in their judgment the circumstances require. A full written account of any such emergency, together with a requisition for the materials, supplies, labor or equipment required therefor shall be submitted immediately upon completion and shall be open to public inspection for a period of at least one year subsequent to the date of such emergency purchase. ~~Within 30 days after the passage of the resolution or ordinance declaring an emergency affecting the public health or safety, the municipality shall submit to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency the full written account of any such emergency along with a copy of the resolution or ordinance declaring the emergency, in accordance with requirements as may be provided by rule.~~

To address operating emergencies not affecting the public health or safety, the Board of Trustees shall authorize, in writing, officials or employees of the sanitary district to purchase in the open market and without advertisement any

supplies, materials, equipment, or services for immediate delivery to meet the bona fide operating emergency, without filing a requisition or estimate therefor, in an amount not in excess of \$100,000; provided that the Board of Trustees must be notified of the operating emergency. A full, written account of each operating emergency and a requisition for the materials, supplies, equipment, and services required to meet the operating emergency must be immediately submitted by the officials or employees authorized to make purchases to the Board of Trustees. The account must be available for public inspection for a period of at least one year after the date of the operating emergency purchase. The exercise of authority with respect to purchases for a bona fide operating emergency is not dependent on a declaration of an operating emergency by the Board of Trustees.

The competitive bidding requirements of this Section do not apply to contracts, including contracts for both materials and services incidental thereto, for the repair or replacement of a sanitary district's treatment plant, sewers, equipment, or facilities damaged or destroyed as the result of a sudden or unexpected occurrence, including, but not limited to, a flood, fire, tornado, earthquake, storm, or other natural or man-made disaster, if the board of trustees determines in writing that the awarding of those contracts without competitive bidding is reasonably necessary for the sanitary district to maintain compliance with a permit issued under the National Pollution

Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or any successor system or with any outstanding order relating to that compliance issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, or the Illinois Pollution Control Board. The authority to issue contracts without competitive bidding pursuant to this paragraph expires 6 months after the date of the writing determining that the awarding of contracts without competitive bidding is reasonably necessary.

No Trustee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, work or business of the municipality, or in the sale of any article, whenever the expense, price or consideration of the contract work, business or sale is paid either from the treasury or by any assessment levied by any Statute or Ordinance. No Trustee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of any property which (1) belongs to the municipality, or (2) is sold for taxes or assessments of the municipality, or (3) is sold by virtue of legal process in the suit of the municipality.

A contract for any work or other public improvement, to be paid for in whole or in part by special assessment or special taxation, shall be entered into and the performance thereof controlled by the provisions of Division 2 of Article 9 of the "Illinois Municipal Code", approved May 29, 1961, as heretofore or hereafter amended, as near as may be. However, contracts may be let for making proper and suitable connections between the

mains and outlets of the respective sanitary sewers in the district with any conduit, conduits, main pipe or pipes that may be constructed by such sanitary district.

(Source: P.A. 98-162, eff. 8-2-13.)

(70 ILCS 2305/18.5 new)

Sec. 18.5. Contracts. The sanitary district may enter into contracts with municipalities or other parties outside the sanitary district that may request service from the sanitary district at higher rates than the existing rates for like consumers within the sanitary district to allow the sanitary district to obtain a fair return to cover the costs of financing, constructing, operating, and maintaining its facilities. In the event that thereafter such rates are not agreed upon by the parties or are not otherwise provided for by contract, such rates shall be fixed and determined by the circuit court of Lake County after a petition has been filed with that court.

(70 ILCS 2305/31 new)

Sec. 31. Resource recovery.

(a) As used in this Section:

"Recovered resources" means any material produced by or extracted from the operation of sanitary district facilities, including, but not limited to:

(1) solids, including solids from the digestion

process, semi-solids, or liquid materials;

(2) gases, including biogas, carbon dioxide, and methane;

(3) nutrients;

(4) algae;

(5) treated effluent; and

(6) thermal energy or hydropower.

"Renewable energy facility" shall have the same meaning as a facility defined under Section 5 of the Renewable Energy Production District Act.

"Renewable energy resources" means resources as defined under Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act.

