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1 AN ACT concerning local government.

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

Section 5. The Sanitary District Act of 1917 is amended by changing Sections 8, 23.5, and 23.7 as follows:

6 (70 ILCS 2405/8) (from Ch. 42, par. 307)

Sec. 8. The sanitary district may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise all real and personal property, right of way and privilege, either within or without its corporate limits that may be required for its corporate purposes. If real property is acquired by condemnation, the sanitary district may not sell or lease any portion of the property for a period of 10 years after acquisition by condemnation is completed. If, after such 10-year period, the sanitary district decides to sell or lease the property, it must first offer the property for sale or lease to the previous owner of the land from whom the sanitary district acquired the property. If the sanitary district and such previous owner do not execute a contract for purchase or lease of the property within 60 days from the initial offer, the sanitary district then may offer the property for sale or lease to any other person. For the purposes of this Section no prior approval of the Illinois Commerce Commission shall be required for condemnation of sewage collection or treatment works owned by a public utility and located within the boundaries of the sanitary district if the works are to be used by the sanitary district either by operating the works as a separate system or incorporating it into the sewage collection or treatment system of the sanitary district. If any district formed under this Act is unable to agree with any other sanitary district upon the terms whereby it shall be permitted to use the drains, channels or ditches of such other sanitary district, the right to such

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use may be acquired by condemnation in any circuit court by proceedings as provided in Section 4-17 of the Illinois Drainage Code. The compensation to be paid for such use may be a gross sum, or it may be in the form of an annual rental, to be paid in yearly installments as provided by the judgment of the court wherein such proceedings may be had. However, when such compensation is fixed at a gross sum all moneys for the purchase and condemnation of any property shall be paid before possession is taken or any work done on the premises damaged by the construction of such channel or outlet, and in case of an appeal from the circuit court taken by either party whereby the amount of damages is not finally determined, then possession may be taken, if the amount of judgment in such court is deposited at some bank or savings and loan association to be designated by the court, subject to the payment of such damages on orders signed by the circuit court, whenever the amount of damages is finally determined. The sanitary district may sell, convey, vacate and release the real or personal property, right of way and privileges acquired by it when no longer required for the purposes of the district.

21 (Source: P.A. 90-558, eff. 12-12-97.)

## (70 ILCS 2405/23.5) (from Ch. 42, par. 317e.5)

Sec. 23.5. Any sanitary district may annex any territory which is not within the corporate limits of the sanitary district but which is contiguous to it and is served by the sanitary district or by a municipality with sanitary sewers that are connected and served by the sanitary district by the passage of an ordinance to that effect by the board of trustees, describing the territory to be annexed. A copy of the ordinance with an accurate map of the annexed territory, certified as correct by the clerk of the district shall be filed with the county clerk of the county in which the annexed territory is located. For purposes of this Act, a property is served by a sanitary district if a sewer that is part of the sanitary district's sewer system, part of the sewer system of a

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municipality that is connected to the sanitary district, or part of any other sewer system that connects to and is served by the sanitary district has been extended to, across, or along the property, whether or not the buildings on the property are physically connected to the sewer.

Territory that is not contiguous to a sanitary district but is separated from the sanitary district by only a forest preserve district may be annexed to the sanitary district under this Section. The territory included within the forest preserve district shall not be annexed to the sanitary district and shall not be subject to rights-of-way for access or services between the parts of the sanitary district separated by the forest preserve district without the approval of the governing body of the forest preserve district.

15 (Source: P.A. 90-697, eff. 8-7-98.)

(70 ILCS 2405/23.7) (from Ch. 42, par. 317e.7)

Sec. 23.7. For purposes of this Act, territory to be organized as a sanitary district shall be considered to be contiquous territory, and territory to be annexed to a sanitary district shall be considered to be contiguous to the sanitary district notwithstanding that the territory to be so organized is divided by, one or more railroad rights-of-ways, public easements, or property owned by a public utility or that the territory to be so annexed is separated from the sanitary district by, one or more railroad rights-of-ways, public easements, or property owned by a public utility, or property owned by a forest preserve district or any public agency or not-for-profit corporation, provided that the property does not require sanitary sewer service. However, upon such organization or annexation, the area included within any such right-of-way, public easement, or property owned by a public utility, or property owned by a forest preserve district or any public agency or not-for-profit corporation shall not be considered a part of or annexed to the sanitary district and shall not be subject to rights-of-way for access or services

