

## 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 SB0189

Introduced 1/30/2019, by Sen. Jim Oberweis

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Property Tax Code, the Local Government Financial Statement Act, the Illinois Municipal Budget Law, the Medical Service Facility Act, the Innovation Development and Economy Act, and the Illinois Municipal Code. Changes various provisions requiring notice by publication in newspapers to allow an option of publication on websites of municipalities and specified units of local government.

LRB101 06690 AWJ 51717 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning publication.

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

- Section 5. The Property Tax Code is amended by changing Sections 18-75, 18-120, and 27-30 as follows:
- 6 (35 ILCS 200/18-75)

- Sec. 18-75. Notice; place of publication. If the taxing district is located entirely in one county, the notice shall be published in an English language newspaper of general circulation published in the taxing district, or if there is no such newspaper, in an English language newspaper of general circulation published in the county and having circulation in the taxing district.
  - If the taxing district is located primarily in one county but extends into smaller portions of adjoining counties, the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in the taxing district, or if there is no such newspaper, in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county in which any part of the district is located.
- If the taxing district includes all or a large portion of 2 or more counties, the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county in which any part of the district is located.

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If a taxing district has a website maintained by the full-time staff of the taxing district, then the notice <u>may shall</u> be posted on the website <u>in fulfillment of in addition to</u> the other <u>notice</u> requirements of this Section. The failure of a taxing district to post the notice on its website shall not invalidate the notice or any action taken on the tax levy.

(Source: P.A. 99-367, eff. 1-1-16.)

## (35 ILCS 200/18-120)

Sec. 18-120. Increase or decrease of rate limit. This Sec. applies only to rates which are specifically made subject to increase or decrease according to the referendum provisions of General Revenue Law of Illinois. The question of establishing a maximum tax rate limit other than that applicable to the next taxes to be extended may be presented to the legal voters of any taxing district by resolution of the corporate authorities of the taxing district at any regular election. Whenever any taxing district establishes a maximum tax rate lower than that otherwise applicable, it shall publish the ordinance or resolution establishing the maximum tax rate in one or more newspapers in the district within 10 days after the maximum tax rate is established. If no newspaper is published in the district, the ordinance or resolution shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation within the district. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the ordinance or resolution on the taxing

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district's website within 10 days after the maximum tax rate is established. The publication of the ordinance or resolution shall include a notice of (a) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting that the question of the adoption of the maximum tax rate be submitted to the voters of the district; (b) the time within which the petition must be filed; and (c) the date of the prospective referendum. The district clerk or secretary shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

Either in response to the taxing district's publication or by the voters' own initiative, the question of establishing a maximum tax rate lower than that in effect shall be submitted to the voters of any taxing district at the regular election for officers of the taxing district in accordance with the general election law, but only if the voters have submitted a petition signed by not fewer than 10% of the legal voters in the taxing district. That percentage shall be based on the number of votes cast at the last general election preceding the filing of the petition. The petition shall specify the tax rate to be submitted. The petition shall be filed with the clerk, secretary or other recording officer of the taxing district not more than 10 months nor less than 6 months prior to the election at which the question is to be submitted to the voters, and its validity shall be determined as provided by the general election law. The officer receiving the petition shall certify the question to the proper election officials, who

- 1 shall submit the question to the voters.
- 2 Notice shall be given in the manner provided by the general
- 3 election law.

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- 4 (Source: P.A. 86-1253; 88-455.)
- 5 (35 ILCS 200/27-30)

Sec. 27-30. Manner of notice. Prior to or within 60 days after the adoption of the ordinance proposing the establishment of a special service area the municipality or county shall fix a time and a place for a public hearing. The public hearing shall be held not less than 60 days after the adoption of the ordinance proposing the establishment of a special service area. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publication and mailing, except that notice of a public hearing to propose the establishment of a special service area for modification purposes may be given by publication only. Notice by publication shall be given by publication at least once not less than 15 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or county or on the municipality's or county's website. Notice by mailing shall be given by depositing the notice in the United States mails addressed to the person or persons in whose name the general taxes for the last preceding year were paid on each property lying within the special service area. A notice shall be mailed not less than 10 days prior to the time set for the public hearing. In the event taxes for the last preceding year were

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- 1 not paid, the notice shall be sent to the person last listed on
- 2 the tax rolls prior to that year as the owner of the property.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 97-1053, eff. 1-1-13.)
- 4 Section 10. The Local Government Financial Statement Act is
- 5 amended by changing Section 1 as follows:
- 6 (50 ILCS 305/1) (from Ch. 85, par. 601)
- 7 Sec. 1. The corporate authorities of all counties and 8 municipal corporations and all public officers who in the 9 discharge of their official duties receive all or any part of 10 their funds from the County Collector or the County Treasurer 11 and all fee officers other than city or village treasurers or municipal officers who are required to file an annual report, 12 13 which report is required to be published, shall furnish as 14 herein provided, within 60 days after January 1st and July 1st 15 of each year a sworn, detailed and itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of any character for the preceding 6 16 months and showing the names, addresses, positions and salaries 17 18 every employee of the county office or 19 corporation.

A copy of such statement shall be furnished for reference, on request, to all daily newspapers published in each city, in such county, and to the city library of each city. A copy of the statement may be published on the city's website for city corporate authorities or officers or on the county's website

- for county corporate authorities or officers instead of 1 2 providing the statement to daily newspapers. Copies shall also be furnished to the clerk of the circuit court or to the clerk 3 of such municipal corporation, respectively, such copies to be 4 5 kept available for inspection by persons applying therefor. The governing body of any such county or municipal corporation may 6 7 direct the publication of such reports, respectively, in one or more daily newspapers respectively published therein, and the 8 city council of cities of 300,000 or more population shall so 9 10 direct the publication thereof.
- Nothing in this Act shall apply to the corporate authorities or any officer of a county which has a population of more than 3,000,000.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 86-412.)

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- Section 15. The Illinois Municipal Budget Law is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:
- 17 (50 ILCS 330/3) (from Ch. 85, par. 803)
  - Sec. 3. The governing body of each municipality of this State, coming within the provisions of this Act, shall, within or before the first quarter of each fiscal year, adopt a combined annual budget and appropriation ordinance, by which ordinance the governing body may appropriate such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of such municipality, and in such

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annual budget and appropriation ordinance shall specify the objects and purposes for which such appropriations are made, and the amount appropriated for each object or purpose. The municipality may pass a continuing annual budget ordinance. The municipality may expend funds during the first quarter of the fiscal year before the municipality has adopted the combined annual budget and appropriation ordinance.

The budget included in such ordinance shall contain a statement of the cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, an estimate of the cash expected to be received during such fiscal year from all sources, an estimate of the expenditures contemplated for such fiscal year, and a statement of the estimated cash expected to be on hand at the end of such year. The estimate of taxes to be received may be based upon the amount of actual cash receipts that may reasonably be expected by the municipality during such fiscal year, estimated from the experience of the municipality in prior years and with due regard for other circumstances that may substantially affect such receipts. Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring any municipality to change or preventing any municipality from changing from a cash basis of financing to a surplus or deficit basis of financing; or as requiring any municipality to change or preventing any municipality from changing its system of accounting.

The governing body of each municipality shall fix a fiscal year therefor. If the beginning of the fiscal year of a

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municipality is subsequent to the time that the tax levy for such fiscal year shall be made, then such annual budget and appropriation ordinance shall be adopted prior to the time such tax levy shall be made.

Such budget and appropriation ordinance shall be prepared in tentative form by some person or persons designated by the governing body, and in such tentative form shall be made conveniently available to public inspection for at least thirty days prior to final action thereon. Provided, that in townships such tentative ordinance for purposes other than the road and bridge fund shall be prepared by the board of town trustees. At least one public hearing shall be held as to such budget and appropriation ordinance prior to final action thereon, notice of which shall be given by publication in an English language newspaper published in such municipality, at least 30 days prior to the time of such hearing. If there is no newspaper published in such municipality, then notice of such public hearing shall be given by publication in an English language newspaper published in the county in which such municipality is located and having general circulation within such municipality. If there is no such newspaper published in the county, notice of such public hearing shall be given by posting notices thereof in five of the most public places in such municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website. Such notice shall state the time and place where

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copies of the tentative budget and appropriation ordinance are available for public inspection and the time and place of the hearing. It shall be the duty of the clerk, secretary, or other similar officer, of such municipality to make such tentative budget and appropriation ordinance available to public inspection, and to arrange for such public hearing or hearings. Except as otherwise provided by law, no further appropriations shall be made at any other time within such fiscal year, provided that the governing body of such municipality may from time to time make transfers between the various items in any fund in such appropriation ordinance not exceeding in the aggregate ten per cent of the total amount appropriated in such fund by such ordinance, may transfer funds received by the taxing district as the result of an erroneous distribution of property taxes by a county treasurer back to that county treasurer without amending the budget and appropriation ordinance, and may amend such budget and appropriation ordinance from time to time by the same procedure as is herein provided for the original adoption of а budaet appropriation ordinance; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to permit transfers between funds required by law to be kept separate.

23 (Source: P.A. 89-548, eff. 1-1-97; 90-439, eff. 8-16-97.)

Section 20. The Medical Service Facility Act is amended by changing Section 8 as follows:

- 1 (50 ILCS 450/8) (from Ch. 85, par. 928)
- 2 Sec. 8. The bonds shall be sold to the highest and best
- 3 bidder at not less than their par value and accrued interest.
- 4 The corporate authority shall advertise for proposals to
- 5 purchase the bonds. Such advertisement shall be published at
- 6 least once in a newspaper having circulation within the county
- or municipality or on the county's or municipality's website,
- 8 as the case may be, at least 10 days before the date for
- 9 opening the bids. The corporate authority may reserve the right
- 10 to reject any and all bids and to readvertise for bids.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 76-660.)
- 12 Section 25. The Innovation Development and Economy Act is
- amended by changing Section 20 as follows:
- 14 (50 ILCS 470/20)
- 15 Sec. 20. Approval of STAR bond projects. The governing body
- of a political subdivision may establish one or more STAR bond
- 17 projects in any STAR bond district. A STAR bond project which
- is partially outside the boundaries of a municipality must also
- 19 be approved by the governing body of the county by resolution.
- 20 (a) After the establishment of a STAR bond district, the
- 21 master developer may propose one or more STAR bond projects to
- 22 a political subdivision and the master developer shall, in
- 23 cooperation with the political subdivision, prepare a STAR bond

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- project plan in consultation with the planning commission of the political subdivision, if any. The STAR bond project plan may be implemented in separate development stages.
  - (b) Any political subdivision considering a STAR bond project within a STAR bond district shall notify the Department, which shall cause to be prepared an independent feasibility study by a feasibility consultant with certified copies provided to the political subdivision, the Director, and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The feasibility study shall include the following:
    - (1) the estimated amount of pledged STAR revenues expected to be collected in each year through the maturity date of the proposed STAR bonds;
    - (2) a statement of how the jobs and taxes obtained from the STAR bond project will contribute significantly to the economic development of the State and region;
      - (3) visitation expectations;
      - (4) the unique quality of the project;
      - (5) an economic impact study;
- 20 (6) a market study;
  - (7) integration and collaboration with other resources or businesses;
    - (8) the quality of service and experience provided, as measured against national consumer standards for the specific target market;
    - (9) project accountability, measured according to best

1	industry	practices;

- (10) the expected return on State and local investment that the STAR bond project is anticipated to produce; and
- 4 (11) an anticipated principal and interest payment schedule on the STAR bonds.

The feasibility consultant, along with the independent economist and any other consultants commissioned to perform the studies and other analysis required by the feasibility study, shall be selected by the Director with the approval of the political subdivision. The consultants shall be retained by the Director and the Department shall be reimbursed by the master developer for the costs to retain the consultants.

The failure to include all information enumerated in this subsection in the feasibility study for a STAR bond project shall not affect the validity of STAR bonds issued pursuant to this Act.

- (c) If the political subdivision determines the STAR bond project is feasible, the STAR bond project plan shall include:
  - (1) a summary of the feasibility study;
  - (2) a reference to the STAR bond district plan that identifies the STAR bond project area that is set forth in the STAR bond project plan that is being considered;
- (3) a legal description and map of the STAR bond project area to be developed or redeveloped;
  - (4) a description of the buildings and facilities proposed to be constructed or improved in such STAR bond

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project area, including destination users and an entertainment user, as applicable;

- (5) a copy of letters of intent to locate within the STAR bond district signed by both the master developer and the appropriate corporate officer of at least one destination user for the first STAR bond project proposed within the district; and
- (6) any other information the governing body of the political subdivision deems reasonable and necessary to advise the public of the intent of the STAR bond project plan.
- (d) Before a political subdivision may hold a public hearing to consider a STAR bond project plan, the political subdivision must apply to the Department for approval of the STAR bond project plan. An application for approval of a STAR bond project plan must not be approved unless all of the components of the feasibility study set forth in items (1) subsection (b) have been completed and through (11) of submitted to the Department for review. In addition to reviewing all of the other elements of the STAR bond project plan required under subsection (c), which must be included in the application (which plan must include a letter or letters of intent as required under subdivision (c) (5) in order to receive Director approval), the Director must review the feasibility study and consider all of the components of the feasibility study set forth in items (1) through (11) of subsection (b) of

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Section 20, including without limitation the economic impact study and the financial benefit of the proposed STAR bond project to the local, regional, and State economies, the proposed adverse impacts on similar businesses and projects as well as municipalities within the market area, and the net effect of the proposed STAR bond project on the local, regional, and State economies. In addition to the economic impact study, the political subdivision must also submit to the Department, as part of its application, the financial and other information that substantiates the basis for the conclusion of the economic impact study, in the form and manner as required by the Department, so that the Department can verify the results of the study. In addition to any other criteria in this subsection, to approve the STAR bond project plan, the Director must be satisfied that the proposed destination user is in fact a true destination user and also find that the STAR bond project plan is in accordance with the purpose of this Act and the public interest. The Director shall either approve or deny the STAR bond project plan based on the criteria in this subsection.

(e) Upon a finding by the planning and zoning commission of the political subdivision that the STAR bond project plan is consistent with the intent of the comprehensive plan for the development of the political subdivision and upon issuance of written approval of the STAR bond project plan from the Director pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 20, the

L	governing	body	of the	poli	tical	sub	divisi	Lon	shall	adopt	: a
2	resolution	sta	ting t	that	the	poli	ltical	sı	ıbdivi	sion	is
3	considerin	g the	adopti	on of	the	STAR	bond	proj	ject p	olan.	The
1	resolution	shall	:								

- (1) give notice that a public hearing will be held to consider the adoption of the STAR bond project plan and fix the date, hour, and place of the public hearing;
- (2) describe the general boundaries of the STAR bond district within which the STAR bond project will be located and the date of establishment of the STAR bond district:
- (3) describe the general boundaries of the area proposed to be included within the STAR bond project area;
- (4) provide that the STAR bond project plan and map of the area to be redeveloped or developed are available for inspection during regular office hours in the offices of the political subdivision; and
- (5) contain a summary of the terms and conditions of any proposed project development agreement with the political subdivision.
- (f) A public hearing shall be conducted to consider the adoption of any STAR bond project plan.
  - (1) The date fixed for the public hearing to consider the adoption of the STAR bond project plan shall be not less than 20 nor more than 90 days following the date of the adoption of the resolution fixing the date of the hearing.

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- (2) A copy of the political subdivision's resolution providing for the public hearing shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the governing body of the county. A copy of the political subdivision's resolution providing for the public hearing shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each person or persons in whose name the general taxes for the last preceding year were paid on each parcel of land lying within the proposed STAR bond project area within 10 days following the date of the adoption of the resolution. The resolution shall be published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision or on the political subdivision's website not less than one week nor more than 3 weeks preceding the date fixed for the public hearing. A map or aerial photo clearly delineating the area of land proposed to be included within the STAR bond project area shall be published with the resolution.
  - (3) The hearing shall be held at a location that is within 20 miles of the STAR bond district, in a facility that can accommodate a large crowd, and in a facility that is accessible to persons with disabilities.
  - (4) At the public hearing, a representative of the political subdivision or master developer shall present the STAR bond project plan. Following the presentation of the STAR bond project plan, all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard. The governing body may

- 1 continue the date and time of the public hearing.
- 2 (g) Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the governing 3 body of the political subdivision may adopt the STAR bond 4 project plan by a resolution approving the STAR bond project 5 plan.
  - (h) After the adoption by the corporate authorities of the political subdivision of a STAR bond project plan, the political subdivision may enter into a project development agreement if the master developer has requested the political subdivision to be a party to the project development agreement pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 25.
  - (i) Within 30 days after the adoption by the political subdivision of a STAR bond project plan, the clerk of the political subdivision shall transmit a copy of the legal description of the land and a list of all new and existing mailing addresses within the STAR bond district, a copy of the resolution adopting the STAR bond project plan, and a map or plat indicating the boundaries of the STAR bond project area to the clerk, treasurer, and governing body of the county and to the Department of Revenue. Within 30 days of creation of any new mailing addresses within a STAR bond district, the clerk of the political subdivision shall provide written notice of such new addresses to the Department of Revenue.

If a certified copy of the resolution adopting the STAR bond project plan is filed with the Department on or before the first day of April, the Department, if all other requirements

of this subsection are met, shall proceed to collect and allocate any local sales tax increment and any State sales tax increment in accordance with the provisions of this Act as of the first day of July next following the adoption and filing. If a certified copy of the resolution adopting the STAR bond project plan is filed with the Department after April 1 but on or before the first day of October, the Department, if all other requirements of this subsection are met, shall proceed to collect and allocate any local sales tax increment and any State sales tax increment in accordance with the provisions of this Act as of the first day of January next following the adoption and filing.

Any substantial changes to a STAR bond project plan as adopted shall be subject to a public hearing following publication of notice thereof in a newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision and approval by resolution of the governing body of the political subdivision.

The Department of Revenue shall not collect or allocate any local sales tax increment or State sales tax increment until the political subdivision also provides, in the manner prescribed by the Department, the boundaries of the STAR bond project area and each address in the STAR bond project area in such a way that the Department can determine by its address whether a business is located in the STAR bond project area. The political subdivision must provide this boundary and address information to the Department on or before April 1 for

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administration and enforcement under this Act by the Department beginning on the following July 1 and on or before October 1 for administration and enforcement under this Act by the Department beginning on the following January 1. The Department of Revenue shall not administer or enforce any change made to the boundaries of a STAR bond project or any address change, addition, or deletion until the political subdivision reports the boundary change or address change, addition, or deletion to the Department in the manner prescribed by the Department. The political subdivision must provide this boundary change or address change, addition, or deletion information to the Department on or before April 1 for administration and enforcement by the Department of the change, addition, or deletion beginning on the following July 1 and on or before October 1 for administration and enforcement by the Department of the change, addition, or deletion beginning on the following January 1. If a retailer is incorrectly included or excluded from the list of those located in the STAR bond project, the Department of Revenue shall be held harmless if it reasonably relied on information provided by the political subdivision.

- (j) Any STAR bond project must be approved by the political subdivision prior to that date which is 23 years from the date of the approval of the STAR bond district, provided however that any amendments to such STAR bond project may occur following such date.
  - (k) Any developer of a STAR bond project shall commence

work on the STAR bond project within 3 years from the date of adoption of the STAR bond project plan. If the developer fails to commence work on the STAR bond project within the 3-year period, funding for the project shall cease and the developer of the project or complex shall have one year to appeal to the political subdivision for reapproval of the project and funding. If the project is reapproved, the 3-year period for commencement shall begin again on the date of the reapproval.

- (1) After the adoption by the corporate authorities of the political subdivision of a STAR bond project plan and approval of the Director pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 20, the political subdivision may authorize the issuance of the STAR bonds in one or more series to finance the STAR bond project in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (m) The maximum maturity of STAR bonds issued to finance a STAR bond project shall not exceed 23 years from the first date of distribution of State sales tax revenues from such STAR bond project to the political subdivision unless the political subdivision extends such maturity by resolution up to a maximum of 35 years from such first distribution date. Any such extension shall require the approval of the Director. In no event shall the maximum maturity date for any STAR bonds exceed that date which is 35 years from the first distribution date of the first STAR bonds issued in a STAR bond district.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 96-939, eff. 6-24-10.)

- 1 Section 30. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by 2 changing Sections 1-2-4, 2-4-4, 3.1-35-65, 3.1-35-125, 4-5-16, 7-1-5.1, 7-1-5.2, 7-1-12, 7-1-13, 7-7-6, 8-1-12, 8-2-6, 8-2-9, 3 4 8-2-9.9, 8-3-19, 8-4-20, 8-10-7, 9-1-6, 9-1-11, 9-2-52, 9-2-53, 9-2-79, 9-2-84, 9-2-103, 9-2-108, 9-2-113, 9-2-115, 5 6 9-2-123, 9-2-129, 9-3-11, 9-3-13, 9-3-25, 9-3-32, 9-3-36, 9-3-46, 11-4-8, 11-7-3, 11-13-2, 11-13-6, 11-13-14, 11-13-26, 7 11-14-3, 11-15.1-3, 11-22-2, 11-23-3, 11-23-15, 11-29.1-2, 8 9 11-29.3-1, 11-31-1, 11-42-11, 11-48.3-11, 11-48.3-23, 11-48.3-25, 11-65-9, 11-71-3, 11-71-8, 11-74.2-4, 11-74.2-10, 10 11-74.2-11, 11-74.2-15, 11-74.2-18, 11-74.3-2, 11-74.3-6, 11 12 11-74.4-5, 11-74.4-6, 11-74.4-7, 11-74.6-22, 11-74.6-30, 11-76-4.1, 11-76-4.2, 11-76.1-3, 11-76.2-2, 11-84-7, 11-91-1, 13 11-92-8, 11-94-2, 11-102-4b, 11-102-7, 11-103-6, 11-103-12, 14 11-117-3, 11-118-3, 11-122-2, 11-122-8, 11-122.1-1, 11-123-9, 15 16 11-123-14, 11-126-1, 11-127-1, 11-128-2, 11-129-4, 11-130-4, 17 11-130-12, 11-133-2, 11-135-5, 11-136-5, and 11-137-2 as follows: 18
- 19 (65 ILCS 5/1-2-4) (from Ch. 24, par. 1-2-4)
- Sec. 1-2-4. All ordinances of cities, villages and incorporated towns imposing any fine, penalty, imprisonment, or forfeiture, or making any appropriation, shall (1) be printed or published in book or pamphlet form, published by authority of the corporate authorities, or (2) be published at least once, within 30 days after passage: in one or more

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newspapers published in the municipality, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality; or on the municipality's website. If there is an error in printing, the publishing requirement of this Act shall be satisfied if those portions of the ordinance that were erroneously printed are republished, correctly, within 30 days after the original publication that contained the error. The fact that an error occurred in publication shall not affect the effective date of the ordinance so published. If the error in printing is not corrected within 30 days after the date of the original publication that contained the error, as provided in the preceding sentence, the corporate authorities may by ordinance declare the ordinance that was erroneously published to be nevertheless valid and in effect no sooner than the tenth day after the date of the original publication, notwithstanding the error in publication, and shall order the original ordinance to be published once more within 30 days after the passage of the validating ordinance. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. An annual appropriation ordinance adopted under Section 8-2-9 shall take effect upon passage, but no other ordinance described in this paragraph shall take effect until 10 days after it is so published, except that an ordinance imposing a municipal retailers' occupation tax

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adopted under Section 8-11-1, or a Tourism, Convention and Other Special Events Promotion Tax adopted under Section 8-3-13, or effecting a change in the rate thereof shall take effect on the first day of the month next following the expiration of the 30 day publication period. and regulations ordinances establishing rules for construction of buildings or any part thereof, or for the development or operation of camps accommodating persons in house trailers, house cars, cabins or tents, where such rules and regulations have been previously printed in book or pamphlet form, may by their terms provide for the adoption of such rules and regulations or portions thereof by reference thereto without further printing, or publication, if not less than one copy of such rules and regulations in book or pamphlet form has been filed in the office of the clerk of the municipality for use and examination by the public at least 30 days prior to the adoption thereof.

All other ordinances, resolutions and motions, shall take effect upon their passage unless they otherwise provide.

This Section applies to incorporated towns even if the Section's provisions are in conflict with the charters of such incorporated towns.

Anything in this Section to the contrary notwithstanding, any ordinance which contains a statement of its urgency in the preamble or body thereof, other than an ordinance adopted under Article 8 of this Code, may take effect immediately upon its

- 1 passage provided that the corporate authorities, by a vote of
- 2 2/3 of all the members then holding office, so direct. The
- decision of the corporate authorities as to the urgency of any
- 4 ordinance shall not be subject to judicial review except for an
- 5 abuse of discretion.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 89-266, eff. 1-1-96.)
- 7 (65 ILCS 5/2-4-4) (from Ch. 24, par. 2-4-4)
- 8 Sec. 2-4-4. The corporate authorities shall fix the time
- 9 when such petition shall be considered, and publish a notice
- 10 thereof at least once, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days
- 11 before the hearing, in one or more newspapers published in the
- municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in
- one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the
- 14 municipality. The publication requirement may also be
- satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's
- website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the
- 17 hearing. In municipalities with less than 500 population in
- 18 which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be
- 19 made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the
- 20 municipality. The notice shall state that a change of the name
- of the municipality has been requested, the time when action on
- the petition will be taken, and that remonstrances, if any,
- will be heard at that time.
- 24 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

- 1 (65 ILCS 5/3.1-35-65) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-35-65)
- 2 Sec. 3.1-35-65. Treasurer; annual accounts.
  - (a) Within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year, the treasurer of each municipality having a population of less than 500,000, as determined by the last preceding federal census, shall annually prepare and file with the clerk of the municipality an account of moneys received and expenditures incurred during the preceding fiscal year as specified in this Section. The treasurer shall show in the account:
    - (1) All moneys received by the municipality, indicating the total amounts, in the aggregate, received in each account of the municipality, with a general statement concerning the source of receipts. In this paragraph, the term "account" does not mean each individual taxpayer, householder, licensee, utility user, or other persons whose payments to the municipality are credited to a general account.
    - (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (a), all moneys paid out by the municipality where the total amount paid during the fiscal year exceeds \$2,500 in the aggregate, giving the name of each person to whom moneys were paid and the total paid to each person.
    - (3) All moneys paid out by the municipality as compensation for personal services, giving the name of each person to whom moneys were paid and the total amount paid to each person from each account, except that the treasurer

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may elect to report the compensation for personal services
of all personnel by name, listing each employee in one of
the following categories:

- (A) under \$25,000.00;
- 5 (B) \$25,000.00 to \$49,999.99;
- 6 (C) \$50,000.00 to \$74,999.99;
- 7 (D) \$75,000.00 to \$99,999.99;
- 8 (E) \$100,000.00 to \$124,999.99; or
- 9 (F) \$125,000.00 and over.
- 10 (4) A summary statement of operations for all funds and
  11 account groups of the municipality, as excerpted from the
  12 annual financial report as filed with the appropriate State
  13 agency.
  - Upon receipt of the account from the municipal treasurer, the municipal clerk shall publish the account at least once in one or more newspapers published in the municipality or, if no newspaper is published in the municipality, then in one or more newspapers having a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the account on the municipality's website. In municipalities with a population of less than 500 in which no newspaper is published, however, publication may be made by posting a copy of the account in 3 prominent places within the municipality.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 92-354, eff. 8-15-01.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/3.1-35-125) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-35-125)

Sec. 3.1-35-125. Collector; reports. When required by the corporate authorities or by ordinance, the collector shall make a written report to the corporate authorities (or to any officer designated by the corporate authorities) of all money collected by the collector, the account on which collected, or of any other official matter. Between the first and tenth of April of each year, the collector shall file with the clerk a statement of (i) all the money collected by the collector during the year, (ii) the particular warrant, special assessment, or account on which collected, (iii) the balance of money uncollected on all warrants in the collector's possession, and (iv) the balance remaining uncollected at the time of the return on all warrants that the collector returned to the clerk during the preceding fiscal year. The clerk shall publish the statement at least once, within 10 days, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality or, if no newspaper is published in the municipality, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the statement on the municipality's website within 10 days of filing the statement. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, a publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

(Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

- 1 (65 ILCS 5/4-5-16) (from Ch. 24, par. 4-5-16)
- Sec. 4-5-16. Statement of receipts and expenses;

  examination of books and accounts; expenditure greater than
  appropriation.
  - (a) In municipalities with 25,000 or more inhabitants, the council each month shall print in pamphlet form, a detailed itemized statement of all receipts and expenses of the municipality and a summary of its proceedings during the preceding month. In municipalities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants, the council shall print a similar statement annually instead of monthly. The council shall furnish printed copies of each statement to (i) the State Library, (ii) the city library, (iii) all the daily and weekly newspapers with a general circulation in the municipality, and (iv) persons who apply for a copy at the office of the municipal clerk. If each statement is published on the municipality's website, the council does not need to furnish printed copies of each statement to daily and weekly newspapers under this subsection.
  - (b) At the end of each fiscal year, the council shall have licensed Certified Public Accountants permitted to perform audits under the Illinois Public Accounting Act make a full and complete examination of all books and accounts of the municipality and shall distribute the result of that examination in the manner provided in this Section.
    - (c) It is unlawful for the council or any commissioner to

- 1 expend, directly or indirectly, a greater amount for any
- 2 municipal purpose than the amount appropriated for that purpose
- 3 in the annual appropriation ordinance passed for that fiscal
- 4 year. A violation of this provision by any member of the
- 5 council shall constitute a petty offense.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 93-486, eff. 1-1-04; 94-465, eff. 8-4-05.)
- 7 (65 ILCS 5/7-1-5.1) (from Ch. 24, par. 7-1-5.1)
- 8 Sec. 7-1-5.1. (a) This Section shall apply when the
- 9 following conditions are met with respect to any tract within
- 10 the territory sought to be annexed:
- 11 (1) the tract is commercial or industrial property;
- 12 (2) the tract is owned by a single owner;
- 13 (3) the tract is all or part of a parcel that lies on both
- 14 sides of the Illinois and Michigan Canal;
- 15 (4) the tract is all or part of a parcel containing more
- than 800 acres; and
- 17 (5) the tract is located entirely within a county having a
- population of at least 300,000 but not more than 400,000.
- 19 (b) If the conditions of subsection (a) are met, then the
- following shall apply:
- 21 (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7-1-2, the
- 22 notice of the annexation petition or ordinance, as the case may
- 23 be, shall be given by the petitioner or corporate authorities,
- 24 as the case may be, by publishing such notice in one newspaper
- of general circulation or on the municipality's website for 3

- 1 consecutive days, the third day of publication being not less
- 2 than 30 and not more than 45 days prior to the date fixed for
- 3 the hearing.
- 4 (2) Every owner of record of commercial or industrial
- 5 property of 50 acres or more which lies within the territory to
- 6 be annexed shall be notified by the petitioner or corporate
- 7 authorities, as the case may be, by certified mail, of the
- 8 public hearing, any meeting of the corporate authorities where
- 9 a vote is to be taken in regard to the proposed annexation, and
- 10 any impending referendum to annex, at least 30 days prior to
- any such public hearing, meeting, or referendum.
- 12 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7-1-5, the
- ordinance shall be enacted not less than 30 and not more than
- 14 45 days after the public hearing.
- 15 (4) No territory shall be annexed by any proceeding which
- does not require the consent of the owner of record unless at
- 17 least one-third of such territory is used and occupied for
- 18 residential purposes at the time of annexation.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 85-1421.)
- 20 (65 ILCS 5/7-1-5.2) (from Ch. 24, par. 7-1-5.2)
- Sec. 7-1-5.2. Annexation of contiguous territory
- 22 contributing to groundwater contamination.
- 23 (a) The corporate authorities of a municipality adjoining
- 24 unincorporated territory in which the majority of residential,
- 25 business, commercial, and industrial structures and

improvements are contaminating the groundwater of the State through the direct discharge of sanitary sewerage into underground mines and Class 5 injection wells, as defined by the Illinois Groundwater Pollution Control Code, may annex that territory, in whole or in part, after adopting an ordinance to that effect and filing it with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the territory is located. The ordinance shall certify the following:

- (1) That the territory sought to be annexed is contiguous to the municipality seeking annexation and not within the corporate boundaries of any other municipality.
- (2) That a survey of all residential, business, commercial, and industrial structures and improvements in the territory sought to be annexed has shown that a majority of those structures and improvements are discharging untreated sanitary sewerage directly into underground mines or Class 5 injection wells as defined by the Illinois Groundwater Pollution Control Code.
- (3) That the corporate authorities of the municipality seeking annexation have approved a plan for eliminating groundwater contamination by providing sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities to serve the territory sought to be annexed within 5 years from the date of annexation to the municipality.
- (4) That no tract of land in excess of 10 acres has been included in the ordinance without the express consent

of the owner or owners of the tract.

The circuit court shall enter an order fixing the date and time for a hearing on the proposed annexation. The date for the hearing shall be not less than 20 nor more than 30 days after the filing of the ordinance. The corporate authorities shall give notice of the proposed annexation not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the date fixed for the hearing. This notice shall state that an ordinance has been filed and shall give the substance of the ordinance, including a description of the territory to be annexed, the name of the annexing municipality, and the date fixed for the hearing. This notice shall be given by publishing it at least once in one or more newspapers published in the annexing municipality or on the annexing municipality's website. A copy of this notice shall be filed with the clerk of the annexing municipality.

The corporate authorities shall pay to the clerk of the circuit court \$10 as a filing and service fee, and no ordinance shall be filed until this fee is paid.

(b) After the filing of the ordinance, but not less than 5 days before the date fixed for the hearing, any interested person may file with the clerk of the circuit court objections (i) that the territory described in the ordinance is not contiguous to the annexing municipality, (ii) that all or a portion of the territory described in the ordinance is included within the boundaries of another municipality, (iii) that a majority of all residential, business, commercial, and

industrial structures and improvements in the territory sought to be annexed are not discharging untreated sanitary sewerage directly into underground mines or Class 5 injection wells as defined by the Illinois Groundwater Pollution Control Code, (iv) that the corporate authorities of the municipality seeking annexation do not have a plan for eliminating groundwater contamination by providing sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities to serve the territory sought to be annexed within 5 years from the date of annexation to the municipality, (v) that the description of the territory contained in the ordinance is inadequate, or (vi) that a tract of land in excess of 10 acres has been included in the ordinance without the express consent of the owner or owners of the tract.

