

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS



ADMINISTRATIVE
SUMMARY
2001

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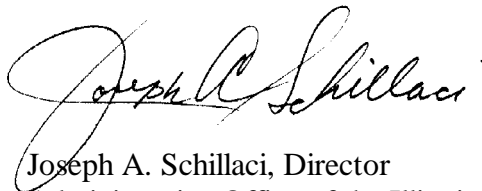
Front Cover: “Justice and Power” by Charles J. Mulligan (1866-1916) One of two statues facing visitors as they enter the main (north) entrance of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. Born in Ireland, Mr. Mulligan arrived in Chicago in 1872 with his father James. He got his start as a sculptor by modeling clay dug from the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later working as a marble-cutter in Chicago. He studied under Lorado Taft at the Art Institute of Chicago and Alexander Falguiere in Paris, France. He succeeded Taft as the head of the department of sculpture at the Institute and served in that role until his death. Some of his other works appear in Garfield Park, Chicago (“Lincoln as a Railsplitter” and his statue of John F. Finnerty); Riverview Park, Quincy (General George Rogers Clark statue); and Rosemond Grove Cemetery, Rosamond (“Lincoln the Orator”). “Justice and Power” and the other statue “Law and Knowledge” were completed sometime between 1908 and 1910.



Letter of Transmittal

It is with pleasure that I transmit the 2001 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. This Report provides a comprehensive summary of the numerous projects and activities pursued by the Illinois Judicial Branch during the past year. The Report contains statistical data on court caseloads, a summary of activities of the Supreme Court's several committees, and a breakdown of state and local funding for the Illinois Judicial Branch. Also included is biographical data on the justices of the Illinois Supreme Court, as well as a brief description of the various divisions of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

I extend my thanks to all who contributed to the content and production of this Report. Those efforts provide a concise reflection of the important endeavors undertaken by the judiciary in the past year as well as highlight new judicial branch activities planned for the coming year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joseph A. Schillaci". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "S".

Joseph A. Schillaci, Director
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A MESSAGE FROM

As Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, it is my privilege to present the 2001 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. This Report summarizes the major Supreme Court projects initiated during the calendar year, reviews the work of the Illinois Judicial Conference and the Court's several committees, and provides a general overview of the funding and operations of the judicial system. The Report also contains a brief introduction to the various divisions of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Administrative Office, which compiles and disseminates the information in this yearly Report, is comprised of the Executive Office, Administrative Services, Court Services, Judicial Education, Judicial Management Information Services, and Probation Services. The Administrative Office functions as an arm of the Supreme Court and supports the Court in the exercise of its administrative and supervisory authority. Under the direction of Joseph A. Schillaci, the Administrative Office provides administrative and technical support, training, and other court services to all three levels of Illinois courts and serves as liaison to the Supreme Court's supporting committees. Additionally, the Administrative Office is charged with developing and implementing the Court's various projects and initiatives. A few of these deserve special mention.

During 2001, the Court continued its court improvement initiatives from previous years and instituted new projects to further this goal. One of the most important undertakings in the past year was the full implementation of several innovative Supreme Court rules designed to improve the quality of justice in the trial of capital cases in Illinois. Among the new rules announced by the Court in March 2001 was the requirement that every assistant state's attorney, public defender and private attorney representing a defendant in a capital case meet rigorous standards and become a certified member of the Capital Litigation Trial Bar.

The Trial Bar membership requirement is applicable to all capital cases filed on or after March 1, 2002. Screening committees established in each of the state's five Judicial Districts are charged with conducting a thorough review of the credentials of the applicants and forwarding them for approval to the Court. A roster of certified attorneys will be maintained by the Administrative Office. To date, the Administrative Office has received over 400 applications for certification which have been forwarded to the appropriate screening committees throughout the state.

The Court also approved a series of educational seminars for attorneys in death penalty cases and, through the Illinois Judicial Conference, established a series of educational courses to be presented at two-day seminars for judges who may be called on to hear death penalty cases in their current assignments.

