

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 HB4393

Introduced 1/21/2022, by Rep. Daniel Didech

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

60 ILCS 1/85-30 60 ILCS 1/205-105 65 ILCS 5/4-5-11 from Ch. 24, par. 4-5-11 65 ILCS 5/8-9-1 from Ch. 24, par. 8-9-1 70 ILCS 805/8 from Ch. 96 1/2, par. 6315 70 ILCS 1205/8-1 from Ch. 105, par. 8-1 75 ILCS 5/5-5 from Ch. 81, par. 5-5 75 ILCS 16/40-45 105 ILCS 5/10-20.21 605 ILCS 5/6-201.7 from Ch. 121, par. 6-201.7

Amends the Township Code, Illinois Municipal Code, Downstate Forest Preserve District Act, Park District Code, Illinois Local Library Act, Public Library District Act of 1991, School Code, and Illinois Highway Code. Provides that specified contracts may be let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder (rather than to the lowest responsible bidder). Provides that "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Includes examples of such analysis.

LRB102 23518 AWJ 32700 b

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

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

- Section 5. The Township Code is amended by changing Sections 85-30 and 205-105 as follows:
- 6 (60 ILCS 1/85-30)

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- Sec. 85-30. Purchases; bids. Any purchase by a township for services, materials, equipment, or supplies in excess of \$20,000 (other than professional services) shall be contracted for in one of the following ways:
 - or the best value bidder after advertising for bids at least once (i) in a newspaper published within the township, or (ii) if no newspaper is published within the township, then in one published within the county, or (iii) if no newspaper is published within the county, then in a newspaper is published within the county, then in a newspaper having general circulation within the township.
 - (2) By a contract let without advertising for bids in the case of an emergency if authorized by the township board.
- A township board that awards a contract to a best value

 bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states

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with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to: (1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals established by the township board for the awarding of contracts to minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11) maintenance costs and life span of the project.

22 This Section does not apply to contracts by a township 23 with the federal government.

24 (Source: P.A. 94-435, eff. 8-2-05.)

1 Sec. 205-105. Construction contracts; bids.

(a) All contracts for construction work whose estimated cost will exceed \$20,000 shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder after publication of notice for bids. Notice for bids shall be published once in a newspaper published and having general circulation in the township, if there is one. If there is no such newspaper, notice for bids shall be published in a newspaper published and having general circulation in the county. Notice for bids shall be published at least 10 days before the date set for receiving bids. Bids shall be opened and publicly read, and an award shall be made to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder within 15 days after the receipt of bids.

A township board that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to:

(1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and

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- ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to 1 2 minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare 3 appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the 4 5 bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals 6 established by the township board for the awarding of 7 8 contracts to minority-owned businesses, women-owned 9 businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; 10 and (11) maintenance costs and life span of the project.
- (b) This Section shall not apply to engineering, legal, or other professional services, but it shall apply to the purchase of equipment unless the township board, by a resolution adopted by a three-fourths vote, determines that it 15 is for the best interests of the township that advertising for 16 bids for the equipment be dispensed with.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 95-300, eff. 8-20-07.)
- 18 Section 10. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 4-5-11 and 8-9-1 as follows: 19
- 20 (65 ILCS 5/4-5-11) (from Ch. 24, par. 4-5-11)
- 21 Sec. 4-5-11. Except as otherwise provided, all contracts, of whatever character, pertaining to public improvement, or to 22 23 the maintenance of the public property of a municipality involving an outlay of \$10,000 or more, shall be based upon 24

specifications to be approved by the council. Any work or other public improvement which is not to be paid for in whole or in part by special assessment or special taxation, when the expense thereof will exceed \$25,000, shall be constructed as follows:

- (1) By a contract let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder after advertising for bids, in the manner prescribed by ordinance, except that any such contract may be entered into by the proper officers without advertising for bids, if authorized by a vote of 4 of the 5 council members elected; or
- (2) In the following manner, if authorized by a vote of 4 of the 5 council members elected: the commissioner of public works or other proper officers to be designated by ordinance, shall superintend and cause to be carried out the construction of the work or other public improvement and shall employ exclusively for the performance of all manual labor thereon, laborers and artisans whom the city or village shall pay by the day or hour, but all material of the value of \$25,000 and upward used in the construction of the work or other public improvement, shall be purchased by contract let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder in the manner to be prescribed by ordinance.

