

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT
OF
THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**

Order entered March 15, 2013.

(Deleted material is struck through and new material is underscored, except in Rule 660A, which is entirely new.)

Effective May 1, 2013, Illinois Supreme Court Rules 216 and 315 are amended and Rule 660A is adopted, as follows.

Amended Rule 216

Rule 216. Admission of Fact or of Genuineness of Documents

(a) Request for Admission of Fact. A party may serve on any other party a written request for the admission by the latter of the truth of any specified relevant fact set forth in the request.

(b) Request for Admission of Genuineness of Document. A party may serve on any other party a written request for admission of the genuineness of any relevant documents described in the request. Copies of the documents shall be served with the request unless copies have already been furnished.

(c) Admission in the Absence of Denial. Each of the matters of fact and the genuineness of each document of which admission is requested is admitted unless, within 28 days after service thereof, the party to whom the request is directed serves upon the party requesting the admission either (1) a sworn statement denying specifically the matters of which admission is requested or setting forth in detail the reasons why ~~he~~ the party cannot truthfully admit or deny those matters or (2) written objections on the ground that some or all of the requested admissions are privileged or irrelevant or that the request is otherwise improper in whole or in part. If written objections to a part of the request are made, the remainder of the request shall be answered within the period designated in the request. A denial shall fairly meet the substance of the requested admission. If good faith requires that a party deny only a part, or requires qualification, of a matter of which an admission is requested, ~~he~~ the party shall specify so much of it as is true and deny only the remainder. Any objection to a request or to an answer shall be heard by the court upon prompt notice and motion of the party making the request.

(d) Public Records. If any public records are to be used as evidence, the party intending to use them may prepare a copy of them insofar as they are to be used, and

may seasonably present the copy to the adverse party by notice in writing, and the copy shall thereupon be admissible in evidence as admitted facts in the case if otherwise admissible, except insofar as its inaccuracy is pointed out under oath by the adverse party in an affidavit filed and served within ~~14~~ 28 days after service of the notice.

(e) Effect of Admission. Any admission made by a party pursuant to request under this rule is for the purpose of the pending action and any action commenced pursuant to the authority of section 13-217 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/13-217) only. It does not constitute an admission by him for any other purpose and may not be used against him in any other proceeding.

(f) Number of Requests. The maximum number of requests for admission a party may serve on another party is 30, unless a higher number is agreed to by the parties or ordered by the court for good cause shown. If a request has subparts, each subpart counts as a separate request.

(g) Special Requirements. A party must: (1) prepare a separate document which contains only the requests and the documents required for genuine document requests; (2) serve this document separate from other documents; and (3) put the following warning in a prominent place on the first page in 12-point or larger boldface type: **“WARNING: If you fail to serve the response required by Rule 216 within 28 days after you are served with this document, all the facts set forth in the requests will be deemed true and all the documents described in the requests will be deemed genuine.”**

Amended July 1, 1985, effective August 1, 1985; amended May 30, 2008, effective immediately; amended October 1, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended Jan. 4, 2013, eff. immediately; amended Mar. 15, 2013, eff. May 1, 2013.

Amended Rule 315

Rule 315. Leave to Appeal From the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court

(a) Petition for Leave to Appeal; Grounds. Except as provided below for appeals from the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission division of the Appellate Court, a petition for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from the Appellate Court may be filed by any party, including the State, in any case not appealable from the Appellate Court as a matter of right. Whether such a petition will be granted is a matter of sound judicial discretion. The following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the court's discretion, indicate the character of reasons which will be considered: the general importance of the question presented; the existence of a conflict between the decision sought to be reviewed and a decision of the Supreme Court, or of another division of the Appellate Court; the need for the exercise of the Supreme Court's supervisory authority; and the final or interlocutory character of the judgment sought to be reviewed.