The rules establishing mandatory education for trial judges hearing death penalty cases and the Capital Litigation Trial Bar are based on the work of the Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases, which was appointed by the Court in April 1999. The Court's progressive actions have put Illinois at the forefront of states instituting reforms to improve the administration of justice in capital cases.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Judicial education programs also remained a major focus for the Court. In addition to the regular judicial conferences and seminars organized each year, the Court approved and sponsored the Advanced Judicial Academy, geared toward experienced judges who have served five years or more on the bench. The week-long Academy was unique among judicial education events in that it was co-sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Law and held at the College of Law campus in Champaign. The theme for the Academy was *Law and Science and the Highly Effective Judge*. Given the overwhelmingly positive reception, the Court has approved another Academy to be held in 2003.

Consistent with the provisions in the Juvenile Reform Act of 1998 (Public Act 90-590), the Court continued to direct resources toward new initiatives to increase public safety and expand accountability measures for youths who commit delinquent acts. Among the projects developed are the “What Works” in reducing offender recidivism initiative and the Juvenile Probation Risk Reduction Strategy. To date, “What Works” has been implemented at five pilot sites. An anticipated fifteen or more jurisdictions will pilot the Juvenile Risk Reduction Strategy next year through the circuit court probation departments.

The Court’s ongoing development of web technology in 2001 further enhanced the efficiency of the entire Illinois court system. The Court’s web site, introduced in 2000, is continually updated and improved to provide more information on the judicial branch and additional links to numerous legal resources and organizations. Moreover, the expansion of web-based technology also improves data exchanges between all three levels of the Illinois Courts and other state agencies and local law enforcement offices. Last, the Court’s procurement of internet-based legal research through LEXIS and WEST LAW, as an additional research alternative to current online research service, has improved efficiency for staff in the reviewing courts.

The installation of digital electronic recordation in the circuit courts continued throughout the past year with overwhelming success. New digital recording systems are now up and running in nine courtrooms at the Richard J. Daley Center in Cook County, in McHenry County, and Kankakee County, to name a few. In addition, the digital recording system in Du Page County, the site of the digital electronic recordation pilot project, has been expanded to 25 courtrooms. The ongoing development of digital electronic recording in 2001 brings the Court closer to its goal of providing a record in every courtroom, thereby enhancing the entire Illinois court system.

I invite you to review the work of the Illinois Courts and the Administrative Office as contained in this Annual Report. Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to the Administrative Office, committee members, and to all of those who have assisted with the numerous projects and initiatives featured herein. I am confident that these ongoing efforts will continue to improve the administration of justice in Illinois.

Moses W. Harrison II
Chief Justice

2001 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE

December 28, 2001

Honorable Michael J. Madigan
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable James "Pate" Philip
President of the Senate
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable Lee A. Daniels
Republican Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable Emil Jones, Jr.
Democratic Leader
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

Gentlemen:

Attached is the 2001 Annual Report of the Illinois Supreme Court. I submit this Report to the General Assembly pursuant to Article VI, section 17 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, which requires the Supreme Court to report annually in writing to the General Assembly regarding the annual Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference considers the work of the courts and suggests improvements in the administration of justice. In compliance with the constitutional mandate, this Report includes a summary of the work performed by the several committees which make up the Judicial Conference.

The Committees of the Judicial Conference include (1) Alternative Dispute Resolution, (2) Automation and Technology, (3) Criminal Law and Probation Administration, (4) Discovery Procedures, (5) Education, (6) Study Committee on Complex Litigation, and (7) Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. On October 25-26, 2001, the Judicial Conference was convened to consider the aforementioned committees' reports and recommendations. Those reports detailed initiatives undertaken by the respective committees during conference year 2001. This Annual Report summarizes those initiatives, which also foretell of the projects and goals anticipated to be undertaken by the conference committees in 2002.

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's 2001 Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Sincerely,



Moses W. Harrison II
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2001 Illinois Judicial Conference The 48th annual meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was held October 25-26, 2001, in Chicago. The Conference, which is authorized by Article VI, section 17 of the Illinois Constitution, is charged to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. Conference membership includes the seven Illinois Supreme Court Justices, and appellate, circuit and associate judges from each of Illinois' five judicial districts.