A city council that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states

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with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result 3 4 determined by a procurement method that considers price and 5 other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to: 6 7 (1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous 8 projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on 9 previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the 10 11 bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and 12 ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare 13 14 appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the 15 16 bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and 17 minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals established by the council for the awarding of contracts to 18 19 minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and 20 businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11) 21 maintenance costs and life span of the project.

Nothing contained in this Section shall apply to any contract by a municipality with the United States of America or any agency thereof.

25 (Source: P.A. 100-338, eff. 8-25-17.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/8-9-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-9-1)

Sec. 8-9-1. In municipalities of less than 500,000 except as otherwise provided in Articles 4 and 5 any work or other public improvement which is not to be paid for in whole or in part by special assessment or special taxation, when the expense thereof will exceed \$25,000, shall be constructed either (1) by a contract let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder after advertising for bids, in the manner prescribed by ordinance, except that any such contract may be entered into by the proper officers without advertising for bids, if authorized by a vote of two-thirds of all the alderpersons or trustees then holding office; or (2) in the following manner, if authorized by a vote of two-thirds of all the alderpersons or trustees then holding office, to-wit: the commissioner of public works or other proper officers to be designated by ordinance, shall superintend and cause to be carried out the construction of the work or other public improvement and shall employ exclusively for the performance of all manual labor thereon, laborers and artisans whom the municipality shall pay by the day or hour; and all material of the value of \$25,000 and upward used in the construction of the work or other public improvement, shall be purchased by contract let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder in the manner to be prescribed by ordinance. However, nothing contained in this Section shall apply to any contract by a city, village or incorporated town with the

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1 federal government or any agency thereof.

A city council that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to: (1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals established by the council for the awarding of contracts to minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11) maintenance costs and life span of the project.

In every city which has adopted Division 1 of Article 10, every such laborer or artisan shall be certified by the civil

- 1 service commission to the commissioner of public works or
- other proper officers, in accordance with the requirement of
- 3 that division.
- In municipalities of 500,000 or more population the
- 5 letting of contracts for work or other public improvements of
- 6 the character described in this Section shall be governed by
- 7 the provisions of Division 10 of this Article 8.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)
- 9 Section 15. The Downstate Forest Preserve District Act is
- 10 amended by changing Section 8 as follows:
- 11 (70 ILCS 805/8) (from Ch. 96 1/2, par. 6315)
- 12 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 102-460)
- 13 Sec. 8. Powers and duties of corporate authority and
- officers; contracts; salaries.
- 15 (a) The board shall be the corporate authority of such
- 16 forest preserve district and shall have power to pass and
- 17 enforce all necessary ordinances, rules and regulations for
- 18 the management of the property and conduct of the business of
- 19 such district. The president of such board shall have power to
- 20 appoint such employees as may be necessary. In counties with
- 21 population of less than 3,000,000, within 60 days after their
- 22 selection the commissioners appointed under the provisions of
- 23 Section 3a of this Act shall organize by selecting from their
- 24 members a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and

such other officers as are deemed necessary who shall hold office for the fiscal year in which elected and until their successors are selected and qualify. In the one district in existence on July 1, 1977, that is managed by an appointed board of commissioners, the incumbent president and the other officers appointed in the manner as originally prescribed in this Act shall hold such offices until the completion of their respective terms or in the case of the officers other than president until their successors are appointed by said president, but in all cases not to extend beyond January 1, 1980 and until their successors are selected and qualify. Thereafter, the officers shall be selected in the manner as prescribed in this Section except that their first term of office shall not expire until June 30, 1981 and until their successors are selected and qualify.

(a-5) An officer selected pursuant to subsection (a) may be removed, with or without cause, upon a motion adopted by an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the board of the forest preserve district. Upon adoption of a motion to remove an officer: (i) the office becomes vacant and the former officer's compensation shall be prorated to the date the motion was approved; (ii) if the officer removed is the president then the vice president immediately assumes the duties of the president without president compensation and, if the officer removed is the vice president, treasurer, or secretary, then the president shall select an interim

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- appointee who shall serve until the next regularly scheduled forest preserve district board meeting; and (iii) a new officer shall be selected at the next regularly scheduled forest preserve district board meeting. An officer removed under this Section maintains his or her status as a member of the forest preserve district board.
 - (b) In any county, city, village, incorporated town or sanitary district where the corporate authorities act as the governing body of a forest preserve district, the person exercising the powers of the president of the board shall have power to appoint a secretary and an assistant secretary and treasurer and an assistant treasurer and such other officers and such employees as may be necessary. The assistant secretary and assistant treasurer shall perform the duties of the secretary and treasurer, respectively in case of death of such officers or when such officers are unable to perform the duties of their respective offices. All contracts supplies, material or work involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000, or a lower amount if required by board policy, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after advertising at least once in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the district, excepting work requiring personal confidence or necessary supplies under the control of monopolies, where competitive bidding is impossible. Contracts for supplies, material or work involving an expenditure of \$25,000, or a lower amount if required by board policy, or less

