

INTRODUCTION

State law changes in Illinois impact many provisions in the ordinance codes of Illinois counties, cities and villages. This pamphlet is intended to assist attorneys for counties, cities and villages in the identification of provisions in ordinance codes that may require revision in light of state law. The information in this pamphlet is based upon the experience of the legal staff of Municipal Code Corporation in working with the ordinance codes of Illinois counties, cities and villages.

This pamphlet is current through P.A. 101-603.

Not all provisions of this pamphlet will apply to your Code, nor does this pamphlet purport to include all state laws that may somehow affect the language of your Code.

The provisions of this pamphlet are intended to assist attorneys for municipalities and counties and are not intended to be a substitute for the advice of counsel.

It is not the intent of Municipal Code Corporation in publishing this pamphlet to provide legal advice. An attorney admitted to practice in Illinois must be consulted as to the applicability of a given statute or case to a particular situation.

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Prepared by

Roger D. Merriam, Senior Code Attorney

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. *Cities and villages; penalties for ordinance violations.*
 - a. No fine or penalty for violation of an ordinance, except civil penalties provided for failure to make returns or to pay any taxes levied by the municipality, may exceed \$750.00 for any one violation. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2-1.
 - b. Imprisonment for violation of ordinances declared to be a misdemeanor cannot exceed six months for any one offense. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2-1.1.
 - c. A penalty imposed for violation of an ordinance may include, or consist of, a requirement that the defendant perform some reasonable public service work such as, but not limited to, the picking up of litter in public parks or along public highways or the maintenance of public facilities. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2-1 and 65 ILCS 5/1-2-1.1.
2. *Home rule cities and villages; administrative adjudication of ordinance violations.*
 - a. Home rule cities and villages are authorized to provide by ordinance for a system of administrative adjudication of ordinance violations. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2.1-1 et seq.
 - b. Other systems of administrative adjudication are not prohibited. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2.1-10.

3. *Cities and villages; administrative adjudication of ordinances governing construction or nuisances.*

- a. Cities and villages are authorized to establish a code hearing department to expedite the prosecution and correction of ordinances that establish construction, plumbing, heating, electrical, fire prevention, sanitation or other health and safety standards that are applicable to structures, or any ordinance that requires, after notice, the cutting of weeds, the removal of garbage and debris, the removal of inoperable motor vehicles, or the abatement of nuisances from private property. See 65 ILCS 5/11-31.1-1(a) and 65 ILCS 5/11-31.1-2.
- b. The establishment of a code hearing department does not preclude a city or village from using other methods to enforce the provisions of its code. See 65 ILCS 5/11-31.1-3.

4. *Non-home rule cities and villages; administrative adjudication of other ordinances.*

- a. Non-home rule cities and villages are authorized to establish a code hearing department to expedite the prosecution and correction of ordinances other than those that establish construction, plumbing, heating, electrical, fire prevention, sanitation or other health and safety standards that are applicable to structures, or that require, after notice, the cutting of weeds, the removal of garbage and debris, the removal of inoperable motor vehicles, the abatement of nuisances from private property, or certain traffic offenses. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2.2-5 and 65 ILCS 5/1-2.2-10.
- b. Such act does not preclude the use of other methods to enforce ordinances. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2.2-15.

5. *Counties; penalties for ordinance violations.* Except for civil penalties provided for failure to make returns or to pay any taxes levied by the county, the maximum penalty (in the absence of contrary law) for violation of a county ordinance is a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00. See 55 ILCS 5/5-1113.

6. *Counties; administrative adjudication of ordinances.*

- a. Counties may establish by ordinance a code hearing unit for administrative adjudication of ordinances pertaining to animal control; the definition, identification, and abatement of public nuisances; the accumulation, disposal, and transportation of garbage, refuse, and other forms of solid waste; the construction and maintenance of buildings and structures; sanitation practices; or zoning. See 55 ILCS 5/5-41005 and 55 ILCS 5/5-41010.
- b. The establishment of such a unit does not preclude the county from using other methods to enforce ordinances. See 55 ILCS 5/5-41015.

ADMINISTRATION

1. *Cities and villages; terms of office of elected municipal officials.* Except as otherwise provided by ordinance, terms of office of elected city or village officials (except as otherwise provided by ordinance) commence at the first regular or special meeting of the corporate authorities after receipt of the official election results from the county clerk. Such an ordinance may not fix the time for inauguration of newly elected officers later than the first regular or special meeting of the corporate authorities in the month of June following the election. See 65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-15.