(c) The cause shall be heard without further pleadings. At the hearing the objectors may be heard in person or by counsel. The court shall hear and determine only objections set forth in subsection (b). The only matters for determination at the hearing shall be the validity of the annexation ordinance, and the decision of the court shall be final. If the court finds (i) that the territory described in the ordinance is not contiguous to the annexing municipality, (ii) that all or a portion of the territory described in the ordinance is included within the boundaries of another municipality, (iii) that a majority of all residential, business, commercial, and industrial structures and improvements in the territory sought

to be annexed are not discharging untreated sanitary sewerage directly into underground mines or Class 5 injection wells as defined by the Illinois Groundwater Pollution Control Code, (iv) that the corporate authorities of the municipality seeking annexation do not have a plan for eliminating groundwater contamination by providing sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities to serve the territory sought to be annexed within 5 years from the date of annexation to the municipality, (v) that the description of the territory contained in the ordinance is inadequate, or (vi) that a tract of land in excess of 10 acres has been included in the ordinance without the express consent of the owner or owners of the tract, then the court shall find the ordinance invalid and dismiss the petition.

If the court finds that the ordinance is valid, the court shall (i) enter an order describing the territory to be annexed, (ii) find that the ordinance complies with this Section, and (iii) direct that the question of annexation be submitted to the corporate authorities of the annexing municipality for final action. A certified copy of the order of the court directing that the question of annexation be submitted to the corporate authorities shall be sent to the clerk of the annexing municipality. A final order of the court may be appealed as in other civil actions.

(d) After the municipal clerk receives the certified copy of the court order, the corporate authorities of the annexing

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municipality shall proceed to consider the question of the annexation of the described territory. A majority vote of the corporate authorities then holding office is required to annex the territory. The vote shall be by "ayes" and "nays" entered on the legislative records of the municipality. Except as otherwise provided in Section 7-1-1, this decision of the corporate authorities shall be effective after the expiration of 30 days.

9 (Source: P.A. 87-1196.)

10 (65 ILCS 5/7-1-12) (from Ch. 24, par. 7-1-12)

Sec. 7-1-12. Upon a written petition which is signed by a majority of the owners of record of land in any contiguous unincorporated territory wholly bounded by 2 or more municipalities and after the notice required by this Section has been given, the specified territory may be annexed by any one of the specified municipalities by the passage of an ordinance providing therefor. The corporate authorities of the annexing municipality shall cause notice of the filing of such petition to be published once, in a newspaper of general circulation within the territory to be annexed or on the annexing municipality's website, not less than 10 days before the passage of the annexation ordinance. When the territory to be annexed lies wholly or partially within a township other than that township where the municipality is situated, the annexing municipality shall give at least 10 days prior written

notice of the time and place of the passage of the annexation ordinance to the township supervisor of the township where the territory to be annexed lies. The ordinance shall describe the territory annexed, which may not exceed 1/3 the area of the annexing municipality before the annexation. A copy of the annexing ordinance and an accurate map of the annexed territory shall be recorded by the recorder of the county wherein the annexed territory is situated and a document of annexation shall be filed with the county clerk and County Election Authority.

- 11 (Source: P.A. 86-769.)
- 12 (65 ILCS 5/7-1-13) (from Ch. 24, par. 7-1-13)
- 13 Sec. 7-1-13. Annexation.
  - (a) Whenever any unincorporated territory containing 60 acres or less, is wholly bounded by (a) one or more municipalities, (b) one or more municipalities and a creek in a county with a population of 400,000 or more, or one or more municipalities and a river or lake in any county, (c) one or more municipalities and the Illinois State boundary, (d) except as provided in item (h) of this subsection (a), one or more municipalities and property owned by the State of Illinois, except highway right-of-way owned in fee by the State, (e) one or more municipalities and a forest preserve district or park district, (f) if the territory is a triangular parcel of less than 10 acres, one or more municipalities and an interstate

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highway owned in fee by the State and bounded by a frontage road, (q) one or more municipalities in a county with a population of more than 800,000 inhabitants and less than 2,000,000 inhabitants and either a railroad or operating property, as defined in the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/11-70), being immediately adjacent to, but exclusive of that railroad property, (h) one or more municipalities located within a county with a population of more than 800,000 inhabitants and less than 2,000,000 inhabitants and property owned by the State, including without limitation a highway right-of-way owned in fee by the State, or (i) one or more municipalities and property on which a federally funded research facility in excess of 2,000 acres is located, that territory may be annexed by any municipality by which it is bounded in whole or in part, by the passage of an ordinance to that effect after notice is given as provided in subsection (b) of this Section. Land or property that is used for agricultural purposes or to produce agricultural goods shall not be annexed pursuant to item (q). Nothing in this Section shall subject any railroad property to the zoning or jurisdiction of any municipality annexing the property under this Section. The ordinance shall describe the territory annexed and a copy thereof together with an accurate map of the annexed territory shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county wherein the annexed territory is situated and a document of annexation shall be filed with the county clerk and County

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Election Authority. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as permitting a municipality to annex territory of a forest preserve district in a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more without obtaining the consent of the district pursuant to Section 8.3 of the Cook County Forest Preserve District Act nor shall anything in this Section be construed as permitting a municipality to annex territory owned by a park district without obtaining the consent of the district pursuant to Section 8-1.1 of the Park District Code.

(b) The corporate authorities shall cause notice, stating that annexation of the territory described in the notice is contemplated under this Section, to be published once, in a newspaper of general circulation within the territory to be annexed or on the annexing municipality's website, not less than 10 days before the passage of the annexation ordinance, and for land annexed pursuant to item (g) of subsection (a) of this Section, notice shall be given to the impacted land owners. The corporate authorities shall also, not less than 15 days before the passage of the annexation ordinance, serve written notice, either in person or, at a minimum, by certified mail, on the taxpayer of record of the proposed annexed territory as appears from the authentic tax records of the county. When the territory to be annexed lies wholly or partially within a township other than the township where the municipality is situated, the annexing municipality shall give at least 10 days prior written notice of the time and place of

- the passage of the annexation ordinance to the township 1 2 supervisor of the township where the territory to be annexed 3 lies. If the territory to be annexed lies within the unincorporated area of a county, then the annexing municipality 4 5 shall give at least 10 days' prior written notice of the time and place of the passage of the annexation ordinance to the 6 7 corporate authorities of the county where the territory to be 8 annexed lies.
- 9 (c) When notice is given as described in subsection (b) of 10 this Section, no other municipality may annex the proposed 11 territory for a period of 60 days from the date the notice is 12 mailed or delivered to the taxpayer of record unless that other municipality has initiated annexation proceedings or a valid 13 petition as described in Section 7-1-2, 7-1-8, 7-1-11 or 7-1-12 14 15 of this Code has been received by the municipality prior to the 16 publication and mailing of the notices required in subsection 17 (b).
- 18 (Source: P.A. 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1048, eff. 7-14-10; 96-1049, eff. 7-14-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-446, eff.
- 20 8-19-11.)
- 21 (65 ILCS 5/7-7-6) (from Ch. 24, par. 7-7-6)
- Sec. 7-7-6. Publication of consolidation ordinance. At any time not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the referendum thereon, the consolidation ordinance shall be published by the clerk in a newspaper of general circulation in

- 1 each of the consolidating municipalities. The publication
- 2 requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the
- 3 consolidation ordinance on each of the consolidating
- 4 municipalities' websites.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 85-1159.)
- 6 (65 ILCS 5/8-1-12) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-1-12)

7 Sec. 8-1-12. Each warrant issued under Section 8-1-11 may 8 be made payable at the time fixed in the warrant and shall bear 9 interest, payable only out of the taxes against which it is 10 drawn, at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by 11 the Bond Authorization Act, as amended at the time of the 12 making of the contract, from the date of its issuance until 13 paid, or until notice that the money for its payment is 14 available, and that it will be paid on presentation, is given 15 by publication in one or more newspapers published in the 16 municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the 17 18 municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's 19 20 website. In municipalities with less than 500 population in 21 which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be 22 made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. However, a lower rate of interest may be 23 24 specified in the warrant, in which case the interest shall be 25 computed and paid at that lower rate. The amendatory Acts of

1 1971, 1972 and 1973 are not a limit upon any municipality which is a home rule unit.

With respect to instruments for the payment of money issued under this Section either before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989, it is and always has been the intention of the General Assembly (i) that the Omnibus Bond Acts are and always have been supplementary grants of power to issue instruments in accordance with the Omnibus Bond Acts, regardless of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts, (ii) that the provisions of this Section are not a limitation on the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts, and (iii) that instruments issued under this Section within the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts are not invalid because of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts.

17 (Source: P.A. 86-4.)

18 (65 ILCS 5/8-2-6) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-2-6)

19 Sec. 8-2-6. Budget document; availability; hearing; 20 limitations on appropriations.

(a) The corporate authorities in municipalities specified in Section 8-2-1 shall make the budget document as submitted by the mayor conveniently available to public inspection for at least 10 days before the passage of the annual appropriation ordinance, by publication in the journal of the proceedings of

- the corporate authorities or in another form prescribed by the corporate authorities.
  - (b) Not less than one week after the publication of the budget document, and before final action on the appropriation ordinance, the corporate authorities shall hold at least one public hearing on the budget document. Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website at least one week before the time of the hearing. After the public hearing and before final action is taken on the appropriation ordinance, the corporate authorities may revise, alter, increase, or decrease the items contained in the budget document. Upon completion of its action on the budget document, the corporate authorities shall enact the budget document as so revised as the annual appropriation ordinance.
  - (c) All of the requirements pertaining to the form and substance of the budget document, including limitations, as prescribed in Sections 8-2-1 through 8-2-8, shall be applicable to the appropriation ordinance. Detailed schedules supporting the appropriation ordinance shall be attached to the ordinance and shall be published in the official record of the municipalities simultaneously with the appropriation ordinance, but shall not be considered as an official part of the ordinance.
  - (d) The aggregate amount finally appropriated by the appropriation ordinance, including any subsequent amendment of

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the ordinance, from any fund or for any purpose (including amounts appropriated for judgments and all other unpaid liabilities and all other purposes for which the corporate authorities are by this Section or otherwise by law required to appropriate) shall not exceed the aggregate amount available in that fund or for that purpose as shown by the estimates of the available assets thereof at the beginning of the fiscal year for which appropriations are made and of taxes and other current revenue set forth in the budget document as submitted to the corporate authorities or as revised by the budget director. If the appropriations from any fund as set forth in the appropriation ordinance as finally adopted exceed in the aggregate the maximum amount that the corporate authorities are authorized by this Section to appropriate from the fund, all appropriations made from that fund by the appropriation ordinance are void. In this latter event, the several amounts appropriated for current operation and maintenance expense in the appropriation ordinance of the last preceding fiscal year shall be deemed to be appropriated for the fiscal year for which the void appropriations were made for the objects and purposes, respectively, as specified in the last preceding appropriation ordinance. The several amounts so deemed to be appropriated shall constitute lawful appropriations upon which taxes for the fiscal year for which the void appropriations were made may be levied under Section 8-3-1.

(e) The corporate authorities may amend the annual

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appropriation ordinance at their next regular meeting occurring not less than 5 days after the passage of the ordinance, in the same manner as other ordinances. If any item of appropriation contained in the appropriation ordinance is vetoed by the mayor, with a recommendation for a change in that item, the adoption of the recommendation by a yea and nay vote shall be regarded as the equivalent of an amendment of the annual appropriation ordinance with the same effect as if an amendatory ordinance were duly passed. The appropriation ordinance, as originally passed or as subsequently amended, also may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the corporate authorities held not more than 15 days after the first regular meeting of the corporate authorities occurring not less than 5 days after the passage of the ordinance, by repealing or reducing the amount of any item of appropriation contained in the ordinance.

17 (Source: P.A. 87-1119.)

18 (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-2-9)

Sec. 8-2-9. In municipalities with less than 500,000 inhabitants, the corporate authorities shall pass an ordinance within the first quarter of each fiscal year, to be termed the annual appropriation ordinance. In this ordinance, the corporate authorities (i) may appropriate sums of money deemed necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of the municipalities, including the amounts to be deposited in

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the reserves provided for in the Illinois Pension Code and (ii) shall specify the objects and purposes for which these appropriations are made and the amount appropriated for each object or purpose. Among the objects and purposes specified shall be the reserves provided for in the Illinois Pension Code. Except as otherwise provided, no further appropriations shall be made at any other time within the same fiscal year, unless a proposition to make each additional appropriation has been first sanctioned by a petition signed by electors of the municipality numbering more than 50% of the number of votes cast for the candidates for mayor or president at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor or president was elected, by a petition signed by them, or by a majority of those voting on the question at a regular election or at an emergency referendum authorized in accordance with the election law. The corporate authorities may by ordinance initiate the submission of the proposition. During any fiscal year, the corporate authorities in municipalities subject to this Section may adopt a supplemental appropriation ordinance in an amount not in excess of the aggregate of any additional revenue available to the municipality, or estimated to be received by the municipality after the adoption of the annual appropriation ordinance for that fiscal year, or from balances available when the annual appropriation ordinance was adopted but that were not appropriated at that time. The provisions of this Section prohibiting further

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appropriations without sanction by petition or election shall not be applicable to the supplemental appropriation for that fiscal year. The corporate authorities at any time, however, by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the body, may make transfers within any department or other separate agency of the municipal government of sums of money appropriated for one corporate object or purpose to another corporate object or purpose, but no appropriation for any object or purpose shall thereby be reduced below an amount sufficient to cover all obligations incurred or to be incurred against the appropriation. Nothing in this Section shall deprive the corporate authorities of the power to provide for and cause to be paid from the funds of the municipality any charge imposed by law without the action of the corporate authorities, the payment of which is ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

At least 10 days before the adoption of the annual appropriation ordinance, the corporate authorities of municipalities over 2,000 in population shall make the proposed appropriation ordinance or a formally prepared appropriation or budget document upon which the annual appropriation ordinance will be based conveniently available to public inspection. In addition, the corporate authorities shall hold at least one public hearing on that proposed appropriation ordinance. Notice of this hearing shall be given publication in one or more newspapers published in the municipality or, if

there is none published in the municipality, in a newspaper published in the county and having general circulation in the municipality at least 10 days before the time of the public hearing. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website at least 10 days before the public hearing. The notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and the place where copies of the proposed appropriation ordinance or formally prepared appropriation or budget document will be accessible for examination. The annual appropriation ordinance may be adopted at the same meeting at which the public hearing is held or at any time after that public hearing.

After the public hearing and before final action is taken on the appropriation ordinance, the corporate authorities may revise, alter, increase, or decrease the items contained in the ordinance.

Notwithstanding any above provision of this Section, any municipality in which Article 5 becomes effective after the annual appropriation ordinance has been passed for the current fiscal year may amend the appropriation ordinance in any manner necessary to make Article 5 fully operative in that municipality for that fiscal year. No amendment shall be construed, however, to affect any tax levy made on the basis of the original appropriation ordinance.

This Section does not apply to municipalities operating under special charters.

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1 (Source: P.A. 86-1470; 87-365.)

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2 (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.9) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-2-9.9)
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Sec. 8-2-9.9. The corporate authorities shall make the tentative annual budget conveniently available to public inspection for at least ten days prior to the passage of the annual budget, by publication in the journal of the proceedings of the corporate authorities or in such other form as the corporate authorities may prescribe. Not less than one week after the publication of the tentative annual budget, and prior to final action on the budget, the corporate authorities shall hold at least one public hearing on the tentative annual budget, after which hearing or hearings the tentative budget may be further revised and passed without any further inspection, notice or hearing. Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website at least one week prior to the time of the hearing.

18 (Source: P.A. 76-1117.)

- 19 (65 ILCS 5/8-3-19)
- 20 Sec. 8-3-19. Home rule real estate transfer taxes.
- 21 (a) After the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 22 93rd General Assembly and subject to this Section, a home rule 23 municipality may impose or increase a tax or other fee on the 24 privilege of transferring title to real estate, on the

privilege of transferring a beneficial interest in real property, and on the privilege of transferring a controlling interest in a real estate entity, as the terms "beneficial interest", "controlling interest", and "real estate entity" are defined in Article 31 of the Property Tax Code. Such a tax or other fee shall hereafter be referred to as a real estate transfer tax.

(b) Before adopting a resolution to submit the question of imposing or increasing a real estate transfer tax to referendum, the corporate authorities shall give public notice of and hold a public hearing on the intent to submit the question to referendum. This hearing may be part of a regularly scheduled meeting of the corporate authorities. The notice shall be published not more than 30 nor less than 10 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or on the municipality's website. The notice shall be published in the following form:

Notice of Proposed (Increased) Real Estate Transfer
Tax for (commonly known name of municipality).

A public hearing on a resolution to submit to referendum the question of a proposed (increased) real estate transfer tax for (legal name of the municipality) in an amount of (rate) to be paid by the buyer (seller) of the real estate transferred will be held on (date) at (time) at (location). The current rate of real estate transfer tax imposed by (name of municipality) is (rate).

Any person desiring to appear at the public hearing and present testimony to the taxing district may do so.

- (c) A notice that includes any information not specified and required by this Section is an invalid notice. All hearings shall be open to the public. At the public hearing, the corporate authorities of the municipality shall explain the reasons for the proposed or increased real estate transfer tax and shall permit persons desiring to be heard an opportunity to present testimony within reasonable time limits determined by the corporate authorities. A copy of the proposed ordinance shall be made available to the general public for inspection before the public hearing.
- (d) Except as provided in subsection (i), no home rule municipality shall impose a new real estate transfer tax after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996 without prior approval by referendum. Except as provided in subsection (i), no home rule municipality shall impose an increase of the rate of a current real estate transfer tax without prior approval by referendum. A home rule municipality may impose a new real estate transfer tax or may increase an existing real estate transfer tax with prior referendum approval. The referendum shall be conducted as provided in subsection (e). An existing ordinance or resolution imposing a real estate transfer tax may be amended without approval by referendum if the amendment does not increase the rate of the tax or add transactions on which the tax is imposed.

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The home rule municipality shall, by resolution, provide for submission of the proposition to the voters. The home rule municipality shall certify the resolution and the proposition to the proper election officials in accordance with the general election law. If the proposition is to impose a new real estate transfer tax, it shall be in substantially the following form: "Shall (name of municipality) impose a real estate transfer tax at a rate of (rate) to be paid by the buyer (seller) of the real estate transferred, with the revenue of the proposed transfer tax to be used for (purpose)?". If the proposition is to increase an existing real estate transfer tax, it shall be in the following form: "Shall (name of municipality) impose a real estate transfer tax increase of (percent increase) to establish a new transfer tax rate of (rate) to be paid by the buyer (seller) of the real estate transferred? The current rate of the real estate transfer tax is (rate), and the revenue is used for (purpose). The revenue from the increase is to be used for (purpose).".

If a majority of the electors voting on the proposition vote in favor of it, the municipality may impose or increase the municipal real estate transfer tax or fee.

- (f) Nothing in this amendatory Act of 1996 shall limit the purposes for which real estate transfer tax revenues may be collected or expended.
- (q) A home rule municipality may not impose real estate 26 transfer taxes other than as authorized by this Section. This

- Section is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
  - (h) Notwithstanding subsection (g) of this Section, any real estate transfer taxes adopted by a municipality at any time prior to January 17, 1997 (the effective date of Public Act 89-701) and any amendments to any existing real estate transfer tax ordinance adopted after that date, in accordance with the law in effect at the time of the adoption of the amendments, are not preempted by this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly.
  - (i) Within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, by ordinance adopted without a referendum, a home rule municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 may increase the rate of an existing real estate transfer tax by a rate of up to \$1.50 for each \$500 of value or fraction thereof, or in the alternative may impose a real estate transfer tax at a rate of up to \$1.50 for each \$500 of value or fraction thereof, which may be on the buyer or seller of real estate, or jointly and severally on both, for the sole purpose of providing financial assistance to the Chicago Transit Authority. All amounts collected under such supplemental tax, after fees for costs of collection, shall be provided to the Chicago Transit Authority pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement as promptly as practicable upon their receipt. Such municipality shall file a copy of any

- 1 ordinance imposing or increasing such tax with the Illinois
- 2 Department of Revenue and shall file a report with the
- 3 Department each month certifying the amount paid to the Chicago
- 4 Transit Authority in the previous month from the proceeds of
- 5 such tax.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 95-708, eff. 1-18-08.)
- 7 (65 ILCS 5/8-4-20) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-4-20)
- 8 Sec. 8-4-20. After the ordinance providing for the issuance
- 9 of the refunding revenue bonds has been passed, it shall be
- 10 published at least once within 10 days after its passage in one
- or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no
- newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers
- 13 with a general circulation within the municipality. The
- 14 publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of
- 15 the ordinance on the municipality's website at least once
- within 10 days after its passage. In municipalities with less
- than 500 population in which no newspaper is published,
- 18 publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3
- 19 prominent places within the municipality. The ordinance shall
- 20 not become effective until 10 days after its publication.
- 21 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)
- 22 (65 ILCS 5/8-10-7) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-10-7)
- Sec. 8-10-7. All proposals to award purchase orders or
- 24 contracts involving amounts in excess of \$10,000 shall be

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published at least 10 days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, in advance of the date announced for the receiving of bids, in a secular English language daily newspaper of general circulation throughout such municipality or municipality's website and shall simultaneously be posted on readily accessible bulletin boards in the office of the purchasing agent. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the purchasing agent from placing additional announcements in recognized trade journals. Advertisements for bids shall describe the character of the proposed contract or agreement in sufficient detail to enable the bidders thereon to know what their obligations will be, either in the advertisement itself, or by reference to detailed plans and specifications on file at the time of the publication of the first announcement. Such advertisement shall also state the date, time and place assigned for the opening of bids, and no bids shall be received at any time subsequent to the time indicated in the announcement. However, an extension of time may be granted for the opening of such bids upon publication in a secular English newspaper of general circulation throughout such municipality of the date to which the bid opening has been extended. The time of the bid extension opening shall not be less than 5 days after the publication thereof, Sundays and legal holidays excluded.

Cash, cashier's check, a certified check, a comptroller's certificate of moneys owed the particular vendor, or a bid bond

- 1 with adequate surety approved by the purchasing agent as a
- 2 deposit of good faith, in a reasonable amount, but not in
- 3 excess of 10% of the contract amount may be required of each
- 4 bidder by the purchasing agent on all bids involving amounts in
- 5 excess of \$10,000 and, if so required, the advertisement for
- 6 bids shall so specify.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 84-1269.)
- 8 (65 ILCS 5/9-1-6) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-1-6)
- 9 Sec. 9-1-6. Before the money so remaining undistributed or
- 10 unclaimed and in the possession of a municipality is set aside
- 11 and transferred into the unclaimed rebate fund, the board of
- 12 local improvements, or the committee on local improvements, as
- 13 the case may be, of the municipality shall have a notice
- 14 published at least once a week for 8 successive weeks in a
- newspaper published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is
- 16 published therein, then in a newspaper with a general
- 17 circulation within the municipality. The publication
- 18 requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice
- on the municipality's website at least once a week for 8
- 20 successive weeks. In municipalities with less than 500
- 21 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may
- 22 be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the
- 23 municipality.
- The notice shall describe in a general manner the
- 25 improvement in which there is an undistributed or unclaimed

- 50 -

rebate or refund, giving the location of the improvement and the warrant number, and shall give notice that the municipality, by ordinance after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the first publication of this notice, will set aside and transfer all money which has remained for a period of 4 years, or more, undistributed or unclaimed as a rebate or refund, into the unclaimed rebate fund, and shall state that unless the money is claimed by the person entitled thereto within the 60 day period, and the passage of an ordinance by the municipality, all interest therein and all right and title thereto shall be forfeited and barred.

A certificate of the publication of this notice, with a copy thereof, accompanied by the affidavit of the publisher that the publication has been made and setting forth the date of the first and last publication thereof shall be filed in the office of the board of local improvements, or the committee on local improvements, as the case may be. The board or committee thereupon shall certify the fact of the publication to the corporate authorities of the municipality and shall therewith recommend the passage of an ordinance making transfer of the specified money into the unclaimed rebate fund.

(Source: P.A. 80-179.)

- 23 (65 ILCS 5/9-1-11) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-1-11)
- Sec. 9-1-11. Whenever the treasurer of any municipality has petitioned a court of record for directions as to the

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distribution of undistributed or unclaimed money received from the making of any local improvement paid for wholly or in part by special assessment or special taxation, and, under order of the court, public notice has been given of the amounts of rebates payable and of the names of the persons entitled to them by publication one time in a secular newspaper of general circulation in the county where the municipality is located or on the municipality's website, and more than one year has elapsed since the publication of the notice, the judge of the court of record may order the money remaining unclaimed to be paid to the treasurer of the municipality in trust. However, in all cases where all special assessment bonds in a special assessment warrant have been paid and retired and where reimbursements have been made, all moneys remaining in such warrants shall be paid over and transferred to the general corporate fund of the municipality.

17 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

(65 ILCS 5/9-2-52) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-52)

Sec. 9-2-52. Whenever sufficient funds are on hand, the corporate authorities of the municipality issuing improvement bonds shall direct the treasurer, or such other officer as may be designated by ordinance for that purpose, to select by lot, bonds of series to be paid, or the corporate authorities shall direct the treasurer or the other officer so designated to make a pro rata payment on all unpaid bonds in the series. The

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treasurer or other officer so designated shall send notice by registered mail to the address of the known owner of each of the designated bonds as set out in the treasurer's records, specifying a day not less than 30 days after the date of the notice, upon which the designated bonds will be paid either in full or in part, as the case may be, at his office. He shall also supplement this notice by publishing a notice of the number of bonds to be so paid, not less than 15 days prior to the day set for payment, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website not less than 15 days prior to the day set for payment. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality, the series thereof, the assessment to which they relate and the particular bonds so selected to be paid if payment is to be made in full or in case a pro rata payment is to be made, naming the particular series upon which the partial payment is to be made, and that the same will be paid at a place to be specified.

Thereupon from the specified date of payment these bonds shall be payable on demand either in full or in part, as the case may be, at the place so appointed. No further interest

- 1 shall accrue on the bonds selected to be paid in full or on
- 2 that portion of the principal on bonds to be paid in part.
- 3 However, in municipalities, having a population of 100,000 or
- 4 more, the selection by lot and the mailing and publishing of
- 5 notice may be omitted if bonds or vouchers in any series having
- 6 sufficient funds on hand are presented for payment. In this
- 7 latter case the bonds so presented may be paid in full, both as
- 8 to principal and interest, in their order of presentation,
- 9 within the limits of the funds available.
- 10 The provisions of this section shall apply to all
- 11 proceedings now pending, proceedings in which judgment has been
- 12 entered, and all future proceedings, except that the provisions
- of this section shall not apply to bonds issued under Section
- 14 9-2-127.
- 15 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)
- 16 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-53) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-53)
- 17 Sec. 9-2-53. Petitioner, in addition to other notices
- 18 hereinbefore provided for, shall publish a notice at least
- 19 twice, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the
- time at which confirmation of the specified assessment is to be
- 21 sought, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality
- or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more
- 23 newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality.
- 24 The publication requirement may also be satisfied by
- 25 publication of the notice on the municipality's website at

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1 least twice not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance 2 of the time at which confirmation of the specified assessment 3 is to be sought. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may 4 5 be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. The notice shall be over the name of the officer 6 7 levying the assessment, and shall be substantially as follows:

## "SPECIAL ASSESSMENT NOTICE"

"Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the city council (or board of trustees, or other corporate authority, as the case may be) of .... having ordered that (here insert a brief description of the nature of the improvement), the ordinance for the improvement being on file in the office of the .... clerk, having applied to the .... court of .... county for an assessment of the costs of the improvement, according to benefits, and an assessment therefor having been made and returned to that court, the final hearing thereon will be had on (insert date), or as soon thereafter as the business of the court will permit. All persons desiring may file objections in that court before that day and may appear on the hearing and make their defense."

22 (Here give date.)

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> Where the assessment is payable in installments, the number of installments and the rate of interest also shall be stated.

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1 (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

2 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-79) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-79)

Sec. 9-2-79. The collector receiving such a warrant shall give notice thereof within 10 days by publishing a notice once each week for 2 successive weeks in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website beginning no later than 10 days after the collector receives a warrant and once each week for 2 In municipalities with less than successive weeks. population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. This notice may be substantially in the following form:

## "SPECIAL ASSESSMENT NOTICE

18 Special Warrant, No. ....

Notice: Publication is hereby given that the (here insert title of court) has rendered judgment for a special assessment (or special tax) upon property benefited by the following improvement: (here describe the character and location of the improvement in general terms) as will more fully appear from the certified copy of the judgment on file in my office; that the warrant for the collection of this assessment (or special

- 1 tax) is in my possession. All persons interested are hereby
- 2 notified to call and pay the amount assessed at the collector's
- 3 office (here insert location of office) within 30 days from the
- 4 date hereof.
- 5 Dated (insert date).
- 6 .... (Collector)."
- 7 When such an assessment or special tax is levied to be paid
- 8 in installments, the notice shall contain also the amount of
- 9 each installment, the rate of interest deferred installments
- 10 bear, and the date when payable.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)
- 12 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-84) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-84)
- 13 Sec. 9-2-84. In counties having a population of less than
- 14 1,000,000, the collector of the municipality, at any time after
- 15 August 15 in each year, shall publish an advertisement that a
- return will be made to the general officer of the county having
- 17 authority to receive State and county taxes of all unpaid
- 18 special assessments or installments thereof matured and
- 19 payable, or interest thereon, or interest due to the preceding
- 20 January 2 on installments not yet matured on all warrants in
- 21 his hands. This advertisement (1) shall contain a list of the
- delinquent lands, town lots, and real property upon which the
- 23 special assessment or installments thereof or interest thereon
- 24 remain unpaid, the name of the person shown by the county

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collector's current warrant book to be the party in whose name the general real estate taxes were last assessed for each such property, the total amount due thereon, and the year for which the same are due; (2) shall give notice that the general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes in the county in which those lands, town lots, or real property may be located, will make application on the day specified therein, for judgment against those lands, town lots, and real property for those special assessments, matured installments of special assessments, interest and costs due thereon, and for an order to sell those lands, town lots, and real property for the satisfaction thereof; and (3) shall give notice that on the Monday fixed by that general officer of the county for sale, all the lands, town lots, and real property, for the sale of which an order is made, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in that county for the amount of special assessments and matured installments of special assessments, interest and costs due thereon. The advertisement shall be sufficient notice of the intended application for judgment and of the sale of those lands, town lots, and real property under the order of the court.

Publication of the advertisement shall be made at least once not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the date upon which the judgment is to be sought. Such publication shall be made in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or if no newspaper is published therein then in

one or more newspapers with a general circulation in the The publication requirement may also be municipality. satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the date upon which the judgment is to be sought. In municipalities with less than 500 inhabitants, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

The municipal collector shall add to all special assessments and matured installments of special assessments and the interest thereon, when paid after August 15 in the year when they became due and payable, an amount equal to the actual costs, not to exceed 0.2% of the assessed value of each lot, tract, or parcel of land upon which payment is made, to cover the cost of the advertisement as required in this Division 2.

16 (Source: P.A. 91-864, eff. 6-22-00.)

17 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-103) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-103)

Sec. 9-2-103. Except as otherwise provided in Section 9-2-113, notice shall be given by the board of local improvements that bids will be received for the construction of such an improvement, either as a whole or in such sections as the board shall specify in its notice, in accordance with the ordinance therefor. This notice shall state the time of opening of the bids, and shall further state where the specifications for the improvement are to be found, and whether the contracts

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are to be paid in cash or in bonds, and if in bonds, then the rate of interest the vouchers or bonds shall draw. The notice shall be published at least twice, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the opening of the bids, in one or more newspapers designated by the board of local improvements order entered in its records, published municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website at least twice not more than 30 nor less than 15 days of the opening of the bids. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

Proposals or bids may be made either for the work as a whole or for specified sections thereof. All proposals or bids offered shall be accompanied by cash, or by a check payable to the order of the president of the board of local improvements in his official capacity, certified by a responsible bank, for an amount which shall not be less than 10% of the aggregate of the proposal, or by a bid bond, for an amount which shall be not less than 10% of the aggregate of the proposal. These proposals or bids shall be delivered to the board of local improvements. That board, in open session, at the time and place fixed in the specified notice, shall examine and publicly

- declare the proposals or bids. However, no proposals or bids
- 2 shall be considered unless accompanied by such a check or cash.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 91-296, eff. 1-1-00.)
- 4 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-108) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-108)
- 5 Sec. 9-2-108. Except as otherwise provided in Section
- 6 9-2-113, a notice of such an award of contract shall be
- 7 published in one or more newspapers, designated by the board of
- 8 local improvements in an order entered in its records,
- 9 published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published
- 10 therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general
- 11 circulation within the municipality. The publication
- 12 requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice
- on the municipality's website. In municipalities with less than
- 14 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication
- may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places
- 16 within the municipality.
- 17 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)
- 18 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-113) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-113)
- 19 Sec. 9-2-113. In any case where an improvement is to be
- 20 constructed with the aid and assistance of any agency of the
- 21 Federal Government, or any other governmental agency, the
- 22 provisions of Sections 9-2-100 through 9-2-112 shall not apply
- 23 where they conflict with this section. The board of local
- improvements in cities having a population of 500,000 or more

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9-2-48 through 9-2-51.

and the corporate authorities in municipalities having a population of less than 500,000 may proceed at any time within 90 days after the judgment of confirmation has been entered in the construction of the work. Within 90 days after the judgment of confirmation the board of local improvements in cities having a population of 500,000 or more and the corporate authorities in municipalities having a population of less than 500,000, shall adopt a resolution determining to proceed with the construction of the work, publish the resolution within 10 days in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the resolution on the municipality's website within 10 days after the resolution's passage. municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. Ten days after the publishing of this resolution a copy thereof, properly certified, shall be filed in the court in which the judgment of confirmation was entered. This resolution shall be authority for the issuing of the warrant to the collector for the collection of the assessment. Each assessment shall draw interest from the date of passage of the resolution of intention to proceed with the work, as provided in Sections

After this resolution has been filed and a warrant issued to the collector for the collection of the assessment, the municipality may issue bonds or vouchers to anticipate the collection of the unpaid portions of all installments of the assessment, including the first installment if it has not been certified delinquent, for the purpose of applying the proceeds of the bonds toward paying the cost of the improvement, including all expenses of making, levying, collecting the assessment and engineering and attorneys' fees. These bonds if issued shall be sold for not less than par and accrued interest and the proceeds used for that purpose, or the bonds may be issued, for not less than par and accrued interest, in payment for materials, labor, or services.