- may be let without advertising for bids, but whenever practicable, at least 3 competitive bids shall be obtained before letting such contract. All contracts for supplies, material or work shall be signed by the president of the board of commissioners or by any such other officer as the board in its discretion may designate.
 - (c) The president of any board of commissioners appointed under the provisions of Section 3a of this Act shall receive a salary not to exceed the sum of \$2500 per annum and the salary of other members of the board so appointed shall not exceed \$1500 per annum. Salaries of the commissioners, officers and employees shall be fixed by ordinance.
 - (d) Whenever a forest preserve district owns any personal property that, in the opinion of three-fifths of the members of the board of commissioners, is no longer necessary, useful to, or for the best interests of the forest preserve district, then three-fifths of the members of the board, at any regular meeting or any special meeting called for that purpose by an ordinance or resolution that includes a general description of the personal property, may authorize the conveyance or sale of that personal property in any manner that they may designate, with or without advertising the sale.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 101-544, eff. 8-23-19.)
- 24 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 102-460)
- 25 Sec. 8. Powers and duties of corporate authority and

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officers; contracts; salaries.

(a) The board shall be the corporate authority of such forest preserve district and shall have power to pass and enforce all necessary ordinances, rules and regulations for the management of the property and conduct of the business of such district. The president of such board shall have power to appoint such employees as may be necessary. In counties with population of less than 3,000,000, within 60 days after their selection the commissioners appointed under the provisions of Section 3a of this Act shall organize by selecting from their members a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and such other officers as are deemed necessary who shall hold office for the fiscal year in which elected and until their successors are selected and qualify. In the one district in existence on July 1, 1977, that is managed by an appointed board of commissioners, the incumbent president and the other officers appointed in the manner as originally prescribed in this Act shall hold such offices until the completion of their respective terms or in the case of the officers other than president until their successors are appointed by said president, but in all cases not to extend beyond January 1, 1980 and until their successors are selected and qualify. Thereafter, the officers shall be selected in the manner as prescribed in this Section except that their first term of office shall not expire until June 30, 1981 and until their successors are selected and qualify.

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- (a-5) An officer selected pursuant to subsection (a) may be removed, with or without cause, upon a motion adopted by an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the board of the forest preserve district. Upon adoption of a motion to remove an officer: (i) the office becomes vacant and the former officer's compensation shall be prorated to the date the motion was approved; (ii) if the officer removed is president then the vice president immediately assumes the duties of the president without president compensation and, if the officer removed is the vice president, treasurer, or secretary, then the president shall select an interim appointee who shall serve until the next regularly scheduled forest preserve district board meeting; and (iii) a new officer shall be selected at the next regularly scheduled forest preserve district board meeting. An officer removed under this Section maintains his or her status as a member of the forest preserve district board.
- (b) In any county, city, village, incorporated town or sanitary district where the corporate authorities act as the governing body of a forest preserve district, the person exercising the powers of the president of the board shall have power to appoint a secretary and an assistant secretary and treasurer and an assistant treasurer and such other officers and such employees as may be necessary. The assistant secretary and assistant treasurer shall perform the duties of the secretary and treasurer, respectively in case of death of

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such officers or when such officers are unable to perform the duties of their respective offices. All contracts for supplies, material or work involving an expenditure in excess of \$30,000, or a lower amount if required by board policy, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder, after advertising at least once in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the district, excepting work requiring personal confidence or necessary supplies under the control of monopolies, where competitive bidding is impossible, or as otherwise provided in the Forest Preserve District and Conservation District Design-Build Authorization Act. Contracts for supplies, material or work involving an expenditure of \$30,000, or a lower amount if required by board policy, or less may be let without advertising for bids, but whenever practicable, at least 3 competitive bids shall be obtained before letting contract. All contracts for supplies, material or work shall be signed by the president of the board of commissioners or by any such other officer as the board in its discretion may designate.

A board that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and

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other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to: (1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals established by the board for the awarding of contracts to minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11) maintenance costs and life span of the project.

