

AN ACT concerning local government.

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

Section 5. The North Shore Sanitary District Act is amended by changing Sections 3, 4, 7, 7.1, 9, 11, and 20 as follows:

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

Sec. 3. Election of trustees; terms. The corporate authority of the North Shore 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 ~~divide the wards~~ 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 ~~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, ~~\$10,000.00,~~ 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.)

(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, ~~chief engineer,~~ ~~superintendent~~ and attorney, and may provide by ordinance for the employment of ~~such clerks and~~ 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. If an ordinance is passed pursuant to this paragraph, all provisions of this Act shall apply to the newly renamed district.

(Source: P.A. 95-607, eff. 9-11-07.)

(70 ILCS 2305/7) (from Ch. 42, par. 283)

Sec. 7. Powers of the board of trustees. The board of trustees of any sanitary district organized under this Act may provide for the treatment ~~disposal~~ of the sewage thereof and save and preserve the water supplied to the inhabitants of such district from contamination. For that purpose the board may construct and maintain an enclosed conduit or conduits, main pipes, wholly or partially submerged, buried or otherwise, and by means of pumps or otherwise cause such sewage to flow or to be forced through such conduit or conduits, pipe or pipes to and into any ditch or canal constructed and operated by any other sanitary district, after having first acquired the right so to do. Such board may provide for the drainage of such district by laying out, establishing, constructing and maintaining one or more channels, drains, ditches and outlets for carrying off and disposing of the drainage (including the sewage) of such district, together with such adjuncts and additions thereto as may be necessary or proper to cause such

channels or outlets to accomplish the end for which they are designed, in a satisfactory manner, including pumps and pumping stations and the operation of the same. Such board shall provide suitable and modernly equipped sewage treatment ~~disposal~~ works or plants for the separation and treatment ~~disposal~~ of all solids and deleterious matter from the liquids, and shall treat and purify the residue of such sewage so that when it flows into any lake, it will not injuriously contaminate the waters thereof. The board shall adopt any feasible method to accomplish the object for which such sanitary district may be created, and may also provide means whereby the sanitary district may reach and procure supplies of water for diluting and flushing purposes. The board of trustees of any sanitary district formed under this Act may also enter into an agreement to sell, convey, or disburse treated wastewater to any public or private entity located within or outside of the boundaries of the sanitary district. Any use of treated wastewater by any public or private entity shall be subject to the orders of the Pollution Control Board. The agreement may not exceed 20 years.

Nothing set forth in this Section may be construed to empower, authorize or require such board of trustees to operate a system of water works for the purpose of furnishing or delivering water to any such municipality or to the inhabitants thereof without payment therefor at such rates as the board may determine. Nothing in this Act shall require a sanitary

district to extend service to any individual residence or other building within the district, and it is the intent of the Illinois General Assembly that any construction contemplated by this Section shall be restricted to construction of works and main or interceptor sewers, conduits, channels and similar facilities, but not individual service lines. Nothing in this Act contained authorizes the trustees to flow the sewage of such district into Lake Michigan. Any such plan for sewage disposal by any sanitary district organized hereunder is prohibited, unless such sewage has been treated and purified as provided in this Section, all laws of the Federal government relating to the pollution of navigable waters have been complied with, the approval of plans and constructions of outlets and connection with any of the streams or navigable bodies of water within or bordering upon the State has been obtained from the Department of Natural Resources of the State. The discharge of any sewage from any such district into any of the streams or navigable bodies of water within or bordering upon the State is subject to the orders of the Pollution Control Board. Nothing in this Act contained may be construed as superseding or in any manner limiting the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act.

After the construction of such sewage disposal plant, if the board finds that it will promote the prevention of pollution of waters of the State, such board of trustees may adopt ordinances or rules and regulations, prohibiting or

regulating the discharge to sewers of inadmissible wastes or substances toxic to biological wastewater treatment processes. Inadmissible wastes include those which create a fire or explosion hazard in the sewer or treatment works; those which will impair the hydraulic capacity of sewer systems; and those which in any quantity, create a hazard to people, sewer systems, treatment processes, or receiving waters. Substances that may be toxic to wastewater treatment processes include copper, chromium, lead, zinc, arsenic and nickel and any poisonous compounds such as cyanide or radioactive wastes which pass through wastewater treatment plants in hazardous concentrations and menace users of the receiving waters. Such ordinances or rules and regulations shall be effective throughout the sanitary district, in the incorporated areas as well as the unincorporated areas and all public sewers therein. (Source: P.A. 97-500, eff. 8-23-11.)

(70 ILCS 2305/7.1) (from Ch. 42, par. 283.1)

Sec. 7.1. In providing works for the treatment ~~disposal~~ of industrial sewage, commonly called industrial wastes, whether the industrial sewage is disposed of in combination with municipal sewage or independently, the sanitary district has power to apportion and collect therefore, from the producer thereof, fair additional construction, maintenance and operating costs over and above those covered by normal taxes, and in case of dispute as to the fairness of such additional

construction, maintenance and operating costs, then the same shall be determined by an arbitration board of 3 engineers, one appointed by the sanitary district, one appointed by such producer or producers or their legal representatives, and the third to be appointed by the 2 engineers selected as above described. In the event the 2 engineers so selected fail to agree upon a third engineer then upon the petition of either of the parties the circuit judge shall appoint such third engineer. A decision of a majority of the arbitration board shall be binding on both parties and the cost of the services of the arbitration board shall be shared by both parties equally. Such decision is an administrative decision and is subject to judicial review as provided in the Administrative Review Law.