No person furnishing materials or supplying labor for the construction of any such local improvement shall have any claim or lien against the municipality except from the collection of the special assessments or special taxes made or to be made for that work, or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds to anticipate the collection of the same in case such bonds have been sold.

21 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

22 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-115) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-115)

Sec. 9-2-115. In every assessment proceeding in which the assessment is divided into installments, the board of local improvements shall state in the certificate whether or not the

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improvement conforms substantially to the requirements of the original ordinance for the construction of the improvements, and shall make an application to the court to consider and determine whether or not the facts stated in the certificate are true. Thereupon the court, upon such an application, shall fix a time and place for a hearing upon the application, and shall record the application. The time of this hearing shall be not less than 15 days after the filing of the certificate and application. Public notice shall be given at least twice of the time and place fixed for that hearing by publishing in a newspaper or at least twice on the municipality's website, in the same manner and for the same period as provided in this Division 2 for publishing notice of application for the confirmation of the original assessment, the publication of this notice to be not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the day fixed by the order for that hearing.

At the time and place fixed by the notice or at any time thereafter, the court shall proceed to hear the application and any objection which may be filed thereto within the time fixed in the order. Upon that hearing the specified certificate of the board of local improvements shall be prima facie evidence that the matters and things stated are true, but if any part thereof is controverted by objections duly filed thereto, the court shall hear and determine the objections in a summary manner and shall enter an order according to the fact.

(Source: P.A. 79-1361.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-123) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-123)

Sec. 9-2-123. Accompanying the petition there shall be filed an assessment roll setting forth a description of the lots, blocks, tracts, and parcels of land assessed in the original proceeding, the total amount of the unpaid installments, and the interest thereon proposed to be extended against each tract, the amount, number and due date of each installment of the proposed extended assessment.

The assessment as extended shall be collected in the same manner as the original assessment.

When this petition is filed it shall be presented to the court and if found to be in proper form the court shall set the petition for hearing at such date as will enable the clerk of the court to give at least 10 days' notice of the hearing thereon, and it is the duty of the clerk to publish a notice at least twice, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the date set for hearing, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by having the municipality publish the notice on the municipality's website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places

within the municipality. This notice shall set forth the filing
of the petition, the docket and warrant number of the
assessment and the installment or installments thereof
proposed to be extended and the number of installments in which
it is proposed to divide the extended assessment. The notice
shall also state when and where the court will hear objections
to the petition.

At this hearing the court may extend the time of payment of one or more installments of the assessment, change the number of installments in which the assessment is divided, and subject to the provisions of Sections 9-2-120 through 9-2-124, provide for the details of the issuance of the refunding securities, in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and enter an order confirming the assessment as extended.

Any property owner may pay the original assessment or any

installment to be extended within 10 days after the entry of such an order. Upon the expiration of 10 days after the entry of such an order the corporate authorities shall issue the refunding securities authorized by the order of the court, but the delivery of the refunding securities shall be simultaneous with the surrender of the securities to be refunded or paid. The securities so surrendered shall be immediately cancelled. The collection and payment of the extended assessment and the securities issued under Sections 9-2-120 through 9-2-124 shall be in the manner as now provided by law.

(Source: P.A. 79-1361.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/9-2-129) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-2-129)

Sec. 9-2-129. The municipality shall have the right to call and pay the bonds authorized in Section 9-2-127, or any number thereof, in the following manner:

Whenever there are sufficient funds in the hands of the treasurer to redeem one or more of the bonds, after the payment of all interest due, and after the establishment of such reserve, if any, as the treasurer in his discretion may deem advisable to pay interest to become due at the next interest coupon date, the treasurer, by publication or posting of notice as provided in this section, shall call and pay such bond or bonds. The treasurer shall cause notice of such call for payment to be published in a newspaper published in the municipality, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in a newspaper with a general circulation within the municipality, and if there be no such newspaper, then by posting in at least 3 prominent places within the municipality The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website.. The notice shall specify the number or numbers of the bonds called, designating the assessment against which the bonds have been issued, and presentation of such bonds directing for payment and cancellation, and indicating that interest will cease on the bonds not less than 5 nor more than 30 days from the date of publication of such notice or posting, and thereafter the bonds

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shall cease to bear interest. The presentation of any bond to the treasurer for payment shall waive the necessity of giving notice of its call for payment.

The treasurer upon accumulation of sufficient funds shall pay one or more bonds and shall call and pay such bonds. Any bondholder or holder of any interest coupon appertaining to any bond, after giving reasonable notice, shall be entitled to summary relief by mandamus or injunction to enforce these provisions.

bonds are issued under Section 9-2-127, all collections of the special assessment installments and all interest collected shall constitute a single fund which shall be applied first to the payment of interest due, and to the establishment of such reserve, if any, as the treasurer in his discretion may deem advisable to pay interest to become due at the next interest coupon date, and then to the redemption and payment of bonds as provided herein. However, in municipalities having a population of less than 500,000, where the ordinance for the improvement provides for the collection of costs, collections made on the first installment shall be used first to pay such costs, and any surplus shall be used to pay bonds and interest thereon as provided herein. Provision as to redemption and call of the bonds shall be inserted in each of the bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this Section 9-2-129.

26 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

1 (65 ILCS 5/9-3-11) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-3-11)

Sec. 9-3-11. Any local improvement ordinance passed by the corporate authorities shall be published one time in a newspaper published and of general circulation in such municipality, if there be one, and if there be no such newspaper, then such ordinance shall be posted in not less than 3 public places in such municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the municipality's website. Such ordinance shall not become effective until 10 days after publication or posting, as the case may be.

12 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

13 (65 ILCS 5/9-3-13) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-3-13)

Sec. 9-3-13. After filing of the petition as provided in Section 9-3-12, the court shall enter an order setting a date for hearing on the question of benefits, and direct that notice be given by the committee on local improvements of the pendency of the proceeding. The notice shall state generally the nature of the improvement, the pendency of the proceeding, the time and place of filing the petition therefor, that an assessment roll has been filed, and the time and place at which an application will be made for confirmation of the assessment, the same to be not less than 15 days after the mailing of such notice. Such notice shall be sent by mail, postpaid, to each

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person paying the taxes on the respective parcels during the last preceding year during which taxes were paid, at his residence as shown in the assessment roll, or if not shown, then to each person so paying the taxes directed generally to the municipality in which the improvement is proposed to be made. Such notice shall also state the amount assessed, the person to whom the same is directed for the improvement proposed, and the total cost of such improvement, and the total amount assessed as benefit upon the public, and if the assessment is to be payable in installments, the number of installments thereof and the rate of interest it shall bear. An affidavit shall be filed before the final hearing thereon by the committee on local improvements showing a compliance with the requirements of this section and also showing that the committee on local improvements caused to be made under its direction, or that it made a careful examination of the county collector's books showing the payments of general taxes during the last preceding year, in which the taxes were paid thereon, to ascertain the person who last paid the taxes on the respective parcels, and a diligent search for such person's residence, and that the assessment roll filed in court correctly states the same as ascertained by the committee on local improvements, or as ascertained under its direction. If the report and affidavit shall be found in any respect wilfully false, the persons making the same shall be guilty of perjury, and subject to the pains and penalties provided for such

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offense by the laws of this State.

In addition to the mailing of the notice, notice shall also be given by the committee on local improvements at least 15 days prior to the date set for the hearing by posting notice in at least 4 public places in such municipality, all of which shall be in the neighborhood of such proposed improvement, and within the boundaries of the area described as probably benefited, and as in this Division 3 provided, and by publishing the same once each week for 2 successive weeks in a daily or weekly newspaper published in the municipality, the first publication thereof to be at least 15 days prior to the date set for the hearing on benefits, or if there be no newspaper published and of general circulation in municipality, then by publication in a newspaper published in the county and of general circulation therein. The newspaper publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website once each week for 2 successive weeks. Such notice shall state the pendency of the proceedings, set forth a brief general description of the nature of the improvement, refer to the fact that the ordinance for the same is on file in the office of the municipal clerk for public inspection, together with plans, specifications and an estimate of cost of the improvements, and that such municipality has applied to the court, designating the court, for the levying of a special assessment, that the assessment roll has been filed in court and stating the date when the

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hearing thereon will be had, and that all persons desiring may file objections to the assessment on any particular lot, parcel or tract before the date set for said hearing, and may appear at the hearing and make their defense as to the question of benefits. If the assessment is to be payable in installments,

6 then such notice shall state the number of installments and the

rate of interest the installment shall bear.

8 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

## 9 (65 ILCS 5/9-3-25) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-3-25)

Sec. 9-3-25. Notice for bids for the construction of the improvement shall be published in at least one issue of a newspaper published and of general circulation in municipality, if there is one, and if there is no newspaper then by publishing such notice in some newspaper published in and of general circulation in the county in which such municipality is located. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website. Such publication shall be made at least 10 days prior to the date fixed for the opening of bids for such work, and an additional notice may be published in trade journals or other newspapers as the governing body may determine. The notice for bids shall state (1) the general nature and character of the work to be done; (2) the engineer's estimate of the amount to be paid the contractor, and that no contract will be awarded in excess thereof; (3) when and where

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bids will be opened; (4)that plans, profiles specifications for such work and form of contract and bond for completion and maintenance of work are on file in the office of the clerk of such municipality for public inspection; and (5) that each bidder must file with his bid cash or a certified check satisfactory to the governing body in an amount equal to 10% of the estimated amount to be paid the contractor, such cash or certified check to be held by the municipality as damages for failure to execute the contract and bond for performance of such work. Right shall be reserved to reject any or all bids. Such notice shall also state the number of installments the assessment has been divided into and the rate of interest the bonds to be issued in anticipation of the assessment shall bear. Such notice shall be signed by the municipal clerk. If bonds are to be issued in anticipation of the collection of the assessments, the corporate authorities shall, prior to the date set for receiving the bids, fix the rate of interest the bonds are to bear. Such interest rate shall be one per cent less than the interest rate the installments of the assessments are to bear. It shall be stated in the notice whether payment will be made in bonds or cash.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

23 (65 ILCS 5/9-3-32) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-3-32)

Sec. 9-3-32. Within 30 days after the completion of the work, the committee on local improvements shall certify the

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fact that the work has been completed and accepted by the corporate authorities of such municipality, setting forth the total amount due the contractor for the construction of the work, the amount of the vouchers payable either in cash or bonds that have been delivered to the contractor from time to time as the work progressed, and the amount still due the contractor. The corporate authorities upon receipt of the certificate shall set a date for consideration and hearing upon the question of whether or not the work has been completed in substantial compliance with the plans, specifications and contract for the construction thereof, and shall direct the clerk to give notice of the date set for the hearing. Such notice shall be published at least once each week for 2 successive weeks in a daily or weekly newspaper published and of general circulation in such municipality, if there is such a newspaper. If there is no such newspaper, then notice shall be given by posting in not less than 4 public places in such municipality, and in at least 4 places within the boundaries of the area designated by the committee on local improvements as probably benefited by the improvement. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website at least once each week for 2 successive weeks. The first publication or the first posting of such notice shall be at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for such hearing. Any person interested may, prior to the date fixed for such hearing, file written objections to the

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acceptance of such work, stating specifically the reasons therefor, and shall have the right to be heard at the time and place fixed by the governing body to hear and consider the same. At the time and place fixed, the corporate authorities shall hear any and all objections that have been filed in writing to the acceptance of the completed work and the corporate authorities shall have authority to continue the hearing from time to time, but for a period of not more than 30 days from the date set for such hearing, to consider written objections filed to the acceptance of the work and to give all persons an opportunity to be heard thereon. At such hearing the certificate of the committee on local improvements shall be prima facie evidence that the matter and things stated therein are true, but if any parts thereof are controverted by written objections duly filed, the corporate authorities shall hear and determine the same in a summary manner and shall enter an order according to the facts. Such order shall be conclusive upon all parties and no party shall be allowed to review or reverse the order of the corporate authorities. If upon such hearing the corporate authorities shall find the allegations of the incorrect, it certificate to be shall enter an order accordingly and it shall then be the duty of the committee on improvements to procure the completion of improvement in substantial compliance with the ordinance and the plans and specifications therefor. The committee on local improvements shall from time to time file additional or

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supplemental applications to the corporate authorities for final acceptance of the work until the corporate authorities shall eventually be satisfied that the allegations in such certificates are true and that the improvement has been constructed in substantial compliance with the plans,

6 specification and ordinance.

7 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

8 (65 ILCS 5/9-3-36) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-3-36)

Sec. 9-3-36. Whenever there are sufficient funds in the hands of the treasurer after the payment of all interest due and to become due within 6 months, the treasurer shall on the first day of October of any year, or at any other time there are sufficient funds for that purpose on hand during the year, give notice by registered mail, addressed to the registered holder of the bonds called at the address appearing upon his registry, that there are funds sufficient to pay the designated bonds and interest thereon to date 30 days hence from the date of such notice and directing presentation of such bonds for payment and cancellation, and the bonds shall cease to bear interest after the expiration of the 30 days and upon payment and cancellation of the bonds proper entry thereof shall be made upon the books of the treasurer. The treasurer, upon accumulation of sufficient funds, as herein provided, shall pay one or more bonds and shall call and pay such bonds, any bondholder or holder of any interest

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appertaining to any bond shall be entitled to summary relief by mandamus or injunction to enforce the provisions hereof. In addition to giving notice by registered mail to the last registered holder of such bonds, the treasurer shall cause to be published in a newspaper published and of general circulation in such municipality, if there is such a newspaper. If there is no such newspaper, the notice shall be given by posting in at least 3 places within the area designated as probably benefited by the improvement. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website. Such notice shall be a notice of call and redemption addressed to all unknown bondholders specifying the number of the bonds called and designating the assessment against which the bonds have been issued, and indicating that interest will cease on the bonds 30 days from and after the date of publication of such notice, and thereafter the bonds shall cease to bear interest. Provisions as to redemption and call of the bonds shall be inserted in each of the bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this Division 3.

21 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

22 (65 ILCS 5/9-3-46) (from Ch. 24, par. 9-3-46)

Sec. 9-3-46. Subsequent to the issuance of the certificate of sale and 30 days prior to the expiration of the period of redemption the purchaser or his assignee shall cause written

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notice of the date of the expiration of the period of redemption to be served on the occupant of the premises described in the certificate, if the premises are occupied and proof of such notice shall be made to the court. The purchaser or his assignee shall also cause notice to be published in at least one issue of some newspaper published and of general circulation in the municipality where the real estate is situated, if there is such newspaper. Otherwise publication shall be made in some newspaper published and of general circulation in the county, addressed to "All Owners, Parties Concerned and Persons Interested", setting forth a description of the real estate sold and not then redeemed, the date of sale, the date of the expiration of the period of redemption, when and where application will be made for deed to be issued pursuant to the provisions of this Division 3, and the docket number of the foreclosure proceedings. If the purchaser or assignee is a municipality, the publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website. Such notice shall be published subsequent to the issuance of the certificate of sale and at least 30 days prior to the date of the expiration of the period of redemption.

23 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

- 24 (65 ILCS 5/11-4-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-4-8)
- 25 Sec. 11-4-8. The county board and the board of trustees of

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any village or incorporated town, in any county in this state, in which a house of correction is established, may enter into an agreement with the corporate authorities of such city, or with any authorized agent or officer in behalf of such city, to receive and keep in the house of correction any person or persons who may be sentenced or committed thereto, by any court, in any of such counties. Whenever such agreement is made, the county board for any county in behalf of which such agreement is made, or of the trustees of the village or incorporated town, in behalf of which, such agreement is made, as the case may be, shall give public notice thereof in some newspaper printed and published within the county for a period not less than 4 weeks. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the county's website for not less than 4 weeks. Such notice shall state the period of time for which such agreement will remain in force.

(Source: P.A. 77-1295.)

18 (65 ILCS 5/11-7-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-7-3)

Sec. 11-7-3. In any municipality which is authorized to levy a tax under Section 11-7-1 of this Division 7, the tax rate limit so authorized may be increased to not to exceed .40%, or beginning in taxable year 2000, .60%, of the value of all the taxable property in such municipality, provided the proposition for such tax rate increase has been submitted to the electors of that municipality and approved by a majority of

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those voting on the question. The referendum authorized by the terms of this section may be ordered by the corporate authorities, the question to be certified by the clerk and submitted at an election in accordance with the general election law.

However, any municipality whose rate limitation for fire protection purposes is .30% on July 1, 1967 may by ordinance increase its rate limit in the future for such purposes to .40% and any municipality which levied a tax for fire protection purposes in 1960 and whose rate limitation for such purposes is less than .30% on July 29, 1969 may by ordinance increase its rate limit to .30%. A notice of the passage of the ordinance establishing such rate limit at not to exceed .40% or .30%, as the case may be, shall be published once in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website. The publication of the notice of the ordinance shall include a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting that the question of the increased rate limit be submitted to the voters of the municipality; (2) the time within which the petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

The ordinance shall take effect 30 days after publication of that notice unless within that time a petition, signed by not less than a number of voters in the municipality equal to

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1 10% or more of the registered voters of the municipality is 2 filed with the municipal clerk requesting the submission to a 3 referendum of the question of whether the municipality shall 4 have the authority to levy a tax for fire protection purposes 5 at not to exceed the rate limit specified in the ordinance. Any 6 such election shall be conducted in accordance with the general 7 election law.

8 (Source: P.A. 91-299, eff. 7-29-99.)

## 9 (65 ILCS 5/11-13-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-13-2)

Sec. 11-13-2. The corporate authorities in each municipality which desires to exercise the powers conferred by this Division 13, or who have exercised such power and desire to adopt a new ordinance, shall provide for a zoning commission with the duty to recommend the boundaries of districts and appropriate regulations to be enforced therein. The commission shall be appointed by the mayor or president, subject to confirmation by the corporate authorities. The commission shall prepare a tentative report and a proposed zoning ordinance for the entire municipality. After the preparation of such a tentative report and ordinance, the commission shall hold a hearing thereon and shall afford persons interested an opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in

one or more newspapers published in the county in which the municipality is located and having a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing. The notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and the place where copies of the proposed ordinance will be accessible for examination by interested persons. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time.

Within 30 days after the final adjournment of the hearing the commission shall make a final report and submit a proposed ordinance for the entire municipality to the corporate authorities. The corporate authorities may enact the ordinance with or without change, or may refer it back to the commission for further consideration. The zoning commission shall cease to exist upon the adoption of a zoning ordinance for the entire municipality.

18 (Source: P.A. 80-452.)

19 (65 ILCS 5/11-13-6) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-13-6)

Sec. 11-13-6. No variation shall be made by the board of appeals in municipalities of 500,000 or more population or by ordinance in municipalities of lesser population except in a specific case and after a public hearing before the board of appeals of which there shall be a notice of the time and place of the hearing published at least once, not more than 30 nor

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less than 15 days before the hearing, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality which is published in the county where the municipality is located. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing. This notice shall contain the particular location for which the variation is requested as well as a brief statement of what the proposed variation consists. Any notice required by this Section need not include a metes and bounds legal description of the location for which the variation is requested, provided that the notice includes: (i) the common street address or addresses and (ii) the property index number ("PIN") or numbers of all the parcels of real property contained in the area for which the variation is requested.

18 (Source: P.A. 97-336, eff. 8-12-11.)

19 (65 ILCS 5/11-13-14) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-13-14)

Sec. 11-13-14. The regulations imposed and the districts created under the authority of this Division 13 may be amended from time to time by ordinance after the ordinance establishing them has gone into effect, but no such amendments shall be made without a hearing before some commission or committee designated by the corporate authorities. Notice shall be given

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of the time and place of the hearing, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing, by publishing a notice thereof at least once in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may be made instead by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within municipality. In case of a written protest against any proposed amendment of the regulations or districts, signed acknowledged by the owners of 20% of the frontage proposed to be altered, or by the owners of 20% of the frontage immediately adjoining or across an alley therefrom, or by the owners of the 20% of the frontage directly opposite the frontage proposed to be altered, is filed with the clerk of the municipality, the amendment shall not be passed except by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the aldermen or trustees of the municipality then holding office. In such cases, a copy of the written protest shall be served by the protestor or protestors on the applicant for the proposed amendments and a copy upon the applicant's attorney, if any, by certified mail at the address of such applicant and attorney shown in the application for the proposed amendment. Any notice required by this Section need

- 1 not include a metes and bounds legal description, provided that
- the notice includes: (i) the common street address or addresses
- 3 and (ii) the property index number ("PIN") or numbers of all
- 4 the parcels of real property contained in the affected area.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 97-336, eff. 8-12-11.)
- 6 (65 ILCS 5/11-13-26)
- 7 Sec. 11-13-26. Wind farms. Notwithstanding any other
- 8 provision of law:

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A municipality may regulate wind farms electric-generating wind devices within its zoning jurisdiction and within the 1.5 mile radius surrounding its zoning jurisdiction. There shall be at least one public hearing not more than 30 days prior to a siting decision by the corporate authorities of a municipality. Notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website. A commercial wind energy facility owner, as defined in the Renewable Energy Facilities Agricultural Impact Mitigation Act, must enter into an agricultural impact mitigation agreement with the Department Agriculture prior to the date of the required public hearing. A commercial wind energy facility owner seeking an extension of a permit granted by a municipality prior to July 24, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 99-132) must enter into an agricultural impact mitigation

agreement with the Department of Agriculture prior to a decision by the municipality to grant the permit extension. A municipality may allow test wind towers to be sited without formal approval by the corporate authorities of the municipality. Test wind towers must be dismantled within 3 years of installation. For the purposes of this Section, "test wind towers" are wind towers that are designed solely to collect wind generation data.

(b) A municipality may not require a wind tower or other renewable energy system that is used exclusively by an end user to be setback more than 1.1 times the height of the renewable energy system from the end user's property line. A setback requirement imposed by a municipality on a renewable energy system may not be more restrictive than as provided under this subsection. This subsection is a limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

20 (Source: P.A. 99-123, eff. 1-1-16; 99-132, eff. 7-24-15; 21 99-642, eff. 7-28-16; 100-598, eff. 6-29-18.)

22 (65 ILCS 5/11-14-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-14-3)

Sec. 11-14-3. The regulations imposed under the authority of this Division 14 may be amended from time to time by ordinance after the ordinance establishing the regulations has

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gone into effect, but no amendment shall be made without a hearing before a commission or committee designated by the corporate authorities of the municipality. A notice of the time and place of such a hearing shall be given at least once, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing, by publishing a notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the hearing. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. An amendment shall not be passed except by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the city council then holding office in cities or members of the board of trustees then holding office in villages or incorporated towns. (Source: Laws 1967, p. 3425.)

20 (65 ILCS 5/11-15.1-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-15.1-3)

Sec. 11-15.1-3. Any such agreement executed after July 31, 1963 and all amendments of annexation agreements, shall be entered into in the following manner. The corporate authorities shall fix a time for and hold a public hearing upon the proposed annexation agreement or amendment, and shall give

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notice of the proposed agreement or amendment not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the date fixed for the hearing. This notice shall be published at least once in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the annexing municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website not more than 30 nor <u>less than 15 days before the hearing.</u> After such hearing the agreement or amendment may be modified before execution thereof. The annexation agreement or amendment shall be executed by the mayor or president and attested by the clerk of the municipality only after such hearing and upon the adoption of a resolution or ordinance directing such execution, which resolution or ordinance must be passed by a vote of two-thirds of the corporate authorities then holding office.

18 (65 ILCS 5/11-22-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-22-2)

(Source: P.A. 76-912.)

Sec. 11-22-2. In the event any municipality has established a public hospital in accordance with the provisions of this Division 22 and in the further event the corporate authorities shall determine that the hospital is no longer needed for the purposes for which it was established, or that those purposes would be better served through the operation of the hospital by a corporation, hospital, health care facility, unit of local

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government or institution of higher education, the corporate authorities may by ordinance authorize the transfer, sale or lease of the hospital to such corporation, hospital, health care facility, unit of local government or institution of higher education within or without the corporate limits of the municipality, or may authorize the sale or lease of the hospital to any mental health clinic which obtains any portion of its funds from the Department of Human Services successor to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities). Such transfer, sale or lease may be on such terms and under such conditions as the corporate authorities may deem proper without regard to any provisions of Division 9 or 10 of Article 8 or Divisions 75, 76, 77 and 78 of this Article 11. At least 10 days prior to the adoption of an ordinance under this Section, the corporate authorities shall make the proposed ordinance conveniently available for public inspection and shall hold at least one public hearing thereon. Notice of this hearing shall be published in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or if there is none published in the municipality, in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality, at least 10 days prior to the time of the public hearing. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website at least 10 days prior to the public hearing. Such notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and the place where copies of the proposed ordinance

1 will be accessible for examination.

In the event that prior to the sale or lease of the hospital pursuant to this Section, a labor organization has been recognized by the hospital as the exclusive representative of the majority of employees in a bargaining unit for purposes of collective bargaining, and in the further event that a purchaser or lessor subject to the National Labor Relations Act retains or hires a majority of the employees in such a bargaining unit, such purchaser or lessor shall recognize the labor organization as the exclusive representative of the majority of employees in that bargaining unit for purposes of collective bargaining, provided that the labor organization makes a timely written assertion of its representational capacity to the purchaser or lessor.

15 (Source: P.A. 89-507, eff. 7-1-97.)

16 (65 ILCS 5/11-23-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-23-3)

Sec. 11-23-3. In the event any municipality has established a city public hospital in accordance with the provisions of Section 11-23-1 and in the further event the corporate authorities shall determine that the hospital is no longer needed for the purposes for which it was established or that those purposes would be better served through the operation of the city hospital by a corporation, hospital, health care facility, unit of local government or institution of higher education, the corporate authorities by ordinance may

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authorize the transfer, sale or lease of the hospital to such corporation, hospital, health care facility, unit of local government or institution of higher education within or without the corporate limits of the city, or may authorize the sale or lease of the hospital to any mental health clinic which obtains any portion of its funds from the Department of Human Services successor to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities). Such transfer, sale or lease may be on such terms and under such conditions as the corporate authorities may deem proper without regard to any provisions of Division 9 of Article 8 or Divisions 75, 76, 77 and 78 of this Article 11. At least 10 days prior to the adoption of an ordinance under this Section the corporate authorities shall make the proposed ordinance conveniently available for public inspection and shall hold at least one public hearing thereon. Notice of this hearing shall be published in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or if there is none published in the municipality, in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality, at least 10 days prior to the time of the public hearing. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on municipality's website at least 10 days prior to the public hearing. Such notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and the place where copies of the proposed ordinance will be accessible for examination.

If a city public hospital is transferred, sold or leased as

authorized by this section and if no bonds issued under the provisions of Section 11-23-6 or Section 11-23-13 are outstanding, the city council may transfer any excess funds remaining in the Hospital Fund to the general fund of the city to be expended for capital expenditures only and not for operating expenses of the city.

In the event that prior to the sale or lease of the hospital pursuant to this Section, a labor organization has been recognized by the hospital as the exclusive representative of the majority of employees in a bargaining unit for purposes of collective bargaining, and in the further event that a purchaser or lessor subject to the National Labor Relations Act retains or hires a majority of the employees in such a bargaining unit, such purchaser or lessor shall recognize the labor organization as the exclusive representative of the majority of employees in that bargaining unit for purposes of collective bargaining, provided that the labor organization makes a timely written assertion of its representational capacity to the purchaser or lessor.

20 (Source: P.A. 89-507, eff. 7-1-97.)

21 (65 ILCS 5/11-23-15) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-23-15)

Sec. 11-23-15. Revenue bonds issued on or after March 1, 1965 under Sections 11-23-13 and 11-23-14 may be redeemed by the municipality issuing them on such terms, at such time, upon such notice and with or without premium all as may be provided

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in the ordinance authorizing them.

Revenue bonds issued prior to March 1, 1965 under Sections 11-23-13 and 11-23-14 may be redeemed on any interest-paying date, by proceeding as follows: (1) a written notice shall be mailed to the holder of such bond 30 days prior to an interest-paying date, notifying the holder that the bond will be redeemed on the next interest-paying date; or (2) if the holder of such bond is unknown, then a notice describing the bond to be redeemed and the date of its redemption shall be published 30 days prior to an interest-paying date in one or more newspapers published in the city, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers having a general circulation within the city. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website 30 days prior to an interest-paying date. When notice has been mailed to the holder of such bond, or when notice has been published in a newspaper in case the holder of the bond is unknown, the bond shall cease bearing interest from and after the next interest-paying date. (Source: Laws 1965, p. 13.)

21 (65 ILCS 5/11-29.1-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-29.1-2)

Sec. 11-29.1-2. Whenever any municipality first levies the tax authorized in Section 11-29.1-1, it shall cause the ordinance levying the tax to be published in one or more newspapers published in the municipality within 10 days after

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the levy is made. If no newspaper is published in the 1 2 municipality, the ordinance shall be published in a newspaper 3 having general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of 4 5 the ordinance on the municipality's website within 10 days after the levy is made. The publication of the ordinance shall 6 7 include a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required 8 to sign a petition requesting that the guestion of the adoption 9 of the tax levy be submitted to the voters of the municipality; 10 (2) the time within which the petition must be filed; and (3) 11 the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk 12 shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one. 13 Any taxpayer in such municipality may, within 30 days after such publication, file with the municipal clerk a petition 14 15 signed by a number of the voters of the municipality equal to 16 10% or more of the registered voters of the municipality 17 requesting the submission to a referendum of the following 18 proposition:

"Shall (insert name) be authorized to levy a tax for (state purpose) in excess of the rate for other municipal purposes but not in excess of .1%?"

The municipal clerk shall certify the proposition for submission by the proper election authority at an election in accordance with the general election law.

If a majority of the voters voting on the proposition vote in favor thereof or if no petition is filed pursuant to this

- 1 Section 11-29.1-2, such tax levy shall be authorized. If a
- 2 majority of the vote is against such proposition, such tax levy
- 3 shall not be authorized.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 86-1253; 87-767.)
- 5 (65 ILCS 5/11-29.3-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-29.3-1)
- 6 Sec. 11-29.3-1. It being considered essential to the
- 7 welfare of any municipality that decent, safe and sanitary
- 8 housing be provided for senior citizens; any such municipality
- 9 shall have the following powers with respect to senior citizens
- 10 housing:
- 11 (1) To construct, own, manage, acquire, lease,
- 12 purchase, reconstruct, improve, or rehabilitate any real
- estate or personal property.
- 14 (2) To employ or contract with others for management.
- 15 (3) To donate land.
- 16 (4) To acquire by any means, including eminent domain,
- any property deemed necessary and convenient.
- 18 (5) To mortgage real and personal property.
- 19 (6) To borrow money, and secure the payment of such
- 20 borrowing by a pledge of revenue.
- 21 (7) To guarantee the repayment of money borrowed to
- finance any purpose hereunder.
- 23 (8) To sell or convey real and personal property upon
- such terms as deemed necessary.
- 25 (9) To accept grants, contributions, and gifts.

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- 1 (10) To charge rents and fees of residents.
- 2 (11) To enter into leases.
- 3 (12) To expend municipal funds in the exercise of its 4 powers hereunder.
- 5 (13) To make all such contracts as may be necessary in 6 the exercise of its powers hereunder.

Senior citizen housing shall mean housing where at least 50% of the tenants are intended to be of age 55 or older.

After the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1994, any municipality, except for municipalities with a population in excess of 10,000 located within a county having a population in excess of 2,000,000, may borrow money or guarantee the repayment of money after the question has been submitted to the electors of that municipality and has been approved by a majority of the electors voting upon that question. The clerk shall certify the proposition of the corporate authorities to the proper election authority who shall submit the question at an election in accordance with the general election law. The proposition shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall (name of municipality) be authorized to borrow \$(amount) to provide senior citizen housing under Division 29.3 of the Illinois Municipal Code?

The votes shall be recorded as "Yes" or "No".

No municipality with a population in excess of 10,000 located within a county having a population in excess of 2,000,000 may borrow money or guarantee the repayment of money

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unless it adopts an ordinance declaring its intention to do so and directs that notice of such intention be published at least once in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website. The notice shall set forth (1) the intention of the municipality to borrow money or quarantee the repayment of money; (2) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting that the proposition to borrow money or quarantee the repayment of money be submitted to the voters of the municipality; (3) the time within which a petition must be filed requesting the submission of the proposition; and (4) the date of the prospective referendum. At the time of publication of the notice and for 30 days thereafter, the Clerk shall provide a petition form to any person requesting one. If within 30 days after the publication a petition is filed with the Clerk, signed by not less than 10% the voters of the municipality requesting that proposition to borrow money or quarantee the repayment of money be submitted to the voters thereof then the municipality shall not be authorized to so act until the proposition has been certified to the proper election authorities and has been submitted to and approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition at any regularly scheduled election. If no such petition is so filed, or if any and all petitions filed are invalid, the municipality may proceed to borrow money or quarantee the repayment of money. In addition to requirements of the general election law the notice of the

- 1 referendum election shall set forth the intention of the
- 2 municipality to borrow money or guarantee the repayment of
- 3 money under this Division. The proposition shall be in
- 4 substantially the following form:
- 5 Shall (name of village) be authorized to borrow
- \$ (amount) (or guarantee the repayment of \$(amount)) to
- 7 provide senior citizen housing under Division 29.3 of the
- 8 Illinois Municipal Code?
- 9 The votes shall be recorded as "Yes" or "No".
- 10 Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, municipalities
- with a population in excess of 10,000 and less than 15,000 and
- 12 located within a county having a population in excess of
- 2,000,000 may borrow money or guarantee the repayment of money
- 14 for new construction of senior citizen housing only after the
- 15 question has been submitted to the electors of that
- 16 municipality and has been approved by a majority of the
- 17 electors voting upon that guestion.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 87-1153; 87-1208; 88-45; 88-646, eff. 1-1-95.)
- 19 (65 ILCS 5/11-31-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-31-1)
- Sec. 11-31-1. Demolition, repair, enclosure, or
- 21 remediation.
- 22 (a) The corporate authorities of each municipality may
- demolish, repair, or enclose or cause the demolition, repair,
- or enclosure of dangerous and unsafe buildings or uncompleted
- 25 and abandoned buildings within the territory of the

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municipality and may remove or cause the removal of garbage, debris, and other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials from those buildings. In any county having adopted by referendum or otherwise a county health department as provided by Division 5-25 of the Counties Code or its predecessor, the county board of that county may exercise those powers with regard to dangerous and unsafe buildings or uncompleted and abandoned buildings within the territory of any city, village, or incorporated town having less than 50,000 population.

