

Chicago's Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance Summary

At initial offering this Summary of the ordinance must be attached to every written rental agreement and also upon the initial offering for renewal. The Summary must also be given to a tenant at initial offering of an oral agreement, whether the agreement is new or a renewal. Unless otherwise noted, all provisions are effective as of November 6, 1986. [Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-170]

IMPORTANT: IF YOU SEEK TO EXERCISE RIGHTS UNDER THE ORDINANCE, OBTAIN A COPY OF THE ENTIRE ORDINANCE TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE REMEDIES AND PROCEDURES. CONSULTING AN ATTORNEY WOULD ALSO BE ADVISABLE.

WHAT RENTAL UNITS ARE COVERED BY THE ORDINANCE? [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-010 & 5-12-020]

- Rental units with written or oral leases (including all subsidized units such as CHA, IHDA, Sect. 8, Housing Choice Vouchers, etc.) **EXCEPT**
- Units in owner occupied buildings within six or fewer units.
- Units in hotels, motels, rooming houses, unless rent is paid on a monthly basis and unit is occupied for more than 32 days.
- School dormitory rooms, shelters, employee's quarters, non-residential rental properties.
- Owner occupied co-ops and condominiums.

WHAT ARE THE TENANT'S GENERAL DUTIES UNDER THE ORDINANCE? [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-040]

The tenant, the tenant's family and invited guests must comply with all obligations imposed specifically upon tenants by the Municipal Code, including:

- Buying and installing working batteries in smoke and carbon monoxide detectors within tenant's apartment.
- Keeping the unit safe and clean.
- Using all equipment and facilities in a reasonable manner.
- Not damaging the unit.
- Not disturbing other residents.

LANDLORD'S RIGHT OF ACCESS [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-050]

- A tenant shall permit reasonable access to a landlord upon receiving two days notice by mail, telephone, written notice or other means designed in good faith to provide notice.
- A general notice to all affected tenants may be given in the event repair work on common areas or other units may require such access.
- In the event of an emergency or where repairs elsewhere unexpectedly require access, the landlord must provide notice two days after entry.

SECURITY DEPOSITS AND PREPAID RENT [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-080 and 5-12-081]

- A landlord must give a tenant a receipt for a security deposit including the owner's name, the date it was received and a description of the dwelling unit. The receipt must be signed by the person accepting the security deposit.
- A landlord must pay interest each year on security deposits and prepaid rent (eff. 1-1-92) held more than six months.
- The rate of interest a landlord must pay is set each year by the City Comptroller. (eff. 7-1-97)
- Before expenses for damages can be deducted from the security deposit, the landlord must provide the tenant with an itemized statement of the damages within 30 days of the date the tenant vacates the dwelling unit.
- A landlord must return all security deposit and required interest, if any, minus unpaid rent and expenses for damages, within 45 days from the date the tenant vacates the unit.
- In the event of fire, a landlord must return all security deposit and required interest, if any, minus unpaid rent and expenses for damages, within seven days from the date that the tenant provides notice of termination of the rental agreement. (eff. 1-1-92)

WHAT ARE THE LANDLORD'S GENERAL DUTIES UNDER THE ORDINANCE?

- To give tenant written notice of the owners or manager's name, address and telephone number. [Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-090]
- To give new or renewing tenants notice of:
 - Code citations issued by the City in the previous 12 months;
 - Pending Housing Court or administrative hearing actions;
 - Water, electrical or gas service shut-offs to the building during entire occupancy. [Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-100]
- To maintain the property in compliance with all applicable provisions of the Municipal Code. [Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-070]
- To not require a tenant to renew an agreement more than 90 days before the existing agreement terminates. (eff. 1-1-92) [Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-130 (j)]
- To provide a tenant with at least 30 days written notice if the rental agreement will not be renewed. If the landlord fails to give the required written notice, the tenant may remain in the dwelling unit for 60 days under the same terms and conditions as the last month of the existing agreement. (eff. 1-1-92) [Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-130 (j)]
- To not enforce prohibited lease provisions. [Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-140]

TENANT REMEDIES [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-110]

MINOR DEFECTS

- If the landlord fails to maintain the property in compliance with the Code and the tenant or the tenant's family or guests are not responsible for the failure, the tenant may:
 - Request in writing that the landlord make repairs within 14 days, and if the landlord fails to do so the tenant may withhold an amount of rent that reasonably reflects the reduced value of the unit. Rent withholding begins from the fifteenth day until repairs are made; OR
 - Request in writing that the landlord make repairs within 14 days and if the landlord fails to do so the tenant may have the repairs made and deduct up to \$500 or 1/2 of the month's rent, whichever is more, but not to exceed one month's rent. Repairs must be done in compliance with the Code. Receipt for the repairs must be given to the landlord and no more than the cost of the repairs can be deducted from the rent; and also
 - File suit against the landlord for damages and injunctive relief.