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- 1 without the approval of the legal owner of the property.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 89-558, eff. 7-26-96.)
- 3 Section 10. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Section 7-102 as follows:

5 (735 ILCS 5/7-102) (from Ch. 110, par. 7-102)

Sec. 7-102. Parties. Where the right to take private property for public use, without the owner's consent or the right to construct or maintain any public road, railroad, plankroad, turnpike road, canal or other public work or improvement, or which may damage property not actually taken has been heretofore or shall hereafter be conferred by general law or special charter upon any corporate or municipal authority, public body, officer or agent, person, commissioner or corporation and the compensation to be paid for or in respect of the property sought to be appropriated or damaged for the purposes mentioned cannot be agreed upon by the parties interested, or in case the owner of the property is incapable of consenting, or the owner's name or residence is unknown, or the owner is a nonresident of the state, the party authorized to take or damage the property so required, or to construct, operate and maintain any public road, railroad, plankroad, turnpike road, canal or other public work or improvement, may apply to the circuit court of the county where the property or any part thereof is situated, by filing with the clerk a complaint, setting forth, by reference, his, her or their authority in the premises, the purpose for which the property is sought to be taken or damaged, a description of property, the names of all persons interested therein as owners or otherwise as appearing of record, if known, or if not known stating that fact and praying such court to cause compensation to be paid to the owner to be assessed. If it appears that any person not in being, upon coming into being, is, or may become or may claim to be, entitled to any interest in the property sought to be appropriated or damaged the court

1 shall appoint some competent and disinterested person as 2 guardian ad litem, to appear for and represent such interest in 3 the proceeding and to defend the proceeding on behalf of the 4 person not in being, and any judgment entered in the proceeding 5 shall be as effectual for all purposes as though the person was 6 in being and was a party to the proceeding. If the proceeding 7 seeks to affect the property of persons under guardianship, the 8 guardians shall be made parties defendant. Persons interested, 9 whose names are unknown, may be made parties defendant by the 10 same descriptions and in the same manner as provided in other 11 civil cases. Where the property to be taken or damaged is a 12 common element of property subject to a declaration of 13 condominium ownership pursuant to the Condominium Property Act or of a common interest community, the complaint shall name the 14 15 unit owners' association in lieu of naming the individual unit 16 owners and lienholders on individual units. Unit owners, 17 mortgagees and other lienholders may intervene as parties defendant. For the purposes of this Section "common interest 18 19 community" shall have the same meaning as set forth in subsection (c) of Section 9-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure. 20 "Unit owners' association" or "association" shall refer to both 21 22 the definition contained in Section 2 of the Condominium 23 Property Act and subsection (c) of Section 9-102 of the Code of 24 Civil Procedure. Where the property is sought to be taken or damaged by the state for the purposes of establishing, 25 26 operating or maintaining any state house or state charitable or 27 other institutions or improvements, the complaint shall be 28 signed by the governor or such other person as he or she shall direct, or as is provided by law. No property, except property 29 30 described in either Section 3 of the Sports Stadium Act, or 31 Article 11, Division 139, of the Illinois Municipal Code, Section 8 of the Sanitary District Act of 1917, and property 32 33 described as Site B in Section 2 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, belonging to a railroad or other 34 35 public utility subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission may be taken or damaged, pursuant to the 36

- 1 provisions of Article VII of this Act, without the prior
- 2 approval of the Illinois Commerce Commission. This amendatory
- 3 Act of 1991 (Public Act 87-760) is declaratory of existing law
- 4 and is intended to remove possible ambiguities, thereby
- 5 confirming the existing meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure
- 6 and of the Illinois Municipal Code in effect before January 1,
- 7 1992 (the effective date of Public Act 87-760).
- 8 (Source: P.A. 89-683, eff. 6-1-97; 90-6, eff. 6-3-97.)
- 9 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 10 becoming law.