The corporate authorities shall apply to the circuit court of the county in which the building is located (i) for an order authorizing action to be taken with respect to a building if the owner or owners of the building, including the lien holders of record, after at least 15 days' written notice by mail so to do, have failed to put the building in a safe condition or to demolish it or (ii) for an order requiring the owner or owners of record to demolish, repair, or enclose the building or to remove garbage, debris, and other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials from the building. It is not a defense to the cause of action that the building is boarded up or otherwise enclosed, although the court may order the defendant to have the building boarded up or otherwise enclosed. Where, upon diligent search, the identity or whereabouts of the owner or owners of the building, including the lien holders of record, is not ascertainable, notice mailed

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to the person or persons in whose name the real estate was last assessed is sufficient notice under this Section.

The hearing upon the application to the circuit court shall be expedited by the court and shall be given precedence over all other suits. Any person entitled to bring an action under subsection (b) shall have the right to intervene in an action brought under this Section.

The cost of the demolition, repair, enclosure, or removal incurred by the municipality, by an intervenor, or by a lien holder of record, including court costs, attorney's fees, and other costs related to the enforcement of this Section, is recoverable from the owner or owners of the real estate or the previous owner or both if the property was transferred during the 15 day notice period and is a lien on the real estate; the lien is superior to all prior existing liens and encumbrances, except taxes, if, within 180 days after the repair, demolition, enclosure, or removal, the municipality, the lien holder of record, or the intervenor who incurred the cost and expense shall file a notice of lien for the cost and expense incurred in the office of the recorder in the county in which the real estate is located or in the office of the registrar of titles of the county if the real estate affected is registered under the Registered Titles (Torrens) Act.

The notice must consist of a sworn statement setting out

(1) a description of the real estate sufficient for its

identification, (2) the amount of money representing the cost

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and expense incurred, and (3) the date or dates when the cost and expense was incurred by the municipality, the lien holder of record, or the intervenor. Upon payment of the cost and expense by the owner of or persons interested in the property after the notice of lien has been filed, the lien shall be released by the municipality, the person in whose name the lien has been filed, or the assignee of the lien, and the release may be filed of record as in the case of filing notice of lien. Unless the lien is enforced under subsection (c), the lien may be enforced by foreclosure proceedings as in the case of mortgage foreclosures under Article XV of the Code of Civil Procedure or mechanics' lien foreclosures. An action to foreclose this lien may be commenced at any time after the date of filing of the notice of lien. The costs of foreclosure incurred by the municipality, including court reasonable attorney's fees, advances to preserve the property, and other costs related to the enforcement of this subsection, plus statutory interest, are a lien on the real estate and are recoverable by the municipality from the owner or owners of the real estate.

All liens arising under this subsection (a) shall be assignable. The assignee of the lien shall have the same power to enforce the lien as the assigning party, except that the lien may not be enforced under subsection (c).

If the appropriate official of any municipality determines that any dangerous and unsafe building or uncompleted and

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abandoned building within its territory fulfills the requirements for an action by the municipality under the Abandoned Housing Rehabilitation Act, the municipality may petition under that Act in a proceeding brought under this subsection.

(b) Any owner or tenant of real property within 1200 feet in any direction of any dangerous or unsafe building located within the territory of a municipality with a population of 500,000 or more may file with the appropriate municipal authority a request that the municipality apply to the circuit court of the county in which the building is located for an order permitting the demolition, removal of garbage, debris, and other noxious or unhealthy substances and materials from, or repair or enclosure of the building in the manner prescribed in subsection (a) of this Section. If the municipality fails to institute an action in circuit court within 90 days after the filing of the request, the owner or tenant of real property within 1200 feet in any direction of the building may institute an action in circuit court seeking an order compelling the owner or owners of record to demolish, remove garbage, debris, and other noxious or unhealthy substances and materials from, repair or enclose or to cause to be demolished, have garbage, debris, and other noxious or unhealthy substances and materials removed from, repaired, or enclosed the building in question. A private owner or tenant who institutes an action under the preceding sentence shall not be required to pay any fee to the

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clerk of the circuit court. The cost of repair, removal, demolition, or enclosure shall be borne by the owner or owners of record of the building. In the event the owner or owners of record fail to demolish, remove garbage, debris, and other noxious or unhealthy substances and materials from, repair, or enclose the building within 90 days of the date the court entered its order, the owner or tenant who instituted the action may request that the court join the municipality as a party to the action. The court may order the municipality to demolish, remove materials from, repair, or enclose the building, or cause that action to be taken upon the request of any owner or tenant who instituted the action or upon the municipality's request. The municipality may file, and the court may approve, a plan for rehabilitating the building in question. A court order authorizing the municipality to demolish, remove materials from, repair, or enclose a building, or cause that action to be taken, shall not preclude the court from adjudging the owner or owners of record of the building in contempt of court due to the failure to comply with the order to demolish, remove garbage, debris, and other noxious or unhealthy substances and materials from, repair, or enclose the building.

If a municipality or a person or persons other than the owner or owners of record pay the cost of demolition, removal of garbage, debris, and other noxious or unhealthy substances and materials, repair, or enclosure pursuant to a court order,

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the cost, including court costs, attorney's fees, and other costs related to the enforcement of this subsection, is recoverable from the owner or owners of the real estate and is a lien on the real estate; the lien is superior to all prior existing liens and encumbrances, except taxes, if, within 180 days after the repair, removal, demolition, or enclosure, the municipality or the person or persons who paid the costs of demolition, removal, repair, or enclosure shall file a notice of lien of the cost and expense incurred in the office of the recorder in the county in which the real estate is located or in the office of the registrar of the county if the real estate affected is registered under the Registered Titles (Torrens) Act. The notice shall be in a form as is provided in subsection (a). An owner or tenant who institutes an action in circuit court seeking an order to compel the owner or owners of record to demolish, remove materials from, repair, or enclose any dangerous or unsafe building, or to cause that action to be taken under this subsection may recover court costs and reasonable attorney's fees for instituting the action from the owner or owners of record of the building. Upon payment of the costs and expenses by the owner of or a person interested in the property after the notice of lien has been filed, the lien shall be released by the municipality or the person in whose name the lien has been filed or his or her assignee, and the release may be filed of record as in the case of filing a notice of lien. Unless the lien is enforced under subsection

(c), the lien may be enforced by foreclosure proceedings as in the case of mortgage foreclosures under Article XV of the Code of Civil Procedure or mechanics' lien foreclosures. An action to foreclose this lien may be commenced at any time after the date of filing of the notice of lien. The costs of foreclosure incurred by the municipality, including court costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, advances to preserve the property, and other costs related to the enforcement of this subsection, plus statutory interest, are a lien on the real estate and are recoverable by the municipality from the owner or owners of the real estate.

All liens arising under the terms of this subsection (b) shall be assignable. The assignee of the lien shall have the same power to enforce the lien as the assigning party, except that the lien may not be enforced under subsection (c).

(c) In any case where a municipality has obtained a lien under subsection (a), (b), or (f), the municipality may enforce the lien under this subsection (c) in the same proceeding in which the lien is authorized.

A municipality desiring to enforce a lien under this subsection (c) shall petition the court to retain jurisdiction for foreclosure proceedings under this subsection. Notice of the petition shall be served, by certified or registered mail, on all persons who were served notice under subsection (a), (b), or (f). The court shall conduct a hearing on the petition not less than 15 days after the notice is served. If the court

determines that the requirements of this subsection (c) have been satisfied, it shall grant the petition and retain jurisdiction over the matter until the foreclosure proceeding is completed. The costs of foreclosure incurred by the municipality, including court costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, advances to preserve the property, and other costs related to the enforcement of this subsection, plus statutory interest, are a lien on the real estate and are recoverable by the municipality from the owner or owners of the real estate. If the court denies the petition, the municipality may enforce the lien in a separate action as provided in subsection (a), (b), or (f).

All persons designated in Section 15-1501 of the Code of Civil Procedure as necessary parties in a mortgage foreclosure action shall be joined as parties before issuance of an order of foreclosure. Persons designated in Section 15-1501 of the Code of Civil Procedure as permissible parties may also be joined as parties in the action.

The provisions of Article XV of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to mortgage foreclosures shall apply to the foreclosure of a lien under this subsection (c), except to the extent that those provisions are inconsistent with this subsection. For purposes of foreclosures of liens under this subsection, however, the redemption period described in subsection (b) of Section 15-1603 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall end 60 days after the date of entry of the

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- 1 order of foreclosure.
- 2 (d) In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the 3 corporate authorities of any municipality may petition the 4 circuit court to have property declared abandoned under this 5 subsection (d) if:
  - (1) the property has been tax delinquent for 2 or more years or bills for water service for the property have been outstanding for 2 or more years;
    - (2) the property is unoccupied by persons legally in possession; and
- 11 (3) the property contains a dangerous or unsafe 12 building for reasons specified in the petition.
  - All persons having an interest of record in the property, including tax purchasers and beneficial owners of any Illinois land trust having title to the property, shall be named as defendants in the petition and shall be served with process. In addition, service shall be had under Section 2-206 of the Code of Civil Procedure as in other cases affecting property.
  - The municipality, however, may proceed under this subsection in a proceeding brought under subsection (a) or (b). Notice of the petition shall be served in person or by certified or registered mail on all persons who were served notice under subsection (a) or (b).
- If the municipality proves that the conditions described in this subsection exist and (i) the owner of record of the property does not enter an appearance in the action, or, if

title to the property is held by an Illinois land trust, if neither the owner of record nor the owner of the beneficial interest of the trust enters an appearance, or (ii) if the owner of record or the beneficiary of a land trust, if title to the property is held by an Illinois land trust, enters an appearance and specifically waives his or her rights under this subsection (d), the court shall declare the property abandoned. Notwithstanding any waiver, the municipality may move to dismiss its petition at any time. In addition, any waiver in a proceeding under this subsection (d) does not serve as a waiver for any other proceeding under law or equity.

If that determination is made, notice shall be sent in person or by certified or registered mail to all persons having an interest of record in the property, including tax purchasers and beneficial owners of any Illinois land trust having title to the property, stating that title to the property will be transferred to the municipality unless, within 30 days of the notice, the owner of record or any other person having an interest in the property files with the court a request to demolish the dangerous or unsafe building or to put the building in safe condition, or unless the owner of record enters an appearance and proves that the owner does not intend to abandon the property.

If the owner of record enters an appearance in the action within the 30 day period, but does not at that time file with the court a request to demolish the dangerous or unsafe

building or to put the building in safe condition, or specifically waive his or her rights under this subsection (d), the court shall vacate its order declaring the property abandoned if it determines that the owner of record does not intend to abandon the property. In that case, the municipality may amend its complaint in order to initiate proceedings under subsection (a), or it may request that the court order the owner to demolish the building or repair the dangerous or unsafe conditions of the building alleged in the petition or seek the appointment of a receiver or other equitable relief to correct the conditions at the property. The powers and rights of a receiver appointed under this subsection (d) shall include all of the powers and rights of a receiver appointed under Section 11-31-2 of this Code.

If a request to demolish or repair the building is filed within the 30 day period, the court shall grant permission to the requesting party to demolish the building within 30 days or to restore the building to safe condition within 60 days after the request is granted. An extension of that period for up to 60 additional days may be given for good cause. If more than one person with an interest in the property files a timely request, preference shall be given to the owner of record if the owner filed a request or, if the owner did not, the person with the lien or other interest of the highest priority.

If the requesting party (other than the owner of record) proves to the court that the building has been demolished or

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put in a safe condition in accordance with the local safety codes within the period of time granted by the court, the court shall issue a quitclaim judicial deed for the property to the requesting party, conveying only the interest of the owner of record, upon proof of payment to the municipality of all costs incurred by the municipality in connection with the action, including but not limited to court costs, attorney's fees, administrative costs, the costs, if any, associated with building enclosure or removal, and receiver's certificates. The interest in the property so conveyed shall be subject to all liens and encumbrances on the property. In addition, if the interest is conveyed to a person holding a certificate of purchase for the property under the Property Tax Code, the conveyance shall be subject to the rights of redemption of all persons entitled to redeem under that Act, including the original owner of record. If the requesting party is the owner of record and proves to the court that the building has been demolished or put in a safe condition in accordance with the local safety codes within the period of time granted by the court, the court shall dismiss the proceeding under this subsection (d).

If the owner of record has not entered an appearance and proven that the owner did not intend to abandon the property, and if no person with an interest in the property files a timely request or if the requesting party fails to demolish the building or put the building in safe condition within the time

specified by the court, the municipality may petition the court to issue a judicial deed for the property to the municipality. A conveyance by judicial deed shall operate to extinguish all existing ownership interests in, liens on, and other interest in the property, including tax liens, and shall extinguish the rights and interests of any and all holders of a bona fide certificate of purchase of the property for delinquent taxes. Any such bona fide certificate of purchase holder shall be entitled to a sale in error as prescribed under Section 21-310 of the Property Tax Code.

(e) Each municipality may use the provisions of this subsection to expedite the removal of certain buildings that are a continuing hazard to the community in which they are located.

If a residential or commercial building is 3 stories or less in height as defined by the municipality's building code, and the corporate official designated to be in charge of enforcing the municipality's building code determines that the building is open and vacant and an immediate and continuing hazard to the community in which the building is located, then the official shall be authorized to post a notice not less than 2 feet by 2 feet in size on the front of the building. The notice shall be dated as of the date of the posting and shall state that unless the building is demolished, repaired, or enclosed, and unless any garbage, debris, and other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials are removed so

- that an immediate and continuing hazard to the community no longer exists, then the building may be demolished, repaired,
- 3 or enclosed, or any garbage, debris, and other hazardous,
- noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials may be removed,
- 5 by the municipality.
- Not later than 30 days following the posting of the notice, the municipality shall do all of the following:
  - (1) Cause to be sent, by certified mail, return receipt requested, a Notice to Remediate to all owners of record of the property, the beneficial owners of any Illinois land trust having title to the property, and all lienholders of record in the property, stating the intent of the municipality to demolish, repair, or enclose the building or remove any garbage, debris, or other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials if that action is not taken by the owner or owners.
  - (2) Cause to be published, in a newspaper published or circulated in the municipality where the building is located or on the municipality's website, a notice setting forth (i) the permanent tax index number and the address of the building, (ii) a statement that the property is open and vacant and constitutes an immediate and continuing hazard to the community, and (iii) a statement that the municipality intends to demolish, repair, or enclose the building or remove any garbage, debris, or other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials if the owner

or owners or lienholders of record fail to do so. This notice shall be published for 3 consecutive days.

(3) Cause to be recorded the Notice to Remediate mailed under paragraph (1) in the office of the recorder in the county in which the real estate is located or in the office of the registrar of titles of the county if the real estate is registered under the Registered Title (Torrens) Act.

Any person or persons with a current legal or equitable interest in the property objecting to the proposed actions of the corporate authorities may file his or her objection in an appropriate form in a court of competent jurisdiction.

If the building is not demolished, repaired, or enclosed, or the garbage, debris, or other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials are not removed, within 30 days of mailing the notice to the owners of record, the beneficial owners of any Illinois land trust having title to the property, and all lienholders of record in the property, or within 30 days of the last day of publication of the notice, whichever is later, the corporate authorities shall have the power to demolish, repair, or enclose the building or to remove any garbage, debris, or other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials.

The municipality may proceed to demolish, repair, or enclose a building or remove any garbage, debris, or other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials under this subsection within a 120-day period following the date of

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the mailing of the notice if the appropriate official determines that the demolition, repair, enclosure, or removal of any garbage, debris, or other hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials is necessary to remedy the immediate and continuing hazard. If, however, before the municipality proceeds with any of the actions authorized by this subsection, any person with a legal or equitable interest in the property has sought a hearing under this subsection before a court and has served a copy of the complaint on the chief executive officer of the municipality, then municipality shall not proceed with the demolition, repair, enclosure, or removal of garbage, debris, or other substances until the court determines that that action is necessary to remedy the hazard and issues an order authorizing the municipality to do so. If the court dismisses the action for want of prosecution, the municipality must send the objector a copy of the dismissal order and a letter stating that the demolition, repair, enclosure, or removal of garbage, debris, or other substances will proceed unless, within 30 days after the copy of the order and the letter are mailed, the objector moves to vacate the dismissal and serves a copy of the motion the chief executive officer of the municipality. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if the objector does not file a motion and give the required notice, if the motion is denied by the court, or if the action is again dismissed for want of prosecution, then the dismissal is with

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prejudice and the demolition, repair, enclosure, or removal may proceed forthwith.

Following the demolition, repair, or enclosure of or the removal of garbage, debris, or building, hazardous, noxious, or unhealthy substances or materials under this subsection, the municipality may file a notice of lien against the real estate for the cost of the demolition, repair, enclosure, or removal within 180 days after the repair, demolition, enclosure, or removal occurred, for the cost and expense incurred, in the office of the recorder in the county in which the real estate is located or in the office of the registrar of titles of the county if the real estate affected is registered under the Registered Titles (Torrens) Act; this lien has priority over the interests of those parties named in the Notice to Remediate mailed under paragraph (1), but not over the interests of third party purchasers or encumbrancers for value who obtained their interests in the property before obtaining actual or constructive notice of the lien. The notice of lien shall consist of a sworn statement setting forth (i) a description of the real estate, such as the address or other description of the property, sufficient for its identification; (ii) the expenses incurred by the municipality in undertaking the remedial actions authorized under this subsection; (iii) the date or dates the expenses were incurred by the municipality; (iv) a statement by the corporate official responsible for enforcing the building code that the building

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was open and vacant and constituted an immediate and continuing hazard to the community; (v) a statement by the corporate official that the required sign was posted on the building, that notice was sent by certified mail to the owners of record, and that notice was published in accordance with this subsection; and (vi) a statement as to when and where the notice was published. The lien authorized by this subsection may thereafter be released or enforced by the municipality as provided in subsection (a).

(f) The corporate authorities of each municipality may remove or cause the removal of, or otherwise environmentally remediate hazardous substances and petroleum products on, in, or under any abandoned and unsafe property within the territory of a municipality. In addition, where preliminary evidence indicates the presence or likely presence of a hazardous substance or a petroleum product or a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or a petroleum product on, in, or under the property, the corporate authorities of the municipality may inspect the property and test for the presence or release of hazardous substances and petroleum products. In any county having adopted by referendum or otherwise a county health department as provided by Division 5-25 of the Counties Code or its predecessor, the county board of that county may exercise the above-described powers with regard to property within the territory of any city, village, or incorporated town having less than 50,000 population.

1 For purposes of this subsection (	f)	)		:	:
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- 2 (1) "property" or "real estate" means all real property, whether or not improved by a structure;
  - (2) "abandoned" means;
- 5 (A) the property has been tax delinquent for 2 or 6 more years;
  - (B) the property is unoccupied by persons legally in possession; and
  - (3) "unsafe" means property that presents an actual or imminent threat to public health and safety caused by the release of hazardous substances; and
  - (4) "hazardous substances" means the same as in Section 3.215 of the Environmental Protection Act.

The corporate authorities shall apply to the circuit court of the county in which the property is located (i) for an order allowing the municipality to enter the property and inspect and test substances on, in, or under the property; or (ii) for an order authorizing the corporate authorities to take action with respect to remediation of the property if conditions on the property, based on the inspection and testing authorized in paragraph (i), indicate the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products. Remediation shall be deemed complete for purposes of paragraph (ii) above when the property satisfies Tier I, II, or III remediation objectives for the property's most recent usage, as established by the Environmental Protection Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated

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thereunder. Where, upon diligent search, the identity or whereabouts of the owner or owners of the property, including the lien holders of record, is not ascertainable, notice mailed to the person or persons in whose name the real estate was last assessed is sufficient notice under this Section.

The court shall grant an order authorizing testing under paragraph (i) above upon a showing of preliminary evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of a hazardous substance or a petroleum product or a release of or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or a petroleum product on, in, or under abandoned property. The preliminary evidence may include, but is not limited to, evidence of prior use, visual site inspection, or records of prior environmental investigations. The testing authorized by paragraph (i) above shall include any type of investigation which is necessary for an environmental professional to the environmental condition of the property, determine including but not limited to performance of soil borings and groundwater monitoring. The court shall grant a remediation order under paragraph (ii) above where testing of the property indicates that it fails to meet the applicable remediation objectives. The hearing upon the application to the circuit court shall be expedited by the court and shall be given precedence over all other suits.

The cost of the inspection, testing, or remediation incurred by the municipality or by a lien holder of record,

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including court costs, attorney's fees, and other costs related to the enforcement of this Section, is a lien on the real estate; except that in any instances where a municipality incurs costs of inspection and testing but finds no hazardous substances or petroleum products on the property that present an actual or imminent threat to public health and safety, such costs are not recoverable from the owners nor are such costs a lien on the real estate. The lien is superior to all prior existing liens and encumbrances, except taxes and any lien obtained under subsection (a) or (e), if, within 180 days after the completion of the inspection, testing, or remediation, the municipality or the lien holder of record who incurred the cost and expense shall file a notice of lien for the cost and expense incurred in the office of the recorder in the county in which the real estate is located or in the office of the registrar of titles of the county if the real estate affected is registered under the Registered Titles (Torrens) Act.

The notice must consist of a sworn statement setting out (i) a description of the real estate sufficient for its identification, (ii) the amount of money representing the cost and expense incurred, and (iii) the date or dates when the cost and expense was incurred by the municipality or the lien holder of record. Upon payment of the lien amount by the owner of or persons interested in the property after the notice of lien has been filed, a release of lien shall be issued by the municipality, the person in whose name the lien has been filed,

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or the assignee of the lien, and the release may be filed of record as in the case of filing notice of lien.

The lien may be enforced under subsection (c) or by foreclosure proceedings as in the case of mortgage foreclosures under Article XV of the Code of Civil Procedure or mechanics' lien foreclosures; provided that where the lien is enforced by foreclosure under subsection (c) or under either statute, the municipality may not proceed against the other assets of the owner or owners of the real estate for any costs that otherwise would be recoverable under this Section but that remain unsatisfied after foreclosure except where such additional recovery is authorized by separate environmental laws. An action to foreclose this lien may be commenced at any time after the date of filing of the notice of lien. The costs of foreclosure incurred by the municipality, including court costs, reasonable attorney's fees, advances to preserve the property, and other costs related to the enforcement of this subsection, plus statutory interest, are a lien on the real estate.

All liens arising under this subsection (f) shall be assignable. The assignee of the lien shall have the same power to enforce the lien as the assigning party, except that the lien may not be enforced under subsection (c).

(g) In any case where a municipality has obtained a lien under subsection (a), the municipality may also bring an action for a money judgment against the owner or owners of the real

- 1 estate in the amount of the lien in the same manner as provided
- 2 for bringing causes of action in Article II of the Code of
- 3 Civil Procedure and, upon obtaining a judgment, file a judgment
- 4 lien against all of the real estate of the owner or owners and
- 5 enforce that lien as provided for in Article XII of the Code of
- 6 Civil Procedure.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-931, eff. 1-1-09.)
- 8 (65 ILCS 5/11-42-11) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-42-11)
- 9 Sec. 11-42-11. Community antenna television systems; 10 satellite transmitted television programming.
- 11 (a) The corporate authorities of each municipality may 12 license, franchise and tax the business of operating a 1.3 community antenna television system as hereinafter defined. In municipalities with less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, the 14 15 corporate authorities may, under the limited circumstances set 16 forth in this Section, own (or lease as lessee) and operate a 17 community antenna television system; that provided 18 municipality may not acquire, construct, own, or operate a 19 community antenna television system for the use or benefit of 20 private consumers or users, and may not charge a fee for that 21 consumption or use, unless the proposition to acquire, 22 construct, own, or operate a cable antenna television system has been submitted to and approved by the electors of the 23 24 municipality in accordance with subsection (f). 25 acquiring, constructing, or commencing operation

1 community antenna television system, the municipality shall 2 comply with the following:

- (1) Give written notice to the owner or operator of any other community antenna television system franchised to serve all or any portion of the territorial area to be served by the municipality's community antenna television system, specifying the date, time, and place at which the municipality shall conduct public hearings to consider and determine whether the municipality should acquire, construct, or commence operation of a community antenna television system. The public hearings shall be conducted at least 14 days after this notice is given.
- (2) Publish a notice of the hearing in 2 or more newspapers published in the county, city, village, incorporated town, or town, as the case may be. If there is no such newspaper, then notice shall be published in any 2 or more newspapers published in the county and having a general circulation throughout the community. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website. The public hearings shall be conducted at least 14 days after this notice is given.
- (3) Conduct a public hearing to determine the means by which construction, maintenance, and operation of the system will be financed, including whether the use of tax revenues or other fees will be required.

- (b) The words "community antenna television system" shall mean any facility which is constructed in whole or in part in, on, under or over any highway or other public place and which is operated to perform for hire the service of receiving and amplifying the signals broadcast by one or more television stations and redistributing such signals by wire, cable or other means to members of the public who subscribe to such service; except that such definition shall not include (i) any system which serves fewer than fifty subscribers, or (ii) any system which serves only the residents of one or more apartment dwellings under common ownership, control or management, and commercial establishments located on the premises of such dwellings.
- (c) The authority hereby granted does not include authority to license, franchise or tax telephone companies subject to jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission or the Federal Communications Commission in connection with the furnishing of circuits, wires, cables, and other facilities to the operator of a community antenna television system.
- (c-1) Each franchise entered into by a municipality and a community antenna television system shall include the customer service and privacy standards and protections contained in Article XXII of the Public Utilities Act. A franchise may not contain different penalties or consumer service and privacy standards and protections. Each franchise entered into by a municipality and a community antenna television system before

June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9) shall be amended by this Section to incorporate the penalty provisions and customer service and privacy standards and protections contained in Article XXII of the Public Utilities Act.

The corporate authorities of each municipality may, in the course of franchising such community antenna television system, grant to such franchisee the authority and the right and permission to use all public streets, rights of way, alleys, ways for public service facilities, parks, playgrounds, school grounds, or other public grounds, in which such municipality may have an interest, for the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, alteration, addition, extension or improvement of a community antenna television system.

Any charge imposed by a community antenna television system franchised pursuant to this Section for the raising or removal of cables or lines to permit passage on, to or from a street shall not exceed the reasonable costs of work reasonably necessary to safely permit such passage. Pursuant to subsections (h) and (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, the General Assembly declares the regulation of charges which may be imposed by community antenna television systems for the raising or removal of cables or lines to permit passage on, to or from streets is a power or function to be exercised exclusively by the State and not to be exercised or performed concurrently with the

State by any unit of local government, including any home rule unit.

The municipality may, upon written request by the franchisee of a community antenna television system, exercise its right of eminent domain solely for the purpose of granting an easement right no greater than 8 feet in width, extending no greater than 8 feet from any lot line for the purpose of extending cable across any parcel of property in the manner provided by the law of eminent domain, provided, however, such franchisee deposits with the municipality sufficient security to pay all costs incurred by the municipality in the exercise of its right of eminent domain.

(d) The General Assembly finds and declares that satellite-transmitted television programming should be available to those who desire to subscribe to such programming and that decoding devices should be obtainable at reasonable prices by those who are unable to obtain satellite-transmitted television programming through duly franchised community antenna television systems.

In any instance in which a person is unable to obtain satellite-transmitted television programming through a duly franchised community antenna television system either because the municipality and county in which such person resides has not granted a franchise to operate and maintain a community antenna television system, or because the duly franchised community antenna television system operator does not make

cable television services available to such person, any programming company that delivers satellite-transmitted television programming in scrambled or encrypted form shall ensure that devices for description of such programming are made available to such person, through the local community antenna television operator or directly, for purchase or lease at prices reasonably related to the cost of manufacture and distribution of such devices.

(e) The General Assembly finds and declares that, in order to ensure that community antenna television services are provided in an orderly, competitive and economically sound manner, the best interests of the public will be served by the establishment of certain minimum standards and procedures for the granting of additional cable television franchises.

Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the authority granted under subsection (a) hereof shall include the authority to license, franchise and tax more than one cable operator to provide community antenna television services within the corporate limits of a single franchising authority. For purposes of this subsection (e), the term:

(i) "Existing cable television franchise" means a community antenna television franchise granted by a municipality which is in use at the time such municipality receives an application or request by another cable operator for a franchise to provide cable antenna television services within all or any portion of the

territorial area which is or may be served under the existing cable television franchise.

- (ii) "Additional cable television franchise" means a franchise pursuant to which community antenna television services may be provided within the territorial areas, or any portion thereof, which may be served under an existing cable television franchise.
- (iii) "Franchising Authority" is defined as that term is defined under Section 602(9) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, Public Law 98-549, but does not include any municipality with a population of 1,000,000 or more.
- (iv) "Cable operator" is defined as that term is defined under Section 602(4) of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, Public Law 98-549.
- Before granting an additional cable television franchise, the franchising authority shall:
  - (1) Give written notice to the owner or operator of any other community antenna television system franchised to serve all or any portion of the territorial area to be served by such additional cable television franchise, identifying the applicant for such additional franchise and specifying the date, time and place at which the franchising authority shall conduct public hearings to consider and determine whether such additional cable television franchise should be granted.
    - (2) Conduct a public hearing to determine the public

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need for such additional cable television franchise, the capacity of public rights-of-way to accommodate such additional community antenna television services, the disruption to existing users potential of public rights-of-way to be used by such additional franchise applicant to complete construction and to provide cable television services within the proposed franchise area, the long term economic impact of such additional cable television system within the community, and such other factors as the franchising authority shall deem appropriate.

- (3) Determine, based upon the foregoing factors, whether it is in the best interest of the municipality to grant such additional cable television franchise.
- (4) If the franchising authority shall determine that it is in the best interest of the municipality to do so, it may grant the additional cable television franchise. Except as provided in paragraph (5) of this subsection (e), no such additional cable television franchise shall be granted under terms or conditions more favorable or less burdensome to the applicant than those required under the existing cable television franchise, including but not and conditions pertaining to limited to terms the territorial extent of the franchise, system design, technical performance standards, construction schedules, performance bonds, standards for construction and

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installation of cable television facilities, service to subscribers, public educational and governmental access channels and programming, production assistance, liability and indemnification, and franchise fees.

(5) Unless the existing cable television franchise provides that any additional cable television franchise shall be subject to the same terms or substantially equivalent terms and conditions as those of the existing cable television franchise, the franchising authority may grant an additional cable television franchise under different terms and conditions than those of the existing franchise, in which event the franchising authority shall enter into good faith negotiations with the existing franchisee and shall, within 120 days after the effective date of the additional cable television franchise, modify the existing cable television franchise in a manner and to the extent necessary to ensure that neither the existing cable television franchise nor the additional cable television franchise, each considered in its entirety, provides a competitive advantage over the other, provided that prior to modifying the existing cable television franchise, the franchising authority shall have conducted a public hearing to consider the proposed modification. No modification in the terms and conditions of the existing cable television franchise shall oblige the existing cable television franchisee (1) to make any additional payment to

the franchising authority, including the payment of any additional franchise fee, (2) to engage in any additional construction of the existing cable television system or, (3) to modify the specifications or design of the existing cable television system; and the inclusion of the factors identified in items (2) and (3) shall not be considered in determining whether either franchise considered in its entirety, has a competitive advantage over the other except to the extent that the additional franchisee provides additional video or data services or the equipment or facilities necessary to generate and or carry such service. No modification in the terms and conditions of the existing cable television franchises shall be made if the existing cable television franchisee elects to continue to operate under all terms and conditions of the existing franchise.

If within the 120 day period the franchising authority and the existing cable television franchisee are unable to reach agreement on modifications to the existing cable television franchise, then the franchising authority shall modify the existing cable television franchise, effective 45 days thereafter, in a manner, and only to the extent, that the terms and conditions of the existing cable television franchise shall no longer impose any duty or obligation on the existing franchisee which is not also imposed under the additional cable television franchise; however, if by the modification the existing cable

television franchisee is relieved of duties or obligations not imposed under the additional cable television franchise, then within the same 45 days and following a public hearing concerning modification of the additional cable television franchise within that 45 day period, the franchising authority shall modify the additional cable television franchise to the extent necessary to insure that neither the existing cable television franchise nor the additional cable television franchise, each considered in its entirety, shall have a competitive advantage over the other.

No municipality shall be subject to suit for damages based upon the municipality's determination to grant or its refusal to grant an additional cable television franchise, provided that a public hearing as herein provided has been held and the franchising authority has determined that it is in the best interest of the municipality to grant or refuse to grant such additional franchise, as the case may be.

It is declared to be the law of this State, pursuant to paragraphs (h) and (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, that the establishment of minimum standards and procedures for the granting of additional cable television franchises by municipalities with a population less than 1,000,000 as provided in this subsection (e) is an exclusive State power and function that may not be exercised concurrently by a home rule unit.

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(f) No municipality may acquire, construct, own, or operate a community antenna television system unless the corporate authorities adopt an ordinance. The ordinance must set forth the action proposed; describe the plant, equipment, and property to be acquired or constructed; and specifically describe the manner in which the construction, acquisition, and operation of the system will be financed.

The ordinance may not take effect until the question of acquiring, construction, owning, or operating a community antenna television system has been submitted to the electors of the municipality at a regular election and approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question. The corporate authorities must certify the question to the proper election authority, which must submit the question at an election in accordance with the Election Code.

The question must be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the ordinance authorizing the municipality to

(insert action authorized by ordinance) take effect?

The votes must be recorded as "Yes" or "No".

If a majority of electors voting on the question vote in the affirmative, the ordinance shall take effect.