MAJOR DEFECTS

- If the landlord fails to maintain the property in compliance with the Code, **and the failure renders the premises not reasonably fit and habitable**, the tenant may request in writing that the landlord make repairs within 14 days. If after 14 days repairs are not made the tenant may immediately terminate the lease. Tenant must deliver possession and move out in 30 days or tenant's notice is considered withdrawn. (eff. 1-1-92)

FAILURE TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES (HEAT, RUNNING OR HOT WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS OR PLUMBING) [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-110 (f)]

- If, contrary to the lease, an essential service is not provided, or if the landlord fails to maintain the building in material compliance with the Code to such an extent that such failure constitutes an immediate danger to the health and safety of the tenant, and the tenant or tenant's family or guests

are not responsible for such failure, after giving written notice, the tenant may do ONE of the following:

- Procure substitute service, and upon presenting paid receipts to the landlord, deduct the cost from the rent; OR
- File suit against the landlord and recover damages based on the reduced value of the dwelling unit; OR
- Procure substitute housing and be excused from paying rent for that period. The tenant may also recover from the landlord the cost of substitute housing up to an amount equal to the monthly rent for each month or portion thereof; OR
- Request that the landlord correct the failure within 24 hours and if the landlord fails to do so, withhold from the monthly rent an amount that reasonably reflects the reduced value of its premises. Rent withholding cannot start until after the 24 hours expires and applies only to days past the 24-hour waiting period; OR (eff. 1-1-92)
- Request that the landlord correct the failure within 72 hours and if the landlord fails to do so, terminate the rental agreement. If the rental agreement is terminated, the tenant must deliver possession and move out within 30 days or the notice of termination is considered withdrawn. (eff. 1-1-92)

NOTE: Remedies 4) and 5) may not be used if the failure is due to the utility provider's failure to provide service. For the purposes of this section only, the notice a tenant provides must be in writing, delivered to the address the landlord has given the tenant as an address to which notices should be sent. If the landlord does not inform the tenant of an address, the tenant may deliver written notice to the last known address of the landlord or by other reasonable means designed in good faith to provide written notice to the landlord. (eff. 1-1-92)

FIRE OR CASUALTY DAMAGE [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-110 (G)]

- If a fire damages the unit to an extent that it is in material non-compliance with the Code and the tenant, tenant's family or guests are not responsible for fire or accident, the tenant may:
 - Move out immediately, but if this is done, the tenant must provide written notice to the landlord of the intention to terminate within 14 days after moving out.
 - The tenant may stay in the unit, **if it is legal**, but if the tenant stays and cannot use a portion of the unit because of damage, the rent may be reduced to reflect the reduced value of the unit.
 - If the tenant stays, and the landlord fails to diligently carry out the work to restore, the tenant may notify the landlord, in writing, within 14 days after the tenant becomes aware that the work is not being diligently carried out, of the tenant's intention to terminate the rental agreement and move out.

SUBLEASES [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-120]

- The landlord must accept a reasonable subtenant offered by the tenant without charging additional fees.
- If a tenant moves prior to the end of the rental agreement, the landlord must make a good faith effort to find a new tenant at a fair rent.
- If the landlord is unsuccessful in re-renting the unit, the tenant remains liable for the rent under the rental agreement, as well as the landlord's cost of advertising.

WHAT HAPPENS IF A TENANT PAYS RENT LATE? [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-140(h)]

- If the tenant fails to pay rent on time, the landlord may charge a late fee of \$10.00 per month on rents under \$500 plus 5% per month on that part of the rent that exceeds \$500.00 (i.e., for a \$450.00 monthly rent the late fee is \$10.00, for a \$700.00 monthly rent the late fee is \$10.00 plus 5% of \$200 or \$20.00 total) (eff. 1-1-92)

WHAT HAPPENS IF A TENANT PAYS RENT DUE AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME PERIOD SET FORTH IN A TERMINATION NOTICE? [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-140(h)]

- If the landlord accepts the rent due knowing there is a default in payment, the tenant may stay.