- (c) The president of any board of commissioners appointed under the provisions of Section 3a of this Act shall receive a salary not to exceed the sum of \$2500 per annum and the salary of other members of the board so appointed shall not exceed \$1500 per annum. Salaries of the commissioners, officers and employees shall be fixed by ordinance.
- (d) Whenever a forest preserve district owns any personal property that, in the opinion of three-fifths of the members of the board of commissioners, is no longer necessary, useful

- to, or for the best interests of the forest preserve district,
- then three-fifths of the members of the board, at any regular
- 3 meeting or any special meeting called for that purpose by an
- 4 ordinance or resolution that includes a general description of
- 5 the personal property, may authorize the conveyance or sale of
- 6 that personal property in any manner that they may designate,
- 7 with or without advertising the sale.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 101-544, eff. 8-23-19; 102-460, eff. 6-1-22.)
- 9 Section 20. The Park District Code is amended by changing
- 10 Section 8-1 as follows:
- 11 (70 ILCS 1205/8-1) (from Ch. 105, par. 8-1)
- 12 Sec. 8-1. General corporate powers. Every park district
- 13 shall, from the time of its organization, be a body corporate
- 14 and politic by the name set forth in the petition for its
- organization, the specific name set forth in this Code, or the
- name it may adopt under Section 8-9 and shall have and exercise
- 17 the following powers:
- 18 (a) To adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at
- 19 pleasure; to sue and be sued; and to contract in
- 20 furtherance of any of its corporate purposes.
- 21 (b) (1) To acquire by gift, legacy, grant or purchase,
- or by condemnation in the manner provided for the exercise
- of the power of eminent domain under the Eminent Domain
- Act, any and all real estate, or rights therein necessary

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building, laying out, extending, adorning for maintaining any such parks, boulevards and driveways, or for effecting any of the powers or purposes granted under this Code as its board may deem proper, whether such lands be located within or without such district; but no park district, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, shall have any power of condemnation in the manner provided for the exercise of the power of eminent domain under the Eminent Domain Act or otherwise as to any real estate, lands, riparian rights or estate, or other property situated outside of such district, but shall only have power to acquire the same by gift, legacy, grant or purchase, and such district shall have the same control of and power over lands so acquired without the district as over parks, boulevards and driveways within such district.

(2) In addition to the powers granted in paragraph (1) of subsection (b), a park district located in more than one county, the majority of its territory located in a county over 450,000 in population and none of its territory located in a county over 1,000,000 in population, shall have condemnation power in the manner provided for the exercise of the power of eminent domain under the Eminent Domain Act or as otherwise granted by law as to any and all real estate situated up to one mile outside of such district which is not within the boundaries of another park district.

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To acquire by gift, legacy or purchase any personal property necessary for its corporate purposes provided that all contracts for supplies, materials or work involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000, or a lower amount if required by board policy, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder after due advertisement. No district shall be required to accept a bid that does not meet the district's established specifications, terms of delivery, quality, and serviceability requirements. Contracts which, by their nature, are not adapted to award by competitive bidding, as contracts for the services of individuals such possessing a high degree of professional skill where the ability or fitness of the individual plays an important part, contracts for the printing of finance committee reports and departmental reports, contracts for printing or engraving of bonds, tax warrants and other evidences of indebtedness, contracts for utility services such as water, light, heat, telephone or telegraph, contracts for fuel (such as diesel, gasoline, oil, aviation, or propane), lubricants, or other petroleum products, contracts for the use, purchase, delivery, movement, or installation of data processing equipment, software, or services and telecommunications 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 some entity other than the district itself, and contracts for the purchase of magazines, books, periodicals, pamphlets and reports are not subject to competitive bidding. Contracts for emergency expenditures are also exempt from competitive bidding when the emergency expenditure is approved by 3/4 of the members of the board.

All competitive bids for contracts involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000, or a lower amount if required by board policy, must be sealed by the bidder and must be opened by a member or employee of the park board at a public bid opening at which the contents of the bids must be announced. Each bidder must receive at least 3 days notice of the time and place of the bid opening.

A park district board that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

For purposes of this subsection: 7

"Best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to: (1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous

projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals established by the park district board for the awarding of contracts to minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11) maintenance costs and life span of the project.

"Due "due advertisement" includes, but is not limited to, at least one public notice at least 10 days before the bid date in a newspaper published in the district or, if no newspaper is published in the district, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the district.

(d) To pass all necessary ordinances, rules and regulations for the proper management and conduct of the business of the board and district and to establish by ordinance all needful rules and regulations for the government and protection of parks, boulevards and driveways and other property under its jurisdiction, and to effect the objects for which such districts are formed.