The work of the Conference is ongoing, conducted throughout the year, largely through the efforts of seven separately appointed committees: Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, Criminal Law and Probation, Committee on Discovery Procedures, Study Committee on Juvenile Justice, Study Committee on Complex Litigation, Automation and Technology, and the Committee on Judicial Education. The committee rosters include appellate, circuit and associate judges who serve as full judicial conference members. The committees are assisted in their work by non-judicial conference judges, attorneys, and law professors, who are appointed by the Supreme Court to serve as either associate members or advisors.

An Executive Committee, which is authorized by Supreme Court Rule 41, acts on behalf of the Conference when the Conference is not in session. The Committee is comprised of fourteen judges, six from the first judicial district and eight from the downstate judicial districts, and is chaired by the Chief Justice. The Executive Committee previews the written reports of the Conference committees and submits, for the Court's approval, an agenda for the annual meeting.

Day one of the 2001 Annual Meeting commenced with Conference committee meetings devoted in part to the finalization of their annual reports and then to preliminary planning for Conference year 2002 initiatives. At the Conference dinner, Chief Justice Moses W. Harrison II welcomed the attendees and then also recognized the presence of current members of the Supreme Court as well as retired Supreme Court Justices Seymour Simon and John L. Nickels. Members of the Conference were joined at dinner by associate members and advisors. In his remarks, the Chief Justice praised the work of the Conference members and committees for their public service and dedication to improving the administration of justice in Illinois. Noting the events of September 11th, he admonished that judges must do everything in their power to insure that our system of justice remains strong, efficient and fair, and that, in the face of civil unrest, it is ultimately the court's responsibility to preserve reason and wisdom. On day two of the Annual Meeting, Chief Justice Harrison convened the members for the plenary session. At that time, each of the committees presented its annual report and recommendations to the full Conference. The following summarizes the written and oral content of those reports:

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31." Article VI, Section 17, Illinois Constitution.

Alternate Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee.

The Alternate Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, whose task it is to evaluate, monitor, study, and make recommendations regarding the use of dispute resolution programs, reported that the climate for alternate dispute resolution (ADR) continues to be favorable and the legal community is becoming increasingly receptive to ADR programs. As part of its charge, the Committee monitored the court-annexed mandatory arbitration program, now in its fourteenth year of operation. Since its inception, court-annexed mandatory arbitration has grown to meet the needs of fifteen counties and has become an effective case management tool, reducing the number of cases that proceed to trial as well as the amount of time cases remain in the court system.

During Conference year 2001, the Committee held a public hearing to consider several proposals to amend particular Supreme Court Rules relating to arbitration. The Committee studied a recommendation to amend Supreme Court Rule 93(a) to provide an increase in the time period to reject an award by an additional thirty days. It is contemplated that this amendment would allow more time for insurance companies to review awards, thereby decreasing the rejection rate. In an effort to develop increased commonality between arbitration awards and a jury's verdict, the Committee also studied a proposal to change the appointment of arbitrators to hearing panels and drafted a proposal to require parties to file summary cover sheets detailing money damages incurred. In its report, the Committee additionally noted the Supreme Court's adoption of an amendment to Rule 87(d) allowing for arbitrators to file one oath in each county where they will be hearing cases, rather than for every case heard.

In the area of mediation, the Committee continued to oversee the court-sponsored pilot major civil case mediation programs, which are currently operating in six circuits, and welcomed the addition of a new program in the Sixth Judicial Circuit (Champaign County). More than 1,500 cases have progressed through these programs. From July 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001, a total of 247 cases were referred to mediation in the seven programs. Of that number, 158 resulted in full settlement.

The Committee observed that court-sponsored mediation programs have been successful and well received and have resulted in more expeditious resolution of cases. The Committee noted the Supreme Court's adoption of Rule 99. The new rule allows circuits to continue operating existing programs and to submit current and amended local mediation rules to the Court for approval. Finally, the Committee continued to study the development of uniform rules and practices for "family law" mediation in Illinois.

Criminal Law and Probation Administration Committee.

The Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration is responsible for making recommendations on matters affecting the administration of criminal justice and the probation system. During the 2001 Conference year, the Committee continued to express its support for the work of the Criminal Code Rewrite and Reform Commission and encouraged the Commission's consideration of issues such as community corrections, youthful offender programs, funding

mechanisms for trial expenses and judicial discretion in sentencing. In addition, the Committee suggested that existing statutes be redrafted only when necessary to address specific issues, such as clarification of confusing provisions and elimination of obsolete and unnecessary sections.

