

## 94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 SB2891

Introduced 1/20/2006, by Sen. Kirk W. Dillard

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

55 ILCS 5/4-11001.5 new

705 ILCS 305/4.1 from Ch. 78, par. 4.1

705 ILCS 305/5 from Ch. 78, par. 5

705 ILCS 305/8 from Ch. 78, par. 8

705 ILCS 305/10.2 from Ch. 78, par. 10.2

705 ILCS 305/10.4 new

705 ILCS 305/15 from Ch. 78, par. 15

30 ILCS 105/5.663 new

Amends the Counties Code. Creates the Lengthy Trial Fund. Provides that the Fund shall be used to provide full or partial wage replacement or wage supplementation to jurors who serve as petit jurors for more than 10 days. Provides that a fee of \$10, which shall be paid to the clerk of the court for deposit into the Fund, shall be charged to each attorney who files a civil case or a pleading in response to a complaint. Amends the Jury Act. Provides that jurors shall not be required or requested to use annual, vacation, or sick leave for time spent responding to a summons for jury duty, time spent participating in the jury selection process, or time spent actually serving on a jury. Provides that an employer may not subject an employee to any adverse employment action by reason of the employee's jury service. Provides that a court shall automatically postpone and reschedule the service of a summoned juror who is employed by an employer with 5 or fewer full-time employees, or the equivalent, if another employee of that employer is summoned to appear during the same period. Provides that an individual may be excused from jury service for a period of up to 24 months, instead of seeking postponement, under the listed circumstances. Raises the fees for failure to attend when summoned to appear as a grand or petit juror to any sum not more than \$500 (instead of \$100). Amends the State Finance Act to create the Lengthy Trial Fund. Makes other changes. Effective July 1, 2006.

LRB094 18665 LCT 54023 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning juries.

2	Ве	it	enacted	by	the	People	of	the	State	of	Illinois,
3	represented in the General Assembly:										

4	Section 5. The Counties Code is amended by adding Section
5	4-11001.5 as follows:
6	(55 ILCS 5/4-11001.5 new)
7	Sec. 4-11001.5. Lengthy Trial Fund.
8	(a) The Lengthy Trial Fund shall be established as a
9	special Fund in the State treasury that shall be used to
10	provide full or partial wage replacement or wage
11	supplementation to jurors who serve as petit jurors for more
12	than 10 days.
13	(b) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules providing for the
14	<pre>following:</pre>
15	(1) the selection and appointment of an Administrator
16	for the Fund;
17	(2) procedures for its administration that provide
18	that monies in the Fund shall be used to make wage
19	replacement or wage supplementation as provided in this
20	Section to jurors participating on juries in trials where
21	jury service extends 11 days or longer and to recover all
22	the costs of administering the Fund, including payments of
23	salaries of the Administrator and other necessary
24	<pre>personnel;</pre>
25	(3) the accounting, auditing, and investment of money
26	in the Lengthy Trial Fund in accordance with State law
27	pertaining to similar funds; and
28	(4) the inclusion of a report by the Supreme Court of
29	Illinois on the administration of the Lengthy Trial Fund in
30	its annual report on the judicial branch, setting forth the
31	money collected for and disbursed from the Fund.
32	(c) Notwithstanding any other compensation or fees payable

- (d) The Administrator shall, on or before the fifteenth of each month, transmit all monies received from any clerk of the court to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Lengthy Trial Fund.
- (e) The Administrator shall use the fees deposited in the Lengthy Trial Fund to pay supplemental or full wage replacement to jurors whose employers pay less than full regular wages when the period of jury service reaches the 11th day and thereafter.
- (f) Not more than 3% of the monies in the Lengthy Trial Fund may be used for the reasonable and necessary costs of administering the Fund.
- (g) The court may pay replacement or supplemental wages of up to \$300 per day per juror beginning on the 11th day of jury service. In addition, for any jurors who qualify for payment by virtue of having served on a jury for more than 10 days, the court may, upon finding that the service posed a significant financial hardship to a juror, even in light of payments made with respect to jury service after the tenth day, award replacement or supplemental wages of up to \$100 per day from the 4th to the 10th day of jury service.
- (h) Any juror who is serving or has served on a jury that qualifies for payment from the Lengthy Trial Fund, provided the service commenced on or after the effective date of this Act, may submit a request for payment from the Lengthy Trial Fund on a form that the Administrator provides. Payment shall be