"Resource recovery" means the recovery of material or energy from waste as defined under Section 3.435 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(b) The General Assembly finds that:

(1) technological advancements in wastewater treatment have resulted in the ability to capture recovered resources and produce renewable energy resources from material previously discarded;

(2) the capture and beneficial reuse of recovered resources and the production of renewable energy resources serve a wide variety of environmental benefits including, but not limited to, improved water quality, reduction of greenhouse gases, reduction of carbon footprint, reduction of landfill usage, reduced usage of hydrocarbon-based

fuels, return of nutrients to the food cycle, and reduced water consumption;

(3) the sanitary district is a leader in the field of wastewater treatment and possesses the expertise and experience necessary to capture and beneficially reuse or prepare for beneficial reuse recovered resources, including renewable energy resources; and

(4) the sanitary district has the opportunity and ability to change the approach to wastewater treatment from that of a waste material to be disposed of to one of a collection of resources to be recovered, reused, and sold, with the opportunity to provide the sanitary district with additional sources of revenue and reduce operating costs.

(c) The sanitary district may sell or otherwise dispose of recovered resources or renewable energy resources resulting from the operation of sanitary district facilities, and may construct, maintain, finance, and operate such activities, facilities, and other works as are necessary for that purpose.

(d) The sanitary district may take in materials which are used in the generation of usable products from recovered resources, or which increase the production of renewable energy resources, including, but not limited to, food waste, organic fraction of solid waste, commercial or industrial organic wastes, fats, oils, greases, and vegetable debris.

(e) The authorizations granted to the sanitary district under this Section shall not be construed as modifying or

limiting any other law or regulation. Any actions taken pursuant to the authorities granted in this Section must be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the Environmental Protection Act, and rules adopted under that Act.

Section 15. The Sanitary District Act of 1917 is amended by changing Section 17.1 as follows:

(70 ILCS 2405/17.1) (from Ch. 42, par. 316.1)

Sec. 17.1. Acquiring district or municipal treatment works.

(a) After incorporation, any district organized under this Act may, in accordance with this Act and an intergovernmental agreement with the sanitary district being acquired or the municipality from whom the treatment works and lines are to be acquired, acquire the territory, treatment works, lines, appurtenances, and other property of (i) any sanitary district organized under this Act, the Sanitary District Act of 1907, the North Shore Water Reclamation ~~Sanitary~~ District Act, the Sanitary District Act of 1936, or the Metro-East Sanitary District Act of 1974 or (ii) any municipality whose treatment works were established under the Illinois Municipal Code or the Municipal Wastewater Disposal Zones Act, regardless of whether that district or municipality is contiguous to the acquiring sanitary district. The distance between the sanitary district

being acquired or municipality and the acquiring sanitary district, however, as measured between the points on their corporate boundaries that are nearest to each other, shall not exceed 20 miles. In the case of a municipality, only that property used by the municipality for transport, treatment, and discharge of wastewater and for disposal of sewage sludge shall be transferred to the acquiring sanitary district.

(b) The board of trustees of the sanitary district being acquired, or the corporate authorities of a municipality whose treatment works is being acquired, shall, jointly with the board of trustees of the acquiring sanitary district, petition the circuit court of the county containing all or the larger portion of the sanitary district being acquired or the municipality to permit the acquisition. The petition shall show the following:

(1) The reason for the acquisition.

(2) That there are no debts of the sanitary district being acquired or municipality outstanding, or that there are sufficient funds on hand or available to satisfy those debts.

(3) That no contract or federal or State permit or grant will be impaired by the acquisition.

(4) That all assets and responsibilities of the sanitary district being acquired or municipality, as they relate to wastewater treatment, have been properly assigned to the acquiring sanitary district.

(5) That the acquiring sanitary district will pay any court costs incurred in connection with the petition.

(6) The boundaries of the acquired sanitary district or municipality as of the date of the petition.

(c) Upon adequate notice, including appropriate notice to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, the circuit court shall hold a hearing to determine whether there is good cause for the acquisition by the acquiring district and whether the allegations of the petition are true. If the court finds that there is good cause and that the allegations are true, it shall order the acquisition to proceed. If the court finds that there is not good cause for the acquisition or that the allegations of the petition are not true, the court shall dismiss the petition. In either event, the costs shall be taxed against the acquiring sanitary district. The order shall be final. Separate or joint appeals may be taken by any party affected by the order as in other civil cases.

(d) If the court orders the acquisition contemplated in the petition, there shall be no further appointments of trustees if the acquired agency is a sanitary district. The trustees of the acquired sanitary district acting at the time of the order shall close up the business affairs of the sanitary district and make the necessary conveyances of title to the sanitary district property in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement between the acquiring and acquired sanitary districts. In the case of a municipality, the governing body of

the municipality shall make the necessary conveyances of title to municipal property to the acquiring sanitary district in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement between the municipality and the acquiring sanitary district. The acquiring sanitary district's ordinances take effect in the acquired territory upon entry of the order.