Not more than 30 or less than 15 days before the date of the referendum, the municipal clerk must publish the ordinance at least once in one or more newspapers published in the municipality or, if no newspaper is published in the

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- 1 municipality, in one or more newspapers of general circulation
- within the municipality. The publication requirement may also
- 3 be satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the
- 4 municipality's website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days
- 5 before the date of the referendum.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 95-9, eff. 6-30-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08.)
- 7 (65 ILCS 5/11-48.3-11) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-48.3-11)
- 8 Sec. 11-48.3-11. The Authority shall have continuing power
- 9 to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out and performing
- 10 its duties and exercising its powers under this Division.

For the purpose of evidencing the obligation of the Authority to repay any money borrowed as aforesaid, the Authority may, pursuant to ordinance adopted by the Board, from time to time issue and dispose of its interest bearing revenue bonds, and may also from time to time issue and dispose of its interest bearing revenue bonds to refund any bonds at maturity or pursuant to redemption provisions or at any time before maturity with the consent of the holders thereof. All such bonds shall be payable solely from the revenues or income to be derived from the exhibitions, rentals and leases and other authorized activities operated by it, and from funds, if any, received and to be received by the Authority from any other source. Such bonds may bear such date or dates, may mature at such time or times not exceeding 40 years from their respective dates, may bear interest at such rate or rates, not exceeding

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the maximum rate permitted by "An Act to authorize public corporations to issue bonds, other evidences of indebtedness and tax anticipation warrants subject to interest rate limitations set forth therein", approved May 26, 1970, as now or hereafter amended, may be in such form, may carry such registration privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable at such place or places, may be made subject to redemption in such manner and upon such terms, with or without premium as is stated on the face thereof, may be executed in such manner and may contain such terms and covenants, all as may be provided in the ordinance. In case any officer whose signature appears on any bond ceases (after attaching his or her signature) to hold office, his or her signature shall nevertheless be valid and effective for all purposes. The holder or holders of any bonds or interest coupons appertaining thereto issued by the Authority may bring mandamus, injunction, civil actions and proceedings to compel the performance and observance by the Authority or any of its officers, agents or employees of any contract or covenant made by the Authority with the holders of such bonds or interest coupons and to compel the Authority and any of its officers, agents or employees to perform any duties required to be performed for the benefit of the holders of any such bonds or interest coupons by the provisions of the ordinance authorizing their issuance, or to enjoin the Authority and any of its officers, agents or employees from taking any action in conflict with any

- 1 such contract or covenant.
- 2 Notwithstanding the form and tenor of any such bonds and in
- 3 the absence of any express recital on the face thereof that it
- 4 is non-negotiable, all such bonds shall be negotiable
- 5 instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code.
- 6 From and after the issuance of any bonds as herein provided
- 7 it shall be the duty of the corporate authorities of the
- 8 Authority to fix and establish rates, charges, rents and fees
- 9 for the use of facilities acquired, constructed,
- 10 reconstructed, extended or improved with the proceeds of the
- sale of said bonds sufficient at all times, with other revenues
- of the Authority, to pay:
- 13 (a) The cost of maintaining, repairing, regulating and
- 14 operating the said facilities; and
- 15 (b) The bonds and interest thereon as they shall become
- due, and all sinking fund requirements and other requirements
- 17 provided by the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds
- or as provided by any trust agreement executed to secure
- 19 payment thereof.
- To secure the payment of any or all of such bonds and for
- 21 the purpose of setting forth the covenants and undertakings of
- 22 the Authority in connection with the issuance thereof and the
- issuance of any additional bonds payable from such revenue
- income to be derived from the exhibitions, office rentals, air
- 25 space leases and rentals, and other revenue, if any, the
- 26 Authority may execute and deliver a trust agreement or

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agreements; provided that no lien upon any physical property of the Authority shall be created thereby.

A remedy for any breach or default of the terms of any such trust agreement by the Authority may be by mandamus, injunction, civil action and proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction to compel performance and compliance therewith, but the trust agreement may prescribe by whom or on whose behalf such action may be instituted.

Before any such bonds (excepting refunding bonds) are sold the entire authorized issue, or any part thereof, shall be offered for sale as a unit after advertising for bids at least 3 times in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the metropolitan area or offered for sale at least 3 times on the Authority's website, the last publication to be at least 10 days before bids are required to be filed. Copies of such advertisement may be published in any newspaper or financial publication in the United States. All bids shall be sealed, filed and opened as provided by ordinance and the bonds shall be awarded to the highest and best bidder or bidders therefor. The Authority shall have the right to reject all bids and readvertise for bids in the manner provided for in the initial advertisement. If no bids are received, however, such bonds may sold at not less than par value, without advertising, within 60 days after the bids are required to be filed pursuant to any advertisement.

(Source: P.A. 86-279.)

1 (65 ILCS 5/11-48.3-23) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-48.3-23)

Sec. 11-48.3-23. The Board shall have power to pass all ordinances and make all rules and regulations proper or necessary to carry into effect the powers granted to the Authority, with such fines or penalties as may be deemed proper. All fines and penalties shall be imposed by ordinance, which shall be published once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the area embraced by the Authority or on the Authority's website. No such ordinance shall take effect until 10 days after its publication.

11 (Source: P.A. 97-146, eff. 1-1-12.)

12 (65 ILCS 5/11-48.3-25) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-48.3-25)

Sec. 11-48.3-25. Advertisements for bids shall be published at least twice in a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the metropolitan area or at least twice on the Authority's website, the last publication to be at least 10 calendar days before the time for receiving bids, and such advertisements shall also be posted on readily accessible bulletin boards in the principal office of the Authority. Such advertisements shall state the time and place for receiving and opening of bids, and by reference to plans and specifications on file at the time of the first publication, or in the advertisement itself, shall describe the character of the proposed contract in sufficient detail to fully advise

prospective bidders of their obligations and to insure free and open competitive bidding.

All bids in response to advertisements shall be sealed and shall be publicly opened by the Board, and all bidders shall be entitled to be present in person or by representatives. Cash or a certified or satisfactory cashier's check, as a deposit of good faith, in a reasonable amount to be fixed by the Board before advertising for bids, shall be required with the proposal of each bidder. Bond for faithful performance of the contract with surety or sureties satisfactory to the Board and adequate insurance may be required in reasonable amounts to be fixed by the Board before advertising for bids.

The contract shall be awarded as promptly as possible after the opening of bids. The bid of the successful bidder, as well as the bids of the unsuccessful bidders, shall be placed on file and be open to public inspection. All bids shall be void if any disclosure of the terms of any bid in response to an advertisement is made or permitted to be made by the Board before the time fixed for opening bids.

Any bidder who has submitted a bid in compliance with the requirements for bidding may bring a civil action in the circuit court within the boundaries of the Authority to compel compliance with the provisions of this Division relating to the awarding of contracts by the Board.

(Source: P.A. 86-279.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/11-65-9) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-65-9)

Sec. 11-65-9. Every municipality owning and operating such a municipal convention hall shall keep books of account for the municipal convention hall separate and distinct from other municipal accounts and in such manner as to show the true and complete financial standing and results of the municipal ownership and operation. These accounts shall be so kept as to show: (1) the actual cost to the municipality of maintenance, extension, and improvement, (2) all operating expenses of every description, (3) if water or other service is furnished for the use of the municipal convention hall without charge, as nearly as possible, the value of that service, and also the value of any use or service rendered by the municipal convention hall to the municipality without charge, (4) reasonable allowances for interest, depreciation, and insurance, and (5) estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against the property if owned by a private corporation. The corporate authorities shall publish a report annually showing the financial results, in the form specified in this section, of the municipal ownership and operation in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the report on the municipality's website.

The accounts of the convention hall shall be examined at

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least once a year by a licensed Certified Public Accountant permitted to perform audits under the Illinois Public Accounting Act who shall report to the corporate authorities the results of his examination. This accountant shall be selected as the corporate authorities may direct, and he shall receive for his services such compensation, to be paid out of the revenue from the municipal convention hall, as corporate authorities may prescribe.

9 (Source: P.A. 94-465, eff. 8-4-05.)

## (65 ILCS 5/11-71-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-71-3)

Sec. 11-71-3. The corporate authorities of any such municipality availing of the provisions of this Division 71, other than that concerning advertising on parking meters, shall adopt an ordinance describing in a general way the contemplated project and refer to plans and specifications therefor, which shall be placed on file in the office of the clerk of such municipality, and which shall be open for the inspection of the public. Such ordinance shall state the estimated cost of such project, and the method or methods of financing such project and the amount or proportion of cost of such project to be financed by each of such methods. If part or all of such project is to be financed by means of revenue bonds, the ordinance also shall fix the amount of the revenue bonds proposed to be issued, the maturity or maturities, the interest rate, and all details in respect thereof and shall contain such

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- covenants and restrictions as may be deemed necessary or advisable by the corporate authorities. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such ordinance shall contain such provisions as may be determined by the corporate authorities as to:
  - (a) The issuance of additional revenue bonds that may thereafter be issued payable from the revenues derived from the operation of any such parking facilities and for the payment of the principal and interest upon such bonds;
- 10 (b) The regulation as to the use of any such parking 11 facilities to assure the maximum use or occupancy thereof;
- 12 (c) The kind and amount of insurance to be carried,
  13 including use and occupancy insurance, the cost of which shall
  14 be payable only from the revenues to be derived from the
  15 project;
  - (d) Operation, maintenance, management, accounting and auditing, and the keeping of records, reports and audits of any such parking facilities;
  - (e) The obligation of the municipality to maintain the project in good condition and to operate the same in an economical and efficient manner;
    - (f) Such other provisions as may be deemed necessary or desirable to assure a successful and profitable operation of the project and prompt payment of principal of and interest upon any revenue bonds so authorized.
- If any part of such project is to be financed by means of

special assessments or special taxation, any ordinances or other procedures required under Division 2 of Article 9 of this Code shall be adopted and followed.

After the ordinance has been adopted and approved, it shall be published once in a newspaper published and having general circulation in such municipality, or if there be no such newspaper published in such municipality, then the ordinance should be posted in at least 5 of the most public places in such municipality, and shall become effective 10 days after publication or posting thereof. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the municipality's website.

13 (Source: Laws 1963, p. 2256.)

14 (65 ILCS 5/11-71-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-71-8)

Sec. 11-71-8. The corporate authorities of any such municipality availing of the provisions of this Division 71 are hereby given the authority to lease all or any part of any such parking facilities, and to fix and collect the rentals therefor, and to fix, charge and collect rentals, fees and charges to be paid for the use of the whole or any part of any such parking facilities, and to make contracts for the operation and management of the same, and to provide for the use, management and operation of such lots through lease or by its own employees, or otherwise. However, other than for surface parking lots, no lease for the operation or management

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of any such parking facilities shall be made for more than one year except to the highest and best bidder after notice requesting bids shall have been given by at least one publication in some newspaper of general circulation published in such municipality or on the municipality's website, such publication to be made once each week for at least 2 weeks before the date of receiving bids therefor. All income and revenue derived from any such lease or contract shall be deposited in a separate account and used solely and only for the purpose of maintaining and operating the project, and paying the principal of and interest on any revenue bonds issued pursuant to ordinance under the provisions of this Division 71. Further any contract or obligation involving the borrowing of money for such purposes, incurred by any such municipality in the maintenance and operation of any such parking facilities shall be payable solely and only from the revenues derived from the operation of the project.

18 (Source: Laws 1963, p. 2256.)

19 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.2-4) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.2-4)

Sec. 11-74.2-4. If as a result of their initial study and survey the corporate authorities determine that one or more commercial blight or conservation areas exist in the municipality, they may by resolution set forth the boundaries of each commercial blight or conservation area and the factors that exist in the blight or conservation areas that are

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detrimental to public health, safety, morals and welfare.

In the same resolution the corporate authorities may provide for a public hearing on commercial blight or conservation and may submit proposed redevelopment plans for the blight or conservation areas. At least 20 days before the hearing the municipal clerk shall give notice of the hearing by publication at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or on the municipality's website.

9 (Source: P.A. 81-3.)

10 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.2-10) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.2-10)

11-74.2-10. When the corporate authorities have acquired title to, and possession of all or any part of the real property located within a redevelopment area, they may let contracts for the demolition or removal of buildings and for the removal of any debris. The corporate authorities shall for sealed bids for doing advertise such work. The advertisement shall describe by street number or other means of identification the location of the buildings to be demolished or removed and the time and place where sealed bids for the work may be delivered to the corporate authorities. advertisement shall be published once in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality or on municipality's website 20 days prior to the date for receiving bids.

The contract for doing the work shall be let to the lowest

responsible bidder, but the corporate authorities may reject any and all bids received and readvertise for bids. Any contract entered into by the corporate authorities under this Section shall contain provisions requiring the contractor to give bond in an amount equal to 1/3 of his bid price, but in no event in excess of \$25,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract and requiring the contractor to furnish insurance of a character and amount to be determined by the corporate authorities protecting the corporate authorities and the municipality, its officers, agents and employees against any claims for personal injuries, including death and property damage which may be asserted because of the contract. The corporate authorities may include in any advertisement and in the contract one or more buildings, or groups of buildings, as they in their sole discretion may determine.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if prior authorization is granted by ordinance of the corporate authority, contracts for work on commercial projects to be financed with revenue bonds payable solely from rentals, loan repayments and other receipts to be derived from such commercial projects, whether or not secured by a mortgage, may be let by the prospective lessee without advertisement or bidding.

23 (Source: P.A. 81-1376.)

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24 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.2-11) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.2-11)
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Sec. 11-74.2-11. In carrying out the provisions of a final

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redevelopment plan the corporate authorities may pave and improve streets in the redevelopment area, construct sidewalks and install or relocate sewers, water pipes and other similar facilities. The corporate authorities shall advertise for sealed bids for doing such work. The advertisement shall describe the nature of the work to be performed and the time when and place where sealed bids for the work may be delivered to the corporate authorities. The advertisement shall be published once in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website at least 20 days prior to the date for receiving bids. A contract for doing the work shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, but the corporate authorities may reject any and all bids received and readvertise for bids. The contractor shall enter into bond in an amount equal to 1/3 of the amount of his bid conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. The sureties on such bond and on the bond given pursuant to Section 11-74.2-10 shall be approved by the corporate authorities.

19 (Source: Laws 1967, p. 3213.)

20 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.2-15) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.2-15)

Sec. 11-74.2-15. Any real property in the redevelopment area that has not been sold, or in the case of commercial projects sold or leased, by the corporate authorities within 5 years after they have acquired title to all the real property in the area shall be sold by the corporate authorities at

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public sale for cash to the highest bidder who obligates himself to redevelop the property in accordance with the final redevelopment plan. Notice of the sale and of the place where the final redevelopment plan may be inspected shall be published once in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality in which the real property is situated or on the municipality's website at least 20 days prior to the date of the public sale. The notice shall contain a description of the real property to be sold and a general statement of the use which such property may be developed under the redevelopment plan.

The corporate authorities may reject the bids received if in their opinion the highest bid does not equal or exceed the use value of the land to be sold. Within 6 months after the bids have been rejected, the corporate authorities shall again advertise for sale any real property then remaining unsold. Each additional publication and offer for bids shall be subject to the same requirements and conditions as the original publication.

Any deed executed by the corporate authorities under this Division may contain such restrictions as are required by the final redevelopment plan and necessary building and zoning ordinances. All such deeds of conveyance shall be executed in the name of the municipality by its chief executive officer, and the seal of the municipality shall be attached to the deeds.

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1 (Source: P.A. 78-1155.)

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2 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.2-18) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.2-18)
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Sec. 11-74.2-18. The revenue bonds issued pursuant to this Division shall be sold to the highest and best bidder at not their par value and accrued interest. municipality shall, from time to time as bonds are to be sold, advertise for proposals to purchase the bonds. Each such advertisement may be published in such newspapers and journals as the corporate authorities may determine but must be published at least once in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website at least 10 days prior to the date of the opening of the bids. The municipality may reserve the right to reject any and all bids and readvertise for bids. Revenue bonds issued solely for the purpose of financing a commercial project may, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section, be sold at private sale without advertisement at not less than par and accrued interest.

The bonds may be issued without submitting any proposition to the electorate by referendum or otherwise. Any bonds issued under this Section as limited bonds as defined in Section 3 of the Local Government Debt Reform Act shall comply with the requirements of the Bond Issue Notification Act.

24 (Source: P.A. 89-655, eff. 1-1-97.)

- 1 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.3-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.3-2)
- 2 Sec. 11-74.3-2. Procedures to designate business 3 districts; ordinances; notice; hearings.
  - (a) The corporate authorities of a municipality shall by ordinance propose the approval of a business district plan and designation of a business district and shall fix a time and place for a public hearing on the proposals to approve a business district plan and designate a business district.
  - (b) Notice of the public hearing shall be given by publication at least twice, the first publication to be not more than 30 nor less than 10 days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or at least twice on the municipality's website. Each notice published pursuant to this Section shall include the following:
    - (1) The time and place of the public hearing;
    - (2) The boundaries of the proposed business district by legal description and, where possible, by street location;
    - (3) A notification that all interested persons will be given an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing;
    - (4) A description of the business district plan if a business district plan is a subject matter of the public hearing;
    - (5) The rate of any tax to be imposed pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3;
    - (6) An invitation for any person to submit alternate proposals or bids for any proposed conveyance, lease,

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mortgage, or other disposition by the municipality of land or rights in land owned by the municipality and located within the proposed business district; and

- (7) Such other matters as the municipality shall deem appropriate.
- (c) At the public hearing any interested person may file written objections with the municipal clerk and may be heard orally with respect to any matters embodied in the notice. The municipality shall hear and determine all alternate proposals or bids for any proposed conveyance, lease, mortgage, or other disposition by the municipality of land or rights in land owned by the municipality and located within the proposed business district and all protests and objections at the hearing, provided, however, that the corporate authorities of municipality may establish reasonable rules regarding the length of time provided to members of the general public. The hearing may be adjourned to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing the time and place of the adjourned hearing. Public hearings with regard to approval of a business district plan or designation of a business district may be held simultaneously.
- (d) At the public hearing or at any time prior to the adoption by the municipality of an ordinance approving a business district plan, the municipality may make changes in the business district plan. Changes which do not (i) alter the exterior boundaries of the proposed business district, (ii)

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substantially affect the general land uses described in the proposed business district plan, (iii) substantially change the nature of any proposed business district project, (iv) change the description of any proposed developer, user, or tenant of any property to be located or improved within the proposed business district, (v) increase the total estimated business district project costs set out in the business district plan by more than 5%, (vi) add additional business district costs to the itemized list of estimated business district costs as proposed in the business district plan, or (vii) impose or increase the rate of any tax to be imposed pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3 may be made by the municipality without further public hearing, provided the municipality shall give notice of its changes by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or on the municipality's website. Such notice by publication shall be given not later than 30 days following the adoption of an ordinance approving such changes. Changes which (i) alter the exterior boundaries of the proposed business district, (ii) substantially affect the general land uses described in the proposed business district plan, (iii) substantially change the nature of any proposed business district project, (iv) change the description of any proposed developer, user, or tenant of any property to be located or improved within the proposed business district, (v) increase the total estimated business district project costs set out in

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the business district plan by more than 5%, (vi) add additional business district costs to the itemized list of estimated business district costs as proposed in the business district plan, or (vii) impose or increase the rate of any tax to be imposed pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3 may be made by the municipality only after the municipality by ordinance fixes a time and place for, gives notice by publication of, and conducts a public hearing pursuant to the procedures set forth hereinabove.

(e) By ordinance adopted within 90 days of the final adjournment of the public hearing a municipality may approve the business district plan and designate the business district. Any ordinance adopted which approves a business district plan shall contain findings that the business district on the whole has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprises and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed or redeveloped without the adoption of the business district plan. Any ordinance adopted which designates a business district shall contain the boundaries of such business district by legal description and, where possible, by street location, a finding that the business district plan conforms to the comprehensive plan for the development of the municipality as a whole, municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more, regardless of when the business district plan was approved, the business district plan either (i) conforms to the strategic economic

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development or redevelopment plan issued by the designated planning authority or the municipality or (ii) includes land uses that have been approved by the planning commission of the municipality, and, for any business district in which the municipality intends to impose taxes as provided in subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3, a specific finding that the business district qualifies as a blighted area as defined in Section 11-74.3-5.

(f) After a municipality has by ordinance approved a business district plan and designated a business district, the plan may be amended, the boundaries of the business district may be altered, and the taxes provided for in subsections (10) and (11) of Section 11-74.3-3 may be imposed or altered only as provided in this subsection. Changes which do not (i) alter the exterior boundaries of the proposed business district, (ii) substantially affect the general land uses described in the business district plan, (iii) substantially change the nature of any business district project, (iv) change the description of any developer, user, or tenant of any property to be located or improved within the proposed business district, (v) increase the total estimated business district project costs set out in the business district plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the business district plan was approved, (vi) add additional business district costs to the itemized list of estimated business district costs as approved in the business district plan, or (vii) impose or increase the

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rate of any tax to be imposed pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3 may be made by the municipality without further public hearing, provided the municipality shall give notice of its changes by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or on the municipality's website. Such notice by publication shall be given not later than 30 days following the adoption of an ordinance approving such changes. Changes which (i) alter the exterior boundaries of the business district, (ii) substantially affect the general land uses described in the business district plan, (iii) substantially change the nature of any business district project, (iv) change the description of any developer, user, or tenant of any property to be located or improved within the proposed business district, (v) increase the total estimated business district project costs set out in the business district plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the business district plan was approved, (vi) add additional business district costs to the itemized list of estimated business district costs as approved in the business district plan, or (vii) impose or increase the rate of any tax to be imposed pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3 may be made by the municipality only after the municipality by ordinance fixes a time and place for, gives notice by publication of, and conducts a public hearing pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section.

(Source: P.A. 96-1394, eff. 7-29-10; 96-1555, eff. 3-18-11;

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1 97-333, eff. 8-12-11.)

2 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.3-6)

3 Sec. 11-74.3-6. Business district revenue and obligations; 4 business district tax allocation fund.

(a) If the corporate authorities of a municipality have approved a business district plan, have designated a business district, and have elected to impose a tax by ordinance pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3, then each year after the date of the approval of the ordinance but terminating upon the date all business district project costs and all obligations paying or reimbursing business district project costs, if any, have been paid, but in no event later than the dissolution date, all amounts generated by the retailers' occupation tax and service occupation tax shall be collected and the tax shall be enforced by the Department of Revenue in the same manner as all retailers' occupation taxes and service occupation taxes imposed in the municipality imposing the tax and all amounts generated by the hotel operators' occupation tax shall be collected and the tax shall be enforced by the municipality in the same manner as all hotel operators' occupation taxes imposed in the municipality imposing the tax. The corporate authorities of the municipality shall deposit the proceeds of the taxes imposed under subsections (10) and (11) of Section 11-74.3-3 into a special fund of the municipality called the "[Name of] Business

- District Tax Allocation Fund" for the purpose of paying or reimbursing business district project costs and obligations incurred in the payment of those costs.
  - (b) The corporate authorities of a municipality that has designated a business district under this Law may, by ordinance, impose a Business District Retailers' Occupation Tax upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property, other than an item of tangible personal property titled or registered with an agency of this State's government, at retail in the business district at a rate not to exceed 1% of the gross receipts from the sales made in the course of such business, to be imposed only in 0.25% increments. The tax may not be imposed on tangible personal property taxed at the rate of 1% under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

The tax imposed under this subsection and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the Department of Revenue. The certificate of registration that is issued by the Department to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act shall permit the retailer to engage in a business that is taxable under any ordinance or resolution enacted pursuant to this subsection without registering separately with the Department under such ordinance or resolution or under this subsection. The Department of Revenue shall have full power to administer and enforce this subsection; to collect all taxes and penalties due

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under this subsection in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty under this subsection. In the administration of, and compliance with, this subsection, the Department and persons who are subject to this subsection shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers and duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in Sections 1, 1a through 1o, 2 through 2-65 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 2c through 2h, 3 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected), 4, 5, 5a, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5i, 5j, 5k, 5l, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and all provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under this subsection may reimburse themselves for their seller's tax liability under this subsection by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State taxes that sellers are required to collect under the Use Tax Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this subsection to a claimant instead of issuing a

credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified and to the person named in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the business district retailers' occupation tax fund.

The Department shall immediately pay over to the State Treasurer, ex officio, as trustee, all taxes, penalties, and interest collected under this subsection for deposit into the business district retailers' occupation tax fund.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected under this subsection during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a STAR bond district.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money to named municipalities from the business district retailers' occupation tax fund, the municipalities to be those from which retailers have paid taxes or penalties under this subsection to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to each

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municipality shall be the amount including credit (not memoranda) collected under this subsection during the second preceding calendar month by the Department plus an amount the Department determines is necessary to offset any amounts that were erroneously paid to a different taxing body, and not including an amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, less 2% of that amount, which shall be deposited into the Compliance and Administration Fund and shall be used by the Department, subject to appropriation, to cover the costs of the Department in administering and enforcing the provisions of this subsection, on behalf of such municipality, and not including any amount that the Department determines necessary to offset any amounts that were payable to a different taxing body but were erroneously paid to municipality, and not including any amounts that are transferred to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund. Within 10 days Comptroller of after receipt by the the disbursement certification to the municipalities provided for in this subsection to be given to the Comptroller by the Department, the Comptroller shall cause the orders to be drawn for the respective amounts in accordance with the directions contained in the certification. The proceeds of the tax paid to municipalities under this subsection shall be deposited into the Business District Tax Allocation Fund by the municipality.

An ordinance imposing or discontinuing the tax under this

subsection or effecting a change in the rate thereof shall either (i) be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of April, whereupon the Department, if all other requirements of this subsection are met, shall proceed to administer and enforce this subsection as of the first day of July next following the adoption and filing; or (ii) be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of October, whereupon, if all other requirements of this subsection are met, the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this subsection as of the first day of January next following the adoption and filing.

The Department of Revenue shall not administer or enforce an ordinance imposing, discontinuing, or changing the rate of the tax under this subsection, until the municipality also provides, in the manner prescribed by the Department, the boundaries of the business district and each address in the business district in such a way that the Department can determine by its address whether a business is located in the business district. The municipality must provide this boundary and address information to the Department on or before April 1 for administration and enforcement of the tax under this subsection by the Department beginning on the following July 1 and on or before October 1 for administration and enforcement of the tax under this subsection by the Department beginning on the following January 1. The Department of Revenue shall not

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administer or enforce any change made to the boundaries of a business district or address change, addition, or deletion until the municipality reports the boundary change or address change, addition, or deletion to the Department in the manner prescribed by the Department. The municipality must provide this boundary change information or address change, addition, or deletion to the Department on or before April 1 for administration and enforcement by the Department of the change beginning on the following July 1 and on or before October 1 for administration and enforcement by the Department of the change beginning on the following January 1. The retailers in the business district shall be responsible for charging the tax imposed under this subsection. If a retailer is incorrectly included or excluded from the list of those required to collect the tax under this subsection, both the Department of Revenue and the retailer shall be held harmless if they reasonably relied on information provided by the municipality.

A municipality that imposes the tax under this subsection must submit to the Department of Revenue any other information as the Department may require for the administration and enforcement of the tax.

When certifying the amount of a monthly disbursement to a municipality under this subsection, the Department shall increase or decrease the amount by an amount necessary to offset any misallocation of previous disbursements. The offset amount shall be the amount erroneously disbursed within the

1 previous 6 months from the time a misallocation is discovered.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the municipality to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

If a tax is imposed under this subsection (b), a tax shall also be imposed under subsection (c) of this Section.

(c) If a tax has been imposed under subsection (b), a Business District Service Occupation Tax shall also be imposed upon all persons engaged, in the business district, in the business of making sales of service, who, as an incident to making those sales of service, transfer tangible personal property within the business district, either in the form of tangible personal property or in the form of real estate as an incident to a sale of service. The tax shall be imposed at the same rate as the tax imposed in subsection (b) and shall not exceed 1% of the selling price of tangible personal property so transferred within the business district, to be imposed only in 0.25% increments. The tax may not be imposed on tangible personal property taxed at the 1% rate under the Service Occupation Tax Act.

The tax imposed under this subsection and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the Department of Revenue. The certificate of registration which is issued by the Department to a retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or under

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the Service Occupation Tax Act shall permit such registrant to engage in a business which is taxable under any ordinance or resolution enacted pursuant to this subsection without registering separately with the Department under ordinance or resolution or under this subsection. Department of Revenue shall have full power to administer and enforce this subsection; to collect all taxes and penalties due under this subsection; to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner hereinafter provided; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty under this subsection. In the administration of, and compliance with this subsection, the Department and persons who are subject to this subsection shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers duties, and be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, exclusions, exemptions, and definitions of terms and employ the same modes of procedure as are prescribed in Sections 2, 2a through 2d, 3 through 3-50 (in respect to all provisions therein other than the State rate of tax), 4 (except that the reference to the State shall be to the business district), 5, 7, 8 (except that the jurisdiction to which the tax shall be a debt to the extent indicated in that Section 8 shall be the municipality), 9 (except as to the disposition of taxes and penalties collected, and except that the returned merchandise credit for this tax may not be taken against any State tax), 10, 11, 12 (except the reference

therein to Section 2b of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act), 13

(except that any reference to the State shall mean the

municipality), the first paragraph of Section 15, and Sections

16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the Service Occupation Tax Act and all

provisions of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as

if those provisions were set forth herein.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this subsection may reimburse themselves for their serviceman's tax liability hereunder by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax that servicemen are authorized to collect under the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with such bracket schedules as the Department may prescribe.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this subsection to a claimant instead of issuing credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the order to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in such notification from the Department. Such refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the business district retailers' occupation tax fund.

The Department shall forthwith pay over to the State Treasurer, ex-officio, as trustee, all taxes, penalties, and interest collected under this subsection for deposit into the business district retailers' occupation tax fund.

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As soon as possible after the first day of each month, beginning January 1, 2011, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred, and the Treasurer shall transfer, to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund the local sales tax increment, as defined in the Innovation Development and Economy Act, collected under this subsection during the second preceding calendar month for sales within a STAR bond district.

After the monthly transfer to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund, on or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money to named municipalities from the business district retailers' occupation tax fund, the municipalities to be those from which suppliers and servicemen have paid taxes or penalties under this subsection to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to each municipality shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda) collected under this subsection during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, less 2% of that amount, which shall be deposited into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund and shall be used by the Department, subject to appropriation, to cover the costs of the Department in administering and enforcing the provisions of this subsection, and not including an amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department on behalf of such municipality, and not

including any amounts that are transferred to the STAR Bonds Revenue Fund. Within 10 days after receipt, by the Comptroller, of the disbursement certification to the municipalities, provided for in this subsection to be given to the Comptroller by the Department, the Comptroller shall cause the orders to be drawn for the respective amounts in accordance with the directions contained in such certification. The proceeds of the tax paid to municipalities under this subsection shall be deposited into the Business District Tax Allocation Fund by the municipality.

An ordinance imposing or discontinuing the tax under this subsection or effecting a change in the rate thereof shall either (i) be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of April, whereupon the Department, if all other requirements of this subsection are met, shall proceed to administer and enforce this subsection as of the first day of July next following the adoption and filing; or (ii) be adopted and a certified copy thereof filed with the Department on or before the first day of October, whereupon, if all other conditions of this subsection are met, the Department shall proceed to administer and enforce this subsection as of the first day of January next following the adoption and filing.

The Department of Revenue shall not administer or enforce an ordinance imposing, discontinuing, or changing the rate of the tax under this subsection, until the municipality also

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provides, in the manner prescribed by the Department, the boundaries of the business district in such a way that the Department can determine by its address whether a business is located in the business district. The municipality must provide this boundary and address information to the Department on or before April 1 for administration and enforcement of the tax under this subsection by the Department beginning on the following July 1 and on or before October 1 for administration and enforcement of the tax under this subsection by the Department beginning on the following January 1. The Department of Revenue shall not administer or enforce any change made to the boundaries of a business district or address change, addition, or deletion until the municipality reports the boundary change or address change, addition, or deletion to the Department in the manner prescribed by the Department. The municipality must provide this boundary change information or 17 address change, addition, or deletion to the Department on or before April 1 for administration and enforcement by the Department of the change beginning on the following July 1 and on or before October 1 for administration and enforcement by the Department of the change beginning on the following January 1. The retailers in the business district shall be responsible for charging the tax imposed under this subsection. If a retailer is incorrectly included or excluded from the list of those required to collect the tax under this subsection, both the Department of Revenue and the retailer shall be held

harmless if they reasonably relied on information provided by
the municipality.

A municipality that imposes the tax under this subsection must submit to the Department of Revenue any other information as the Department may require for the administration and enforcement of the tax.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the municipality to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by the State.

If a tax is imposed under this subsection (c), a tax shall also be imposed under subsection (b) of this Section.

(d) By ordinance, a municipality that has designated a business district under this Law may impose an occupation tax upon all persons engaged in the business district in the business of renting, leasing, or letting rooms in a hotel, as defined in the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, at a rate not to exceed 1% of the gross rental receipts from the renting, leasing, or letting of hotel rooms within the business district, to be imposed only in 0.25% increments, excluding, however, from gross rental receipts the proceeds of renting, leasing, or letting to permanent residents of a hotel, as defined in the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, and proceeds from the tax imposed under subsection (c) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act.

The tax imposed by the municipality under this subsection

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and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident to that tax shall be collected and enforced by the municipality imposing the tax. The municipality shall have full power to administer and enforce this subsection, to collect all taxes and penalties due under this subsection, to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner provided in this subsection, and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty under this subsection. In the administration of and compliance with this subsection, the municipality and persons who are subject to this subsection shall have the same remedies, privileges, immunities, powers, and duties, shall be subject to the same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties, and definitions of terms, and shall employ the same modes of procedure as are employed with respect to a tax adopted by the municipality under Section 8-3-14 of this Code.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under the authority granted in this subsection may reimburse themselves for their tax liability for that tax by separately stating that tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State taxes imposed under the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, and with any other tax.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize a municipality to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

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The proceeds of the tax imposed under this subsection shall be deposited into the Business District Tax Allocation Fund.

