

### **Rule 307. Interlocutory Appeals as of Right**

**(a) Orders Appealable; Time.** An appeal may be taken to the Appellate Court from an interlocutory order of court:

- (1) granting, modifying, refusing, dissolving, or refusing to dissolve or modify an injunction;
- (2) appointing or refusing to appoint a receiver or sequestrator;
- (3) giving or refusing to give other or further powers or property to a receiver or sequestrator already appointed;
- (4) placing or refusing to place a mortgagee in possession of mortgaged premises;
- (5) appointing or refusing to appoint a receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator, or other similar officer for a bank, savings and loan association, currency exchange, insurance company, or other financial institution, or granting or refusing to grant custody of the institution or requiring turnover of any of its assets;
- (6) terminating parental rights or granting, denying or revoking temporary commitment in adoption proceedings commenced pursuant to section 5 of the Adoption Act (750 ILCS 50/5);
- (7) determining issues raised in proceedings to exercise the right of eminent domain under section 20-5-10 of the Eminent Domain Act, but the procedure for appeal and stay shall be as provided in that section.

Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (d), the appeal must be perfected within 30 days from the entry of the interlocutory order by filing a notice of appeal designated “Notice of Interlocutory Appeal” conforming substantially to the notice of appeal in other cases. A Rule 328 supporting record must be filed in the Appellate Court within the same 30 days unless the time for filing the Rule 328 supporting record is extended by the Appellate Court or any judge thereof. A Rule 328 supporting record shall not be filed in cases arising under the Juvenile Court Act where an order terminating parental rights has been entered. In those cases, a Rule 323 record shall be filed.

**(b) Motion to Vacate.** If an interlocutory order is entered on *ex parte* application, the party intending to take an appeal therefrom shall first present, on notice, a motion to the trial court to vacate the order. An appeal may be taken if the motion is denied, or if the court does not act thereon within 7 days after its presentation. The 30 days allowed for taking an appeal and filing the Rule 328 supporting record begins to run from the day the motion is denied or from the last day for action thereon.

**(c) Time for Briefs.** Unless the Appellate Court orders a different schedule or orders that no briefs be filed, the schedule for filing briefs shall be as follows: The brief of appellant shall be filed in the Appellate Court, with proof of service, within 7 days from the filing of the Rule 328 supporting record. Within 7 days from the date appellant’s brief is filed, the appellee shall file his brief and any supplemental Rule 328 supporting record in the Appellate Court with proof of service. Within 7 days from the date appellee’s brief is filed, appellant may serve and file a reply brief. The briefs shall otherwise conform to the requirements of Rules 341 through 344.

**(d) Appeals of Temporary Restraining Orders; Time; Memoranda.**

- (1) *Petition; Service; Record.* Unless another form is ordered by the Appellate Court, review of the granting or denial of a temporary restraining order or an order modifying,

dissolving, or refusing to dissolve or modify a temporary restraining order as authorized in paragraph (a) shall be by petition filed in the Appellate Court, but notice of interlocutory appeal as provided in paragraph (a) shall also be filed in the circuit court, within the same time for filing the petition. The petition shall state the relief requested and the grounds for the relief requested, and shall be filed in the Appellate Court, with proof of personal or e-mail service as provided in Rule 11, within two days of the entry or denial of the order from which review is being sought. An appropriate supporting record shall accompany the petition, which shall include the notice of interlocutory appeal, the temporary restraining order or the proposed temporary restraining order, the complaint, the motion requesting the granting of the temporary restraining order, and any supporting documents or matters of record necessary to the petition. The supporting record must be authenticated by the certificate of the clerk of the trial court or by the affidavit of the attorney or party filing it.

(2) *Legal Memoranda.* The petitioner may file a memorandum supporting the petition which shall not exceed 15 pages or, alternatively, 4,500 words and which must also be filed within two days of the entry of the order that is being appealed under paragraph 1 of this section. The respondent shall file, with proof of personal or e-mail service as provided in Rule 11, any responding memorandum within two days following the filing of the petition, supporting record, and any memorandum which must be served upon the respondent personally or by e-mail. The respondent's memorandum may not exceed 15 pages or, alternatively, 4,500 words and must also be served upon the petitioner personally or by e-mail.