(e) The acquisition of any sanitary district by another sanitary district or the acquisition of a treatment works from a municipality by another sanitary district shall not affect the obligation of any bonds issued or contracts entered into by the acquired sanitary district or the municipality, nor invalidate the levy, extension, or collection of any taxes or special assessments upon a property in the acquired sanitary district, but all those bonds and contracts shall be discharged. The general obligation indebtedness of the acquired sanitary district shall be paid from the proceeds of continuing taxes and special assessments as provided in this Act.

All money remaining after the business affairs of the acquired sanitary district or acquired treatment works of the municipality have been closed up and all debts and obligations of the entities paid shall be paid to the acquiring sanitary district in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement between the parties.

(f) The board of trustees of the acquiring sanitary district required to provide sewer service under this Act may

levy and collect, for that purpose, a tax on the taxable property within that district. The aggregate amount of the tax shall be as provided in this Act.

(g) Any intergovernmental agreement entered into by the parties under this Section shall provide for the imposition or continuance of a user charge system in accordance with the acquiring district's ordinance, the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, and the federal Clean Water Act.

(h) All courts shall take judicial notice of the acquisition of the sanitary district being acquired or municipal treatment works by the acquiring sanitary district.

(Source: P.A. 87-1060.)

Section 20. The Eminent Domain Act is amended by changing Section 15-5-15 as follows:

(735 ILCS 30/15-5-15)

Sec. 15-5-15. Eminent domain powers in ILCS Chapters 70 through 75. The following provisions of law may include express grants of the power to acquire property by condemnation or eminent domain:

(70 ILCS 5/8.02 and 5/9); Airport Authorities Act; airport authorities; for public airport facilities.

(70 ILCS 5/8.05 and 5/9); Airport Authorities Act; airport authorities; for removal of airport hazards.

(70 ILCS 5/8.06 and 5/9); Airport Authorities Act; airport authorities; for reduction of the height of objects or structures.

(70 ILCS 10/4); Interstate Airport Authorities Act; interstate airport authorities; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 15/3); Kankakee River Valley Area Airport Authority Act; Kankakee River Valley Area Airport Authority; for acquisition of land for airports.

(70 ILCS 200/2-20); Civic Center Code; civic center authorities; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/5-35); Civic Center Code; Aledo Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/10-15); Civic Center Code; Aurora Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/15-40); Civic Center Code; Benton Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/20-15); Civic Center Code; Bloomington Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/35-35); Civic Center Code; Brownstown Park District Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/40-35); Civic Center Code; Carbondale Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/55-60); Civic Center Code; Chicago South Civic

Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/60-30); Civic Center Code; Collinsville Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/70-35); Civic Center Code; Crystal Lake Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/75-20); Civic Center Code; Decatur Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/80-15); Civic Center Code; DuPage County Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/85-35); Civic Center Code; Elgin Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/95-25); Civic Center Code; Herrin Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/110-35); Civic Center Code; Illinois Valley Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/115-35); Civic Center Code; Jasper County Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/120-25); Civic Center Code; Jefferson County Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/125-15); Civic Center Code; Jo Daviess County Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/130-30); Civic Center Code; Katherine Dunham Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/145-35); Civic Center Code; Marengo Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/150-35); Civic Center Code; Mason County Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/155-15); Civic Center Code; Matteson Metropolitan Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/160-35); Civic Center Code; Maywood Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/165-35); Civic Center Code; Melrose Park Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.

(70 ILCS 200/170-20); Civic Center Code; certain Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authorities; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 200/180-35); Civic Center Code; Normal Civic Center

- Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/185-15); Civic Center Code; Oak Park Civic Center  
Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/195-35); Civic Center Code; Ottawa Civic Center  
Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/200-15); Civic Center Code; Pekin Civic Center  
Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/205-15); Civic Center Code; Peoria Civic Center  
Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/210-35); Civic Center Code; Pontiac Civic Center  
Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/215-15); Civic Center Code; Illinois Quad City  
Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings,  
and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/220-30); Civic Center Code; Quincy Metropolitan  
Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for  
grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/225-35); Civic Center Code; Randolph County Civic  
Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and  
parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/230-35); Civic Center Code; River Forest  
Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building  
Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/235-40); Civic Center Code; Riverside Civic Center  
Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.  
(70 ILCS 200/245-35); Civic Center Code; Salem Civic Center

- Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.
- (70 ILCS 200/255-20); Civic Center Code; Springfield Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority; for grounds, centers, and parking.
- (70 ILCS 200/260-35); Civic Center Code; Sterling Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.
- (70 ILCS 200/265-20); Civic Center Code; Vermilion County Metropolitan Exposition, Auditorium and Office Building Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.
- (70 ILCS 200/270-35); Civic Center Code; Waukegan Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.
- (70 ILCS 200/275-35); Civic Center Code; West Frankfort Civic Center Authority; for grounds, centers, buildings, and parking.
- (70 ILCS 200/280-20); Civic Center Code; Will County Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority; for grounds, centers, and parking.
- (70 ILCS 210/5); Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act; Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority; for general purposes, including quick-take power.
- (70 ILCS 405/22.04); Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act; soil and water conservation districts; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 410/10 and 410/12); Conservation District Act; conservation districts; for open space, wildland, scenic

roadway, pathway, outdoor recreation, or other conservation benefits.

(70 ILCS 503/25); Chanhute-Rantoul National Aviation Center Redevelopment Commission Act; Chanhute-Rantoul National Aviation Center Redevelopment Commission; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 507/15); Fort Sheridan Redevelopment Commission Act; Fort Sheridan Redevelopment Commission; for general purposes or to carry out comprehensive or redevelopment plans.

(70 ILCS 520/8); Southwestern Illinois Development Authority Act; Southwestern Illinois Development Authority; for general purposes, including quick-take power.

(70 ILCS 605/4-17 and 605/5-7); Illinois Drainage Code; drainage districts; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 615/5 and 615/6); Chicago Drainage District Act; corporate authorities; for construction and maintenance of works.

(70 ILCS 705/10); Fire Protection District Act; fire protection districts; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 750/20); Flood Prevention District Act; flood prevention districts; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 805/6); Downstate Forest Preserve District Act; certain forest preserve districts; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 805/18.8); Downstate Forest Preserve District Act; certain forest preserve districts; for recreational and

- cultural facilities.
- (70 ILCS 810/8); Cook County Forest Preserve District Act; Forest Preserve District of Cook County; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 810/38); Cook County Forest Preserve District Act; Forest Preserve District of Cook County; for recreational facilities.
- (70 ILCS 910/15 and 910/16); Hospital District Law; hospital districts; for hospitals or hospital facilities.
- (70 ILCS 915/3); Illinois Medical District Act; Illinois Medical District Commission; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 915/4.5); Illinois Medical District Act; Illinois Medical District Commission; quick-take power for the Illinois State Police Forensic Science Laboratory (obsolete).
- (70 ILCS 920/5); Tuberculosis Sanitarium District Act; tuberculosis sanitarium districts; for tuberculosis sanitariums.
- (70 ILCS 925/20); Mid-Illinois Medical District Act; Mid-Illinois Medical District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 930/20); Mid-America Medical District Act; Mid-America Medical District Commission; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 935/20); Roseland Community Medical District Act; medical district; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1005/7); Mosquito Abatement District Act; mosquito

- abatement districts; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1105/8); Museum District Act; museum districts; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1205/7-1); Park District Code; park districts; for streets and other purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1205/8-1); Park District Code; park districts; for parks.
- (70 ILCS 1205/9-2 and 1205/9-4); Park District Code; park districts; for airports and landing fields.
- (70 ILCS 1205/11-2 and 1205/11-3); Park District Code; park districts; for State land abutting public water and certain access rights.
- (70 ILCS 1205/11.1-3); Park District Code; park districts; for harbors.
- (70 ILCS 1225/2); Park Commissioners Land Condemnation Act; park districts; for street widening.
- (70 ILCS 1230/1 and 1230/1-a); Park Commissioners Water Control Act; park districts; for parks, boulevards, driveways, parkways, viaducts, bridges, or tunnels.
- (70 ILCS 1250/2); Park Commissioners Street Control (1889) Act; park districts; for boulevards or driveways.
- (70 ILCS 1290/1); Park District Aquarium and Museum Act; municipalities or park districts; for aquariums or museums.
- (70 ILCS 1305/2); Park District Airport Zoning Act; park districts; for restriction of the height of structures.

(70 ILCS 1310/5); Park District Elevated Highway Act; park districts; for elevated highways.

(70 ILCS 1505/15); Chicago Park District Act; Chicago Park District; for parks and other purposes.

(70 ILCS 1505/25.1); Chicago Park District Act; Chicago Park District; for parking lots or garages.

