

HOW TO ASK THE SUPREME COURT TO PARTICIPATE IN AN APPEAL FOR FREE OR AT A REDUCED COST

Who can ask the court to participate in an appeal for free?

Anyone who must pay as part of a Supreme Court case. You can ask for yourself, your minor child, or an incompetent adult, but not for anyone else. **NOTE:** this form cannot be used to waive fees charged in the trial or appellate court.

How will I know if there is a fee?

The Supreme Court Clerk can tell you if there is a fee for filing a document with the court. Supreme Court Rule [313](#) requires the person who files an appeal to pay a \$50 fee. Rule [313](#) requires all other parties to pay a \$30 fee.

What form do I need to fill out to ask the Supreme Court to let me participate in an appeal for free or at a reduced cost?

- **Application for Waiver of Court Fees (Supreme Court)** is used to tell the court whether you get any public benefits and your income and expense information so it can decide if you can participate in an appeal for free or at a reduced cost.

Where can I find the form I need?

- You can find the forms online at: illinoiscourts.gov/Forms/approved/supreme/supreme.asp.
- You can also ask the Supreme Court Clerk for a copy.

Do I have to pay a fee to file an *Application for Waiver of Court Fees (Supreme Court)*?

- No, there is no cost for filing an *Application for Waiver of Court Fees*.

Is there a deadline for filing an *Application for Waiver of Court Fees*?

- At the time you file your first document with the Supreme Court, you must file a completed *Application for Waiver of Court Fees*.
- It might take the Supreme Court a couple of weeks to review your application and decide whether you have to pay the Supreme Court fees, so do not wait until the last minute.
- You are responsible for knowing if there are other deadlines to file documents.

How do I prove I cannot afford to pay court fees?

The Supreme Court may require you to prove the information in your *Application*. If you get public benefits, you may be asked to provide documents showing you receive public benefits, such as a benefits statement from the agency providing the benefit.

Examples of public benefits are:

- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (Not Social Security)
- Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (AABD)
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
- SNAP (Food Stamps)
- General Assistance (GA), Transitional Assistance, or State Children & Family Assistance

If you don't get public benefits, you may be asked to provide documents showing your income, value of belongings (for example, real estate), and expenses.

What happens if my *Application* is granted?

Depending upon your circumstances, the Supreme Court may order that:

- You may participate for free;
- You must pay 25% of any fee charged;
- You must pay 50% of any fee charged; OR
- You must pay 75% of any fee charged.

If my *Application* is granted, will I ever have to pay fees?

- If the Supreme Court grants your *Application* and later decides that the information you put in your *Application* was incorrect and you were ineligible, the Court can make you pay back any fees that were waived.
- If the Supreme Court believes that your financial situation has changed and you are no longer eligible for a full or partial fee waiver, the Court may ask you to provide documents showing you are still eligible.
- If the Supreme Court decides you do not have to pay all or some of the court fees and you win your case and get money from the other side, the Court may make you use all or part of this money to pay the court fees.

When does my fee waiver expire?

It is good for one year. If you still need the fee waiver after it expires, you will need to file a new *Application*. However, this does not mean you have to pay back fees that were already waived.

What do I do after I fill out the *Application for Waiver of Court Fees* form?

Step 1: File your *Application* with the Supreme Court.

- You must electronically file (e-file) court documents unless (1) you are an inmate in a prison or jail and you do not have a lawyer, (2) you have a disability that keeps you from e-filing, or (3) you qualify for an exemption from e-filing.
 - You will qualify for an exemption if: (1) you do not have internet or computer access at home

and it would be difficult for you to travel to a place where you could use a computer, or (2) you have trouble reading or speaking in English.

- Fill out a *Certification for Exemption from E-Filing* found online here:
illinoiscourts.gov/Forms/approved/supreme/supreme.asp
- Deliver your original *Application* and the *Certification* to the Supreme Court Clerk's office in person, by mail, or by third-party commercial carrier (e.g., FedEx or UPS).
- To e-file, create an account with an e-filing service provider.
 - Visit efile.illinoiscourts.gov/service-providers.htm to select a service provider. Some service providers are free while others charge a processing fee. For instructions on how to e-file for free with Odyssey eFileIL, see the self-help user guides here:
illinoiscourts.gov/CivilJustice/Resources/Self-Represented_Litigants/self-represented.asp
- If you do not have access to a computer or if you need help e-filing, bring your form to the Supreme Court Clerk's office where you can use a public computer terminal to e-file your form.
 - You can bring your form on paper or saved on a flash drive.
 - The terminal will have a scanner and computer that you can use to e-file your form.
- At the same time you file your *Application*, you will also need to file any other forms you are planning to file, such as a *Motion* when you file your *Application for Waiver of Court Fees*. You can find these forms at:
illinoiscourts.gov/Forms/approved/supreme/supreme.asp

Step 2: Wait for a decision.

- The Supreme Court will review your *Application for Waiver of Court Fees* and decide whether you have to pay the Supreme Court fees.
- The Supreme Court may need more information from you. The Supreme Court Clerk will notify you if you need to give more information.
- After the court makes a decision, the Supreme Court Clerk will notify you whether the fee was waived or is now due, and mail or email you a copy of the official notice of order.
- If the court decides you have to pay all or some of the court fees, you have to pay by the deadline set by the Supreme Court. If you do not pay by the deadline, the Supreme Court may dismiss your case or find against you.