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- (e) To prescribe such fines and penalties for the violation of ordinances as it shall deem proper exceeding \$1,000 for any one offense, which fines and penalties may be recovered by an action in the name of such district in the circuit court for the county in which such violation occurred. The park district may also seek in the action, in addition to or instead of fines and penalties, an order that the offender be required to make restitution for damage resulting from violations, and the court shall grant such relief where appropriate. The procedure in such actions shall be the same as that provided by law for like for the violation of ordinances in cities actions organized under the general laws of this State, offenders may be imprisoned for non-payment of fines and costs in the same manner as in such cities. All fines when collected shall be paid into the treasury of district.
- (f) To manage and control all officers and property of such districts and to provide for joint ownership with one or more cities, villages or incorporated towns of real and personal property used for park purposes by one or more park districts. In case of joint ownership, the terms of the agreement shall be fair, just and equitable to all parties and shall be set forth in a written agreement entered into by the corporate authorities of each participating district, city, village or incorporated

1 town.

- (g) To secure grants and loans, or either, from the United States Government, or any agency or agencies thereof, for financing the acquisition or purchase of any and all real estate, or rights therein, or for effecting any of the powers or purposes granted under this Code as its Board may deem proper.
- (h) To establish fees for the use of facilities and recreational programs of the districts and to derive revenue from non-resident fees from their operations. Fees charged non-residents of such district need not be the same as fees charged to residents of the district. Charging fees or deriving revenue from the facilities and recreational programs shall not affect the right to assert or utilize any defense or immunity, common law or statutory, available to the districts or their employees.
- (i) To make contracts for a term exceeding one year, but not to exceed 3 years, notwithstanding any provision of this Code to the contrary, relating to: (1) the employment of a park director, superintendent, administrator, engineer, health officer, land planner, finance director, attorney, police chief, or other officer who requires technical training or knowledge; (2) the employment of outside professional consultants such as engineers, doctors, land planners, auditors, attorneys, or other professional consultants who require technical

training or knowledge; (3) the provision of data processing equipment and services; and (4) the purchase of energy from a utility or an alternative retail electric supplier. With respect to any contract made under this subsection (i), the corporate authorities shall include in the annual appropriation ordinance for each fiscal year an appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to pay the amount which, by the terms of the contract, is to become due and payable during that fiscal year.

(j) To enter into licensing or management agreements with not-for-profit corporations organized under the laws of this State to operate park district facilities if the corporation covenants to use the facilities to provide public park or recreational programs for youth.

15 (Source: P.A. 101-304, eff. 8-9-19.)

Section 25. The Illinois Local Library Act is amended by changing Section 5-5 as follows:

18 (75 ILCS 5/5-5) (from Ch. 81, par. 5-5)

Sec. 5-5. When the board determines to commence the construction of the building or the remodeling, repairing or improving of an existing library building or the erection of an addition thereto, the purchase of the necessary equipment for such library, or the acquisition of library materials such as books, periodicals, recordings and electronic data storage

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and retrieval facilities in connection with either the purchase or construction of a new library building or the expansion of an existing library building, they may then revise the plan therefor or adopt a new plan and provide estimates of the costs thereof, and shall, when the cost is in excess of \$25,000, advertise for bids for the construction of the building, or the remodeling, repairing or improving of an existing library building or the erection of an addition thereto, or the purchase of the necessary equipment for such library, or the acquisition of library materials such as books, periodicals, recordings and electronic data storage and retrieval facilities in connection with either the purchase or construction of a new library building or the expansion of an existing library building, and shall let the contract or contracts for the same, when the cost is in excess of \$25,000, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders or to the best value bidder or bidders.

The board shall not be required to accept a bid that does not meet the library's established specifications, terms of delivery, quality, and serviceability requirements. Contracts which, by their nature, are not adapted to award by competitive bidding, are not subject to competitive bidding, including, but not limited to:

(1) contracts for the services of individuals possessing a high degree of professional skill where the ability or fitness of the individual plays an important

_	part;
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- (2) contracts for the printing of finance committee reports and departmental reports;
- (3) contracts for the printing or engraving of bonds, tax warrants and other evidences of indebtedness;
- (4) contracts for the maintenance or servicing of, or provision of repair parts for, equipment which are made with the manufacturer or authorized service agent of that equipment where the provision of parts, maintenance, or servicing can best be performed by the manufacturer or authorized service agent;
- (5) purchases and contracts for the use, purchase, delivery, movement, or installation of data processing equipment, software, or services and telecommunications and interconnect equipment, software, and services;
 - (6) contracts for duplicating machines and supplies;
- (7) contracts for utility services such as water, light, heat, telephone or telegraph;
- (8) contracts for goods or services procured from another governmental agency;
- (9) purchases of equipment previously owned by some entity other than the library itself; and
- (10) contracts for goods or services which are economically procurable from only one source, such as for the purchase of magazines, books, periodicals, pamphlets, and reports.

