

**STANDING ORDERS FOR
THIRD MUNICIPAL DISTRICT - COURTROOM 110**

1. The regular felony call shall begin at 9:30 a.m., Monday through Friday. A lunch recess normally will be taken between 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. When a jury is presiding, the felony call shall be held between 9:30 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., and between 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m.

2. The violation call shall begin at 9:30 a.m., every Friday. The Court prefers for motions in probation matters to be noticed for the violation call.

3. The post-conviction call shall be held at 9:00 a.m., the second, third and fourth Friday of the month. Evidentiary hearings in post-conviction cases typically will be set at 1:30 p.m.

4. The Court prefers that any motions in a pending case be noticed for 9:30 a.m. on any weekday except Friday.

5. The court prefers in-person appearances for all parties. Any requests to appear by Zoom on dates other than the initial appearance date should be made in advance of the court date. The court complies with Illinois Supreme Court Rule 45(d), and Circuit Court of Cook County General Administrative Order 2023-03, governing remote appearances in criminal cases.

6. Felony cases generally shall be set for plea or setting once discovery is complete, and the defense files an answer. Setting cases for “status” following the completion of discovery, and the filing of the defense answer and motions, is disfavored.

7. Requests for continuance of cases set for trial are disfavored. Any request for a continuance of a case set for trial by either party should comply with Illinois Supreme Court Rule 231, and 725 ILCS 5/114-4. Absent extraordinary circumstances, motions for continuance of trials not in compliance with Rule 231 or section 114-4 shall be stricken.

8. The Court strives to resolve pending felony cases in accordance with the Illinois Supreme Court’s *Time Standards for Case Closure in the Illinois Trial Courts*. Priority shall be given to “older” cases on the call, and cases in which the Defendant is demanding trial.

9. When a case is set for legal argument, including motions relating to detention or modification of release conditions, counsel should provide the Court with *written* courtesy copies of the pleadings prior to the hearing.

10. For cases set for jury trial, the Court usually will conduct a pretrial conference sometime during the week before jury selection. The Court follows the procedures outlined in *People v. Williams*, 2016 Ill. App. (4th) 140502. The Court shall also conduct any inquiries pursuant to *People v. Curry*, 178 Ill. 2d 509 (1997), at the pretrial conference. *Electronic* courtesy copies of the parties’ proposed jury instructions, witness lists, proposed *voir dire* questions and routine motions *in limine* should be provided to the Court at least three business days before the pre-trial conference. Any non-routine motion *in limine*, or any pretrial motion requiring testimony, must be filed well in advance of the pretrial conference date.

11. Jury trials shall be conducted between 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., unless otherwise ordered. Any non-routine matters in a jury trial requiring the Court’s extended attention outside the presence of the jury (*e.g.*, witness *voir dire*, motions *in limine*) shall be heard before or after the jury’s attendance in court, or during the lunch hour.

12. For Defendants detained under the Pretrial Fairness Act, the Court shall conduct review of detention on each court date, unless the Defendant agrees to continued detention. This review is limited to determining whether the State has proven by clear and convincing evidence that “continued detention is necessary to avoid a real and present threat to the safety of any person or persons or the community, based on the specific articulable facts of the case, or to prevent the Defendant’s willful flight from prosecution.” 725 ILCS 5/110-6.1(i-5). When a case involving a detained Defendant is in this courtroom for the first time, the State shall proffer or present evidence, as opposed to relying solely on the proceedings or orders in the first-appearance or preliminary hearing courts.

13. For Defendants on pretrial electronic home monitoring, home confinement or GPS, the Court shall review such condition[s] every 60 days unless the Defendant agrees to continued monitoring. See 725 ILCS 5/110-5(i) (“If electronic monitoring, GPS monitoring, or home confinement is imposed, the court shall determine every 60 days if no less restrictive condition of release or combination of less restrictive conditions of release would reasonably ensure the appearance, or continued appearance, of the Defendant for later hearings or protect an identifiable person or persons from imminent threat of serious physical harm.”)

14. Effective April 15, 2024, Illinois Supreme Court Rule 604 (c)(1) requires “[a]s a prerequisite to appeal the defendant shall first present to the trial court a written motion for the relief to be sought on appeal.” Any motion filed pursuant to this Rule shall be in writing, and styled as a “Motion for Relief.” Proceedings on such motions shall be conducted with all parties personally present.

15. Motions to vacate pretrial detention or modify release conditions (as distinct from motions for relief pursuant to Ill. Sup. Ct. R. 604(c)(1)) shall be in

writing. Proceedings on such motions shall be conducted with all parties personally present.

16. All proceedings on pretrial release revocation, modification or sanctions shall be conducted in accordance with 725 ICS 5/110-6.

17. Any Defendant arrested for a new offense while on probation shall be released with or without conditions, unless the arrest is for a detainable offense. In such case, the Court shall follow the procedures in the Pretrial Fairness Act in determining whether to order detention or release on a violation of probation petition. See *People v. Barsuto*, 2024 IL App (2d) 230512.