(e) Obligations secured by the Business District Tax Allocation Fund may be issued to provide for the payment or reimbursement of business district project costs. obligations, when so issued, shall be retired in the manner provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of those obligations by the receipts of taxes imposed pursuant to subsections (10) and (11) of Section 11-74.3-3 and by other revenue designated or pledged by the municipality. municipality may in the ordinance pledge, for any period of time up to and including the dissolution date, all or any part of the funds in and to be deposited in the Business District Tax Allocation Fund to the payment of business district project costs and obligations. Whenever a municipality pledges all of the funds to the credit of a business district tax allocation fund to secure obligations issued or to be issued to pay or reimburse business district project costs, the municipality may specifically provide that funds remaining to the credit of such business district tax allocation fund after the payment of such obligations shall be accounted for annually and shall be deemed to be "surplus" funds, and such "surplus" funds shall be expended by the municipality for any business district project cost as approved in the business district plan. Whenever a municipality pledges less than all of the monies to the credit a business district tax allocation fund to of

obligations issued or to be issued to pay or reimburse business district project costs, the municipality shall provide that monies to the credit of the business district tax allocation fund and not subject to such pledge or otherwise encumbered or required for payment of contractual obligations for specific business district project costs shall be calculated annually and shall be deemed to be "surplus" funds, and such "surplus" funds shall be expended by the municipality for any business district project cost as approved in the business district plan.

No obligation issued pursuant to this Law and secured by a pledge of all or any portion of any revenues received or to be received by the municipality from the imposition of taxes pursuant to subsection (10) of Section 11-74.3-3, shall be deemed to constitute an economic incentive agreement under Section 8-11-20, notwithstanding the fact that such pledge provides for the sharing, rebate, or payment of retailers' occupation taxes or service occupation taxes imposed pursuant to subsection (10) of Section 11-74.3-3 and received or to be received by the municipality from the development or redevelopment of properties in the business district.

Without limiting the foregoing in this Section, the municipality may further secure obligations secured by the business district tax allocation fund with a pledge, for a period not greater than the term of the obligations and in any case not longer than the dissolution date, of any part or any

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combination of the following: (i) net revenues of all or part of any business district project; (ii) taxes levied or imposed by the municipality on any or all property in the municipality, including, specifically, taxes levied or imposed by the municipality in a special service area pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Law; (iii) the full faith and credit of the municipality; (iv) a mortgage on part or all of the business district project; or (v) any other taxes or anticipated receipts that the municipality may lawfully pledge.

Such obligations may be issued in one or more series, bear such date or dates, become due at such time or times as therein provided, but in any case not later than (i) 20 years after the date of issue or (ii) the dissolution date, whichever is earlier, bear interest payable at such intervals and at such rate or rates as set forth therein, except as may be limited by applicable law, which rate or rates may be fixed or variable, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon, registered, or book-entry, carry such conversion, registration and exchange privileges, be subject to defeasance upon such terms, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium or payment at such place or places within or without the State, make provision for a corporate trustee within or without the State with respect to such obligations, prescribe the rights, powers, and duties thereof to be exercised for the benefit of the municipality and the benefit of the owners of such obligations, provide for the

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holding in trust, investment, and use of moneys, funds, and accounts held under an ordinance, provide for assignment of and direct payment of the moneys to pay such obligations or to be deposited into such funds or accounts directly to such trustee, be subject to such terms of redemption with or without premium, and be sold at such price, all as the corporate authorities shall determine. No referendum approval of the electors shall be required as a condition to the issuance of obligations pursuant to this Law except as provided in this Section.

In the event the municipality authorizes the issuance of obligations pursuant to the authority of this Law secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, or pledges ad valorem taxes pursuant to this subsection, which obligations are other than obligations which may be issued under home rule powers provided by Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution or which ad valorem taxes are other than ad valorem taxes which may be pledged under home rule powers provided by Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution or which are levied in a special service area pursuant to the Special Service Area Tax Law, the ordinance authorizing the issuance of those obligations or pledging those taxes shall be published within 10 days after the ordinance has been adopted, in a newspaper having a general circulation within the municipality or on the municipality's website. The publication of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (i) the specific number of voters required to sign a

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petition requesting the question of the issuance of the obligations or pledging such ad valorem taxes to be submitted to the electors; (ii) the time within which the petition must be filed; and (iii) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is filed with the municipal clerk, as hereinafter provided in this Section, within 21 days after the publication of the ordinance, the ordinance shall be in effect. However, if within that 21-day period a petition is filed with the municipal clerk, signed by electors numbering not less than 15% of the number of electors voting for the mayor or president at the last general municipal election, asking that the question of issuing obligations using full faith and credit of the municipality as security for the cost of paying or reimbursing business district project costs, or of pledging such ad valorem taxes for the payment of those obligations, or both, be submitted to the electors of the municipality, the municipality shall not be authorized to issue obligations of the municipality using the full faith and credit of the municipality as security or pledging such ad valorem taxes for the payment of those obligations, or both, until proposition has been submitted to and approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition at a regularly scheduled election. The municipality shall certify the proposition to the proper election authorities for submission in accordance with

1 the general election law.

The ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide that the obligations shall contain a recital that they are issued pursuant to this Law, which recital shall be conclusive evidence of their validity and of the regularity of their issuance.

In the event the municipality authorizes issuance of obligations pursuant to this Law secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, the ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the municipality sufficient to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon as it matures, which levy may be in addition to and exclusive of the maximum of all other taxes authorized to be levied by the municipality, which levy, however, shall be abated to the extent that monies from other sources are available for payment of the obligations and the municipality certifies the amount of those monies available to the county clerk.

A certified copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the county clerk of each county in which any portion of the municipality is situated, and shall constitute the authority for the extension and collection of the taxes to be deposited in the business district tax allocation fund.

A municipality may also issue its obligations to refund, in whole or in part, obligations theretofore issued by the municipality under the authority of this Law, whether at or

prior to maturity. However, the last maturity of the refunding obligations shall not be expressed to mature later than the dissolution date.

In the event a municipality issues obligations under home rule powers or other legislative authority, the proceeds of which are pledged to pay or reimburse business district project costs, the municipality may, if it has followed the procedures in conformance with this Law, retire those obligations from funds in the business district tax allocation fund in amounts and in such manner as if those obligations had been issued pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

No obligations issued pursuant to this Law shall be regarded as indebtedness of the municipality issuing those obligations or any other taxing district for the purpose of any limitation imposed by law.

Obligations issued pursuant to this Law shall not be subject to the provisions of the Bond Authorization Act.

(f) When business district project costs, including, without limitation, all obligations paying or reimbursing business district project costs have been paid, any surplus funds then remaining in the Business District Tax Allocation Fund shall be distributed to the municipal treasurer for deposit into the general corporate fund of the municipality. Upon payment of all business district project costs and retirement of all obligations paying or reimbursing business district project costs, but in no event more than 23 years

- 1 after the date of adoption of the ordinance imposing taxes
- 2 pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of Section 11-74.3-3, the
- 3 municipality shall adopt an ordinance immediately rescinding
- 4 the taxes imposed pursuant to subsection (10) or (11) of
- 5 Section 11-74.3-3.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19.)
- 7 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-5)
- 8 Sec. 11-74.4-5. Public hearing; joint review board.
- 9 (a) The changes made by this amendatory Act of the 91st 10 General Assembly do not apply to a municipality that, (i) 11 before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st 12 General Assembly, has adopted an ordinance or resolution fixing 13 a time and place for a public hearing under this Section or (ii) before July 1, 1999, has adopted an ordinance or 14 15 resolution providing for a feasibility study under Section 16 11-74.4-4.1, but has not yet adopted an ordinance approving redevelopment plans and redevelopment projects or designating 17 redevelopment project areas under Section 11-74.4-4, until 18 19 after that municipality adopts an ordinance 20 redevelopment plans and redevelopment projects or designating 21 redevelopment project areas under Section 11-74.4-4; 22 thereafter the changes made by this amendatory Act of the 91st 23 General Assembly apply to the same extent that they apply to 24 redevelopment plans and redevelopment projects that were 25 approved and redevelopment projects that were designated

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before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st
General Assembly.

Prior to the adoption of an ordinance proposing the designation of a redevelopment project area, or approving a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, the municipality by its corporate authorities, or as it may determine by any commission designated under subsection (k) of Section 11-74.4-4 shall adopt an ordinance or resolution fixing a time and place for public hearing. At least 10 days prior to the adoption of the ordinance or resolution establishing the time and place for the public hearing, the municipality shall make available for public inspection a redevelopment plan or a separate report that provides in reasonable detail the basis for the eligibility of the redevelopment project area. The report along with the name of a person to contact for further information shall be sent within a reasonable time after the adoption of such ordinance or resolution to the affected taxing districts by certified mail. The On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, the municipality shall print in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or on the municipality's website a notice that interested persons may register with municipality in order to receive information on the proposed designation of a redevelopment project area or the approval of a redevelopment plan. The notice shall state the place of registration and the operating hours of that place. The

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municipality shall have adopted reasonable rules to implement this registration process under Section 11-74.4-4.2. municipality shall provide notice of the availability of the redevelopment plan and eligibility report, including how to obtain this information, by mail within a reasonable time after the adoption of the ordinance or resolution, to all residential addresses that, after a good faith effort, the municipality determines are located outside the proposed redevelopment project area and within 750 feet of the boundaries of the proposed redevelopment project area. This requirement is subject to the limitation that in a municipality with a population of over 100,000, if the total number of residential addresses outside the proposed redevelopment project area and within 750 feet of the boundaries of the proposed redevelopment project area exceeds 750, the municipality shall be required to provide the notice to only the 750 residential addresses that, after a good faith effort, the municipality determines are outside the proposed redevelopment project area and closest to the boundaries of the proposed redevelopment project area. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice given after August 7, 2001 (the effective date of Public Act 92-263) and before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly to residential addresses within 750 feet of the boundaries of a proposed redevelopment project area shall be deemed to have been sufficiently given in compliance with this Act if given only to residents outside the boundaries of the

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proposed redevelopment project area. The notice shall also be provided by the municipality, regardless of its population, to those organizations and residents that have registered with the municipality for that information in accordance with the registration guidelines established by the municipality under Section 11-74.4-4.2.

At the public hearing any interested person or affected taxing district may file with the municipal clerk written objections to and may be heard orally in respect to any issues embodied in the notice. The municipality shall hear all protests and objections at the hearing and the hearing may be adjourned to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing the time and place of the subsequent hearing. At the public hearing or at any time prior to the adoption by the municipality of an ordinance approving a redevelopment plan, the municipality may make changes in the redevelopment plan. Changes which (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, (2) substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, (3) substantially change the nature of or extend the life of the redevelopment project, or (4) increase the number of inhabited residential units to be displaced from the redevelopment project area, as measured from the time of creation of the redevelopment project area, to a total of more than 10, shall be made only after the municipality gives notice, convenes a joint review board, and

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conducts a public hearing pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section and in Section 11-74.4-6 of this Act. Changes which do not (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, (2) substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, (3) substantially change the nature of or extend the life of the redevelopment project, or (4) increase the number of inhabited residential units to be displaced from the redevelopment project area, as measured from the time of creation of the redevelopment project area, to a total of more than 10, may be made without further hearing, provided that the municipality shall give notice of any such changes by mail to each affected taxing district and registrant on the interested parties registry, provided for under Section 11-74.4-4.2, and by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected taxing district. Such notice by mail publication shall each occur not later than 10 days following the adoption by ordinance of such changes. Hearings with regard to a redevelopment project area, project or plan may be held simultaneously.

(b) Prior to holding a public hearing to approve or amend a redevelopment plan or to designate or add additional parcels of property to a redevelopment project area, the municipality shall convene a joint review board. The board shall consist of a representative selected by each community college district, local elementary school district and high school district or

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each local community unit school district, park district, library district, township, fire protection district, and county that will have the authority to directly levy taxes on the property within the proposed redevelopment project area at the time that the proposed redevelopment project area is approved, a representative selected by the municipality and a public member. The public member shall first be selected and then the board's chairperson shall be selected by a majority of the board members present and voting.

For redevelopment project areas with redevelopment plans or proposed redevelopment plans that would result in the displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units or that include 75 or more inhabited residential units, the public member shall be a person who resides in the redevelopment project area. If, as determined by the housing impact study provided for in paragraph (5) of subsection (n) of Section 11-74.4-3, or if no housing impact study is required then based on other reasonable data, the majority of residential units are occupied by very low, low, or moderate income households, as defined in Section 3 of the Illinois Affordable Housing Act, the public member shall be a person who resides in very low, low, or moderate income housing within the redevelopment project area. Municipalities with fewer than 15,000 residents shall not be required to select a person who lives in very low, low, or moderate income housing within the redevelopment project area, provided that the redevelopment

plan or project will not result in displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited units, and the municipality so certifies in the plan. If no person satisfying these requirements is available or if no qualified person will serve as the public member, then the joint review board is relieved of this paragraph's selection requirements for the public member.

Within 90 days of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, each municipality that designated a redevelopment project area for which it was not required to convene a joint review board under this Section shall convene a joint review board to perform the duties specified under paragraph (e) of this Section.

All board members shall be appointed and the first board meeting shall be held at least 14 days but not more than 28 days after the mailing of notice by the municipality to the taxing districts as required by Section 11-74.4-6(c). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a municipality that adopted either a public hearing resolution or a feasibility resolution between July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2000 that called for the meeting of the joint review board within 14 days of notice of public hearing to affected taxing districts is deemed to be in compliance with the notice, meeting, and public hearing provisions of the Act. Such notice shall also advise the taxing bodies represented on the joint review board of the time and place of the first meeting of the board. Additional

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meetings of the board shall be held upon the call of any 1 2 member. The municipality seeking designation of the 3 redevelopment project area shall provide administrative support to the board. 4

The board shall review (i) the public record, planning documents and proposed ordinances approving the redevelopment project and (ii) proposed amendments to the and redevelopment plan or additions of parcels of property to the redevelopment project area to be adopted by the municipality. As part of its deliberations, the board may hold additional hearings on the proposal. A board's recommendation shall be an advisory, non-binding recommendation. The recommendation shall be adopted by a majority of those members present and voting. The recommendations shall be submitted to the municipality within 30 days after convening of the board. Failure of the board to submit its report on a timely basis shall not be cause to delay the public hearing or any other step in the process of designating or amending the redevelopment project area but shall be deemed to constitute approval by the joint review board of the matters before it.

The board shall base its recommendation to approve or disapprove the redevelopment plan and the designation of the redevelopment project area or the amendment of the redevelopment plan or addition of parcels of property to the redevelopment project area on the basis of the redevelopment project area and redevelopment plan satisfying the plan

requirements, the eligibility criteria defined in Section 11-74.4-3, and the objectives of this Act.

The board shall issue a written report describing why the redevelopment plan and project area or the amendment thereof meets or fails to meet one or more of the objectives of this Act and both the plan requirements and the eligibility criteria defined in Section 11-74.4-3. In the event the Board does not file a report it shall be presumed that these taxing bodies find the redevelopment project area and redevelopment plan satisfy the objectives of this Act and the plan requirements and eligibility criteria.

If the board recommends rejection of the matters before it, the municipality will have 30 days within which to resubmit the plan or amendment. During this period, the municipality will meet and confer with the board and attempt to resolve those issues set forth in the board's written report that led to the rejection of the plan or amendment.

Notwithstanding the resubmission set forth above, the municipality may commence the scheduled public hearing and either adjourn the public hearing or continue the public hearing until a date certain. Prior to continuing any public hearing to a date certain, the municipality shall announce during the public hearing the time, date, and location for the reconvening of the public hearing. Any changes to the redevelopment plan necessary to satisfy the issues set forth in the joint review board report shall be the subject of a public

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hearing before the hearing is adjourned if the changes would (1) substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, (2) substantially change the nature of or extend the life of the redevelopment project, or (3) increase the number of inhabited residential units to be displaced from the redevelopment project area, as measured from the time of creation of the redevelopment project area, to a total of more than 10. Changes to the redevelopment plan necessary to satisfy the issues set forth in the joint review board report shall not require any further notice or convening of a joint review board meeting, except that any changes to the redevelopment plan that would add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area shall be subject to the notice, public hearing, and joint review board meeting requirements established for such changes by subsection (a) of Section 11-74.4-5.

In the event that the municipality and the board are unable to resolve these differences, or in the event that the resubmitted plan or amendment is rejected by the board, the municipality may proceed with the plan or amendment, but only upon a three-fifths vote of the corporate authority responsible for approval of the plan or amendment, excluding positions of members that are vacant and those members that are ineligible to vote because of conflicts of interest.

(c) After a municipality has by ordinance approved a redevelopment plan and designated a redevelopment project

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area, the plan may be amended and additional properties may be added to the redevelopment project area only as herein provided. Amendments which (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, (3) substantially change the nature of the redevelopment project, (4) increase the total estimated redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the plan was adopted, (5) add additional redevelopment project costs to the itemized list of redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan, or (6) increase the number of residential units be displaced inhabited to from redevelopment project area, as measured from the time of creation of the redevelopment project area, to a total of more than 10, shall be made only after the municipality gives notice, convenes a joint review board, and conducts a public hearing pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section and in Section 11-74.4-6 of this Act. Changes which do not (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, (2) substantially affect general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, (3) substantially change the nature of the redevelopment project, (4) increase the total estimated redevelopment project cost set out in the redevelopment plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the plan was adopted, (5) add

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additional redevelopment project costs to the itemized list of redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan, or (6) increase the number of inhabited residential units to be displaced from the redevelopment project area, as measured from the time of creation of the redevelopment project area, to a total of more than 10, may be made without further public hearing and related notices and procedures including the convening of a joint review board as set forth in Section 11-74.4-6 of this Act, provided that the municipality shall give notice of any such changes by mail to each affected taxing district and registrant on the interested parties registry, provided for under Section 11-74.4-4.2, and by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected taxing district or on the municipality's website. Such notice by mail and by publication shall each occur not later than 10 days following the adoption by ordinance of such changes.

(d) After the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, a municipality shall submit in an electronic format the following information for redevelopment project area (i) to the State Comptroller under Section 8-8-3.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code, subject to any extensions or exemptions provided at the Comptroller's discretion under that Section, and (ii) to all taxing districts overlapping the redevelopment project area no later than 180 days after the close of each municipal fiscal year or as soon thereafter as the audited financial statements become

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3	districts	that	over	lap t	he re	edevelo	pment	pro	iect a	are	a:		

- (1) Any amendments to the redevelopment plan, the redevelopment project area, or the State Sales Tax Boundary.
- (1.5) A list of the redevelopment project areas administered by the municipality and, if applicable, the date each redevelopment project area was designated or terminated by the municipality.
- (2) Audited financial statements of the special tax allocation fund once a cumulative total of \$100,000 has been deposited in the fund.
- (3) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the municipality that the municipality has complied with all of the requirements of this Act during the preceding fiscal year.
- (4) An opinion of legal counsel that the municipality is in compliance with this Act.
- (5) An analysis of the special tax allocation fund which sets forth:
  - (A) the balance in the special tax allocation fund at the beginning of the fiscal year;
  - (B) all amounts deposited in the special tax allocation fund by source;
    - (C) an itemized list of all expenditures from the

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special tax allocation fund by category of permissible redevelopment project cost; and

- (D) the balance in the special tax allocation fund at the end of the fiscal year including a breakdown of that balance by source and a breakdown of that balance identifying any portion of the balance that is required, pledged, earmarked, or otherwise designated payment of or securing of obligations anticipated redevelopment project costs. Any portion of such ending balance that has not been identified or is not identified as being required, pledged, earmarked, or otherwise designated for payment of or securing of obligations or anticipated redevelopment projects costs shall be designated as surplus as set forth in Section 11-74.4-7 hereof.
- (6) A description of all property purchased by the municipality within the redevelopment project area including:
  - (A) Street address.
  - (B) Approximate size or description of property.
  - (C) Purchase price.
  - (D) Seller of property.
- (7) A statement setting forth all activities undertaken in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan, including:
- (A) Any project implemented in the preceding

1	fiscal	year
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- (B) A description of the redevelopment activities undertaken.
- (C) A description of any agreements entered into by the municipality with regard to the disposition or redevelopment of any property within the redevelopment project area or the area within the State Sales Tax Boundary.
- (D) Additional information on the use of all funds received under this Division and steps taken by the municipality to achieve the objectives of the redevelopment plan.
- (E) Information regarding contracts that the municipality's tax increment advisors or consultants have entered into with entities or persons that have received, or are receiving, payments financed by tax increment revenues produced by the same redevelopment project area.
- (F) Any reports submitted to the municipality by the joint review board.
- (G) A review of public and, to the extent possible, private investment actually undertaken to date after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly and estimated to be undertaken during the following year. This review shall, on a project-by-project basis, set forth the estimated

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amounts of public and private investment incurred after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly and provide the ratio of private investment to public investment to the date of the report and as estimated to the completion of the redevelopment project.

- (8) With regard to any obligations issued by the municipality:
  - (A) copies of any official statements; and
  - (B) an analysis prepared by financial advisor or underwriter setting forth: (i) nature and term of obligation; and (ii) projected debt service including required reserves and debt coverage.
- For special tax allocation funds that experienced cumulative deposits of incremental revenues of \$100,000 or more, a certified audit report reviewing compliance with this Act performed by an independent public accountant certified and licensed by the authority of the State of Illinois. The financial portion of the audit must be conducted in accordance with Standards for Audits of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions adopted by the Comptroller General of the United States (1981), amended, or the standards specified by Section 8-8-5 of the Illinois Municipal Auditing Law of the Illinois Municipal Code. The audit report shall contain a letter from the

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independent certified public accountant indicating compliance or noncompliance with the requirements of subsection (q) of Section 11-74.4-3. For redevelopment plans or projects that would result in the displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units or that contain 75 or more inhabited residential units, notice of the availability of the information, including how to obtain the report, required in this subsection shall also be sent by mail to all residents or organizations that operate in the municipality that register with municipality for that information according to registration procedures adopted under Section 11-74.4-4.2. All municipalities are subject to this provision.

- (10) A list of all intergovernmental agreements in effect during the fiscal year to which the municipality is a party and an accounting of any moneys transferred or received by the municipality during that fiscal year pursuant to those intergovernmental agreements.
- (d-1) Prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, municipalities with populations of over 1,000,000 shall, after adoption of a redevelopment plan or project, make available upon request to any taxing district in which the redevelopment project area is located the following information:
  - (1) Any amendments to the redevelopment plan, the redevelopment project area, or the State Sales Tax

## Boundary; and

- (2) In connection with any redevelopment project area for which the municipality has outstanding obligations issued to provide for redevelopment project costs pursuant to Section 11-74.4-7, audited financial statements of the special tax allocation fund.
- (e) The joint review board shall meet annually 180 days after the close of the municipal fiscal year or as soon as the redevelopment project audit for that fiscal year becomes available to review the effectiveness and status of the redevelopment project area up to that date.
- 12 (f) (Blank).
  - (g) In the event that a municipality has held a public hearing under this Section prior to March 14, 1994 (the effective date of Public Act 88-537), the requirements imposed by Public Act 88-537 relating to the method of fixing the time and place for public hearing, the materials and information required to be made available for public inspection, and the information required to be sent after adoption of an ordinance or resolution fixing a time and place for public hearing shall not be applicable.
  - (h) On and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, the State Comptroller must post on the State Comptroller's official website the information submitted by a municipality pursuant to subsection (d) of this Section. The information must be posted no later than 45 days

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- after the State Comptroller receives the information from the municipality. The State Comptroller must also post a list of the municipalities not in compliance with the reporting requirements set forth in subsection (d) of this Section.
  - (i) No later than 10 years after the corporate authorities municipality adopt an ordinance to establish redevelopment project area, the municipality must compile a status report concerning the redevelopment project area. The status report must detail without limitation the following: (i) the amount of revenue generated within the redevelopment project area, (ii) any expenditures made by the municipality redevelopment project area including for the limitation expenditures from the special tax allocation fund, (iii) the status of planned activities, goals, and objectives set forth in the redevelopment plan including details on new or planned construction within the redevelopment project area, (iv) the amount of private and public investment within the redevelopment project area, and (v) any other relevant evaluation or performance data. Within 30 days after the municipality compiles the status report, the municipality must hold at least one public hearing concerning the report. The municipality must provide 20 days' public notice of the The public notice may be published hearing. on the municipality's website.
    - (j) Beginning in fiscal year 2011 and in each fiscal year thereafter, a municipality must detail in its annual budget (i)

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- 1 the revenues generated from redevelopment project areas by
- 2 source and (ii) the expenditures made by the municipality for
- 3 redevelopment project areas.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 98-922, eff. 8-15-14.)

5 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-6) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-6)

Sec. 11-74.4-6. (a) Except as provided herein, notice of the public hearing shall be given by publication and mailing; provided, however, that no notice by mailing shall be required under this subsection (a) with respect to any redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3. Notice publication shall be given by publication at least twice, the first publication to be not more than 30 nor less than 10 days prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the taxing districts having property in the proposed redevelopment project area or on the municipality's website. Notice by mailing shall be given by depositing such notice in the United States mails by certified mail addressed to the person or persons in whose name the general taxes for the last preceding year were paid on each lot, block, tract, or parcel of land lying within the project redevelopment area. Said notice shall be mailed not less than 10 days prior to the date set for the public hearing. In the event taxes for the last preceding year were not paid, the notice shall also be sent to the persons last listed on the tax rolls within the preceding 3

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years as the owners of such property. For redevelopment project 1 2 areas with redevelopment plans or proposed redevelopment plans 3 that would require removal of 10 or more inhabited residential units or that contain 75 or more inhabited residential units, 5 the municipality shall make a good faith effort to notify by mail all residents of the redevelopment project area. At a 6 7 minimum, the municipality shall mail a notice to each 8 residential address located within the redevelopment project 9 area. The municipality shall endeavor to ensure that all such 10 notices are effectively communicated and shall include (in 11 addition to notice in English) notice in the predominant 12 language other than English when appropriate.

- 13 (b) The notices issued pursuant to this Section shall include the following:
  - (1) The time and place of public hearing.
  - (2) The boundaries of the proposed redevelopment project area by legal description and by street location where possible.
  - (3) A notification that all interested persons will be given an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing.
  - (4) A description of the redevelopment plan or redevelopment project for the proposed redevelopment project area if a plan or project is the subject matter of the hearing.
  - (5) Such other matters as the municipality may deem appropriate.

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- (c) Not less than 45 days prior to the date set for hearing, the municipality shall give notice by mail as provided in subsection (a) to all taxing districts of which taxable property is included in the redevelopment project area, project or plan and to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, and in addition to the other requirements under subsection (b) the notice shall include an invitation to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and each taxing district to submit comments to the municipality concerning the subject matter of the hearing prior to the date of hearing.
- (d) In the event that any municipality has by ordinance adopted tax increment financing prior to 1987, and has complied with the notice requirements of this Section, except that the notice has not included the requirements of subsection (b), paragraphs (2), (3) and (4), and within 90 days of December 16, (the effective date of Public Act 87-813), that municipality passes an ordinance which contains findings that: (1) all taxing districts prior to the time of the hearing required by Section 11-74.4-5 were furnished with copies of a map incorporated into the redevelopment plan and project substantially showing the legal boundaries of the redevelopment project area; (2) the redevelopment plan and project, or a draft thereof, contained a map substantially showing the legal boundaries of the redevelopment project area and was available to the public at the time of the hearing; and (3) since the adoption of any form of tax increment financing

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authorized by this Act, and prior to June 1, 1991, no objection or challenge has been made in writing to the municipality in respect to the notices required by this Section, then the municipality shall be deemed to have met the notice requirements of this Act and all actions of the municipality taken in connection with such notices as were given are hereby validated and hereby declared to be legally sufficient for all purposes of this Act.

(e) If a municipality desires to propose a redevelopment plan for a redevelopment project area that would result in the displacement of residents from 10 or more inhabited residential units or for a redevelopment project area that contains 75 or more inhabited residential units, the municipality shall hold a public meeting before the mailing of the notices of public hearing as provided in subsection (c) of this Section. However, such a meeting shall be required for any redevelopment plan for a redevelopment project area located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3.3 if the applicable project is subject to the process for evaluation of environmental effects under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. The meeting shall be for the purpose of enabling the municipality to advise the public, taxing districts having real property in the redevelopment project area, taxpayers who own property in the proposed redevelopment project area, and residents in the area as to the municipality's possible intent to prepare a

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redevelopment plan and designate a redevelopment project area and to receive public comment. The time and place for the meeting shall be set by the head of the municipality's Department of Planning or other department official designated by the mayor or city or village manager without the necessity of a resolution or ordinance of the municipality and may be held by a member of the staff of the Department of Planning of the municipality or by any other person, body, or commission designated by the corporate authorities. The meeting shall be held at least 14 business days before the mailing of the notice of public hearing provided for in subsection (c) of this Section.

Notice of the public meeting shall be given by mail. Notice by mail shall be not less than 15 days before the date of the meeting and shall be sent by certified mail to all taxing districts having real property in the proposed redevelopment project area and to all entities requesting that information that have registered with a person and department designated by the municipality in accordance with registration guidelines established by the municipality pursuant Section 11-74.4-4.2. The municipality shall make a good faith effort to notify all residents and the last known persons who paid property taxes on real estate in a redevelopment project area. This requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied if the municipality mails, by regular mail, a notice to residential address and the person or persons in whose name

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- 1 property taxes were paid on real property for the last
- 2 preceding year located within the redevelopment project area.
- 3 Notice shall be in languages other than English when
- 4 appropriate. The notices issued under this subsection shall
- 5 include the following:
  - (1) The time and place of the meeting.
    - (2) The boundaries of the area to be studied for possible designation as a redevelopment project area by street and location.
    - (3) The purpose or purposes of establishing a redevelopment project area.
      - (4) A brief description of tax increment financing.
    - (5) The name, telephone number, and address of the person who can be contacted for additional information about the proposed redevelopment project area and who should receive all comments and suggestions regarding the development of the area to be studied.
    - (6) Notification that all interested persons will be given an opportunity to be heard at the public meeting.
- 20 (7) Such other matters as the municipality deems 21 appropriate.
  - At the public meeting, any interested person or representative of an affected taxing district may be heard orally and may file, with the person conducting the meeting, statements that pertain to the subject matter of the meeting.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 99-792, eff. 8-12-16; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-7) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-74.4-7)

Sec. 11-74.4-7. Obligations secured by the special tax allocation fund set forth in Section 11-74.4-8 for the redevelopment project area may be issued to provide redevelopment project costs. Such obligations, when so issued, shall be retired in the manner provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of such obligations by the receipts of taxes levied as specified in Section 11-74.4-9 against the taxable property included in the area, by revenues as specified by Section 11-74.4-8a and other revenue designated by the municipality. A municipality may in the ordinance pledge all or any part of the funds in and to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund created pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 to the payment of the redevelopment project costs and obligations. Any pledge of funds in the special tax allocation fund shall provide for distribution to the taxing districts and to the Illinois Department of Revenue of moneys not required, pledged, earmarked, or otherwise designated for payment and securing of the obligations and anticipated redevelopment project costs and such excess funds shall be calculated annually and deemed to be "surplus" funds. In the event a municipality only applies or pledges a portion of the funds in the special tax allocation fund for the payment or securing of anticipated redevelopment project costs or of obligations, any such funds remaining in the special tax allocation fund after complying with the

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requirements of the application or pledge, shall also be calculated annually and deemed "surplus" funds. All surplus funds in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed annually within 180 days after the close of the municipality's fiscal year by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the County Collector, to the Department of Revenue and to the municipality in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received as a result of an increase in the equalized assessed value of property in the redevelopment project area, tax incremental revenue received from the State and tax incremental revenue received from the municipality, but not to exceed as to each such source the total incremental revenue received from that source. The County Collector thereafter make distribution to the respective districts in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected districts of real property taxes from real property in the redevelopment project area.

Without limiting the foregoing in this Section, the municipality may in addition to obligations secured by the special tax allocation fund pledge for a period not greater than the term of the obligations towards payment of such obligations any part or any combination of the following: (a) net revenues of all or part of any redevelopment project; (b) taxes levied and collected on any or all property in the municipality; (c) the full faith and credit of the

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1 municipality; (d) a mortgage on part or all of 2 redevelopment project; (d-5) repayment of bonds issued pursuant to subsection (p-130) of Section 19-1 of the School 3 4 Code; or (e) any other taxes or anticipated receipts that the 5 municipality may lawfully pledge.

Such obligations may be issued in one or more series bearing interest at such rate or rates as the corporate authorities of the municipality shall determine by ordinance. Such obligations shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times not exceeding 20 years from their respective dates, be in such denomination, carry such registration privileges, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, contain such covenants, terms and conditions, and be subject to redemption as such ordinance shall provide. Obligations issued pursuant to this Act may be sold at public or private sale at such price as shall be determined by the corporate authorities of the municipalities. No referendum approval of the electors shall be required as a condition to the issuance of obligations pursuant to this Division except as provided in this Section.

In the event the municipality authorizes issuance of obligations pursuant to the authority of this Division secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, which obligations are other than obligations which may be issued under home rule powers provided by Article VII, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution, or pledges taxes pursuant to (b) or

(c) of the second paragraph of this section, the ordinance authorizing the issuance of such obligations or pledging such taxes shall be published within 10 days after such ordinance has been passed in one or more newspapers, with general circulation within such municipality, or on the municipality's website. The publication of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of the issuance of such obligations or pledging taxes to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is filed with the municipal clerk, as hereinafter provided in this Section, within 30 days after the publication of the ordinance, the ordinance shall be in effect. But, if within that 30 day period a petition is filed with the municipal clerk, signed by electors in the municipality numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the municipality, asking that the question of issuing obligations using full faith and credit of the municipality as security for the cost of paying for redevelopment project costs, or of pledging taxes for the payment of such obligations, or both, be submitted to the electors of the municipality, the corporate authorities of the municipality shall call a special election in the manner provided by law to vote upon that question, or, if a general, State or municipal election is to be held within

a period of not less than 30 or more than 90 days from the date such petition is filed, shall submit the question at the next general, State or municipal election. If it appears upon the canvass of the election by the corporate authorities that a majority of electors voting upon the question voted in favor thereof, the ordinance shall be in effect, but if a majority of the electors voting upon the question are not in favor thereof, the ordinance shall not take effect.

The ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide that the obligations shall contain a recital that they are issued pursuant to this Division, which recital shall be conclusive evidence of their validity and of the regularity of their issuance.

