

## 95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2007 and 2008 HB3731

Introduced 2/28/2007, by Rep. Tom Cross

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

65 ILCS 5/3.1-30-5 65 ILCS 5/10-2.1-4 from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-30-5 from Ch. 24, par. 10-2.1-4

Amends the Illinois Municipal Code. Provides that the term of office for the chief of police may exceed that of the mayor or president of the municipality. Provides that the chief of police and the chief of the fire department may be removed or discharged from office only for just cause. Requires any candidate for the position of chief of police to be certified as a police officer by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board or hold a valid waiver issued by that Board.

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FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

STATE MANDATES ACT MAY REQUIRE REIMBURSEMENT

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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 Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 3.1-30-5 and 10-2.1-4 as follows:
- 6 (65 ILCS 5/3.1-30-5) (from Ch. 24, par. 3.1-30-5)

effect the powers conferred upon municipalities.

- 7 Sec. 3.1-30-5. Appointed officers in all municipalities.
- 8 (a) The mayor or president, as the case may be, by and with 9 the advice and consent of the city council or the board of trustees, may appoint (1) a treasurer (if the treasurer is not 10 an elected position in the municipality), (2) a collector, (3) 11 a comptroller, (4) a marshal, (5) an attorney or a corporation 12 13 counsel, (6) one or more purchasing agents and deputies, (7) 14 the number of auxiliary police officers determined necessary by authorities, (8) police matrons, (9) a 15 corporate 16 commissioner of public works, (10) a budget director or a 17 budget officer, and (11) other officers necessary to carry into
  - (b) By ordinance or resolution to take effect at the end of the current fiscal year, the corporate authorities, by a two-thirds vote, may discontinue any appointed office and devolve the duties of that office on any other municipal officer. After discontinuance, no officer filling the office

- before its discontinuance shall have any claim against the municipality for salary alleged to accrue after the date of discontinuance.
  - (c) Vacancies in all appointed municipal offices may be filled in the same manner as appointments are made under subsection (a). The city council or board of trustees of a municipality, by ordinance not inconsistent with this Code, may prescribe the duties, define the powers, and fix the term of office of all appointed officers of the municipality; but the term of office, except for the chief of police and except as otherwise expressly provided in this Code, shall not exceed that of the mayor or president of the municipality.
  - (d) An appointed officer of a municipality may resign from his or her office. If an appointed officer resigns, he or she shall continue in office until a successor has been chosen and has qualified. If there is a failure to appoint a municipal officer, or the person appointed fails to qualify, the person filling the office shall continue in office until a successor has been chosen and has qualified. If an appointed municipal officer ceases to perform the duties of or to hold the office by reason of death, permanent physical or mental disability, conviction of a disqualifying crime, or dismissal from or abandonment of office, the mayor or president of the municipality may appoint a temporary successor to the officer.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 94-984, eff. 6-30-06.)

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1 (65 ILCS 5/10-2.1-4) (from Ch. 24, par. 10-2.1-4)

Sec. 10-2.1-4. Fire and police departments; Appointment of members; Certificates of appointments.

The board of fire and police commissioners shall appoint all officers and members of the fire and police departments of the municipality, including the chief of police and the chief of the fire department, who shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to removal or discharge by the board for just cause, unless the council or board of trustees shall by ordinance as to them otherwise provide; except as otherwise provided in this Section, and except that in any municipality which adopts or has adopted this Division 2.1 and also adopts or has adopted Article 5 of this Code, the chief of police and the chief of the fire department shall be appointed by the municipal manager, if it is provided by ordinance in such municipality that such chiefs, or either of them, shall not be appointed by the board of fire and police commissioners. To be appointed as chief of police, the candidate must be certified as a police officer by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board or hold a valid waiver issued by that Board.

If the chief of the fire department or the chief of the police department or both of them are appointed in the manner provided by ordinance, they may be removed or discharged by the appointing authority only for just cause. In such case the appointing authority shall file with the corporate authorities

the reasons for such removal or discharge, which removal or discharge shall not become effective unless confirmed by a majority vote of the corporate authorities.