No petition for leave to appeal from a judgment of the five-judge panel of the

Appellate Court designated to hear and decide cases involving review of Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission orders shall be filed, unless two or more judges of that panel join in a statement that the case in question involves a substantial question which warrants consideration by the Supreme Court. A motion asking that such a statement be filed may be filed as a prayer for alternative relief in a petition for rehearing, but must, in any event, be filed within the time allowed for filing a petition for rehearing.

(b) Time.

(1) Published Decisions. Unless a timely petition for rehearing is filed in the Appellate Court, a party seeking leave to appeal must file the petition for leave in the Supreme Court within 35 days after the entry of such judgment. If a timely petition for rehearing is filed, the party seeking review must file the petition for leave to appeal within 35 days after the entry of the order denying the petition for rehearing. If a petition is granted, the petition for leave to appeal must be filed within 35 days of the entry of the judgment on rehearing. The Supreme Court, or a judge thereof, on motion, may extend the time for petitioning for leave to appeal, but such motions are not favored and will be allowed only in the most extreme and compelling circumstances.

(2) Rule 23 Orders. The time for filing a petition for leave to appeal a Rule 23 order shall be the same as for published opinions, except that if the party who prevailed on an issue in the appellate court timely files a motion to publish a Rule 23 order pursuant to Rule 23(f), and if the motion is granted, a nonmoving party may file a petition for leave to appeal within 35 days after the ~~entry of the order granting the motion to publish~~ filing of the published opinion. The filing of a Rule 23(f) publication motion shall not invalidate a previously filed petition for leave to appeal.

(c) Contents. The petition for leave to appeal shall contain, in the following order:

- (1) a prayer for leave to appeal;
- (2) a statement of the date upon which the judgment was entered; whether a petition for rehearing was filed and, if so, the date of the denial of the petition or the date of the judgment on rehearing;
- (3) a statement of the points relied upon in asking the Supreme Court to review the judgment of the Appellate Court;
- (4) a fair and accurate statement of the facts, which shall contain the facts necessary to an understanding of the case, without argument or comment, with appropriate references to the pages of the record on appeal, *e.g.*, R. C7 or R. 7, or to the pages of the abstract, if one has been filed, *e.g.*, A. 7. Exhibits may be cited by references to pages of the record on appeal, or of the abstract, or by exhibit number followed by the page number within the exhibit, *e.g.*, Pl. Ex. 1, p. 6;
- (5) a short argument (including appropriate authorities) stating why review by the Supreme Court is warranted and why the decision of the Appellate Court

should be reversed or modified; and

(6) an appendix which shall include a copy of the opinion or order of the Appellate Court and any documents from the record which are deemed necessary to the consideration of the petition.

(d) Format; Service; Filing. The petition shall otherwise be prepared, duplicated, served, and filed in accordance with the requirements for briefs as set forth in Rules 341 through 343, except that it shall be limited to 20 pages excluding only the appendix.

(e) Records; Abstracts. If an abstract has been filed in the Appellate Court, the petitioner shall file two or, if available, eight copies thereof in the Supreme Court, and for that purpose the clerk of the Appellate Court, when requested, shall release to the petitioner any available copies thereof. The clerk of the Supreme Court shall send notice of the filing of the petition to the clerk of the Appellate Court, who, upon request of the clerk of the Supreme Court made either before or after the petition is acted upon and at the expense of the petitioner, shall transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court the record on appeal that was filed in the Appellate Court and a certified copy of the Appellate Court record. If leave to appeal is not granted, any certified papers and, to the extent available, copies of abstracts shall be returned forthwith to the clerk of the Appellate Court.

(f) Answer. The respondent need not but may file an answer, with proof of service, within 14 days after the expiration of the time for the filing of the petition, or within such further time as the Supreme Court or a judge thereof may grant within such 14-day period. An answer shall set forth reasons why the petition should not be granted, and shall conform, to the extent appropriate, to the form specified in this rule for the petition, omitting the items (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6) set forth in paragraph (c) except to the extent that correction of the petition is considered necessary. The answer shall be prepared, duplicated, served, and filed in accordance with the requirements for briefs except that it shall be limited to 20 pages excluding only the appendix. No reply to the answer shall be filed. If the respondent does not file an answer or otherwise appear but wants notice of the disposition of the petition for leave to appeal, a letter requesting such notice should be directed to the clerk in Springfield.