(70 ILCS 1505/26.3); Chicago Park District Act; Chicago Park District; for harbors.

(70 ILCS 1570/5); Lincoln Park Commissioners Land Condemnation Act; Lincoln Park Commissioners; for land and interests in land, including riparian rights.

(70 ILCS 1801/30); Alexander-Cairo Port District Act; Alexander-Cairo Port District; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 1805/8); Havana Regional Port District Act; Havana Regional Port District; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 1810/7); Illinois International Port District Act; Illinois International Port District; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 1815/13); Illinois Valley Regional Port District Act; Illinois Valley Regional Port District; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 1820/4); Jackson-Union Counties Regional Port District Act; Jackson-Union Counties Regional Port District; for removal of airport hazards or reduction of the height of objects or structures.

(70 ILCS 1820/5); Jackson-Union Counties Regional Port

- District Act; Jackson-Union Counties Regional Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1825/4.9); Joliet Regional Port District Act; Joliet Regional Port District; for removal of airport hazards.
- (70 ILCS 1825/4.10); Joliet Regional Port District Act; Joliet Regional Port District; for reduction of the height of objects or structures.
- (70 ILCS 1825/4.18); Joliet Regional Port District Act; Joliet Regional Port District; for removal of hazards from ports and terminals.
- (70 ILCS 1825/5); Joliet Regional Port District Act; Joliet Regional Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1830/7.1); Kaskaskia Regional Port District Act; Kaskaskia Regional Port District; for removal of hazards from ports and terminals.
- (70 ILCS 1830/14); Kaskaskia Regional Port District Act; Kaskaskia Regional Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1831/30); Massac-Metropolis Port District Act; Massac-Metropolis Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1835/5.10); Mt. Carmel Regional Port District Act; Mt. Carmel Regional Port District; for removal of airport hazards.
- (70 ILCS 1835/5.11); Mt. Carmel Regional Port District Act; Mt. Carmel Regional Port District; for reduction of the height of objects or structures.
- (70 ILCS 1835/6); Mt. Carmel Regional Port District Act; Mt.

- Carmel Regional Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1837/30); Ottawa Port District Act; Ottawa Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1845/4.9); Seneca Regional Port District Act; Seneca Regional Port District; for removal of airport hazards.
- (70 ILCS 1845/4.10); Seneca Regional Port District Act; Seneca Regional Port District; for reduction of the height of objects or structures.
- (70 ILCS 1845/5); Seneca Regional Port District Act; Seneca Regional Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1850/4); Shawneetown Regional Port District Act; Shawneetown Regional Port District; for removal of airport hazards or reduction of the height of objects or structures.
- (70 ILCS 1850/5); Shawneetown Regional Port District Act; Shawneetown Regional Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1855/4); Southwest Regional Port District Act; Southwest Regional Port District; for removal of airport hazards or reduction of the height of objects or structures.
- (70 ILCS 1855/5); Southwest Regional Port District Act; Southwest Regional Port District; for general purposes.
- (70 ILCS 1860/4); Tri-City Regional Port District Act; Tri-City Regional Port District; for removal of airport hazards.
- (70 ILCS 1860/5); Tri-City Regional Port District Act; Tri-City Regional Port District; for the development of facilities.

(70 ILCS 1863/11); Upper Mississippi River International Port District Act; Upper Mississippi River International Port District; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 1865/4.9); Waukegan Port District Act; Waukegan Port District; for removal of airport hazards.

(70 ILCS 1865/4.10); Waukegan Port District Act; Waukegan Port District; for restricting the height of objects or structures.

(70 ILCS 1865/5); Waukegan Port District Act; Waukegan Port District; for the development of facilities.

(70 ILCS 1870/8); White County Port District Act; White County Port District; for the development of facilities.

(70 ILCS 1905/16); Railroad Terminal Authority Act; Railroad Terminal Authority (Chicago); for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 1915/25); Grand Avenue Railroad Relocation Authority Act; Grand Avenue Railroad Relocation Authority; for general purposes, including quick-take power (now obsolete).

(70 ILCS 1935/25); Elmwood Park Grade Separation Authority Act; Elmwood Park Grade Separation Authority; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 2105/9b); River Conservancy Districts Act; river conservancy districts; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 2105/10a); River Conservancy Districts Act; river conservancy districts; for corporate purposes.