In providing works, including the main pipes referred to in Section 7, for the treatment disposal of raw sewage, in the manner provided in this Act, whether such sewage is treated ~~disposed~~ of in combination with municipal sewage or independently, the sanitary district has power to collect a fair and reasonable charge for connection to its system in addition to those charges covered by normal taxes, for the construction, expansion and extension of the works of the system, the charge to be assessed against new or additional users of the system and to be known as a connection charge. Such construction, expansion and extension of the works of the system shall include proposed or existing collector systems and

may, at the discretion of such district, include connections by individual properties. The charge for connection shall be determined by the district and may equal or exceed the actual cost to the district of the construction, expansion or extension of the works of the system required by the connection. The funds thus collected shall be used by the sanitary district for its general corporate purposes with primary application thereof being made by the necessary expansion of the works of the system to meet the requirements of the new users thereof.

(Source: P.A. 85-480; 85-782.)

(70 ILCS 2305/9) (from Ch. 42, par. 285)

Sec. 9. The corporation may borrow money for corporate purposes and may issue bonds therefor, but shall not become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate to exceed 4.50% ~~5.75%~~ on the valuation of taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness or, until January 1, 1983, if greater, the sum that is produced by multiplying the district's 1978 equalized assessed valuation by the debt limitation percentage in effect on January 1, 1979. Whenever the board of trustees of such district desires to issue bonds hereunder they shall certify the question to the proper election officials who shall submit the question at an election to be held in such district in

accordance with the general election law. In addition to the requirements of the general election law, the notice of election shall state the amount of bonds to be issued. The result of the election shall be entered upon the records of the district. If it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting at the election on the question shall have voted in favor of the issue of the bonds, the board of trustees shall order and direct the execution of the bonds for and on behalf of the district. All bonds issued hereunder shall mature in not exceeding 20 annual installments. The question shall be in substantially the following form:

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Proposition to issue bonds	YES
of..... district to the	-----
amount of..... dollars.	NO

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Provided that the corporation may borrow money for corporate purposes, and may issue bonds therefor, without holding an election or referendum upon the question, if the corporation or the board of trustees thereof has been directed by an order issued by the circuit court or by an administrative agency of the State of Illinois having jurisdiction to issue such order, to abate its discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage, and such borrowing is deemed necessary by the board of trustees of the Sanitary District to make possible compliance with such order. The amount of money that the

corporation may borrow to abate such sewage discharge shall be limited to that required for that purpose plus such reasonable future expansion as shall be approved by the court or an administrative agency of the State of Illinois having jurisdiction. The ordinance providing for such bonds shall set out the fact that such bonds are deemed necessary to make possible compliance with the order, and shall be published or posted in the manner provided in this Act for publication or posting of ordinances making appropriations. The ordinance shall be in full force and effect after its adoption and publication or posting, as herein provided, notwithstanding any provision in this Act or any other law to the contrary.

(Source: P.A. 81-1489.)

(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 ~~elected~~, 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 ~~"emergency contract cap" is a dollar amount equal to 0.4% of the total general fixed assets of the district as reported in the most recent required audit report. In no event, however, shall the emergency contract cap dollar amount~~ be less than \$40,000, nor

more than \$350,000 ~~\$250,000~~. 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. 95-607, eff. 9-11-07; 96-49, eff. 1-1-10.)

(70 ILCS 2305/20) (from Ch. 42, par. 296)

Sec. 20. (a) The board of trustees of any such sanitary district shall have power and authority to prevent the pollution of any waters from which a water supply may be obtained by any city, town or village within said district, and shall have the right and power to appoint and support a sufficient police force, the members of which may have and exercise police powers over the territory within such drainage district, and over the waters from which said water supply may be obtained, for a distance of three miles from the shore thereof, for the purpose of preventing the pollution of said waters, and any interference with any of the property of such drainage district; but such police officers when acting within the limits of any such city, town or village, shall act in aid of the regular police force thereof, and shall then be subject to the direction of its chief of police, city or village marshals or other head thereof: Provided, that in so doing they shall not be prevented or hindered from executing the orders and authority of said board of trustees of such drainage district: Provided, further, that before compelling a change in any method of disposal of sewage so as to prevent the said pollution of any water, the board of trustees of such district shall first provide some other method of sewage treatment disposal.

(b) The board of trustees of any sanitary district organized under this Act is authorized to apply to the circuit

court for injunctive relief or mandamus when, in the opinion of the board of trustees, such relief is necessary to prevent the pollution of any waters from which a water supply may be obtained by any municipality within the district.

(c) The sanitary district shall have the power and authority to prevent the pollution of any waters from which a water supply may be obtained by any city, town or village. The sanitary district, acting through the chief administrative officer of such sanitary district, shall have the power to commence an action or proceeding in the circuit court in and for the county in which the district is located for the purpose of having the pollution stopped and prevented either by mandamus or injunction. The court shall specify a time, not exceeding 20 days after the service of the copy of the petition, in which the party complained of must answer the petition, and in the meantime, the party 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 order in respect to the matters complained of. An appeal may be taken in the same manner and with the same effect as appeals are taken in other actions for mandamus or injunction.

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

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