LRB9201389TAtm

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AN ACT concerning sanitary districts.

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

Section 5. The Sanitary District Act of 1936 is amended
by changing Section 4 as follows:

6 (70 ILCS 2805/4) (from Ch. 42, par. 415)

The trustees shall constitute a board of 7 Sec. 4. 8 trustees for the sanitary district. The board of trustees is the corporate authority of the sanitary district, and may 9 exercise all the powers and manage and control all 10 the affairs and property of the district. The board of trustees 11 at the beginning of each new term of office shall meet and 12 13 elect one of their number as president, one of their number as vice-president, and from or outside of their membership a 14 15 clerk and an assistant clerk. In case of the death, 16 resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the president, the powers, duties and emoluments of the 17 18 office of the president shall devolve upon the vice-president, until such disability is removed or until a 19 20 successor to the president is appointed and chosen in the manner provided in this Act. The board may select a 21 22 treasurer, engineer and attorney for the district, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the 23 board, and give such bond as may be required by the board. 24 The board may appoint such other officers and hire such 25 employees to manage and control the operations of 26 the 27 district as it deems necessary. The board may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of all the officers and 28 29 employees of the sanitary district. However, no member of the board of trustees shall receive more than $\frac{56,000}{37,000}$ \$3,000 per 30 year. The board of trustees has full power to pass all 31

1 necessary ordinances, rules and regulations for the proper 2 management and conduct of the business of the board and the sanitary district, and for carrying into effect 3 the 4 collection and disposal of sewage and the purposes for which 5 the sanitary district was formed. Such ordinances may provide for a fine for each offense of not less than \$100 or 6 7 more than \$1,000. Each day's continuance of such violation shall be a separate offense. Fines pursuant to this Section 8 9 are recoverable by the sanitary district in a civil action. The sanitary district is authorized to apply to the circuit 10 11 court for injunctive relief or mandamus when, in the opinion of the chief administrative officer, such relief is necessary 12 to protect the sewerage system of the sanitary district. 13 The board of trustees has the sole and exclusive authority for 14 regulation and inspection of drainage lines to determine 15 16 their adequacy and suitability for connection to the sewage system of the district. 17

18 (Source: P.A. 85-1136.)

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