94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2005 and 2006

SB2853

Introduced 1/20/2006, by Sen. John J. Cullerton

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

735 ILCS 5/9-110

from Ch. 110, par. 9-110

Amends the Code of Civil Procedure. Makes a technical change in provisions concerning forcible entry and detainer.

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AN ACT concerning civil law.

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

4 Section 5. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by 5 changing Section 9-110 as follows:

6 (735 ILCS 5/9-110) (from Ch. 110, par. 9-110)

7 Sec. 9-110. Judgment for whole premises - Stay of enforcement. If it appears on the the trial that the plaintiff 8 is entitled to the possession of the whole of the premises 9 10 claimed, judgment for the possession thereof and for costs shall be entered in favor of the plaintiff. However, if the 11 action is brought under Article IX of this Code and is based 12 upon a breach of a contract entered into on or after July 1, 13 14 1962 for the purchase of such premises, the court, by order, may stay the enforcement of the judgment for a period not to 15 exceed 60 days from the date of the judgment, or if the court 16 17 finds that the amount unpaid on the contract is less than 75% of the original purchase price, then the court shall stay the 18 19 enforcement of the judgment for a period of 180 days from the 20 date of the judgment. The court may order a stay of less than 180 days (but in no event less than 60 days) if it is shown that 21 22 the plaintiff, prior to the filing of the action under Article IX of this Act, granted the defendant previous extensions of 23 time to pay the amounts due under the contract, or for other 24 25 good cause shown. If during such period of stay the defendant 26 pays the entire amount then due and payable under the terms of the contract other than such portion of the principal balance 27 28 due under the contract as would not be due had no default 29 occurred and costs and, if the contract provides therefor, 30 reasonable attorney's fees as fixed by the court, and cures all other defaults then existing, the contract shall remain in 31 force the same as if no default had occurred. The relief 32

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1 granted to a defendant by this Section shall not be exhausted 2 by a single use thereof but shall not be again available with 3 respect to the same contract for a period of 5 years from the 4 date of such judgment. Whenever defendant cures the default 5 under the contract pursuant to this Section, the defendant may within the period of stay file a motion to vacate the judgment 6 in the court in which the judgment was entered, and, if the 7 8 court, upon the hearing of such motion, is satisfied that such 9 default has been cured, such judgment shall be vacated. Unless defendant files such motion to vacate in the court or the 10 judgment is otherwise stayed, enforcement of the judgment may 11 12 proceed immediately upon the expiration of such period of stay 13 and all rights of the defendant in and to the premises and in and to the real estate described in the contract are 14 15 terminated.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the right of a seller of such premises to any lawful remedy or relief other than that provided by Part 1 of Article IX of this Act.

20 (Source: P.A. 85-907.)