1 Contracts for emergency expenditures are also exempt from 2 competitive bidding when the emergency expenditure is approved 3 by 3/4 of the members of the board.

The board shall require from such bidders security for the performance of the bids determined by the board pursuant to law. The board may let the contract or contracts to one or more bidders, as they shall determine.

A board that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to:

(1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to meet the goals

- 1 established by the board for the awarding of contracts to
- 2 minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and
- 3 businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11)
- 4 maintenance costs and life span of the project.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 100-338, eff. 8-25-17.)
- 6 Section 30. The Public Library District Act of 1991 is
- 7 amended by changing Section 40-45 as follows:
- 8 (75 ILCS 16/40-45)
- 9 Sec. 40-45. Bids for construction, improvements, or 10 equipment purchases.
- 11 (a) When the trustees determine to commence constructing
- 12 the building, purchasing a site or a building, remodeling,
- 13 repairing, or improving an existing library building, erecting
- an addition to an existing library building, or purchasing the
- 15 necessary equipment for the library, they may then revise the
- 16 plan or adopt a new plan and provide estimates of the costs of
- the revised or new plan.
- 18 (b) The board shall, when the cost is in excess of \$25,000,
- advertise for bids for constructing the building, remodeling,
- 20 repairing, or improving of an existing library building,
- 21 erecting an addition to an existing library building, or
- 22 purchasing the necessary equipment for the library and shall
- let the contract or contracts for the project, when the cost is
- in excess of \$25,000, to the lowest responsible bidder or

1	bidders or the best value bidder or bidders. The board shall
2	not be required to accept a bid that does not meet the
3	library's established specifications, terms of delivery,
4	quality, and serviceability requirements. Contracts which, by
5	their nature, are not adapted to award by competitive bidding,
6	are not subject to competitive bidding, including, but not
7	limited to:

- (1) contracts for the services of individuals possessing a high degree of professional skill where the ability or fitness of the individual plays an important part;
- (2) contracts for the printing of finance committee reports and departmental reports;
- (3) contracts for the printing or engraving of bonds, tax warrants and other evidences of indebtedness;
- (4) contracts for the maintenance or servicing of, or provision of repair parts for, equipment which are made with the manufacturer or authorized service agent of that equipment where the provision of parts, maintenance, or servicing can best be performed by the manufacturer or authorized service agent;
- (5) purchases and contracts for the use, purchase, delivery, movement, or installation of data processing equipment, software, or services and telecommunications and interconnect equipment, software, and services;
 - (6) contracts for duplicating machines and supplies;

1	(7)	contracts	for	utility	services	such	as	water,
2	light, h	neat, teleph	none d	or telegra	aph;			

- (8) contracts for goods or services procured from another governmental agency;
- (9) purchases of equipment previously owned by some entity other than the library itself; and
- (10) contracts for goods or services which are economically procurable from only one source, such as for the purchase of magazines, books, periodicals, pamphlets, and reports.

Contracts for emergency expenditures are also exempt from competitive bidding when the emergency expenditure is approved by 3/4 of the members of the board.

The board shall require from the bidders security for the performance of the bids determined by the board pursuant to law. The trustees may let the contract or contracts to one or more bidders as they determine.

A board that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to:

(1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous

- 1 projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with 2 3 the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and 4 5 ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare 6 appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical 7 capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the 8 9 bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and 10 minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals established by the board for the awarding of contracts to 11 12 minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11) 13 14 maintenance costs and life span of the project.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 100-338, eff. 8-25-17.)
- Section 35. The School Code is amended by changing Section 10-20.21 as follows:
- 18 (105 ILCS 5/10-20.21)
- 19 Sec. 10-20.21. Contracts.
- 20 (a) To award all contracts for purchase of supplies and
 21 materials or work involving an expenditure in excess of
 22 \$25,000 or a lower amount as required by board policy to the
 23 lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder,
 24 considering conformity with specifications, terms of delivery,