The Committee reiterated its concern about the inadequacy of pay and compensation for assistant state's attorneys and public defenders, noting that constant turnover of assistant state's attorneys and public defenders is a serious problem. The Committee observed that the loss of experienced attorneys creates the risk of error in criminal trials, and adds to the delays in the criminal justice system. Citing the urgent need for implementation of measures to improve retention of experienced prosecutors and public defenders, the Committee formally recommended that the Supreme Court provide its support for legislation to address this issue. The Conference approved the Committee's recommendation.

In addition to these activities, the Committee presented proposed rule amendments intended to clarify and simplify Supreme Court Rule 605(a), which sets forth admonishments to defendants following a finding of guilty. The Committee reported that, effective October 1, 2001, the proposed amendments to the rule were adopted by the Court. The Committee also began a comprehensive investigation of the impact of *Apprendi v. New Jersey* on criminal trials.

Committee on Discovery Procedures.

The goals of the Committee on Discovery Procedures include streamlining discovery procedures, increasing compliance with existing rules, and eliminating loopholes and potential delay tactics. The Committee devoted much of the 2001 conference year to consideration of whether to limit the application of written interrogatories under Supreme Court Rule 213. Specifically, the Committee studied interpretation problems associated with Rule 213(g) with respect to written interrogatories in the context of opinion witnesses. The Committee noted that improper interpretations of Rule 213(g) have resulted in the erroneous exclusion of witnesses who give an observation rather than an opinion. The Committee intends to give further consideration to this issue during the 2002 conference year.

The Committee also began to study several other discovery related proposals, including a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 206(c) concerning the method of taking depositions on oral examination, a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 201(l) allowing flexibility in the determination whether to conduct discovery while a personal jurisdiction motion is pending, and a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 218(c) to include rebuttal witnesses within the dates set for the disclosure of witnesses and the completion of discovery.



Study Committee on Juvenile Justice.

Consistent with its charge, the Study Committee on Juvenile Justice continued to study and make recommendations on aspects of the juvenile justice system, propose education and training programs for judges, and prepare and update the *Juvenile Law Benchbook*. During the 2001 Conference year, two initiatives commanded the Committee's attention – Volume II of the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* and the 2003 federal audit of the Illinois Juvenile Court. During the year, the Committee continued its drafting work on Volume II of the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* which will focus exclusively on cases involving allegations of neglect, abuse and dependency. The book will provide to judges an overview of Juvenile Court proceedings, direct them to relevant statutory and case law, highlight recent amendments and identify areas that present special challenges to judges as they carry out their adjudicatory responsibilities.

The Committee also had extensive discussion concerning the anticipated 2003 federal audit of the Illinois Juvenile Court which will study compliance with federal funding mandates concerning necessary findings in juvenile cases. The Committee noted the Supreme Court's issuance of a supervisory order directing judges to comply with the federal requirements. To assist judges in complying with the Court's order, the Committee determined that it would be beneficial for judges hearing juvenile matters to have uniform orders including the orders required for compliance with the federal audit. To that end, the Committee created four uniform orders intended to address each of the subjects mandated by the federal law.

In addition to these activities, the Committee noted a continuing demand for additional education concerning the increased complexity of the juvenile law issues. The Committee expressed its commitment to educate Illinois judges on these issues by offering recommendations for judicial education programs. Consistent with its commitment, Committee members contributed to and served on the faculty of the New Judge Seminar as well as the Juvenile Law regional seminar.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation.

The charge of the Study Committee on Complex Litigation is to study, make recommendations, and disseminate information on successful practices for managing complex civil and criminal litigation. During the 2001 conference year, the Committee produced a supplement and update to the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation*. To date, more than 200 judges have received copies of the manual which has been used as the basic reading material for a regional educational seminar on complex litigation. This year's cumulative update discusses recent case law and alerts readers to continuing developments in the law at the appellate level. This year's supplement addresses complex employment, consumer, and antitrust litigation and includes extensive references to case law and provides practical guidance to the reader.