2. *Cities and villages; term limits.* Ordinances (and referendums) imposing term limits are restricted. See 65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-1.

3. *Counties, cities and villages; political activities of officers and employees; gifts.*

- a. Counties, cities and villages are required to adopt ordinances or resolutions that regulate the political activities of officers and employees of the governmental entity and the soliciting and accepting of gifts by and the offering and making of gifts to officers and employees of the governmental entity. See 5 ILCS 430/70-5 et seq.
- b. Such ordinances or resolutions must be at least as stringent as certain state statutes. See 5 ILCS 430/70-5.

4. *Counties, cities and villages; sexual harassment policy.* Counties, cities and villages are required by 5 ILCS 430/70-5 to adopt by ordinance or resolution a sexual harassment policy that complies with the requirements of such Act.

5. *Labor relations.* The Illinois Public Relations Act (5 ILCS 315/1 et seq.) preempts power from counties, cities and villages. See 5 ILCS 315/15.

6. *Use of Social Security numbers.* County, city and village restrictions on use of Social Security numbers must be no less restrictive than the Identity Protection Act (5 ILCS 179/1 et seq.). See 5 ILCS 179/50.

7. *Long-range transportation plan.* In order to properly plan the utilization of motor fuel tax funds, each municipality of over 5,000 population but less than 1,000,000 population shall be required to develop and update a long-range highway transportation plan for a period not to exceed 20 years. See 605 ILCS 5/7-301.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR

1. *License denial.* The power to deny local licenses is restricted. See 235 ILCS 5/4-1.

2. *Sales near churches, schools and hospitals.* Exemptions from the restriction of sales near churches, schools, hospitals, etc. are now authorized. See 235 ILCS 5/6-11(a-5).

3. *Riverboats and casinos; hours of sale and consumption.* Local governments may not establish the hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on board a riverboat or in a casino. See 230 ILCS 10/5(c)(18).

ANIMALS

1. *Generally.* Local animal control regulations cannot be specific as to breed. See 510 ILCS 5/24.

2. *Carrier, racing, hobby and show pigeons.* The Carrier, Racing, Hobby, and Show Pigeon Act of 1993 (510 ILCS 45/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 510 ILCS 45/7 and 45/8.

3. *Euthanasia.* The Humane Euthanasia in Animal Shelters Act (510 ILCS 72/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 510 ILCS 72/175.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS

1. *Plumbers and plumbing regulations.* Subject to certain exceptions, the power to regulate the licensing of plumbers, to promulgate a minimum plumbing code of standards, and to regulate the registration of irrigation contractors and plumbing contractors is preempted to the state. See 225 ILCS 320/42.

2. *Water well and pump installation contractors.* The Water Well and Pump Installation Contractors License Act (225 ILCS 345/1 et seq.) preempts powers of counties, cities and villages. See 225 ILCS 345/29.

3. *Community association managers, supervising community association managers, and community association management firms.* Regulation and licensing of community association managers, supervising community association managers, and community association management firms are preempted to the state. See 225 ILCS 427/165.

4. *Manufactured homes.* The Manufactured Home Quality Assurance Act (430 ILCS 117/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 430 ILCS 117/60.

BUSINESSES

1. *Local sales and use taxes.* Effective January 1, 1990, the Municipal Retailers Occupation Tax, the Municipal Service Occupation Tax Act, the County Retailers Occupation Tax Act and the County Service Occupation Tax Act were repealed. Subject to certain exceptions, non-home rule units lost the

authority to levy such taxes. New authorizations for taxes were thereafter enacted. In addition, restrictions exist on the levy of such taxes by home rule units. See generally 55 ILCS 5/5-1006 et seq. and 65 ILCS 5/8-11-1 et seq.

2. *Massage therapy.* The regulation and licensing of massage therapy is preempted to the state. See 225 ILCS 57/55.

3. *Private detective, private security, private alarm and similar businesses.* The regulation of private detective, private security, private alarm, fingerprint vending, and locksmith businesses or their employees is preempted to the state. See 225 ILCS 447/50-25.