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quality and serviceability, after due advertisement, except the following: (i) contracts for the services of individuals possessing a high degree of professional skill where the ability or fitness of the individual plays an important part; (ii) contracts for the printing of finance committee reports and departmental reports; (iii) contracts for the printing or engraving of bonds, tax warrants and other evidences of indebtedness; (iv) contracts for the purchase of perishable foods and perishable beverages; (v) contracts for materials and work which have been awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder after due advertisement, but due to unforeseen revisions, not the fault of the contractor for materials and work, must be revised causing expenditures not in excess of 10% of the contract price; (vi) contracts for the maintenance or servicing of, or provision of repair parts for, equipment which are made with the manufacturer or authorized service agent of that equipment where the provision of parts, maintenance, or servicing can best be performed by the manufacturer or authorized service agent; (vii) purchases and contracts for the use, purchase, delivery, movement, or installation of data processing equipment, software, or services and telecommunications and interconnect equipment, and services; (viii) contracts for duplicating software, machines and supplies; (ix) contracts for the purchase of fuel, including diesel, gasoline, oil, aviation, natural gas, or propane, lubricants, or other petroleum products;

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purchases of equipment previously owned by some entity other the district itself; (xi) contracts for repair, than maintenance, remodeling, renovation, or construction, or a single project involving an expenditure not to exceed \$50,000 and not involving a change or increase in the size, type, or extent of an existing facility; (xii) contracts for goods or services procured from another governmental agency; (xiii) contracts for goods or services which are economically procurable from only one source, such as for the purchase of magazines, books, periodicals, pamphlets and reports, and for utility services such as water, light, heat, telephone or telegraph; (xiv) where funds are expended in an emergency and such emergency expenditure is approved by 3/4 of the members of the board; (xv) State master contracts authorized under Article 28A of this Code; and (xvi) contracts providing for the transportation of pupils, which contracts advertised in the same manner as competitive bids and awarded by first considering the bidder or bidders most able to provide safety and comfort for the pupils, stability of service, and any other factors set forth in the request for proposal regarding quality of service, and then price. However, at no time shall a cause of action lie against a school board for awarding a pupil transportation contract per the standards set forth in this subsection (a) unless the cause of action is based on fraudulent conduct.

A school board that awards a contract to a best value

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bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states
with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value
bidder.

As used in this Section, "best value" means the result determined by a procurement method that considers price and other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to: (1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals established by the school board for the awarding of contracts to minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; and (11) maintenance costs and life span of the project.

All competitive bids for contracts involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000 or a lower amount as required by board policy must be sealed by the bidder and must be opened by a member or employee of the school board at a public bid

opening at which the contents of the bids must be announced. Each bidder must receive at least 3 days' notice of the time and place of the bid opening. For purposes of this Section due advertisement includes, but is not limited to, at least one public notice at least 10 days before the bid date in a newspaper published in the district, or if no newspaper is published in the district, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the district. State master contracts and certified education purchasing contracts, as defined in Article 28A of this Code, are not subject to the requirements of this paragraph.

Under this Section, the acceptance of bids sealed by a bidder and the opening of these bids at a public bid opening may be permitted by an electronic process for communicating, accepting, and opening competitive bids. An electronic bidding process must provide for, but is not limited to, the following safeguards:

- (1) On the date and time certain of a bid opening, the primary person conducting the competitive, sealed, electronic bid process shall log onto a specified database using a unique username and password previously assigned to the bidder to allow access to the bidder's specific bid project number.
- (2) The specified electronic database must be on a network that (i) is in a secure environment behind a firewall; (ii) has specific encryption tools; (iii)

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maintains specific intrusion detection systems; (iv) has redundant systems architecture with data storage back-up, whether by compact disc or tape; and (v) maintains a disaster recovery plan.

It is the legislative intent of Public Act 96-841 to maintain the integrity of the sealed bidding process provided for in this Section, to further limit any possibility of bid-rigging, to reduce administrative costs to school districts, and to effect efficiencies in communications with bidders.

(b) To require, as a condition of any contract for goods and services, that persons bidding for and awarded a contract and all affiliates of the person collect and remit Illinois Use Tax on all sales of tangible personal property into the State of Illinois in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Use Tax Act regardless of whether the person or affiliate is a "retailer maintaining a place of business within this State" as defined in Section 2 of the Use Tax Act. For purposes of this Section, the term "affiliate" means any entity that (1) directly, indirectly, or constructively controls another entity, (2) is directly, indirectly, or constructively controlled by another entity, or (3) is subject to the control of a common entity. For purposes of this subsection (b), an entity controls another entity if it owns, directly or individually, more than 10% of the voting securities of that entity. As used in this subsection (b), the term "voting security" means a security that (1) confers upon

the holder the right to vote for the election of members of the board of directors or similar governing body of the business or (2) is convertible into, or entitles the holder to receive upon its exercise, a security that confers such a right to vote. A general partnership interest is a voting security.