2	the actual amount of wages a juror earns, up to the maximum
3	level payable, minus any amount the juror actually receives
4	from the employer during the same time period.
5	The form shall disclose the juror's regular wages, the
6	amount the employer will pay during the term of jury service
7	starting on the 11th day and thereafter, the amount of
8	replacement or supplemental wages requested, and any other
9	information the Administrator deems necessary for proper
10	payment.
11	The juror also shall be required to submit verification
12	from the employer as to the wage information provided to the
13	Administrator, for example, the employee's most recent
14	earnings statement or similar document, prior to initiation of
15	payment from the Fund.
16	If an individual is self-employed or receives compensation
17	other than wages, the individual may provide a sworn affidavit
18	attesting to his or her approximate gross weekly income,
19	together with any other information that the Administrator may
20	require, in order to verify weekly income.
21	Documents submitted pursuant to this subsection (h) are not
22	public records and shall not be disclosed to the general
23	public.
24	(i) The following attorneys and causes of action are exempt
25	from payment of the Lengthy Trial Fund fee:
26	(1) government attorneys entering appearances in the
27	course of their official duties;
28	(2) pro se litigants;
29	(3) cases in small claims court; or
30	(4) claims seeking social security disability
31	determinations; individual veterans' compensation or
32	disability determinations; recoupment actions for
33	government backed educational loans or mortgages; child
34	custody and support cases; actions brought in forma
35	pauperis; and any other filings designated by rule that
36	involve minimal use of court resources and that customarily

<u>limited to the difference between the State-paid jury fee and</u>

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## are not afforded the opportunity for a trial by jury.

- Section 10. The Jury Act is amended by changing Sections
  4.1, 5, 8, 10.2, and 15 and by adding Section 10.4 as follows:
- 4 (705 ILCS 305/4.1) (from Ch. 78, par. 4.1)
- 5 Sec. 4.1. Jury duty; notice to employer; right to time off.
- (a) Any person who is not legally disqualified to serve on 6 7 juries, and has been duly summoned for jury duty for either petit or grand jury service, shall not be required or requested 8 to use annual, vacation, or sick leave for time spent 9 responding to a summons for jury duty, time spent participating 10 in the jury selection process, or time spent actually serving 11 on a jury be given time off from employment to serve upon the 12 jury for which such employee is summoned, regardless of the 13 14 employment shift such employee is assigned to at the time of 15 service of such summons. An employee shall give his employer reasonable notice of required jury service. An employer may not 16 17 deny an employee time off for jury duty because such employee 18 is then assigned to work a night shift of employment, that is, an employer cannot require a night shift worker to work while 19 such employee is doing jury duty in the daytime. 20
  - Nothing in this subsection (a) shall be construed to require an employer to provide annual, vacation, or sick leave to employees under the provision of this Act who otherwise are not entitled to such benefits under company policies.
  - (b) No employer shall discharge, threaten to discharge, intimidate, or otherwise subject or coerce any employee to any other adverse employment action by reason of the employee's jury service, or the attendance or scheduled attendance in connection with such service, in any court of this State.
  - (c) If an employee gives reasonable notice of required jury service, any employer who violates the provisions of this Section:
- 33 (1) may be charged with contempt of court. In such an 34 event, the State's Attorney shall file a petition for civil

contempt, criminal contempt, or both, against the employer to be prosecuted by the State's Attorney; and

- (2) shall be liable for damages for any loss of wages or other benefits suffered by an employee by reason of the violation; and
- (3) may be enjoined from further violations of this Section and ordered to reinstate any employee discharged by reason of jury service.

As used in this Section, "reasonable notice of required jury service" means that the employee summoned for jury duty must deliver to the employer a copy of the summons within 10 days of the date of issuance of the summons to the employee.

- (d) Any individual who is reinstated to a position of employment in accordance with this Section shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of jury service, shall be reinstated to his position of employment without loss of seniority, and shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer under established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time the individual entered upon jury service.
- (e) In any action or proceeding under this Section, the court may award a prevailing employee who brings the action by retained counsel a reasonable attorney's fee.
- (f) Any right or remedy provided in this Section is in addition to any right or remedy otherwise provided by law to an employee.
- (g) No employer shall be obligated to compensate an employee for time taken off for jury duty.
- (q-5) A court shall automatically postpone and reschedule the service of a summoned juror who is employed by an employer with 5 or fewer full-time employees, or the equivalent, if another employee of that employer is summoned to appear during the same period. The postponement will not constitute the excused individual's right to one automatic postponement pursuant to Section 10.3 of this Act.

1 (h) The official responsible for issuing the summons may 2 advise the juror of his rights under this Act by printed insert 3 with the summons or on the summons itself.

4 (Source: P.A. 86-1395; 87-616.)