4. *Rent control.* Subject to certain exceptions, counties, cities and villages may not enact, maintain, or enforce any ordinance or resolution that would have the effect of controlling the amount of rent charged for leasing private residential or commercial property. See 50 ILCS 825/5 et seq.

5. *Automated teller machine security.* The Automated Teller Machine Security Act (205 ILCS 695/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 205 ILCS 695/40.

6. *Funeral directors and embalmers.* The Funeral Directors and Embalmers Licensing Code (225 ILCS 41/1-1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 41/20-15.

7. *Barbers, cosmetology, hair braiding, etc.* The Barber, Cosmetology, Esthetics, Hair Braiding, and Nail Technology Act of 1985 (225 ILCS 410/1-1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 410/1-3.

8. *Interior designers.* The Registered Interior Designers Act (225 ILCS 310/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 310/31.

9. *Real estate appraisers.* The Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002 (225 ILCS 458/1-1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 458/25-30.

10. *Home inspectors.* The Home Inspector License Act (225 ILCS 441/1-1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 441/25-30.

11. *Crematories.* The Crematory Regulation Act (410 ILCS 18/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 410 ILCS 18/95.

12. *Environmental health practitioners.* The Environmental Health Practitioner Licensing Act (225 ILCS 37/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 37/135.

13. *Landscape architecture.* The Illinois Landscape Architecture Act of 1989 (225 ILCS 315/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 315/32.

14. *Architects.* The Illinois Architecture Practice Act of 1989 (225 ILCS 305/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 305/39.

15. *Real estate salesperson licenses.* The Real Estate License Act of 2000 (225 ILCS 454/1-1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 454/25-40.

16. *Boxing, etc.* The Boxing and Full-Contact Martial Arts Act (225 ILCS 105/0.05 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 105/26.

17. *Social workers.* The Clinical Social Work and Social Work Practice Act (225 ILCS 20/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 20/37.

18. *Title insurance.* The Title Insurance Act (215 ILCS 155/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 215 ILCS 155/3.1.

19. *Crematories.* The Crematory Regulation Act (410 ILCS 18/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 410 ILCS 18/95.

20. *Community association managers.* The Community Association Manager Licensing and Disciplinary Act (225 ILCS 427/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 427/165.

21. *Electrologists.* The Electrologist Licensing Act (225 ILCS 412/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 412/170.

22. *Interpreters for the deaf.* The Interpreter for the Deaf Licensure Act of 2007 (225 ILCS 441/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 443/210.

23. *Athletic trainers.* The Illinois Athletic Trainers Practice Act (225 ILCS 5/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 5/33.

24. *Clinical psychologists.* The Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act (225 ILCS 15/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 15/28.

25. *Accountants.* The Illinois Public Accounting Act (225 ILCS 450/0.01 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 450/31.

26. *Telecommunications taxation.* The Simplified Municipal Telecommunications Tax Act (35 ILCS 636/5-1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 35 ILCS 636/5-90.

27. *Community antenna television systems.* Local regulation of community antenna television systems is restricted. See 65 ILCS 5/11-42-11, 65 ILCS 5/11-42-11.2, and 55 ILCS 5/5-1095.

ELECTIONS

1. *Electioneering and temporary signs pertaining to elections.* The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including, but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs, is preempted to the state. See 10 ILCS 5/17-29(c).

ENVIRONMENT

1. *Phosphorus in detergents.* The Regulation of Phosphorus in Detergents Act (415 ILCS 92/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 415 ILCS 92/5.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

1. *Underground petroleum storage tanks.* Local ordinances regulating underground petroleum storage tanks and associated piping must be identical to the rules and regulations of the Office of the State Fire Marshal. See 430 ILCS 15/2(2)(a).

2. *Aboveground petroleum storage tanks.* Subject to certain exceptions, local ordinances regulating aboveground petroleum storage tanks and associated piping must be identical to the rules and regulations of the Office of the State Fire Marshal. See 430 ILCS 15/2(4).

3. *Counties, cities and villages; fire sprinkler systems.* Local regulation of fire sprinkler contractors is restricted. See 225 ILCS 317/45.

HEALTH

1. *Smoking in public.* County and municipal ordinances regulating smoking in public must be no less restrictive than the Smoke-Free Illinois Act (410 ILCS 82/1 et seq.). See 410 ILCS 82/65.