To require that bids and contracts include a certification by the bidder or contractor that the bidder or contractor is not barred from bidding for or entering into a contract under this Section and that the bidder or contractor acknowledges that the school board may declare the contract void if the certification completed pursuant to this subsection (b) is false.

(b-5) To require all contracts and agreements that pertain to goods and services and that are intended to generate additional revenue and other remunerations for the school district in excess of \$1,000, including without limitation vending machine contracts, sports and other attire, class rings, and photographic services, to be approved by the school board. The school board shall file as an attachment to its annual budget a report, in a form as determined by the State Board of Education, indicating for the prior year the name of the vendor, the product or service provided, and the actual net revenue and non-monetary remuneration from each of the contracts or agreements. In addition, the report shall indicate for what purpose the revenue was used and how and to whom the non-monetary remuneration was distributed.

- 1 (b-10) To prohibit any contract to purchase food with a 2 bidder or offeror if the bidder's or offeror's contract terms 3 prohibit the school from donating food to food banks, 4 including, but not limited to, homeless shelters, food 5 pantries, and soup kitchens.
- 6 (c) If the State education purchasing entity creates a
 7 master contract as defined in Article 28A of this Code, then
 8 the State education purchasing entity shall notify school
 9 districts of the existence of the master contract.
- (d) In purchasing supplies, materials, equipment, or services that are not subject to subsection (c) of this Section, before a school district solicits bids or awards a contract, the district may review and consider as a bid under subsection (a) of this Section certified education purchasing contracts that are already available through the State education purchasing entity.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 101-570, eff. 8-23-19; 101-632, eff. 6-5-20.)
- Section 40. The Illinois Highway Code is amended by changing Section 6-201.7 as follows:
- 20 (605 ILCS 5/6-201.7) (from Ch. 121, par. 6-201.7)
- Sec. 6-201.7. Construct, maintain and repair and be responsible for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads within the district, let contracts, employ labor and purchase material and machinery therefor, subject to the

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limitations provided in this Code. Contracts, labor, machinery, disposal, and incidental expenses related to special services under Section 6-201.21 of this Code constitute maintenance, for purposes of this Section.

Except for professional services, when the cost of construction, materials, supplies, new machinery or equipment exceeds \$20,000, the contract for such construction, materials, supplies, machinery or equipment shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or the best value bidder after advertising for bids at least once, and at least 10 days prior to the time set for the opening of such bids, in a newspaper published within the township or road district, or, if no newspaper is published within the township or road district then in one published within the county, or, if no newspaper is published within the county then in a newspaper having general circulation within the township or road district, but, in case of an emergency, such contract may be let without advertising for bids. For purposes of this Section "new machinery or equipment" shall be defined as that which has been previously untitled or that which shows fewer than 200 hours on its operating clock and that is accompanied by a new equipment manufacturer's warranty.

A highway commissioner that awards a contract to a best value bidder must approve the contract by resolution that states with specificity the reasons why the bidder is the best value bidder.

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As used in this Section, "best value" means the result 1 2 determined by a procurement method that considers price and 3 other criteria reflecting an objective and quantifiable analysis. Such analysis may include, but is not limited to: 4 5 (1) the quality of the bidder's performance on previous projects; (2) the timeliness of the bidder's performance on 6 7 previous projects; (3) the level of customer satisfaction with 8 the bidder's performance on previous projects; (4) the 9 bidder's record of performing previous projects on budget and ability to minimize cost overruns; (5) the bidder's ability to 10 11 minimize change orders; (6) the bidder's ability to prepare 12 appropriate project plans; (7) the bidder's technical capabilities; (8) the individual qualifications of the 13 14 bidder's key personnel; (9) the bidder's ability to assess and minimize risks; (10) the bidder's ability to meet the goals 15 16 established by the highway commissioner for the awarding of 17 contracts to minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and businesses owned by persons with disabilities; 18 19 and (11) maintenance costs and life span of the project. 20 (Source: P.A. 93-109, eff. 7-8-03; 93-164, eff. 7-10-03; 93-610, eff. 11-18-03; 94-435, eff. 8-2-05.) 21

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does

- 1 not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes
- 2 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other
- 3 Public Act.