In the event the municipality authorizes issuance of obligations pursuant to this Section secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, the ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the municipality sufficient to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon as it matures, which levy may be in addition to and exclusive of the maximum of all other taxes authorized to be levied by the municipality, which levy, however, shall be abated to the extent that monies from other sources are available for payment of the obligations and the municipality certifies the amount of said monies available to the county clerk.

A certified copy of such ordinance shall be filed with the

- 1 county clerk of each county in which any portion of the
- 2 municipality is situated, and shall constitute the authority
- 3 for the extension and collection of the taxes to be deposited
- 4 in the special tax allocation fund.
- 5 A municipality may also issue its obligations to refund in
- 6 whole or in part, obligations theretofore issued by such
- 7 municipality under the authority of this Act, whether at or
- 8 prior to maturity, provided however, that the last maturity of
- 9 the refunding obligations may not be later than the dates set
- 10 forth under Section 11-74.4-3.5.
- In the event a municipality issues obligations under home
- 12 rule powers or other legislative authority the proceeds of
- which are pledged to pay for redevelopment project costs, the
- 14 municipality may, if it has followed the procedures in
- 15 conformance with this division, retire said obligations from
- 16 funds in the special tax allocation fund in amounts and in such
- manner as if such obligations had been issued pursuant to the
- 18 provisions of this division.
- 19 All obligations heretofore or hereafter issued pursuant to
- 20 this Act shall not be regarded as indebtedness of the
- 21 municipality issuing such obligations or any other taxing
- 22 district for the purpose of any limitation imposed by law.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 100-531, eff. 9-22-17.)
- 24 (65 ILCS 5/11-74.6-22)
- 25 Sec. 11-74.6-22. Adoption of ordinance; requirements;

changes.

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Before adoption of an ordinance proposing (a) designation of a redevelopment planning area or a redevelopment project area, or both, or approving a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, the municipality or designated pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 11-74.6-15 shall fix by ordinance or resolution a time and place for public hearing. Prior to the adoption of the ordinance or resolution establishing the time and place for the public hearing, the municipality shall make available for public inspection a redevelopment plan or a report that provides in sufficient detail, the basis for the eligibility of the redevelopment project area. The report along with the name of a person to contact for further information shall be sent to the affected taxing district by certified mail within a reasonable time following the adoption of the ordinance or resolution establishing the time and place for the public hearing.

At the public hearing any interested person or affected taxing district may file with the municipal clerk written objections to the ordinance and may be heard orally on any issues that are the subject of the hearing. The municipality shall hear and determine all alternate proposals or bids for any proposed conveyance, lease, mortgage or other disposition of land and all protests and objections at the hearing and the hearing may be adjourned to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing the

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time and place of the later hearing. At the public hearing or at any time prior to the adoption by the municipality of an ordinance approving a redevelopment plan, the municipality may make changes in the redevelopment plan. Changes which (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, (2) substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, or (3) substantially change the nature of or extend the life of the redevelopment project shall be made only after the municipality gives notice, convenes a joint review board, and conducts a public hearing pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section and in Section 11-74.6-25. Changes which do not (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, (2) substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, or (3) substantially change the nature of or extend the life of the redevelopment project may be made without further hearing, provided that the municipality shall give notice of any such changes by mail to each affected taxing district and by publication once in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected taxing district or on the municipality's website. Such notice by mail and by publication shall each occur not later than 10 days following the adoption by ordinance of such changes.

(b) Before adoption of an ordinance proposing the designation of a redevelopment planning area or a redevelopment project area, or both, or amending the boundaries of an

existing redevelopment project area or redevelopment planning area, or both, the municipality shall convene a joint review board to consider the proposal. The board shall consist of a representative selected by each taxing district that has authority to levy real property taxes on the property within the proposed redevelopment project area and that has at least 5% of its total equalized assessed value located within the proposed redevelopment project area, a representative selected by the municipality and a public member. The public member and the board's chairperson shall be selected by a majority of other board members.

All board members shall be appointed and the first board meeting held within 14 days following the notice by the municipality to all the taxing districts as required by subsection (c) of Section 11-74.6-25. The notice shall also advise the taxing bodies represented on the joint review board of the time and place of the first meeting of the board. Additional meetings of the board shall be held upon the call of any 2 members. The municipality seeking designation of the redevelopment project area may provide administrative support to the board.

The board shall review the public record, planning documents and proposed ordinances approving the redevelopment plan and project to be adopted by the municipality. As part of its deliberations, the board may hold additional hearings on the proposal. A board's recommendation, if any, shall be a

written recommendation adopted by a majority vote of the board and submitted to the municipality within 30 days after the board convenes. A board's recommendation shall be binding upon the municipality. Failure of the board to submit its recommendation on a timely basis shall not be cause to delay the public hearing or the process of establishing or amending the redevelopment project area. The board's recommendation on the proposal shall be based upon the area satisfying the applicable eligibility criteria defined in Section 11-74.6-10 and whether there is a basis for the municipal findings set forth in the redevelopment plan as required by this Act. If the board does not file a recommendation it shall be presumed that the board has found that the redevelopment project area satisfies the eligibility criteria.

(c) After a municipality has by ordinance approved a redevelopment plan and designated a redevelopment planning area or a redevelopment project area, or both, the plan may be amended and additional properties may be added to the redevelopment project area only as herein provided. Amendments which (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, (2) substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, (3) substantially change the nature of the redevelopment project, (4) increase the total estimated redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the plan was adopted, or

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(5) add additional redevelopment project costs to the itemized of redevelopment project costs set list out in the redevelopment plan shall be made only after the municipality gives notice, convenes a joint review board, and conducts a public hearing pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section and in Section 11-74.6-25. Changes which do not (1) add additional parcels of property to the proposed redevelopment project area, (2) substantially affect the general land uses proposed in the redevelopment plan, (3) substantially change the nature of the redevelopment project, (4) increase the total estimated redevelopment project cost set out in the redevelopment plan by more than 5% after adjustment for inflation from the date the plan was adopted, or (5) additional redevelopment project costs to the itemized list of redevelopment project costs set out in the redevelopment plan may be made without further hearing, provided that the municipality shall give notice of any such changes by mail to each affected taxing district and by publication once in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected taxing district or on the municipality's website. Such notice by mail and by publication shall each occur not later than 10 days following the adoption by ordinance of such changes.

Notwithstanding Section 11-74.6-50, the redevelopment project area established by an ordinance adopted in its final form on December 19, 2011 by the City of Loves Park may be expanded by the adoption of an ordinance to that effect without

- further hearing or notice to include land that (i) is at least in part contiguous to the existing redevelopment project area, (ii) does not exceed approximately 16.56 acres, (iii) at the time of the establishment of the redevelopment project area would have been otherwise eligible for inclusion in the redevelopment project area, and (iv) is zoned so as to comply with this Act prior to its inclusion in the redevelopment project area.
  - (d) After the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, a municipality shall submit the following information for each redevelopment project area (i) to the State Comptroller under Section 8-8-3.5 of the Illinois Municipal Code, subject to any extensions or exemptions provided at the Comptroller's discretion under that Section, and (ii) to all taxing districts overlapping the redevelopment project area no later than 180 days after the close of each municipal fiscal year or as soon thereafter as the audited financial statements become available and, in any case, shall be submitted before the annual meeting of the joint review board to each of the taxing districts that overlap the redevelopment project area:
    - (1) Any amendments to the redevelopment plan, or the redevelopment project area.
    - (1.5) A list of the redevelopment project areas administered by the municipality and, if applicable, the date each redevelopment project area was designated or

terminated by the municipality.
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- (2) Audited financial statements of the special tax allocation fund once a cumulative total of \$100,000 of tax increment revenues has been deposited in the fund.
- (3) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the municipality that the municipality has complied with all of the requirements of this Act during the preceding fiscal year.
- (4) An opinion of legal counsel that the municipality is in compliance with this Act.
- (5) An analysis of the special tax allocation fund which sets forth:
  - (A) the balance in the special tax allocation fund at the beginning of the fiscal year;
  - (B) all amounts deposited in the special tax allocation fund by source;
  - (C) an itemized list of all expenditures from the special tax allocation fund by category of permissible redevelopment project cost; and
  - (D) the balance in the special tax allocation fund at the end of the fiscal year including a breakdown of that balance by source and a breakdown of that balance identifying any portion of the balance that is required, pledged, earmarked, or otherwise designated for payment of or securing of obligations and anticipated redevelopment project costs. Any portion

1	of such ending balance that has not been identified or
2	is not identified as being required, pledged,
3	earmarked, or otherwise designated for payment of or
4	securing of obligations or anticipated redevelopment
5	project costs shall be designated as surplus as set
6	forth in Section 11-74.6-30 hereof.
7	(6) A description of all property purchased by the
8	municipality within the redevelopment project area
9	including:

- (A) Street address.
  - (B) Approximate size or description of property.
  - (C) Purchase price.
  - (D) Seller of property.
- (7) A statement setting forth all activities undertaken in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan, including:
  - (A) Any project implemented in the preceding fiscal year.
  - (B) A description of the redevelopment activities undertaken.
  - (C) A description of any agreements entered into by the municipality with regard to the disposition or redevelopment of any property within the redevelopment project area.
  - (D) Additional information on the use of all funds received under this Division and steps taken by the

1 municipality to achieve the objectives of the 2 redevelopment plan.

- (E) Information regarding contracts that the municipality's tax increment advisors or consultants have entered into with entities or persons that have received, or are receiving, payments financed by tax increment revenues produced by the same redevelopment project area.
- (F) Any reports submitted to the municipality by the joint review board.
- (G) A review of public and, to the extent possible, private investment actually undertaken to date after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly and estimated to be undertaken during the following year. This review shall, on a project-by-project basis, set forth the estimated amounts of public and private investment incurred after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly and provide the ratio of private investment to public investment to the date of the report and as estimated to the completion of the redevelopment project.
- (8) With regard to any obligations issued by the municipality:
  - (A) copies of any official statements; and
  - (B) an analysis prepared by financial advisor or

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underwriter setting forth: (i) nature and term of obligation; and (ii) projected debt service including required reserves and debt coverage.

- (9) For special tax allocation funds that have received cumulative deposits of incremental tax revenues \$100,000 or more, a certified audit report reviewing compliance with this Act performed by an independent public accountant certified and licensed by the authority of the State of Illinois. The financial portion of the audit must be conducted in accordance with Standards for Audits of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions adopted by the Comptroller General of the United States (1981), as amended, or the standards specified by Section 8-8-5 of the Illinois Municipal Auditing Law of the Illinois Municipal Code. The audit report shall contain a letter from the independent certified public accountant or indicating compliance noncompliance with the requirements of subsection (o) of Section 11-74.6-10.
- (e) The joint review board shall meet annually 180 days after the close of the municipal fiscal year or as soon as the redevelopment project audit for that fiscal year becomes available to review the effectiveness and status of the redevelopment project area up to that date.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 98-922, eff. 8-15-14; 99-792, eff. 8-12-16.)

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Sec. 11-74.6-30. Financing. Obligations secured by the special tax allocation fund set forth in Section 11-74.6-35 for the redevelopment project area may be issued to provide for redevelopment project costs. Those obligations, issued, shall be retired in the manner provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of those obligations by the receipts of taxes levied as specified in Section 11-74.6-40 against the taxable real property included in the area and any other revenue designated by the municipality. A municipality may in the ordinance pledge all or any part of the funds in and to be deposited into the special tax allocation fund created under Section 11-74.6-35 to the payment of the redevelopment project costs and obligations. Any pledge of funds in the special tax allocation fund shall provide for distribution to the taxing districts of moneys not required, pledged, earmarked, or otherwise designated for payment and securing of the obligations and anticipated redevelopment project costs, and any excess funds shall be calculated annually and deemed to be "surplus" funds. If a municipality applies or pledges only a portion of the funds in the special tax allocation fund for the payment or securing of anticipated redevelopment project costs or of obligations, any funds remaining in the special tax allocation fund after complying with the requirements of the application or pledge shall also be calculated annually and deemed "surplus" funds. All surplus funds in the special tax allocation fund shall be distributed annually within 180 days

after the close of the municipality's fiscal year by being paid by the municipal treasurer to the county collector in direct proportion to the tax incremental revenue received as a result of an increase in the equalized assessed value of property in the redevelopment project area but not to exceed as to each such source the total incremental revenue received from that source. The county collector shall subsequently distribute surplus funds to the respective taxing districts in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution by the county collector to the affected taxing districts of real property taxes from real property in the redevelopment project area.

Without limiting the foregoing provisions of this Section, in addition to obligations secured by the special tax allocation fund, the municipality may pledge, for a period not greater than the term of the obligations, towards payment of those obligations any part or any combination of the following:

(i) net revenues of all or part of any redevelopment project;

(ii) taxes levied and collected on any or all real property in the municipality; (iii) the full faith and credit of the municipality; (iv) a mortgage on part or all of the redevelopment project; or (v) any other taxes or anticipated receipts that the municipality may lawfully pledge.

The obligations may be issued in one or more series bearing interest at a rate or rates that the corporate authorities of the municipality determine by ordinance. The obligations shall

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bear a date or dates, mature at a time or times, not exceeding 20 years from their respective issue dates, be in a denomination, carry registration privileges, be executed in a manner, be payable in a medium of payment at a place or places, contain covenants, terms and conditions, and be subject to redemption as the ordinance provides. Obligations issued under this Law may be sold at public or private sale at a price determined by the corporate authority of the municipality. No referendum approval of the electors shall be required as a condition for the issuance of obligations under this Division, except as provided in this Section.

If the municipality authorizes issuance of obligations under the authority of this Division secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, which obligations are other than obligations that may be issued under home rule powers provided by Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, or pledges taxes levied and collected on real property in the municipality or pledges the full faith and credit of the municipality, the ordinance authorizing the issuance of those obligations or pledging those taxes or the municipality's full faith and credit shall be published within 10 days after the ordinance has been passed in one or more newspapers with general circulation within that municipality or on the municipality's website. The publication of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (i) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the

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question of the issuance of those obligations or pledging taxes to be submitted to the electors, (ii) the time in which the petition must be filed, and (iii) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is filed with the municipal clerk, as provided in this Section, within 30 days after the publication of the ordinance, the ordinance shall become effective. If, however, within that 30 day period, a petition is filed with the municipal clerk, signed by electors numbering not less than 10% of the number of registered voters in the municipality, asking that the question of issuing obligations using full faith and credit of the municipality as security for the cost of paying for redevelopment project costs, or of pledging taxes for the payment of those obligations, or both, be submitted to the electors of the municipality, the corporate authorities of the municipality shall call a special election in the manner provided by law to vote upon that question, or, if a general, State or municipal election is to be held within a period of not less than 30 or more than 90 days from the date the petition is filed, shall submit the question at that general, State or municipal election. If it appears upon the canvass of the election by the corporate authorities that a majority of electors voting upon the question voted in favor of the question, the ordinance shall be effective, but if a majority of the electors voting upon the question are not in favor of

1 the question, the ordinance shall not take effect.

The ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide that the obligations shall contain a recital that they are issued under this Law. The recital shall be conclusive evidence of their validity and of the regularity of their issuance.

In the event the municipality authorizes issuance of obligations under this Section secured by the full faith and credit of the municipality, the ordinance authorizing the obligations may provide for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all taxable property within the municipality sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the obligations as they mature. The levy may be in addition to and exclusive of the maximum of all other taxes authorized to be levied by the municipality. The levy, however, shall be abated to the extent that moneys from other sources are available for payment of the obligations and the municipality certifies the amount of those moneys available to the county clerk.

A certified copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the county clerk of each county in which any portion of the municipality is situated, and shall constitute the authority for the extension and collection of the taxes to be deposited in the special tax allocation fund.

A municipality may also issue its obligations to refund, in whole or in part, obligations previously issued by the municipality under the authority of this Law, whether at or before maturity, except that the last maturity of the refunding

obligations shall not be expressed to mature later than
December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal
treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.6-35
is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the
twenty-third calendar year after the year in which the
ordinance approving the redevelopment project area is adopted.

If a municipality issues obligations under home rule powers or other legislative authority, the proceeds of which are pledged to pay for redevelopment project costs, the municipality may, if it has followed the procedures in conformance with this Law, retire those obligations from funds in the special tax allocation fund in amounts and in the same manner as if those obligations had been issued under the provisions of this Law.

No obligations issued under this Law shall be regarded as indebtedness of the municipality issuing the obligations or any other taxing district for the purpose of any limitation imposed by law.

19 (Source: P.A. 91-474, eff. 11-1-99.)

20 (65 ILCS 5/11-76-4.1) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-76-4.1)

Sec. 11-76-4.1. Sale of surplus real estate. The corporate authorities of a municipality by resolution may authorize the sale or public auction of surplus public real estate. The value of the real estate shall be determined by a written MAI certified appraisal or by a written certified appraisal of a

1 State certified or licensed real estate appraiser. The 2 appraisal shall be available for public inspection. The 3 resolution may direct the sale to be conducted by the staff of the municipality; by listing with local licensed real estate 4 5 agencies, in which case the terms of the agent's compensation 6 shall be included in the resolution; or by public auction. The 7 resolution shall be published at the first opportunity 8 following its passage in a newspaper published in 9 municipality or, if none, then in a newspaper published in the 10 county where the municipality is located. The publication 11 requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the 12 resolution on the municipality's website. The resolution shall 13 also contain pertinent information concerning the size, use, 14 and zoning of the real estate and the terms of sale. The 15 corporate authorities may accept any contract proposal 16 determined by them to be in the best interest of 17 municipality by a vote of two-thirds of the corporate authorities then holding office, but in no event at a price 18 less than 80% of the appraised value. 19

- 20 (Source: P.A. 88-355; 89-78, eff. 6-30-95.)
- 21 (65 ILCS 5/11-76-4.2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-76-4.2)
- Sec. 11-76-4.2. Surplus property; alternative method of
- 23 sale.
- 24 (a) This Section applies to any municipality with a 25 population of less than 20,000 which is situated wholly or

- partially within a county that has an unemployment rate, as determined by the Illinois Department of Employment Security, higher than the national unemployment average, as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, for at least one month during the 6 months preceding the adoption of a resolution to sell real estate under this Section.
  - (b) If a municipality has either (1) adopted an ordinance to sell surplus real estate under Section 11-76-2 and has received no bid on a particular parcel or (2) adopted a resolution to sell surplus real estate under Section 11-76-4.1 and has received no acceptable offer on a particular parcel within 6 months after adoption of the resolution, then that parcel of surplus real estate may be sold in the manner set forth in subsection (c) of this Section.
  - (c) If the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section are met, then the corporate authorities may, by resolution, authorize the sale of a parcel of surplus public real estate in either of the following manners: (1) by the staff of the municipality; (2) by listing with local licensed real estate agencies; or (3) by public auction. The terms of the sale, the compensation of the agent, if any, the time and the place of the auction, if applicable, a legal description of the property and its size, use and zoning shall be included in the resolution. The resolution shall be published once each week for 3 successive weeks in a daily or weekly newspaper published in the municipality or, if none, in a newspaper

- 1 published in the county in which the municipality is located.
- 2 The publication requirement may also be satisfied by
- 3 publication of the resolution on the municipality's website
- 4 once each week for 3 successive weeks. No sale may be conducted
- 5 until at least 30 days after the first publication. The
- 6 corporate authorities may accept any offer or bid determined by
- 7 them to be in the best interest of the municipality by a vote
- 8 of three-fourths of the corporate authorities then holding
- 9 office.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 86-331.)
- 11 (65 ILCS 5/11-76.1-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-76.1-3)
- 12 Sec. 11-76.1-3. After the ordinance providing for the lease
- or purchase of real or personal property has been passed, it
- shall be published at least twice within 30 days after its
- 15 passage in one or more newspapers published in the
- municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in
- one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the
- 18 municipality. The publication requirement may also be
- 19 satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the municipality's
- 20 website at least twice within 30 days after its passage. In
- 21 municipalities with less than 500 population in which no
- 22 newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by
- 23 posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.
- 24 The ordinance shall not become effective until 30 days after
- 25 its second publication.

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1 (Source: P.A. 87-767.)

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2 (65 ILCS 5/11-76.2-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-76.2-2)
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Sec. 11-76.2-2. Upon action being duly adopted pursuant to Section 11-76.2-1 above, a public hearing shall be held by the corporate authorities at a time and place to be designated by them upon such proposal, pursuant to notice of public hearing duly published in a newspaper of general circulation published in said municipality or if no such newspaper is so published then in a newspaper published in the county in which said municipality is wholly or partially situated that has a general circulation in said municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice of public hearing on the municipality's website. Said notice shall be so published not less than 15 days nor more than 30 days prior to the date of the hearing; and shall set forth a legal description of the property or properties to be so exchanged, as well as the property or properties that the municipality is to receive through such exchange, and the proposed terms and conditions otherwise of such exchange.

20 (Source: P.A. 81-858.)

21 (65 ILCS 5/11-84-7) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-84-7)

Sec. 11-84-7. Except as herein otherwise provided for municipalities of more than 500,000 population, all contracts for the construction or repair of sidewalks as provided in this

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Division 84, when the expense thereof exceeds \$1,500, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder in the following manner: Notice shall be given by the officer or board designated in the ordinance to take charge of the construction or repair and supervision of a sidewalk, by advertisement at least twice, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the day of opening the bids, that bids will be received for the construction or repair of that sidewalk in accordance with the ordinance therefor, in one or more newspapers published within the municipality, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The advertisement requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the advertisement on the municipality's website at least twice not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the day of opening the bids. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. The notice shall state the time of opening the bids. All bids offered shall be accompanied by cash or a check payable to the order of the officer or board having charge of the improvement, and certified by a responsible bank, for an amount which shall not be less than 10% of the aggregate of the bid. All contracts shall be approved by the officer, or the presiding officer of the board, having the supervision of the construction or repair of that sidewalk.

- In municipalities of more than 500,000 population, the
- 2 letting of contracts for the construction or repair of
- 3 sidewalks as provided in this Division 84 shall be governed by
- 4 the provisions of Division 10 of Article 8.
- 5 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)
- 6 (65 ILCS 5/11-91-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-91-1)
- 7 Sec. 11-91-1. Whenever the corporate authorities of any
- 8 municipality, whether incorporated by special act or under any
- 9 general law, determine that the public interest will be
- 10 subserved by vacating any street or alley, or part thereof,
- 11 within their jurisdiction in any incorporated area, they may
- vacate that street or alley, or part thereof, by an ordinance.
- 13 The ordinance shall provide the legal description or permanent
- index number of the particular parcel or parcels of property
- 15 acquiring title to the vacated property. But this ordinance
- 16 shall be passed by the affirmative vote of at least
- 17 three-fourths of the aldermen, trustees or commissioners then
- 18 holding office. This vote shall be taken by ayes and noes and
- 19 entered on the records of the corporate authorities.
- No ordinance shall be passed vacating any street or alley
- 21 under a municipality's jurisdiction and within an
- 22 unincorporated area without notice thereof and a hearing
- thereon. At least 15 days prior to such a hearing, notice of
- 24 its time, place and subject matter shall be published in a
- 25 newspaper of general circulation within the unincorporated

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area which the street or alley proposed for vacation serves <u>or</u>

on the municipality's website. At the hearing all interested

persons shall be heard concerning the proposal for vacation.

ordinance may provide that it shall not become effective until the owners of all property or the owner or owners of a particular parcel or parcels of property abutting upon the street or alley, or part thereof so vacated, shall pay compensation in an amount which, in the judgment of the corporate authorities, shall be the fair market value of the property acquired or of the benefits which will accrue to them by reason of that vacation, and if there are any public service facilities in such street or alley, or part thereof, the ordinance shall also reserve to the municipality or to the public utility, as the case may be, owning such facilities, such property, rights of way and easements as, in the judgment of the corporate authorities, are necessary or desirable for continuing public service by means of those facilities and for the maintenance, renewal and reconstruction thereof. If the ordinance provides that only the owner or owners of one particular parcel of abutting property shall make payment, then the owner or owners of the particular parcel shall acquire title to the entire vacated street or alley, or the part thereof vacated.

The determination of the corporate authorities that the nature and extent of the public use or public interest to be subserved in such as to warrant the vacation of any street or

- 1 alley, or part thereof, is conclusive, and the passage of such
- 2 an ordinance is sufficient evidence of that determination,
- 3 whether so recited in the ordinance or not. The relief to the
- 4 public from further burden and responsibility of maintaining
- 5 any street or alley, or part thereof, constitutes a public use
- 6 or public interest authorizing the vacation.
- 7 When property is damaged by the vacation or closing of any
- 8 street or alley, the damage shall be ascertained and paid as
- 9 provided by law.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 93-383, eff. 7-25-03; 93-703, eff. 7-9-04.)
- 11 (65 ILCS 5/11-92-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-92-8)
- 12 Sec. 11-92-8. The corporate authorities may enter into a
- trust agreement to secure payment of the bonds issued under the
- 14 provisions of Section 11-92-7.
- 15 After the ordinance has been adopted, it shall within 10
- 16 days after its passage be published once in a newspaper
- 17 published and having a general circulation in the city or
- 18 village, or, if there is no such newspaper, then in a newspaper
- 19 having a general circulation in the county wherein such city or
- village, or the greater or greatest portion in area of the city
- or village, lies. The publication requirement may also be
- 22 satisfied by publication of the ordinance and notice on the
- 23 municipality's website within 10 days after its passage.
- The publication of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a
- 25 notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a

petition requesting the submission to the electors of the question of acquiring and operating or constructing and operating a harbor project and issuing bonds for such project;

(2) the time in which the petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is filed with the municipal clerk within 30 days after the publication of the ordinance, the ordinance shall be in effect.

However, if within 30 days after the publication of the ordinance a petition is filed with the clerk of the city or village signed by electors of the city or village numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the city or village, asking that the question of acquiring and operating or constructing and operating such harbor project and the issuance of the bonds for the harbor project be submitted to the electors of the city or village, the municipal clerk shall certify that question for submission at an election in accordance with the general election law.

The question shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the City (or Village)

of ... issue revenue

24 bonds for acquiring (or

25 constructing) a harbor? NO

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- 1 If a majority of the electors voting upon that question
- 2 vote in favor of the issuance of the bonds, the ordinance shall
- 3 be in effect, otherwise the ordinance shall not become
- 4 effective.

- 5 (Source: P.A. 87-767.)
- 6 (65 ILCS 5/11-94-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-94-2)
- specified municipality determine to construct or acquire and purchase or improve natatoriums or swimming pools, indoor or

Sec. 11-94-2. Whenever the corporate authorities of a

- 10 outdoor tennis courts, handball, racquetball or squash courts,
- artificial ice skating rinks or golf courses, or any combination of said facilities and to issue bonds under this
- Division 94 to pay the cost or purchase price thereof, the
- 14 corporate authorities shall adopt an ordinance describing in a
- 15 general way the contemplated project and refer to plans and
- specifications therefor when the project is to be constructed.
- 17 These plans and specifications shall be filed in the office of
- 18 the municipal clerk and shall be open for inspection by the
- 19 public.
- This ordinance shall set out the estimated cost of the
- 21 project, determine the period of usefulness thereof, fix the
- amount of revenue bonds to be issued, the maturities thereof,
- 23 the interest rate, which shall not exceed the greater of (i)
- 24 the maximum rate authorized by the Bond Authorization Act, as
- amended at the time of the making of the contract, or (ii) 8%

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annually, payable annually or semi-annually and all the details in connection with the bonds. However, from the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1976 through and including June 30, 1977, such interest rate shall not exceed 9%. The bonds shall mature within the period of usefulness of the project as determined by the corporate authorities. The ordinance may also contain such covenants and restrictions upon the issuance of additional revenue bonds thereafter as may be deemed necessary or advisable for the assurance of the payment of the bonds thereby authorized. The ordinance shall also pledge the revenue derived from the operation of the natatoriums or swimming pools, indoor or outdoor tennis courts, handball, racquetball or squash courts, artificial ice skating rinks or the golf courses, or any other recreational facility or any combination of facilities as the case may be, for the purpose of paying maintenance and operation costs, providing an depreciation fund, and paying the principal and the interest of the bonds issued under this Division 94. The ordinance may also pledge the revenue derived from the operation of existing natatoriums or swimming pools, indoor or outdoor tennis courts, handball, racquetball or squash courts, artificial ice skating rinks or golf courses, or any combination of facilities.

Within 30 days after this ordinance has been passed it shall be published at least once in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general

circulation within municipality. The publication the requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the ordinance and notice on the municipality's website within 30 days after its passage. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

The publication or posting of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of constructing or acquiring and purchasing or improving and operating such recreation facility and the issuance of bonds to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is filed with the municipal clerk within 30 days after the publication, or posting of the ordinance, the ordinance shall be in effect. But if within this 30 day period a petition is so filed, signed by electors of the municipality numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the municipality asking that the question of constructing or acquiring and purchasing or improving and operating such natatoriums or swimming pools, indoor or outdoor tennis courts, handball, racquetball or squash courts, artificial ice skating rinks or golf courses, or any other recreational facility or

any combination of facilities, and the issuance of such bonds be submitted to the electors of the municipality, the municipal clerk shall certify that question for submission at an election in accordance with the general election law.

If a majority of the electors voting upon that question vote in favor of constructing or acquiring and purchasing or improving and operating the natatoriums or swimming pools, indoor or outdoor tennis courts, handball, racquetball or squash courts, artificial ice skating rinks or golf courses, or any other recreational facility or any combination of facilities, and the issuance of the bonds, the ordinances shall be in effect. But if a majority of the votes cast are against constructing or acquiring and purchasing or improving and operating the natatoriums or swimming pools, indoor or outdoor tennis courts, handball, racquetball or squash courts, artificial ice skating rinks or golf courses, or any other recreational facility or any combination of facilities, and the issuance of the bonds, the ordinance shall not go into effect.

With respect to instruments for the payment of money issued under this Section either before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989, it is and always has been the intention of the General Assembly (i) that the Omnibus Bond Acts are and always have been supplementary grants of power to issue instruments in accordance with the Omnibus Bond Acts, regardless of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts, (ii) that the

- 1 provisions of this Section are not a limitation on the
- 2 supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts, and
- 3 (iii) that instruments issued under this Section within the
- 4 supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts are
- 5 not invalid because of any provision of this Act that may
- 6 appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts.
- 7 The amendatory Acts of 1971, 1972 and 1973 are not a limit
- 8 upon any municipality which is a home rule unit.
- 9 This amendatory Act of 1975 is not a limit upon any
- 10 municipality which is a home rule unit.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 86-4; 87-767.)
- 12 (65 ILCS 5/11-102-4b) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-102-4b)
- 13 Sec. 11-102-4b. The municipal clerk of the municipality
- 14 which established the airport involved shall publish notice of
- 15 the hearing at least once, not more than 30 nor less than 15
- days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation
- in the municipalities affected. If no newspaper is generally
- 18 circulated in such municipality, publication shall be in a
- 19 newspaper of general circulation in the county of the
- 20 municipalities affected. The publication requirement may also
- 21 be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's
- 22 website not more than 30 nor less than 15 days before the
- 23 hearing.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 76-1341.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/11-102-7) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-102-7)

11-102-7. Sec. The corporate authorities of any municipality availing itself of the provisions of Section 11-102-6 shall adopt an ordinance describing in a general way the airport or airports or facilities thereof or relating thereto to be purchased, established or improved and refer to the plans and specifications therefor prepared for that purpose. These plans and specifications shall be open to the inspection of the public. Any such ordinance shall set out the estimated cost of the airport or airports or facilities thereof or relating thereto or of the improvement and shall fix the maximum amount of revenue bonds proposed to be issued therefor. This amount shall not exceed the estimated cost of the airport or airports or facilities thereof or relating thereto or of the improvement including engineering, legal, and other expenses together with interest cost to a date 6 months subsequent to the estimated date of completion. Such ordinance may contain such covenants, which shall be part of the contract between the municipality and the holders of such bonds and the trustee, if any, for such bondholders having such rights and duties as may be provided therein for the enforcement and protection of such covenants, as may be deemed necessary or advisable as to:

(a) the issuance of additional bonds that may thereafter be issued payable from the revenues derived from the operation of any such airport or airports, buildings, structures and facilities and for the payment of the principal and interest

- 1 upon such bonds;
- 2 (b) the regulations as to the use of any such airport or
- 3 airports and facilities to assure the maximum use or occupancy
- 4 thereof;
- 5 (c) the kind and amount of insurance to be carried,
- 6 including use and occupancy insurance, the cost of which shall
- 7 be payable only from the revenues derived from the airport or
- 8 airports and facilities;
- 9 (d) operation, maintenance, management, accounting and
- 10 auditing, employment of airport engineers and consultants and
- 11 the keeping of records, reports and audits of any such airport
- 12 or airports and facilities;
- 13 (e) the obligation of the municipality to maintain the
- 14 airport or airports and facilities in good condition and to
- operate the same in an economical and efficient manner;
- 16 (f) providing for setting aside of sinking funds, reserve
- funds, depreciation funds and such other special funds as may
- 18 be found needful and the regulation and disposition thereof;
- 19 (g) providing for the setting aside of a sinking fund, into
- 20 which shall be payable from the revenues of such airport or
- 21 airports, buildings, structures and facilities from month to
- 22 month, as such revenues are collected, such sums as will be
- 23 sufficient to pay the accruing interest and retire the bonds at
- 24 maturity;
- 25 (h) agreeing to fix and collect rents, rates of toll and
- other charges for the use of such airport or airports or any

- buildings, structures or facilities located thereon or related thereto, sufficient, together with other available money, to produce revenue adequate to pay the bonds at maturity and accruing interest and reserves therefor and sufficient to pay cost of maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof in such order of priority as shall be provided by the ordinance authorizing the bonds;
  - (i) fixing procedure by which the terms of any contract with the holders of the bonds may be amended, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto and the manner in which such consent may be given;
    - (j) providing the procedure for refunding such bonds;
- (k) providing whether and to what extent and upon what terms and conditions, if any, the holder of bonds or coupons issued under such ordinance or the trustee, if any, therefor may, by action, mandamus, injunction or other proceeding, enforce or compel the performance of all duties required by this Division 102 including the fixing, maintaining and collecting of such rents, rates or other charges for the use of such airport or airports or of any buildings, structures or other facilities located thereon or relating thereto or for any service rendered by the municipality in the operation thereof as will be sufficient, together with other available money, to pay the principal of and interest upon these revenue bonds as the same become due and reserves therefor and sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance, operation and depreciation of the

- airport or airports and facilities in the order of priority as provided in the ordinance authorizing the bonds, and the application of the income and revenue thereof;
  - (m) such other covenants as may be deemed necessary or desirable to assure a successful and profitable operation of the airport or airports and facilities and prompt payment of the principal of and interest upon the bonds so authorized. After this ordinance has been adopted it shall be published once in a newspaper published and having a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website and may not thereafter be amended or rescinded except as may be provided by specific covenant contained therein as hereinabove authorized. After the expiration of 10 days from the date of this publication the ordinance shall be in effect.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 83-345.)
- 16 (65 ILCS 5/11-103-6) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-103-6)
  - Sec. 11-103-6. The corporate authorities of a municipality under this Division 103 may (1) lease all or any part of the municipality's airport, landing field, facilities, and other structures, and fix and collect rentals therefor, (2) fix, charge, and collect rentals, tolls, fees, and charges to be paid, for the use of the whole or any part of the airport or landing field, buildings, or other facilities, (3) make contracts for the operation and management of the airport, landing field, or other air navigation facilities, and (4)

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provide for the use, management, and operation of the airport, landing field, or air navigation facilities through lessees thereof, or through its own employees, or otherwise. However, no lease for the operation or management of an airport, landing field, or air navigation facilities shall be made for more than one year except to the highest and best bidder, after notice of the lease or contract has been given, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the date of the lease or contract, by publishing a notice thereof at least twice in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website at least twice not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the date of the lease or contract. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

20 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

21 (65 ILCS 5/11-103-12) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-103-12)

Sec. 11-103-12. The corporate authorities of any municipality specified in Section 11-103-1, for the purpose of acquiring land for an airport or landing field or constructing an airport or landing field, or both, may borrow money and as

evidence thereof may issue bonds, payable solely from revenue derived, from the operation or leasing of the airport, landing field, and facilities or appurtenances thereof. These bonds may be issued in such amounts as may be necessary to provide sufficient funds to pay all costs of acquiring the land for an airport or landing field or constructing an airport or landing field, or both, including engineering, legal, and other expenses, together with interest on these bonds, to a date 6 months subsequent to the estimated date of completion.