2. *Dairy farms, milk plants, etc.* Subject to certain exceptions, the Grade A Pasteurized Milk and Milk Products Act (410 ILCS 635/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 410 ILCS 635/19.

3. *Communal kitchens in private residential leaseholds.* Subject to certain exceptions, counties, cities and villages may not regulate the preparing and serving of food in a private residential leasehold that is prepared by or for the lessees and consumed by the lessees and their guests. See 410 ILCS 625/3.7.

4. *Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider License Act.* The Home Medical Equipment and Services Provider License Act (225 ILCS 51/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 51/170.

5. *Physical therapists.* The Illinois Physical Therapy Act (225 ILCS 90/0.05 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 90/36.

6. *Nursing home administrators.* The Nursing Home Administrators Licensing and Disciplinary Act (225 ILCS 70/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 70/36.

7. *Clinical psychologists*. The Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act (225 ILCS 15/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 15/28.

8. *Pharmacies*. The Pharmacy Practice Act (225 ILCS 85/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 85/38.

9. *Podiatrists*. The Podiatric Medical Practice Act of 1987 (225 ILCS 100/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 100/43.

10. *Medicine*. The Medical Practice Act of 1987 (225 ILCS 60/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 60/6.

11. *Physician assistants*. The Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987 (225 ILCS 95/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 95/23.

12. *Health facilities*. The Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act (20 ILCS 3960/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 20 ILCS 3960/17.

13. *Respiratory care*. The Respiratory Care Practice Act (225 ILCS 106/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 106/185.

14. *Genetic counseling*. The Genetic Counselor Licensing Act (225 ILCS 135/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 135/185.

15. *Optometric practice*. The Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987 (225 ILCS 80/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 80/28.

16. *Perfusionists*. The Perfusionist Practice Act (225 ILCS 125/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 125/230.

17. *Registered surgical assistants*. The Registered Surgical Assistant and Registered Surgical Technologist Title Protection Act (225 ILCS 130/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 130/170.

18. *Veterinarians*. The Veterinary Medicine and Surgery Practice Act of 2004 (225 ILCS 115/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 115/26.

19. *Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology*. The Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act (225 ILCS 110/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 110/2.

20. *Wholesale drug distributors*. The Wholesale Drug Distribution Licensing Act (225 ILCS 120/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 120/185.

21. *Professional counselors*. The Professional Counselor and Clinical Professional Counselor Licensing and Practice Act (225 ILCS 107/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 107/170.

22. *Dietitians*. The Dietitian Nutritionist Practice Act (225 ILCS 30/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 30/180.

23. *Marriage and family counselors*. The Marriage and Family Therapy Licensing Act (225 ILCS 55/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 55/170.

24. *Dentists*. The Illinois Dental Practice Act (225 ILCS 25/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 25/2.

25. *Nursing*. The Nurse Practice Act (225 ILCS 65/50-1) is preemptive. See 225 ILCS 65/70-165.

26. *Food handler training*. Local regulation of food handler training is prohibited. See 410 ILCS 625/3.05.

NUISANCES

1. *Milkweed*. Counties and municipalities may not classify milkweed as a noxious or exotic weed. See 55 ILCS 5/5-1057.5 and 65 ILCS 5/11-20-6.5.

OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. *Public intoxication ordinances.* No county, city or village may adopt or enforce any ordinance that includes being intoxicated as the sole basis of the offense. See 20 ILCS 301/55-15.
2. *Juvenile curfews.* Counties, cities and villages may adopt ordinances incorporating the substance of 720 ILCS 5/12C-60 or increasing the requirements thereof or otherwise not in conflict with same. See 720 ILCS 5/12C-60(f).
3. *Caustic and noxious substances.* The regulation of the possession and carrying and purchase and acquisition of caustic and noxious substances is preempted to the state. See 720 ILCS 5/12-37 and 720 ILCS 5/12-38.
4. *Sale of targeted methamphetamine precursors and targeted packages.* The regulation of the sale of targeted methamphetamine precursors and targeted packages is preempted to the state. See 720 ILCS 648/55.
5. *Counties, cities and villages; tracking of methamphetamine precursors.* The regulation of tracking of methamphetamine precursors is preempted to the state. See 720 ILCS 649/40.
6. *Firearms.* Subject to certain exceptions, the subject of firearms is preempted to the state. See 430 ILCS 66/90 and 430 ILCS 65/13.1.
7. *Labor disputes; picketing.* The regulation of picketing of employers is preempted to the state. See 820 ILCS 5/1.5.
8. *Marijuana.*
 - a. *Use by persons 21 years of age or older.* The use of cannabis is legal for persons 21 years of age or older. See 410 ILCS 705/1–1 and 410 ILCS 705/10-5. See also 410 ILCS 705/10-10.
 - b. *Medical marijuana.* Local regulation of medical marijuana is restricted. See 410 ILCS 130/140.
9. *Union security agreements.* The authority to enact any legislation, law, ordinance, rule, regulation, or the like that by design or application prohibits, restricts, tends to restrict, or regulates in any manner the use of union security agreements between an employer and labor organization as authorized under 29 USC 164(b) vests exclusively with the General Assembly, per 820 ILCS 12/20. See also 820 ILCS 12/39.
10. *Counites; adult entertainment ordinances.* County ordinances regulating adult entertainment are authorized and restricted. See 55 ILCS 5/5–1097.7.
11. *Raffles.* The provisions of 230 ILCS 15/2 and 230 ILCS 15/9 were amended in 2019.
12. *Gaming.* The regulation and licensing of organization gaming licensees and gaming conducted pursuant to an organization gaming license are exclusive powers and functions of the state. See 230 ILCS 10/7.8.
13. *Testing of cosmetics on animals.* Local governments may not regulate the testing of cosmetics on animals in a manner inconsistent with the regulation by the state of the testing of cosmetics on animals. See 410 ILCS 620/17.2.

STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES

1. *Cities and villages; infrastructure maintenance fees.* The authorization of infrastructure maintenance fees is an exclusive power and function of the state. A home rule municipality may not impose franchise or other fees upon or require other compensation from telecommunications retailers for use of the public way. See 35 ILCS 635/35.
2. *Underground utilities damage prevention.* The Illinois Underground Utility Facilities Damage Prevention Act (220 ILCS 50/1 et seq.) is preemptive. See 220 ILCS 50/14.
3. *Small wireless facilities deployment.* 50 ILCS 840/1 et seq. restricts local regulation of small wireless facilities.

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLES

1. *Felony DUI prosecutions preempted.* Counties, cities and villages may not enforce any ordinance that prohibits driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, intoxicating compounds, or any combination thereof, if the offense charged would constitute a felony under section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. See 65 ILCS 5/1-2-1.2.

2. *Automated traffic law enforcement systems (red light cameras, etc.).* The use of automated traffic law enforcement systems (red light cameras, etc.) by counties, cities and villages is restricted. See 625 ILCS 5/11-208.6 and 625 ILCS 5/11-612.

3. *Counties; regulation of charitable solicitations.* County regulation of charitable organizations soliciting for charitable purposes, including solicitations of public roadways for passing motorists, is restricted. A home rule unit may not regulate a charitable organization in a manner that is inconsistent with 55 ILCS 5/5-1182.

4. *Automated driving systems.* Vehicles equipped with automated driving systems may not be prohibited on highways. See 625 ILCS 5/11-208(e-10).

5. *Transportation network companies (e.g., “Uber”).* Local regulation of transportation network companies, transportation network company drivers, or transportation network company services is restricted. See 625 ILCS 57/32.

6. *Unmanned aircraft systems.* Except for a municipality of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, no unit of local government, including home rule units, may enact an ordinance or resolution to regulate unmanned aircraft systems. See 620 ILCS 5/42.1.

7. *Automated driving systems.* A unit of local government may not enact an ordinance prohibiting the use of automated driving system equipped vehicles on its roadways; however, a unit of government may regulate automated driving system equipped vehicles for traffic control purposes. See 625 ILCS 5/11-208(e-10).

8. *Motorcycles.* Local regulation of motorcycles is restricted. See 625 ILCS 5/22-208(e).

ZONING

1. *Counties; cell towers.* Counties must give notice of public hearings on the location of certain telecommunications facilities, by certified mail, to owners of residential property located adjacent to property upon which such facilities are to be located. See 55 ILCS 5/5-12001.1.

2. *Cities and villages; regulation of amateur radio antennas.* Municipal regulation of amateur radio antennas is restricted. See 65 ILCS 5/11-13-1.5.