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5 (705 ILCS 305/5) (from Ch. 78, par. 5)
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Sec. 5. <u>Subsequent selection of jurors; length of service.</u>

(a) At the time of making such selection, the name of the person selected shall be checked off from such list, and shall not be again selected as a juror till every person named upon such list qualified to serve as a juror has been selected; and all subsequent selections of jurors by such board shall be made from such list until all persons thereon qualified to serve have been selected, or until a new list is made: Provided, if any person who has been selected as a juror shall not have been drawn, or have served upon a jury during the year for which he was selected, he shall, if qualified, be selected for the next year.

(b) In counties with populations greater than 100,000, service of prospective petit jurors shall be for no more than 1 court day in actual attendance, unless a prospective petit juror is selected to serve in a trial or is under consideration to serve on a trial and such consideration covers a period of 2 or more days. Once selected, a petit juror shall serve on the jury for the duration of the trial unless excused by the presiding judge.

26 (Source: P.A. 86-1053.)

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(705 ILCS 305/8) (from Ch. 78, par. 8)
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## Sec. 8. <u>Selection from box.</u>

(a) Upon a day designated by the judge of the court, which shall be at least 20 days before the first day for which any of the panel then to be drawn is summoned, the clerk of such court shall repair to the office of the county clerk, and in the presence of a judge and of such county clerk, after the box containing the names has been well shaken by the county clerk,

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and being blindfolded shall, without partiality, draw from such box the names of a sufficient number of such persons, then residents of the county, not less than 30 for each 2 weeks that such court will probably be in session for the trial of common law cases, to constitute the petit jurors for the time being and where there is an additional judge in such court, a like number for each additional judge requiring a jury, unless the court shall otherwise order: Provided, that the clerk shall at any time, when directed by an order of the court draw in the manner above provided, such number of persons then residents of the county, as shall be required by the order to act as petit jurors in such court for such time as may be fixed in such order: And provided, that should the clerk draw from the box the name of a person who is known to be dead, to have been selected as a grand juror, a non-resident, absent from the State, unable to attend in consequence of illness, or that he is legally disqualified to serve as a juror, the clerk shall report the name of such person to the county clerk, and the clerk of such court shall draw other names until the required number have been selected: Provided, also that whenever there is pending for trial in any of the courts, any criminal cause wherein the defendant is charged with a felony, and the judge holding such court is convinced from the circumstances of the case that a jury cannot be obtained from the regular panel to try the cause, the judge may in his discretion, prior to the day fixed for the trial of the cause, direct the clerk to draw (in the same manner as the regular panel is drawn,) not exceeding 100 names as a special panel from which a jury may be selected to try the cause.

30 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), 31 names of jurors may be randomly drawn by computer.

32 (Source: P.A. 86-1053.)

33 (705 ILCS 305/10.2) (from Ch. 78, par. 10.2)

34 Sec. 10.2. Excusing prospective jurors; hardship.

(a) An individual may apply to be excused from jury service

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for	а	period	of	up	to	24	months,	instead	of	seeking	а
post	por	nement,	when	eith	ner:						

- (1) the prospective juror has a mental or physical condition that causes him or her to be incapable of performing jury service. The juror, or the juror's personal representative, must provide the court with documentation from a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches verifying that a mental or physical condition renders the person unfit for jury service for a period not less than the 24 month period for which the excuse is sought; or
- (2) jury service would otherwise cause undue or extreme physical or financial hardship to the prospective juror or a person under his or her care or supervision. A judge of the court for which the individual was called to jury service shall make determinations regarding undue or extreme physical or financial hardship. The authority to make these determinations is delegable only to court officials or personnel who are authorized by the laws of this State to function as members of the judiciary.
- (b) A person asking to be excused from jury service under this Section must take all actions necessary to have obtained a ruling on that request by no later than the date on which the individual is scheduled to appear for jury duty.
- (c) For purposes of this Section, "undue or extreme physical or financial hardship" is limited to circumstances in which an individual would:
  - (1) be required to abandon a person under his or her personal care or supervision due to the impossibility of obtaining reasonable alternative care during the period of participation in the jury pool or on the jury; or
  - (2) incur costs that would have a substantial adverse impact on the payment of the individual's necessary daily living expenses or on those for whom he or she provides the principle means of support; or
    - (3) suffer physical hardship that would result in

illness or disease.