Whenever the corporate authorities of a specified municipality determine to acquire land for an airport or landing field or to construct an airport or landing field, or both, and to issue bonds under this section for the payment of the cost thereof, the corporate authorities shall adopt an ordinance describing in a general way the contemplated project and refer to the plans and specifications therefor. These plans and specifications shall be filed with the municipal clerk and shall be open for inspection by the public.

This ordinance shall set out the estimated cost of the project, fix the amount of revenue bonds to be issued, the maturity or maturities thereof, the interest rate, which shall not exceed the maximum rate authorized by the Bond Authorization Act, as amended at the time of the making of the contract, payable annually or semi-annually, and all details in connection with the bonds. The ordinance shall also declare that a statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the property of

the airport or landing field, and shall pledge the revenue derived from the operation or leasing of the airport, landing field, and the facilities and appurtenances thereof for the payment of maintenance and operating costs, providing an adequate depreciation fund, and paying the principal and interest of the revenue bonds issued thereunder.

After this ordinance has been adopted, it shall be published in the same manner and form as is required for other ordinances of the municipality, including on the municipality's website.

The publication of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of acquiring land for an airport or landing field or constructing such facility and the issuance of bonds to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is filed with the municipal clerk as provided in this section within 30 days after the publication or posting of this ordinance, the ordinance shall be in effect after the expiration of this 30 day period. But if within this 30 day period a petition is filed with the municipal clerk signed by electors of the municipality numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the municipality, asking that the question of acquiring land for an airport or landing

field or constructing an airport or landing field, or both, and the issuance of the specified bonds, be submitted to the electors thereof, the municipal clerk shall certify that question for submission at an election in accordance with the general election law.

If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in favor of acquiring land for an airport or landing field or constructing an airport or landing field, or both, and in favor of the issuance of the specified bonds, this ordinance shall be in effect. But if a majority of the votes cast on the question are against the project and the issuance of the bonds, this ordinance shall not become effective.

Bonds issued under this section are negotiable instruments, and shall be executed by the mayor or president and by the municipal clerk of the municipality. In case any officer whose signature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to hold that office before the bonds are delivered, his signature, nevertheless shall be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as though he had remained in office until the bonds were delivered.

With respect to instruments for the payment of money issued under this Section either before, on, or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989, it is and always has been the intention of the General Assembly (i) that the Omnibus Bond Acts are and always have been supplementary grants of power to issue instruments in accordance with the Omnibus Bond Acts,

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regardless of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts, (ii) that the provisions of this Section are not a limitation on the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts, and (iii) that instruments issued under this Section within the supplementary authority granted by the Omnibus Bond Acts are not invalid because of any provision of this Act that may appear to be or to have been more restrictive than those Acts.

The amendatory Acts of 1971, 1972 and 1973 are not a limit upon any municipality which is a home rule unit.

11 (Source: P.A. 86-4; 87-767.)

12 (65 ILCS 5/11-117-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-117-3)

Sec. 11-117-3. No municipality shall proceed to acquire or construct any public utility under the provisions of this Division 117 until an ordinance of the corporate authorities providing therefor has been duly passed. This ordinance shall set forth the action proposed, shall describe the plant, equipment, and property proposed to be acquired or constructed, and shall provide for the issuance of bonds, mortgage certificates, or special assessment bonds, as authorized in this Division 117.

This ordinance shall not become effective until the question of its adoption is submitted to a referendum vote of the electors of the municipality. The municipal clerk shall certify the question for submission to the vote of the electors

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of the municipality upon an initiating ordinance adopted by the corporate authorities.

3 The question shall be in substantially the following form:

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5 Shall the ordinance (stating YES

6 the nature of the proposed ------

ordinance) be adopted? NO

8 -----

If a majority of the electors voting on the question of the adoption of the proposed ordinance vote in favor thereof, the ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the municipality.

Prior to the referendum upon this ordinance, the municipal clerk shall have the ordinance published at least once in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality or on the municipality's website. This publication shall be not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the election.

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

21 (65 ILCS 5/11-118-3) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-118-3)

Sec. 11-118-3. Whenever revenue bonds have been issued under this Division 118, the entire revenue received thereafter from the operation of the heating plant and system shall be deposited in a separate fund, designated the heating fund of

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the municipality of .... This revenue shall be used only in paying the cost of maintenance and operation of the heating plant and system and the principal of interest upon the bonds issued under this Division 118.

Rates charged for heating shall be sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance and operation and to pay the principal of and interest upon all bonds issued under this Division 118, for the construction of the heating plant and system. These rates shall not be reduced while any of these bonds are unpaid.

Revenue bonds issued under this Division 118 may be redeemed at any interest-paying date, by proceeding as follows: (1) a written notice shall be mailed to the holder of such a bond 30 days prior to an interest-paying date, notifying the bond will be that the redeemed on interest-paying date; or (2) if the holder of such a bond is unknown, then a notice describing the bond to be redeemed and the date of its redemption shall be published 30 days prior to an interest-paying date in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website 30 days prior to an interest-paying date. municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

- 1 When notice has been mailed to the holder of such a bond, or
- when notice has been published in a newspaper, in case the
- 3 holder of the bond is unknown, the bond shall cease bearing
- 4 interest from and after the next interest-paying date.
- 5 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)
- 6 (65 ILCS 5/11-122-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-122-2)
- 7 Sec. 11-122-2. Subject to the provisions of Section
- 8 11-122-6, every city may lease street railways, or any part
- 9 thereof, owned by the city to any company incorporated under
- 10 the laws of this state for the purpose of operating street
- 11 railways for any period, not longer than 20 years, on such
- 12 terms and conditions as the city council deems for the best
- interests of the public.
- 14 Such a city has the power to incorporate in any grant of
- the right to construct or operate street railways a reservation
- of the right on the part of the city to take over all or part of
- 17 those street railways, at or before the expiration of the
- 18 grant, upon such terms and conditions as may be provided in the
- 19 grant. The city also has the power to provide in such a grant
- 20 that in case the reserved right is not exercised by the city
- 21 and the city grants a right to another company to operate a
- 22 street railway in the streets or part of the streets occupied
- 23 by its grantee under the former grant, the new grantee shall
- 24 purchase and take over the street railways of the former
- 25 grantee upon the terms that the city might have taken them

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over. The city council of the city has the power to make a grant, containing such a reservation, for either the construction or operation or both the construction and operation of a street railway in, upon, and along any of the streets or public ways therein, or portions thereof, in which street railway tracks are already located at the time of the making of the grant, without the petition or consent of any of the owners of the land abutting or fronting upon any street or public way, or portion thereof, covered by the grant.

No ordinance authorizing a lease for a longer period than 5 years, nor any ordinance renewing any lease, shall go into effect until the expiration of 30 days from and after its publication. The ordinance shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or on the municipality's website. The publication or posting of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of authorizing the lease of a street railway for a period longer than 5 years to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The city clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one. And if, within that 30 days, there is filed with the city clerk a petition signed by voters in the municipality equal to 10% or more of the registered voters in the municipality, asking that ordinance be submitted to a popular vote, the ordinance shall

1 not go into effect unless the question of its adoption is first

2 submitted to the electors of the city and approved by a

3 majority of those voting thereon.

The signatures to the petition need not all be on one paper but each signer shall add to his signature, which shall be in his own handwriting, his place of residence, giving the street and number. One of the signers of each such paper shall make oath before an officer competent to administer oaths, that each signature on the paper is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.

In case of the leasing by any city of any street railway owned by it, the rental reserved shall be based on both the actual value of the tangible property and of the franchise contained in the lease, and the rental shall not be less than a sufficient sum to meet the annual interest upon all outstanding bonds or street railway certificates issued by the city on account of that street railway.

18 (Source: P.A. 87-767.)

19 (65 ILCS 5/11-122-8) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-122-8)

Sec. 11-122-8. Any city having a population of less than 500,000 which has constructed, acquired, or purchased street railways under "An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease street railways, to provide the means therefor, and to provide for the discontinuance of such operation and ownership," approved May 18, 1903, as

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amended, or under this Division 122, by ordinance of the city council may provide for the discontinuance of their operation and maintenance and may provide for the sale or disposal, in such manner as the city council may determine, of the property and equipment so constructed, acquired, or purchased.

This ordinance shall not become effective until the question of its adoption is certified by the clerk and submitted to a referendum vote of the electors of the city at an election designated in the ordinance. At that election, the ordinance shall be submitted without alteration to the vote of the electors of the city.

The question shall be in substantially the following form:

13 -----

14 Shall the ordinance (stating YES

the nature of the proposed -----

ordinance) be adopted? NO

17 -----

If a majority of the electors voting on the question of the adoption of the proposed ordinance vote in favor thereof, the ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the city.

Prior to the election upon this ordinance, the city clerk shall have the ordinance published at least once in one or more newspapers published in the city, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the city. The publication

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- 1 requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the
- ordinance on the city's website. This publication shall be not
- 3 more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the election.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 81-1489.)

## 5 (65 ILCS 5/11-122.1-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-122.1-1)

Sec. 11-122.1-1. Any municipality shall have power to contract for the operation of a privately owned, passenger transportation system or a portion thereof within its corporate limits or within a radius of one-half mile thereof upon terms satisfactory to it and to the owner of said system. By such contract, the municipality may bind itself to pay to said owner and operator such sums as may be sufficient, when added to the fares collected from its patrons by the operator, to equal an agreed cost of said service, which cost may include an allowance for depreciation and a reasonable sum operating and maintaining said transportation system or portion thereof. Such contract shall provide that municipality may fix the fares to be charged and the service to be rendered by the operator; and a municipality entering into such contract shall have exclusive jurisdiction and control of rates of fare to be charged and service to be provided by such contracting, owning and operating company for transportation to be provided pursuant to such contract. Upon the execution of such a contract and within 10 days after its effective date the owner of the system shall file 3 copies of

such contract certified by the clerk of the municipal corporation executing the same with the Illinois Commerce Commission and shall cause public notice of such contract to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be served pursuant to such contract or on the municipality's website. Thereafter the Illinois Commerce Commission shall enter an order suspending that portion of the operating rights of the owner of the system covered by the provisions of such contract for the period covered by the contract. Such order shall direct continued compliance by the owner of the system with the provisions of Sections 55a and 55b of "An Act concerning public utilities", approved June 29, 1921, as amended.

14 (Source: Laws 1965, p. 2850.)

15 (65 ILCS 5/11-123-9) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-123-9)

Sec. 11-123-9. When any city or village and the owner or claimant have agreed upon a boundary line as provided in Section 11-123-8, the city or village shall commence a civil action in the circuit court of the county in which the land is situated, praying that the boundary line be established and confirmed by judgment of the court. All persons interested in the land as owners or otherwise, who appear of record, if known, or if not known, upon stating the fact, shall be made parties defendant. Interested persons whose names are unknown may be made parties defendant by the description of unknown

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owners, but in all cases an affidavit shall be filed by or on behalf of the municipality, setting forth that the names of these persons are unknown.

The municipality shall publish notice of the commencement of the action once a week for 3 consecutive weeks, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website once a week for 3 successive weeks. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. The notices shall contain the title of the action and the return day at which the defendants are to appear, and the last of the notices shall be published not less than 10 nor more than 20 days before the return day. The defendants who do not enter their appearances shall be served with process and the proceedings in the action shall be conducted in the same manner as provided by the Civil Practice Law, as heretofore and hereafter amended and the Supreme Court Rules, now or hereafter adopted, in relation to that Law, except as otherwise provided in this Division 123.

If upon a hearing the court finds that the rights and interests of the public have been duly conserved by the agreement, the court shall confirm the agreement and establish

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the boundary line. Otherwise the court, in its discretion,

shall dismiss the suit. If the boundary line agreed upon is so

established and confirmed by a court judgment, it shall be the

permanent boundary line thereafter and shall not be affected

either by accretion or erosion.

The establishment of such a boundary line operates as a conveyance and release to the municipality of all the right, title, and interest of owners to all land, property, and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of the boundary line. The municipality is hereby granted by the State of Illinois the title to all land, property, and property rights, including riparian rights, lying upon the outer or water side of the boundary line when so established. The owners of the shore land are hereby granted by the State of Illinois the title to the adjacent, adjoining, submerged, or other land, whether of natural or artificial formation, as specifically and particularly described in the court judgment, lying upon the inner or land side of the boundary line when so established. These owners may fill in, improve, protect, and use, sell, and convey this land lying upon the inner or land side of the boundary line free from any adverse claim in any way arising out of any question as to where the shore line was at any time in the past, or as to the title to any existing accretions.

25 (Source: P.A. 82-783.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/11-123-14) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-123-14)

11-123-14. Every city and village owning operating, or owning and leasing any portion of a utility, shall keep the accounts for the utilities separate and distinct from other municipal accounts and in such manner as to show the true and complete financial standing and results of the municipal ownership and operation or of the municipal ownership and leasing, as the case may be. These accounts shall be so kept as to show: (1) the actual cost of the municipality of the utilities owned; (2) all costs of maintenance, extension, and improvement; (3) all operating expenses of every description, in case of municipal operation, whether of the whole or of a part of the utilities; (4) if water or other service is furnished for the use of the utilities without charge, as nearly as possible, the value of that service, and also the value of any service rendered by the utilities to reasonable allowances for interest, depreciation, and other municipal department without charge; (5) insurance; and (6) estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against the utilities if owned by a private corporation. The corporate authorities of the municipality shall have printed annually for public distribution, a report showing the financial standing and results, in the form specified in this section, of the municipal ownership and operation, or of municipal ownership and leasing. This report shall be published in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if

1 no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more

2 newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality.

The publication requirement may also be satisfied by

publication of the report on the municipality's website. In

municipalities with less than 500 population in which no

newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by

posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

The accounts of the utilities shall be examined at least once a year by a licensed Certified Public Accountant permitted to perform audits under the Illinois Public Accounting Act, who shall report to the corporate authorities the results of his examination. This accountant shall be selected in such manner as the corporate authorities may direct, and he shall receive for his services such compensation, to be paid out of the revenue from the utilities, as the corporate authorities may prescribe.

(Source: P.A. 94-465, eff. 8-4-05.)

18 (65 ILCS 5/11-126-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-126-1)

Sec. 11-126-1. Each municipality may provide for a supply of water for fire protection and for the use of the inhabitants of the municipality (1) by constructing and maintaining a system of waterworks, or (2) by uniting with any adjacent municipality in constructing and maintaining a system of waterworks for the joint use of those municipalities, or (3) by procuring such a supply of water from any adjacent municipality

1 already having waterworks.

All contracts for the construction of such a system of waterworks or any part thereof shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder therefor, upon not less than 3 weeks' public notice of the terms and conditions upon which the contract is to be let having been given by publication in a newspaper published in the municipality, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in some newspaper published in the county. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the notice on the municipality's website for not less than 3 successive weeks. No member of the corporate authorities shall be directly or indirectly interested in such a contract. In all cases the corporate authorities have the right to reject any and all bids that may not be satisfactory to them.

15 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

16 (65 ILCS 5/11-127-1) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-127-1)

Sec. 11-127-1. In all municipalities where waterworks have been constructed, the corporate authorities of the municipality may purchase or lease the waterworks from the owner thereof. However, such a lease or purchase is not binding upon the municipality until the corporate authorities pass an ordinance which includes the terms of the lease or purchase therein. This ordinance shall be published at least once, within 10 days after passage, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published

therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the municipality's website within 10 days after its passage. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

The publication or posting of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of authorizing the purchase or lease of waterworks to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The city clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is submitted to the corporate authorities, as provided in this section, within 30 days after the ordinance is so published and posted, the corporate authorities may consummate the lease or purchase provided for in the ordinance. But if within this period of 30 days there is presented to the corporate authorities a petition signed by electors of the municipality numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the municipality asking that the question, whether the lease or purchase should be made, be submitted to a vote, the corporate authorities by ordinance shall designate the

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election at which the electors of the municipality may vote upon that question and the city clerk shall promptly certify the proposition for submission. If a majority of the electors voting upon that question vote in favor of making the lease or purchase, then the corporate authorities shall proceed to complete the lease or purchase. But if a majority of the votes cast on the question are against the lease or purchase, the corporate authorities shall proceed no further with the lease or purchase for the period of 6 months next ensuing.

10 (Source: P.A. 87-767.)

11 (65 ILCS 5/11-128-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-128-2)

Sec. 11-128-2. Whenever any specified municipality desires to avail itself of the provisions of this Division 128, the corporate authorities by ordinance or resolution may contract for the purchase, construction, or enlargement of waterworks for a provisionally certain fixed sum. The contract for purchase, construction, or enlargement, together with a report from the municipal engineer recommending the same, shall be published at least once a week for 3 consecutive weeks in a newspaper with a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website once a week for 3 consecutive weeks. The corporate authorities shall also provide in the specified ordinance or resolution for the levying of a direct annual tax as authorized in Section 11-128-1. The total of this tax for the term levied, together with the annual revenue which is

- 1 estimated to be derived from the waterworks, shall be
- 2 sufficient to pay the contract price for the waterworks,
- 3 together with interest thereon. However, the contract for the
- 4 purchase, construction, or enlargement, and this tax, shall not
- 5 be valid or binding until confirmed by a vote as provided by
- 6 Section 11-128-3.

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- 7 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)
- 8 (65 ILCS 5/11-129-4) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-129-4)
  - Sec. 11-129-4. Within 10 days after an ordinance for any project under this Division 129 has been passed, it shall be published at least once in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the municipality's website within 10 days after its passage. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

If the ordinance authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds for the purpose of purchasing an existing waterworks system and if the revenue thereof (after proper adjustments and elimination of nonrecurring charges under public ownership based upon the average annual receipts and expenditures for the 3 calendar years next preceding the date of the adoption of the

ordinance as shown by the annual reports for those years made by the owners to the Illinois Commerce Commission) is sufficient (1) to pay all operating and maintenance expenses, (2) to pay into a depreciation fund a reasonable amount as a depreciation reserve, and (3) to provide for the payment when due of the principal of and interest upon the bonds proposed to be issued to purchase the waterworks system, the ordinance authorizing the issuance of those revenue bonds shall be in effect immediately upon its adoption and publication, or posting, as provided in this section, notwithstanding any provision in this Code or any other law to the contrary.

If the ordinance authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds for the purpose of extending or improving an existing waterworks system, after its acquisition, or a presently municipally owned and operated waterworks system, and if the ordinance specifies that those extensions or improvements are to be paid for, either in whole or in part, by a loan or grant, or both, from any federal agency, the ordinance authorizing the issuance of those revenue bonds shall be in effect immediately upon its adoption and publication, or posting, as provided in this section, notwithstanding any provision in this Code or any other law to the contrary.

The fact as to the sufficiency of the revenue in case of the purchase of an existing waterworks system, or of the intention of the corporate authorities to pay the cost of the proposed extensions or improvements to an existing system

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proposed to be purchased, or to a presently municipally owned system, by a loan or grant, or both, from a federal agency shall be determined by the ordinance authorizing the revenue bonds and that determination when so expressed in that ordinance shall be conclusive.

In all other cases, if no petition is filed with the municipal clerk, as provided in this section, within 30 days after the publication, or posting, of the ordinance, then, after the expiration of those 30 days, the ordinance shall be in effect. The publication or posting of an ordinance which does not take effect immediately shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds for the purpose of building, purchasing, improving or extending the waterworks or water supply system to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one. But if within this period of 30 days a petition is filed with the municipal clerk signed by electors of the municipality numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the municipality, asking that the question of building, purchasing, improving, or extending the waterworks or water supply system and the issuance of revenue bonds therefor, as provided in the ordinance, be submitted to the electors of the municipality, the clerk shall

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certify the proposition for submission at an election in accordance with the general election law.

If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in favor thereof, the ordinance shall be in effect. But if a majority of the votes cast on the question are unfavorable, the municipality shall proceed no further and the ordinance shall not take effect.

8 (Source: P.A. 87-767.)

## 9 (65 ILCS 5/11-130-4) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-130-4)

Sec. 11-130-4. Within 10 days after such an ordinance has been passed it shall be published at least once, with a notice to all persons concerned stating that the ordinance has been adopted in one or more newspapers published in municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the The publication requirement may also be municipality. satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the municipality's website within 10 days after its passage. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality. Such notice shall state that the municipality contemplates the issuance of the bonds described in the ordinance, and that any person interested may appear before the corporate authorities upon a certain date, which shall not be less than 10 days subsequent

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- 1 to the publication or posting of the ordinance and notice, and
- 2 present protests. At this hearing all objections and
- 3 suggestions shall be heard, and the corporate authorities shall
- 4 take such action as they shall deem proper in the premises.
- 5 (Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

## 6 (65 ILCS 5/11-130-12) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-130-12)

Sec. 11-130-12. Whenever all of the holders of unpaid water revenue certificates of a particular issue, which were issued prior to July 8, 1927, to pay the cost of constructing waterworks and are payable from the revenue thereof, offer in writing to exchange the certificates for refunding revenue bonds to be issued under this Division 130, the corporate authorities shall receive the certificates, and if found to be properly executed, may adopt an ordinance incorporating therein the offer of the certificate holders. This ordinance shall set forth the determined value of the waterworks as it then exists, the value of as much of the waterworks as was paid for by the issue of certificates, the unpaid portion of which are proposed to be refunded, and the details in connection with the issuance of the refunding revenue bonds in the same manner as is provided for in this Division 130. The ordinance also shall fix the minimum rates to be charged for water and pledge that revenue, if and when the refunding revenue bonds are issued, to pay these refunding revenue bonds. The revenue shall be applied as provided in this Division 130 and particularly in

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Sections 11-130-8 and 11-130-9.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 576.)

The amount of the refunding revenue bonds shall not exceed and may be less than the par amount of the certificates to be surrendered and shall not exceed and may be less than the determined value of so much of the waterworks as was paid for by that issue of certificates, less the amount of certificates paid. The ordinance shall be published, or posted, together with a notice of a hearing thereon, and a hearing shall be had thereon, in the same manner as is provided in this Division 130, including on the municipality's website. After such a hearing the refunding revenue bonds specified in the offer may be issued, or a less amount thereof may be issued with the consent of the certificate holders, or the ordinance may be repealed, as the corporate authorities shall determine. If the refunding revenue bonds are issued, the certificates shall be surrendered and cancelled simultaneously therewith. Refunding revenue bonds issued under this Division 130 shall be payable only out of revenue derived from the waterworks as provided in the ordinance and according to the terms of this Division 130. Holders of refunding revenue bonds issued under this Division 130 have rights similar to those of holders of revenue bonds issued under this Division 130, including the power to apply for a receiver to operate the waterworks. The municipality is under the same obligations to the refunding bondholders as it is to holders of revenue bonds issued under this Division 130.

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1 (65 ILCS 5/11-133-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-133-2)

Sec. 11-133-2. The corporate authorities of any municipality availing itself of the provisions of this Division 133, shall adopt an ordinance describing in a general way the improvements and extensions to be made and refer to the plans and specifications therefor prepared for that purpose. These plans and specifications shall be open to the inspection of the public. This ordinance shall set out the estimated cost of the improvements and extensions and shall fix the amount of certificates proposed to be issued, the maturity, interest rate, and all details in respect thereof. After this ordinance has been adopted and approved, it shall be published once in a newspaper published and having a general circulation in the municipality or on the municipality's website. This ordinance shall be in effect after the expiration of 10 days from the date of this publication.

Certificates of indebtedness issued under this Division 133, shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the waterworks system, and these certificates shall not in any event constitute an indebtedness of the municipality within the meaning of the constitutional limitation. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each certificate that it has been issued under the provisions of this Division 133, and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the municipality within any constitutional or statutory limitation. The total amount of

these certificates that may be issued during the 8 years' 1 2 period of 1958 to 1965 both inclusive, shall not exceed 3 \$150,000,000, which certificates may be issued from time to time within the 8 years' period. The total amount of these 4 5 certificates that may be issued during the six year period of 6 1966 to 1971 both inclusive, shall not exceed \$60,000,000 which 7 certificates may be issued from time to time within the six year period. The total amount of these certificates that may be 8 9 issued in the year 1972 shall not exceed \$5,000,000 and in the 10 year of 1973 and each year thereafter shall not exceed \$10,000,000. 11

12 This amendatory Act of 1973 is not a limit upon any 13 municipality which is a home rule unit.

14 (Source: P.A. 78-211.)

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15 (65 ILCS 5/11-135-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-135-5)

Sec. 11-135-5. Whenever bonds are issued under this Division 135 the revenue received from the operation of the properties under the control of the commission shall be set aside as collected and deposited in a separate fund to be used only (1) in paying the cost of the operation and maintenance of those properties, (2) in providing an adequate depreciation fund, (3) in paying the principal of and interest upon the revenue bonds issued by the commission, as provided by this Division 135, (4) to comply with the covenants of the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and (5)

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to carry out the corporate purposes and powers of the commission.

In case the commission has charge of the operation of a complete waterworks system, including the distribution mains, the commission shall establish rates and charges for water which shall be sufficient at all times to pay the cost of operation and maintenance, to provide an adequate depreciation fund, to pay the principal of and interest upon all revenue bonds issued as provided by this Division 135, to comply with the covenants of the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and to carry out the corporate purposes and powers of the commission. Charges and rates shall be established, revised, and maintained by ordinance and become payable as the commission may determine by ordinance.

In case the commission has charge of the operation of a common source of supply of water, the municipalities represented by the commission shall contract with the commission for water. These municipalities shall establish such charges and rates for water supplied by them to consumers as will be sufficient at all times (1) to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the respective waterworks systems (or waterworks and sewerage systems, where combined) of the municipalities, (2) to provide an adequate depreciation fund therefor, (3) to pay the principal of and interest on all revenue bonds of the municipalities payable from the revenues of the waterworks system (or combined waterworks and sewerage

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system), and (4) to pay the charges and rates established by the commission for the sale of water by the commission to those municipalities. The commission shall establish such charges and rates for water supplied to those municipalities as will be sufficient at all times (1) to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the common source of supply of water, (2) to provide an adequate depreciation fund therefor, (3) to pay the principal of and interest on the revenue bonds issued by the commission, (4) to comply with the covenants of the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and (5) to carry out the corporate purposes and powers of the commission, under the provisions of this Division 135. Contracts entered into between the commission and the specified municipalities shall include covenants for the establishment of rates and charges as provided in this section.

Municipality contributions to the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, by commissions created under this Division 135 which have been included under that Fund, shall be considered a cost of operation and maintenance for the purposes of this Section.

Any holder of a bond or of any of its coupons, issued under this Division 135, in any civil action, mandamus, or other proceeding, may enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this Division 135 to be performed by such a commission or by any of the municipalities, including the making of rates and charges, the collecting of sufficient

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1 revenue, and the application thereof, as provided in this 2 Division 135.

All contracts for the construction of a waterworks system or of a common source of supply of water, or both, to be let by such a commission, shall be entered into only after advertising for bids, pursuant to a resolution to be adopted for that purpose by the commission. A notice inviting bids shall be published in a newspaper published and having a general circulation in the county or counties in which municipalities represented by the commission are located or on the commission's website, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the receipt of the bids. The notice shall be published at least twice. In the resolution directing the advertising for bids the commission also shall establish all requirements necessary for the bidding, for the awarding of contracts, and for the approval of contractors' faithful performance bonds.

18 (Source: P.A. 82-641.)

19 (65 ILCS 5/11-136-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-136-5)

Sec. 11-136-5. Whenever bonds are issued under this Division 136 the revenue received from the operation of the properties under the control of the commission shall be set aside as collected and deposited in a separate fund to be used only (1) in paying the cost of the operation and maintenance of those properties, (2) in providing an adequate depreciation

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fund, and (3) in paying the principal of and interest upon the revenue bonds issued by the commission, as provided by this Division 136.

In case the commission has charge of the operation of a complete waterworks system or sewer system including the distribution mains, the commission shall establish rates and charges for water or sewer service or both which shall be sufficient at all times to pay the cost of operation and maintenance, to provide an adequate depreciation fund, and to pay the principal of and interest upon all revenue bonds issued as provided by this Division 136. The rates for water and sewer service need not be the same nor do rates for the same type of service have to be identical in the several municipalities constituting the commission but shall be equitably based upon the net plant account and the expenses of operation in each municipality. Charges and rates shall be established, revised, and maintained by ordinance and become payable as the commission may determine by ordinance.

In case the commission has charge of the operation of sources of supply of water, the municipalities specified in Section 11-136-1 represented by the commission shall contract with the commission for water. These municipalities shall establish such charges and rates for water supplied by them to consumers as will be sufficient at all times (1) to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the respective waterworks systems of the municipalities, (2) to provide an adequate

depreciation fund therefor, and (3) to pay the charges and rates established by the commission for the sale of water by the commission to those municipalities, and the commission shall establish such charges and rates for water supplied to those municipalities as will be sufficient at all times (1) to pay the cost of operation and maintenance of the common source of supply of water, (2) to provide an adequate depreciation fund therefor, and (3) to pay the principal of and interest on the revenue bonds issued by the commission, under the provisions of this Division 136. Contracts entered into between the commission and the specified municipalities shall include covenants for the establishment of rates and charges as provided in this section.

Municipality contributions to the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, by commissions created under this Division 136 which have been included under that Fund, shall be considered a cost of operation and maintenance for the purposes of this Section.

Any holder of a bond or of any of its coupons, issued under this Division 136, in any civil action, mandamus, or other proceedings, may enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this Division 136 to be performed by such a commission or by any of the municipalities, including the making of rates and charges, the collecting of sufficient revenue, and the application thereof, as provided in this Division 136.

All contracts for the construction of a waterworks system or sources of supply of water, or sewer systems, or any combination thereof, to be let by such a commission, shall be entered into only after advertising for bids, pursuant to a resolution to be adopted for that purpose by the commission. A notice inviting bids shall be published in a newspaper published and having a general circulation in the county or counties in which the municipalities represented by the commission are located or on the commission's website, not more than 30 nor less than 15 days in advance of the receipt of the bids. The notice shall be published at least twice. In the resolution directing the advertising for bids the commission also shall establish all requirements necessary for the bidding, for the awarding of contracts, and for the approval of contractors' faithful performance bonds.

16 (Source: P.A. 80-425.)

(65 ILCS 5/11-137-2) (from Ch. 24, par. 11-137-2)

Sec. 11-137-2. In all municipalities where any person has constructed a waterworks or sewerage system, or both, the municipality may purchase or lease that waterworks or sewerage system, or both, from the owners thereof, subject to the provisions of this Division 137.

Before such a lease or purchase is binding upon the municipality, the corporate authorities shall pass an ordinance authorizing the municipality to lease or purchase

that waterworks or sewerage system, or both, and shall include in the ordinance the terms, as near as practicable, upon which the lease or purchase shall be made. The ordinance shall be published at least once, within 10 days after passage, in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality. The publication requirement may also be satisfied by publication of the ordinance on the municipality's website within 10 days after its passage. In municipalities with less than 500 population in which no newspaper is published, publication may instead be made by posting a notice in 3 prominent places within the municipality.

The publication or posting of the ordinance shall be accompanied by a notice of (1) the specific number of voters required to sign a petition requesting the question of authorizing the lease or purchase of a waterworks or sewerage system to be submitted to the electors; (2) the time in which such petition must be filed; and (3) the date of the prospective referendum. The municipal clerk shall provide a petition form to any individual requesting one.

If no petition is presented to the corporate authorities as hereinafter provided, within 30 days after the ordinance is so published and posted, the corporate authorities may consummate the lease or purchase of that waterworks or sewerage system, or both, as provided in the ordinance. If within 30 days after the

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first publication of the ordinance a petition is filed with the municipal clerk signed by electors of the municipality numbering 10% or more of the number of registered voters in the municipality, asking that the question of leasing or purchasing that waterworks or sewerage system, or both, as provided in the ordinance, be submitted to a vote, the clerk shall certify the proposition and the corporate authorities shall designate an election at which the question shall be submitted. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in favor thereof, the corporate authorities may complete the lease or purchase, but if a majority of the votes cast on the question are unfavorable, no further action shall be taken by the municipality for a period of not less than 6 months. Thereafter, the same or another question may be submitted as before.

16 (Source: P.A. 87-767.)

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