The Committee also produced a third update to the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation*, cumulating the previous updates and discussing recent case law developments. The 2001 update includes discussion of developments in the law concerning the right to a speedy trial, the timeliness of post-conviction petitions, and accommodations for defendants with limited English proficiency. Finally, the update takes note of the new rules regarding capital cases and the controversies concerning the application of *Apprendi v. New Jersey*.

Automation and Technology Committee.

Technology affects, or has the potential to affect, nearly every operational and administrative judicial function. New and improved applications and devices are introduced regularly, each promising to bestow greater efficiency upon the judicial system and lower operating costs. The Automation and Technology Committee is charged with the formidable task of evaluating, monitoring, coordinating and making recommendations concerning automated systems for the Illinois judiciary.

During the past Conference year, the Committee, as part of its continuing effort to educate judges, continued its work on the development of a practical guide for judges concerning computer security. The Committee has previously identified education regarding computer security as a critical area, especially in light of today's technological advances. The Committee also created two subcommittees to gather information, one to review and identify data protection issues and another to review and evaluate existing and emerging technologies and legislation affecting court technology. The Committee also continued to assist the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) in the development of a statewide judicial information system (Intranet).

Committee on Judicial Education.

The members of the Committee on Judicial Education reaffirmed their commitment to judicial education as an essential element of our judicial system. The Committee maintains that given the rapid developments in substantive and procedural law, the need for an effective and efficient approach to judicial education cannot be overstated. During the 2001 Conference year, the Committee conducted a new type of judicial education program. Seventy-seven judges attended the first Illinois Advanced Judicial Academy held in June at the University of Illinois. The theme of this five-day residency program was *Law and Science and the Highly Effective Judge* and included presentations by leading faculty from across the nation in the biological and medical sciences. The Committee anticipates conducting an Academy every two years, with each one focusing on a different theme.

In addition to the Academy, the Committee conducted a full complement of seminars during the 2001 Conference year that included a New Judge Seminar, nine regional seminars, five mini-seminars, and a faculty development workshop. For the fourth consecutive year, the Committee obtained funding from the Illinois Department of Transportation to conduct a special seminar on sentencing in DUI cases. In early 2001, the Committee developed topic and faculty recommendations for *Education Conference 2002*. The Committee also recommended the appointment of a special committee to develop a new mentor training videotape.

The Education Committee continues to sponsor the Resource Lending Library. Housed in the Springfield Office of the Administrative Office, the library continues to be an invaluable resource for judges. Loan materials available through the Library include video tapes, audio tapes, and publications. In fiscal year 2001, nearly one-third of the state's judges requested one or more items from the Library, with trial court judges comprising 98% of the patrons.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and the 102 counties of the state. Revenue to provide court services to the people of the state comes from a variety of sources: the state income tax, county property taxes, case filing fees, court-imposed fines and assessments, and other fees.

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 2001, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: supreme court justices, \$158,103; appellate court judges, \$148,803; circuit court judges, \$136,546; and associate judges, \$127,247. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 2001, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$5,539,315.

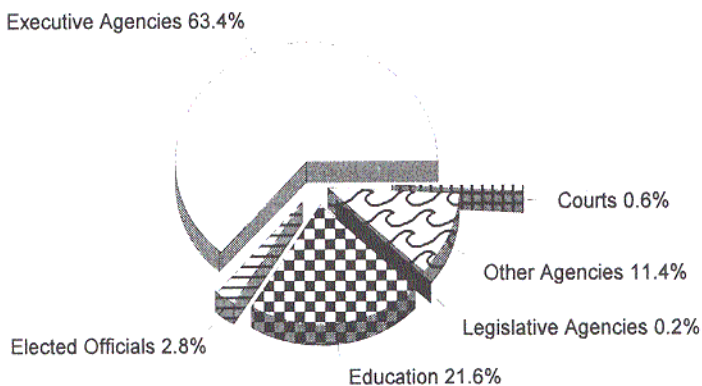
State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 3,200 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately half of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. At the present time, state funding provides for about 37% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and disburse revenues to help fund local and state government programs, as summarized on the next page.

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 2002 (July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002). The total appropriation was \$51,993,396,100. The appropriation for the courts was \$307,788,700.

**Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 2002**



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2003

LOCAL FUNDING

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority. During 2001, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,742, assisted by a total of 367 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$160,420,726 in 2001.