"Undue or extreme physical or financial hardship" does not exist solely based on the fact that a prospective juror will be required to be absent from his or her place of employment. A person asking a judge to grant an excuse based on "undue or extreme physical or financial hardship" shall be required to provide the judge with documentation, such as, but not limited to, federal and State income tax returns, medical statements from licensed physicians, proof of dependency or guardianship, and similar documents, which the judge finds to clearly support the request to be excused. Failure to provide satisfactory documentation shall result in a denial of the request to be excused. These documents are not public records and shall not be disclosed to the general public.

(d) After 24 months, a person excused from jury service

(d) After 24 months, a person excused from jury service shall become eliqible once again for qualification as a juror unless the person was excused from service permanently. A person is excused from jury service permanently only when the deciding judge determines that the underlying grounds for being excused are of a permanent nature.

The county boards of the respective counties, the jury commissioners for those counties which have been appointed under the Jury Commission Act, or a jury administrator shall submit questionnaires to prospective jurors to inquire their qualifications for jury service and as to the hardship that jury service would pose to the prospective prior approval by the chief judge of the judicial circuits county board, jury administrator, or jury are situated, the county board, jury administrator, commissioners shall excuse a prospective juror from service if the prospective juror shows that such service would impose an undue hardship on account of the nature of the prospective juror's occupation, business affairs, physical health, family situation, active duty in the Illinois National ard or Illinois Naval Militia, or other personal affairs, cause his or her name to be returned to the

general jury list.

- (b) When an undue hardship caused by a family situation is due to the prospective juror being the primary care giver of a person with a mental or physical disability, a person with a medically diagnosed behavior problem, or a child under age 12, then the county board, jury commissioners or jury administrator shall excuse such a prospective juror, if it finds that no reasonable alternative care is feasible which would not impose an undue hardship on the prospective juror or the person for whom the prospective juror is providing care, or both.

  (Source: P.A. 90-482, eff. 1-1-98; 91-264, eff. 7-23-99.)
- 12 (705 ILCS 305/10.4 new)
- Sec. 10.4. Postponement of jury service.
  - (a) Notwithstanding Section 10.2 or any other provision of this Act, individuals scheduled to appear for jury service have the right to postpone the date of their initial appearance for jury service 1 time only. When requested, postponements shall be granted, provided that:
- 19 <u>(1) the juror has not previously been granted a</u>
  20 postponement;
  - (2) the prospective juror appears in person or contacts the clerk of the court by telephone, electronic mail, or in writing to request a postponement; and
  - (3) prior to the grant of a postponement with the concurrence of the clerk of the court, the prospective juror fixes a date certain on which he or she will appear for jury service that is not more than 6 months after the date on which the prospective juror originally was called to serve and on which date the court will be in session.
  - (b) A subsequent request to postpone jury service may be approved by a judicial officer only in the event of an extreme emergency, such as a death in the family, sudden illness, or a natural disaster or a national emergency in which the prospective juror is personally involved, that could not have been anticipated at the time the initial postponement was

- granted. Prior to the grant of a second postponement, the 1
- 2 prospective juror must fix a date certain on which the
- individual will appear for jury service within 6 months of the 3
- postponement on a date when the court will be in session. 4
- (705 ILCS 305/15) (from Ch. 78, par. 15) 5
- Sec. 15. Failure to attend; contempt. Every person who 6
- 7 shall fail to attend when lawfully summoned to appear as a
- grand or petit juror, without having properly obtained 8
- postponement or excuse pursuant to Sections 10.2 and 10.3 a 9
- 10 reasonable excuse, shall be considered in civil as guilty of a
- 11 contempt, and shall be fined by the courts, respectively, in
- any sum not <del>less than \$5 nor</del> more than \$500 <del>\$100</del>, for the use of 12
- the proper county, unless good cause be shown for such default; 13
- 14 and it shall be the duty of the court to enter an order of
- 15 attachment, returnable forthwith, against all such
- 16 delinquents, and upon the return thereof the court shall
- proceed to assess the fine unless the person or persons so 17
- 18 attached shall show good cause for such delinquency: Provided,
- 19 that the oath or affirmation of any such delinquent shall, at
- all times, be received as competent evidence. In addition to, 20
- or in lieu of, the fine, the court may order that the 21
- prospective juror complete a period of community service for a
- period no less than if the prospective juror would have

completed jury service, and provide proof of completion of this

- 25 community service to the court.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 83-346.)

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- Section 15. The State Finance Act is amended by adding 27
- 28 Section 5.663 as follows:
- 29 (30 ILCS 105/5.663 new)
- Sec. 5.663. The Lengthy Trial Fund. 30
- 31 97. Severability. The provisions Section of this
- 32 amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly are severable under

- 1 Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.
- 2 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1,
- 3 2006.