(70 ILCS 2205/15); Sanitary District Act of 1907; sanitary

- districts; for corporate purposes.
- (70 ILCS 2205/18); Sanitary District Act of 1907; sanitary districts; for improvements and works.
- (70 ILCS 2205/19); Sanitary District Act of 1907; sanitary districts; for access to property.
- (70 ILCS 2305/8); North Shore Water Reclamation ~~Sanitary~~ District Act; North Shore Water Reclamation ~~Sanitary~~ District; for corporate purposes.
- (70 ILCS 2305/15); North Shore Water Reclamation ~~Sanitary~~ District Act; North Shore Water Reclamation ~~Sanitary~~ District; for improvements.
- (70 ILCS 2405/7.9); Sanitary District Act of 1917; Sanitary District of Decatur; for carrying out agreements to sell, convey, or disburse treated wastewater to a private entity.
- (70 ILCS 2405/8); Sanitary District Act of 1917; sanitary districts; for corporate purposes.
- (70 ILCS 2405/15); Sanitary District Act of 1917; sanitary districts; for improvements.
- (70 ILCS 2405/16.9 and 2405/16.10); Sanitary District Act of 1917; sanitary districts; for waterworks.
- (70 ILCS 2405/17.2); Sanitary District Act of 1917; sanitary districts; for public sewer and water utility treatment works.
- (70 ILCS 2405/18); Sanitary District Act of 1917; sanitary districts; for dams or other structures to regulate water flow.

(70 ILCS 2605/8); Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act; Metropolitan Water Reclamation District; for corporate purposes.

(70 ILCS 2605/16); Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act; Metropolitan Water Reclamation District; quick-take power for improvements.

(70 ILCS 2605/17); Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act; Metropolitan Water Reclamation District; for bridges.

(70 ILCS 2605/35); Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act; Metropolitan Water Reclamation District; for widening and deepening a navigable stream.

(70 ILCS 2805/10); Sanitary District Act of 1936; sanitary districts; for corporate purposes.

(70 ILCS 2805/24); Sanitary District Act of 1936; sanitary districts; for improvements.

(70 ILCS 2805/26i and 2805/26j); Sanitary District Act of 1936; sanitary districts; for drainage systems.

(70 ILCS 2805/27); Sanitary District Act of 1936; sanitary districts; for dams or other structures to regulate water flow.

(70 ILCS 2805/32k); Sanitary District Act of 1936; sanitary districts; for water supply.

(70 ILCS 2805/32l); Sanitary District Act of 1936; sanitary districts; for waterworks.

(70 ILCS 2905/2-7); Metro-East Sanitary District Act of 1974; Metro-East Sanitary District; for corporate purposes.

(70 ILCS 2905/2-8); Metro-East Sanitary District Act of 1974; Metro-East Sanitary District; for access to property.

(70 ILCS 3010/10); Sanitary District Revenue Bond Act; sanitary districts; for sewerage systems.

(70 ILCS 3205/12); Illinois Sports Facilities Authority Act; Illinois Sports Facilities Authority; quick-take power for its corporate purposes (obsolete).

(70 ILCS 3405/16); Surface Water Protection District Act; surface water protection districts; for corporate purposes.

(70 ILCS 3605/7); Metropolitan Transit Authority Act; Chicago Transit Authority; for transportation systems.

(70 ILCS 3605/8); Metropolitan Transit Authority Act; Chicago Transit Authority; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 3605/10); Metropolitan Transit Authority Act; Chicago Transit Authority; for general purposes, including railroad property.

(70 ILCS 3610/3 and 3610/5); Local Mass Transit District Act; local mass transit districts; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 3615/2.13); Regional Transportation Authority Act; Regional Transportation Authority; for general purposes.

(70 ILCS 3705/8 and 3705/12); Public Water District Act; public water districts; for waterworks.

(70 ILCS 3705/23a); Public Water District Act; public water districts; for sewerage properties.

(70 ILCS 3705/23e); Public Water District Act; public water

districts; for combined waterworks and sewerage systems.  
(70 ILCS 3715/6); Water Authorities Act; water authorities; for facilities to ensure adequate water supply.  
(70 ILCS 3715/27); Water Authorities Act; water authorities; for access to property.  
(75 ILCS 5/4-7); Illinois Local Library Act; boards of library trustees; for library buildings.  
(75 ILCS 16/30-55.80); Public Library District Act of 1991; public library districts; for general purposes.  
(75 ILCS 65/1 and 65/3); Libraries in Parks Act; corporate authorities of city or park district, or board of park commissioners; for free public library buildings.  
(Source: P.A. 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; incorporates 98-564, eff. 8-27-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.