Revenue to pay for these court-related services comes primarily from property taxes, filing fees, and court-ordered fines and costs. Fines, fees and other costs collected by circuit clerks are governed primarily by statute and supreme court rule.

REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 2001 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Fund To Finance the Court System
is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$10,715,357	\$11,934,456	\$5,347,568	\$9,117,336

UNCOLLECTED CLAIMS

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to private collection agencies and the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY 01, there were 192 claims due and payable, totaling \$15,000.

REVENUE TO FINANCE OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 2001 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$3,305,229**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court-ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state. **\$6,386,285**

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers. **\$4,543,188**

Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers. **\$10,595,657**

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$4,487,925**

Child Support and Maintenance
During 2001, circuit clerks and the State Disbursement Unit collected and distributed **\$804,280,946** for child support and maintenance.

The path a case may follow in the process from start to finish can be complicated. The diagram below demonstrates, in general terms, how cases proceed through the state court system.

SUPREME COURT

- certain cases from appellate court or circuit courts
- review of death sentences
- 3,145 new cases filed in 2001



APPELLATE COURT

- five districts
- appeals from circuits and industrial commission
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- 9,226 new cases filed in 2001



CIRCUIT COURT

- 22 circuits for 102 counties
- 1 to 12 counties per circuit
- hears most cases
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- 4.1 million new cases filed in 2001



CIRCUIT CLERK

- one clerk per county (102)
- cases enter the court system in this office
- court's official record keeper
- collects fines, fees, and costs, distributing all amounts to various agencies

CASEFLOW

Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 constitution which made major changes in the system.

Prior to 1964, the court system was fragmented. The courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others. The old system had a circuit court with statewide original jurisdiction in all cases and some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Criminal Court of Cook County also having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County but limited to criminal cases; a county court in each county with special jurisdiction that partially overlapped that of the circuit court; a probate court in certain counties with special jurisdiction; statutory municipal, city, town and village courts, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the circuit court; and justice of the peace and police magistrate courts with limited jurisdiction.

By 1962, Cook County alone had 208 courts: circuit court, superior court, family court, criminal court, probate court, county court, twenty-four city, village, town and municipal courts, seventy-five justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts.

In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme court district was in a part of the fourth appellate court district and the seventh supreme court district was in a part of the first appellate court district.

ARBITRATION PANELS

- panels of 3 attorneys - impartial finders of fact and law
- law suits of \$20,000 or less in St. Clair County; \$30,000 or less in Boone, Cook, Ford, Kane, Lake, McLean, McHenry, Will, and Winnebago Counties; and \$50,000 or less in Du Page, Rock Island, Whiteside, Henry and Mercer Counties.

In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-two circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court

via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified trial court, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the supreme court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the court. These include the Judicial Conference of Illinois and the various committees of the court. More information about committees can be found in the following sections. The supreme court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed at the right.

The chief justice is responsible for exercising the court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the court's rules. The supreme court appoints an administrative director to assist the chief justice in his duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts support this function.

Key support personnel exist at each level of the court to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the supreme court level, this includes the clerk of the supreme court, research director, marshal, and supreme court librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described on page sixteen.

Appellate Court

At the appellate court level, the presiding judge and judges of each appellate district are assisted by a clerk of the appellate court and research director and their staffs appointed by the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk's office, where deputy clerks assign them filing schedules and actively monitor and review cases as they progress through record preparation, motions, briefing, and oral arguments. Problems such as late filings, jurisdictional defects, inadequate records or noncompliant briefs are referred to the court. After the court has heard an appeal, the clerk's office issues the court's decision and tracks all post-decision activity. The court also manages the court's computerized and manual recordkeeping systems and oversees the maintenance of physical facilities. The clerk responds to requests and questions concerning the court's cases and procedures. The research director oversees a staff of attorneys and secretaries providing centralized legal research services to judges.

Circuit Court

Each circuit is administered by a chief judge who is selected by the circuit court judges of the circuit. The chief judge is assisted by an administrative assistant and/or trial court administrator and other support staff. The number of counties in each circuit currently ranges from one to twelve. In each county, voters elect a circuit clerk for a four-year term. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks hired by the circuit clerk, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, maintain complete records of all cases, and maintain records of money received and disbursed.