If a member of the department is appointed chief of police or chief of the fire department prior to being eligible to retire on pension, he shall be considered as on furlough from the rank he held immediately prior to his appointment as chief. If he resigns as chief or is discharged as chief prior to attaining eligibility to retire on pension, he shall revert to and be established in whatever rank he currently holds, except for previously appointed positions, and thereafter be entitled to all the benefits and emoluments of that rank, without regard as to whether a vacancy then exists in that rank.

All appointments to each department other than that of the lowest rank, however, shall be from the rank next below that to which the appointment is made except as otherwise provided in this Section, and except that the chief of police and the chief of the fire department may be appointed from among members of the police and fire departments, respectively, regardless of rank, unless the council or board of trustees shall have by ordinance as to them otherwise provided. A chief of police or the chief of the fire department, having been appointed from among members of the police or fire department, respectively, shall be permitted, regardless of rank, to take promotional exams and be promoted to a higher classified rank than he currently holds, without having to resign as chief of police or

1 chief of the fire department.

The sole authority to issue certificates of appointment shall be vested in the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners and all certificates of appointments issued to any officer or member of the fire or police department of a municipality shall be signed by the chairman and secretary respectively of the board of fire and police commissioners of such municipality, upon appointment of such officer or member of the fire and police department of such municipality by action of the board of fire and police commissioners.

The term "policemen" as used in this Division does not include auxiliary police officers except as provided for in Section 10-2.1-6.

Any full time member of a regular fire or police department of any municipality which comes under the provisions of this Division or adopts this Division 2.1 or which has adopted any of the prior Acts pertaining to fire and police commissioners, is a city officer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Chief of Police of a department in a non-homerule municipality of more than 130,000 inhabitants may, without the advice or consent of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, appoint up to 6 officers who shall be known as deputy chiefs or assistant deputy chiefs, and whose rank shall be immediately below that of Chief. The deputy or assistant deputy chiefs may be appointed from any rank of sworn officers of that

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municipality, but no person who is not such a sworn officer may be so appointed. Such deputy chief or assistant deputy chief shall have the authority to direct and issue orders to all employees of the Department holding the rank of captain or any lower rank. A deputy chief of police or assistant deputy chief of police, having been appointed from any rank of sworn officers of that municipality, shall be permitted, regardless of rank, to take promotional exams and be promoted to a higher classified rank than he currently holds, without having to resign as deputy chief of police or assistant deputy chief of police.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a non-homerule municipality of 130,000 or fewer inhabitants, through its council or board of trustees, may, by ordinance, provide for a position of deputy chief to be appointed by the chief of the police department. The ordinance shall provide for no more than one deputy chief position if the police department has fewer than 25 full-time police officers and for no more than 2 deputy chief positions if the police department has 25 or more full-time police officers. The deputy chief position shall be an exempt rank immediately below that of Chief. The deputy chief may be appointed from any rank of sworn, full-time officers of the municipality's police department, but must have at least 5 years of full-time service as a police officer in that department. A deputy chief shall serve at the discretion of the Chief and, if removed from the position, shall revert to

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the rank currently held, without regard as to whether a vacancy exists in that rank. A deputy chief of police, having been appointed from any rank of sworn full-time officers of that municipality's police department, shall be permitted, regardless of rank, to take promotional exams and be promoted to a higher classified rank than he currently holds, without

having to resign as deputy chief of police.

No municipality having a population less than 1,000,000 shall require that any firefighter appointed to the lowest rank serve a probationary employment period of longer than one year. The limitation on periods of probationary employment provided in this amendatory Act of 1989 is an exclusive power and function of the State. Pursuant to subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution, a home rule municipality having a population less than 1,000,000 must comply with this limitation on periods of probationary employment, which is a denial and limitation of home rule powers. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, the probationary employment period limitation may be extended for a firefighter who is required, as a condition of employment, to be a certified paramedic, during which time the sole reason that a firefighter may be discharged without a hearing is for failing to meet the requirements for paramedic certification.

- 25 (Source: P.A. 93-486, eff. 8-8-03; 94-135, eff. 7-7-05; 94-984,
- 26 eff. 6-30-06.)