(g) Abstracts; Transmittal of Trial Court Record if Petition Is Granted. If the petition is granted, and to the extent that copies have not already been filed, the appellant shall file 20 copies of the abstract, as filed in the Appellate Court, within the time for the filing of his or her brief. If no abstract was filed in the Appellate Court, but the Supreme Court so orders, an abstract shall be prepared and filed in accordance with Rule 342. Upon the request of any party made at any time before oral argument or upon direction of the Supreme Court, the clerk of the Appellate Court, at the expense of the petitioner, shall transmit to the Supreme Court the record on appeal that was filed in the Appellate Court and the Appellate Court record, if not already filed in the Supreme Court.

(h) Briefs. If leave to appeal is allowed, the appellant may allow his or her

petition for leave to appeal to stand as the brief of appellant, or may file a brief in lieu of or supplemental thereto. Within 14 days after the date on which leave to appeal was allowed, appellant shall serve on all counsel of record a notice of election to allow the petition for leave to appeal to stand as the brief of appellant, or to file an additional brief, and within the same time shall file a copy of the notice with the clerk of the Supreme Court. If appellant elects to allow the petition for leave to appeal to stand as his or her brief, appellant shall file with the notice a complete table of contents, with page references, of the record on appeal and a statement of the applicable standard of review for each issue, with citation to authority, in accordance with Rule 341(h)(3). If appellant elects to file an additional brief, it shall be filed within 35 days from the date on which leave to appeal was allowed. Motions to extend the time for filing an additional brief are not favored and will be allowed only in the most extreme and compelling circumstances.

The appellee may allow his or her answer to the petition for leave to appeal to stand as the brief of appellee, or may file a brief in lieu of or supplemental thereto. If the appellant has elected to allow the petition for leave to appeal to stand as the brief of appellant, within 14 days after the due date of appellant's notice the appellee shall serve on all counsel of record a notice of election to let the answer stand as the brief of appellee, or to file an additional brief, and within the same time shall file a copy of the notice with the clerk of the Supreme Court. If the appellee elects to file an additional brief, such brief shall be filed within 35 days of the due date of appellant's notice of election to let the petition for leave to appeal stand as the brief of appellant.

If the appellant has elected to file an additional brief, within 14 days after the due date of appellant's brief the appellee shall serve on all counsel of record a notice of election to let his or her answer stand as the brief of appellee, or to file an additional brief, and within the same time shall file a copy of the notice with the clerk of the Supreme Court. If appellee elects to file an additional brief it shall be filed within 35 days of the due date of appellant's brief.

If an appellee files a brief, the appellant may file a reply brief within 14 days of the due date of appellee's brief. If the brief of appellee contains arguments in support of cross-relief, the appellant's arguments in opposition shall be included in the reply brief and the appellee may file a reply brief confined strictly to those arguments within 14 days of the due date of appellant's reply brief. If the brief of the appellee contains arguments in support of cross-relief, the cover of the brief shall be captioned: "Brief of Appellee. Cross-Relief Requested."

Briefs, pleadings and other documents filed with the Supreme Court in cases covered by this rule shall, to the extent appropriate, conform to Rules 341 through 343.

In cases involving more than one appellant or appellee, including cases consolidated for purposes of the appeal, any number of either may join in a single brief, and any appellant or appellee may adopt by reference any part of the brief of another. Parties may similarly join in reply briefs.

(i) Child custody cases. A petition for leave to appeal in a child custody case, as defined in Rule 311, and any notice, motion, or pleading related thereto, shall include the following statement in bold type on the top of the front page: THIS APPEAL INVOLVES A QUESTION OF CHILD CUSTODY, ADOPTION, TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OR OTHER MATTER AFFECTING THE BEST INTERESTS OF A CHILD.

(j) Oral Argument. Oral argument may be requested as provided in Rule 352(a).