(3) *Replies; Extensions of Time.* Except by order of court, no replies will be allowed and no extension of time will be allowed.

(4) *Time for Decision; Oral Argument.* After the petitioner has filed the petition, supporting record, and any memorandum and the time for filing any responding memorandum has expired, the Appellate Court shall consider and decide the petition within five business days thereafter. Oral argument on the petition will not be heard.

(5) *Variations by Order of Court.* The Appellate Court may, if it deems it appropriate, order a different schedule, or order that no memoranda be filed, or order the other materials need not be filed.

Amended October 21, 1969, effective January 1, 1970; amended July 30, 1979, effective October 15, 1979; amended May 28, 1982, effective July 1, 1982; amended November 21, 1988, effective January 1, 1989; amended June 19, 1989, effective August 1, 1989; amended December 17, 1993, effective February 1, 1994; amended December 1, 1995, effective immediately; amended July 6, 2000, effective immediately; amended November 27, 2002, effective January 1, 2003; amendment of November 27, 2002, vacated December 31, 2002; [amended March 20, 2009, effective immediately](#); [amended February 26, 2010, effective immediately](#); [amended Dec. 9, 2015, eff. Jan. 1, 2016](#); [amended Oct. 6, 2016, eff. Nov. 1, 2016](#); [amended June 22, 2017, eff. July 1, 2017](#); [amended Sept. 15, 2017, eff. Nov. 1, 2017](#).

(Revised 1979)

This rule replaced former Rule 31, effective January 1, 1964, and in effect until January 1, 1967. That rule supplanted former section 78 of the Civil Practice Act, repealed effective January 1, 1964 (Laws of 1963, p. 2691, §1), section 7 of the 1964 judicial article (now section 6 of new article VI) having given the Supreme Court power to provide by rule for interlocutory appeals to the Appellate Court. The word “order” is substituted for “order or decree” throughout the rule, without change of meaning. (See Rule 2.)

Stays pending appeal are governed by Rule 305.

#### Paragraph (a)

Paragraph (a) provides for a designation—“Notice of Interlocutory Appeal”—on the notice of appeal, and continues the theory that the filing of the notice of appeal and not the filing of a bond perfects the appeal. The paragraph was amended in 1969 by adding items (5) through (7) to the list of appealable interlocutory orders. The amendment carries out the policy of covering all interlocutory appeals in the Supreme Court rules, as contemplated by section 7 of the 1964 judicial article (now section 6 of new article VI). The procedure provided in the Eminent Domain Act for appeal and stay in quick-take cases (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1967, ch. 47, par. 2.2(b)) is incorporated by reference in item (7), in lieu of detailed coverage of these matters in the rules, because of the peculiar problems in an appeal of this kind and its relationship to the condemnation proceeding as a whole.

Paragraph (a) was amended in 1979 to reflect changes in Rule 321 that eliminated the requirement that a praecipe for record be filed.

#### Paragraph (b)

Paragraph (b) is the same as former Rule 31(2) with slight verbal changes.

#### Paragraph (c)

Paragraph (c), establishing the briefing schedule as 7 days for appellant, 7 days for appellee, and 7 days for the reply brief, all dating from the filing of the record and the filing of the preceding brief (instead of from the due dates thereof), replaces the schedules in Rule 5 of the First District Appellate Court and Rule 23 of the other appellate districts (former Uniform Appellate Court Rule 23). The paragraph gives the court the right to order a different briefing schedule, or to dispense with briefs altogether. Until 1979, it was generally required that an abstract of the record or a reproduction of excerpts from the record be filed in the reviewing court in addition to the record and the briefs. Paragraph (d) provided that where the appellant elected to file excerpts from the record instead of an abstract the excerpts had to be filed within 7 days after the filing of the reply brief. The rules were amended in 1979 to provide that unless the Appellate Court orders that an abstract be prepared and filed, all cases will be heard on the

original record and the briefs, the appellant's brief to include an appendix described in Rule 342. Appropriate changes were made in Rule 307(c) to reflect this change in the practice.