LANDLORD REMEDIES [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-130]

- If the tenant fails to pay rent, the landlord, after giving five days written notice to the tenant, may terminate the rental agreement.
- If the tenant fails to comply with the Code or the rental agreement, the landlord, after giving 10 days written notice to the tenant, may terminate the rental agreement if tenant fails to correct the violation.
- If the tenant fails to comply with the Code or the rental agreement, the landlord may request in writing that the tenant comply as promptly as conditions permit in the case of emergency, or within 14 days. If the breach is not corrected in the time period specified, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit and have the necessary work done. In this case, the tenant shall be responsible for all costs of repairs.

LOCKOUTS [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-160]

This section applies to every residential rental unit in Chicago. There are no exceptions.

- It is illegal for a landlord to lock out a tenant, or change locks, or remove doors of a rental unit, or to cut off heat, utility or water service, or to do anything which interferes with the tenant's use of the apartment.
- All lockouts are illegal and the Police Department is responsible for enforcement against such illegal activity. (eff. 1-1-92) (Police Special Order 93-12)
- The landlord shall be fined \$200 to \$500 for each day the lockout occurs or continues.
- The tenant may sue the landlord to recover possession of the unit and twice the actual damages sustained or two month's rent, whichever is greater.

PROHIBITION ON RETALIATORY CONDUCT BY LANDLORD [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-150]

- A tenant has the right to complain or testify in good faith about their tenancy to governmental agencies or officials, police, media, community groups, tenant unions or the landlord. A landlord is prohibited from retaliating by terminating or threatening to terminate a tenancy, increasing rent, decreasing services, bringing or threatening to bring an eviction action, or refusing to renew a lease agreement.

ATTORNEY'S FEES [MUN. CODE CH. 5-12-180]

- Except in eviction actions, the prevailing plaintiff in any action arising from the application of this Ordinance shall be entitled to recover all court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. (eff. 1-1-92)

WHERE CAN I GET A COPY OF THE ORDINANCE?

- For a copy of the Ordinance, visit the Office of the City Clerk, Room 107, City Hall, 121 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, or view it at the Municipal Reference Library, Harold Washington Library, 5th Floor, 400 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance Security Deposits

ATTACH THIS SEPARATE SUMMARY TO THE LEASE



An amendment to the Chicago Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance requires this separate summary — which describes the rights, obligations, and remedies, and the new rate of security deposit interest, and the rate for each of the prior two years — to be attached to each written rental agreement, or be given to tenants who have an oral agreement.

(Effective June 30, 1997)

Security Deposit Summary (Mun. Code Ch. 5-12-080, 5-12-081 and 5-12-170)

- A landlord must give a tenant a receipt for a security deposit that includes the owner's name, the date it was received and a description of the dwelling unit. The receipt must be signed by the person accepting the security deposit.
- A landlord must pay interest each year on security deposits (eff. 11-6-86) and prepaid rent (eff. 1-1-92) held for more than six months.
- The rate of interest that a landlord must pay is set each year by the City Comptroller. (eff. 7-1-97)
- Before a landlord can deduct expenses for damages from the security deposit, the landlord must provide the tenant with an itemized statement of the damages within thirty days of the date the tenant vacates the dwelling unit.
- Within 45 days of the date the tenant vacates the dwelling unit a landlord must return all security deposit and required interest, if any, minus unpaid rent and expenses for damages.
- In the event of fire, a landlord must return all security deposit and required interest, if any, minus unpaid rent and expenses for damages, within seven days from the date that the tenant provides notice of termination of the rental agreement. (eff. 1-1-92)

Under Chapter 5-12-081 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, the City Comptroller shall calculate and announce the rate of interest to be paid on security deposits. As of January 1, 2001, based on information from the City Comptroller's Office, the interest rate to be paid on security deposits is 3.10%. This rate is based on the average of passbook savings accounts, insured money market accounts, and six-month certificates of deposit from the commercial bank having its main branch in the city and having the largest total asset value. On the first business day of each year, the City Comptroller shall set the security deposit interest rate for the year. All rental agreements governed by the Chicago Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance (see Ordinance Summary) and entered into between the setting of the interest rates shall require a landlord to pay interest at the rate in effect when the rental agreement is entered.

Security Deposit Interest Rate

Current rate: January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001: 3.10 percent

Rates for the prior two years

January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2000 2.71 percent

January 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999 2.63 percent

For a complete copy of the Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, visit the Office of the City Clerk, Room 107, City Hall, 121 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60602, or the Municipal Reference Library, Harold Washington Library, 5th Floor, Government Documents, 400 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604. For a copy of the Summary of the Chicago Residential Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, visit the City of Chicago Department of Housing, 318 S. Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, or call 312-742-RENT (7368), or e-mail the Department of Housing at housing@ci.chi.il.us.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FULL RLTO SUMMARY