Amended effective November 30, 1972; amended effective September 1, 1974; amended October 1, 1976, effective November 15, 1976; amended September 29, 1978, effective November 1, 1978; amended July 30, 1979, effective October 15, 1979; amended February 19, 1982, effective April 1, 1982; amended May 28, 1982, effective July 1, 1982; amended February 1, 1984, effective February 1, 1984, with Justice Moran dissenting (see *Yellow Cab Co. v. Jones* (1985), 108 Ill. 2d 330, 342); amended April 27, 1984, effective July 1, 1984; amended February 21, 1986, effective August 1, 1986; amended February 27, 1987, effective April 1, 1987; amended April 7, 1993, effective June 1, 1993; amended December 17, 1993, effective February 1, 1994; amended September 23, 1996, effective immediately; amended September 22, 1997, effective October 1, 1997; amended March 19, 2003, effective May 1, 2003; amended December 5, 2003, effective immediately; amended October 15, 2004, effective January 1, 2005; amended February 10, 2006, effective July 1, 2006; amended May 24, 2006, effective September 1, 2006; amended August 15, 2006, effective immediately; amended October 2, 2006, effective immediately; amended September 25, 2007, effective October 15, 2007; amended February 26, 2010, effective immediately; amended Mar. 15, 2013, eff. May 1, 2013.

New Rule 660A

Rule 660A. Expedited Appeals in Delinquent Minor Cases

The expedited procedures in this rule shall apply to appeals from final judgments in delinquent minor proceedings arising under the Juvenile Court Act.

(a) *Special Caption; Service of Notice of Appeal on Trial Judge.* The notice of appeal, docketing statement, briefs and all other notices, motions and pleadings filed by any party in relation to an appeal involving a delinquent minor case under the Juvenile Court Act shall include the following statement in bold type on the top of the front page: THIS APPEAL INVOLVES A DELINQUENT MINOR PROCEEDING UNDER THE JUVENILE COURT ACT. When the notice of appeal is filed pursuant to the provisions of Rule 606(b), it shall also be served on the trial judge.

(b) *Status Hearing in Circuit Court.* Upon receipt of the notice of appeal in a delinquent minor case arising under the Juvenile Court Act, the trial judge shall take any and all action necessary to expedite preparation of the record on appeal. The trial court shall have continuing jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing the rules for

preparation of the record. The trial court may request the assistance of the chief judge to resolve filing delays, and the chief judge shall assign or reassign the court reporting personnel's work as necessary to ensure compliance with the filing deadlines.

(c) *Record.* The record on appeal shall be filed no later than 35 days after the filing of the notice of appeal. Any request for extension of the time for filing shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the court clerk or court reporting personnel stating the reason for the delay, and shall be served on the trial judge and the chief judge of the circuit. Lack of advance payment shall not be a reason for noncompliance with filing deadlines for the record or transcript. Any subsequent request for an extension of time shall be made to the appellate court by written notice and motion to all parties in accordance with rules.

(d) *Time for Filing of Briefs in the Reviewing Court.* Unless otherwise ordered by the appellate court, the brief of the appellant shall be filed in the reviewing court within 28 days from the filing of the record on appeal. Within 28 days from the due date of the appellant's brief, the appellee shall file a brief in the reviewing court. Within 7 days from the due date of the appellee's brief, the appellant may file a reply brief in the reviewing court.

(e) *Oral Argument.* If oral argument is requested by a party, a reviewing court shall, no later than seven days from the due date of appellant's reply brief, determine whether the case should be called for oral argument.

(f) *Deadline for Decision.* Except for good cause shown, the appellate court shall file its decision within 150 days after the filing of the notice of appeal.

(g) *Extensions of Time Disfavored.* Requests for extensions of time are disfavored and shall be granted only for compelling circumstances.

(h) *Effective Date.* This rule shall apply to all orders in which a notice of appeal is filed after its effective date.

Adopted Mar. 15, 2013, eff. May 1, 2013.