Judicial Inquiry Board

The supreme court appoints two circuit judges to the board (the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers) which receives and investigates complaints against judges and prosecutes the validated complaint before the Illinois Courts Commission.

Illinois Courts Commission

The commission consists of a supreme court justice, two circuit judges selected by the supreme court, two appellate court judges selected by the appellate court, and two citizen members selected by the governor. The commission hears complaints brought by the Judicial Inquiry Board and can discipline a judge or remove a judge from office.

Board of Admissions to the Bar

The supreme court establishes rules and standards for the education, testing, and admission of law school graduates to the practice of law in the state and appoints seven attorneys to sit on the board. The board oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law.

Committee on Character and Fitness

The supreme court appoints attorneys to a committee in each of the five judicial districts to evaluate the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law.

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

The supreme court establishes rules for the registration and discipline of attorneys and appoints four lawyers and three nonlawyers to the commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

The supreme court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member (as is the state treasurer).



*Courtroom of the Illinois Supreme Court
Springfield*



Moses W. Harrison II
Chief Justice



Rita B. Garman

Justice Garman received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1968. She was Assistant State's Attorney in Vermilion County from 1969-1973. She then engaged in private practice with Sebat, Swanson, Banks, Lessen & Garman and was an Associate Judge for 12 years. Justice Garman was a Circuit Judge in the Fifth Judicial Circuit (1986-95) and Presiding Circuit Judge (1987-95). She was assigned to the Appellate Court, Fourth District, in July 1995, and was elected to the position in November 1996. Justice Garman was appointed to the Supreme Court on February 1, 2001.



Thomas L. Kilbride

Justice Kilbride received his law degree from Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C., in 1981. He practiced law for 20 years in Rock Island, engaging in the general practice of law, including appeals, environmental law, labor law, employment matters, and other general civil and criminal matters. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of Central Illinois and the United States Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Justice Kilbride was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the Third District in 2000.



**Mary Ann G.
McMorrow**

Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University, Chicago. Prior to being elected a circuit judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an assistant state's attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was assigned to the appellate court for the first district by the supreme court in 1985 and won election to that post in 1986. She was elected to the supreme court in 1992, the first woman to serve on the state's highest court.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice Harrison received his LL.B degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He was engaged in the private practice of law until he was appointed by the supreme court in 1973 as a circuit judge in the third circuit. He was elected to that position in 1974. In 1979, the supreme court assigned him to the appellate court, fifth district and he was elected to that court in 1980. In 1992, he was elected to the supreme court from the fifth district.

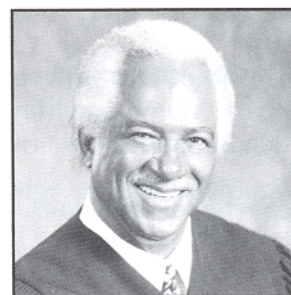
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices are elected in partisan elections for ten years and may be retained in office for additional terms of ten years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.

Justice Fitzgerald received his law degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. He began his career in the law as a prosecutor in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. When first elected to the bench in 1976, he was the youngest Cook County judge. In 1989, he was elevated to presiding judge of Cook County's criminal courts and was appointed to serve as the presiding judge of Illinois' first statewide Grand Jury. Justice Fitzgerald was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the First District in 2000.



Thomas R. Fitzgerald

Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from John Marshall Law School. Early in his career he served as an assistant attorney general, assistant state's attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a circuit judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the appellate court in 1986 and to the supreme court in 1990 from the first district. Justice Freeman is the first African-American to serve on the supreme court.



Charles E. Freeman

Justice Thomas received his Juris Doctor degree from Loyola University School of Law in 1981. He was elected Circuit Court Judge in DuPage County in 1988. There, he presided over civil jury trials and was the Acting Chief Judge from 1989-1994. In 1994, Justice Thomas was elected to the Appellate Court Second District. On December 4, 2000, Justice Thomas was sworn in as the Illinois Supreme Court Justice for the Second District.



Robert R. Thomas

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

Chicago (60601)

State of Illinois Building
160 North LaSalle Street
Area Code 312
TDD 793-6185

Clerk 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

P. O. Box 3456
Area Code 309

Reporter of Decisions

827-8513

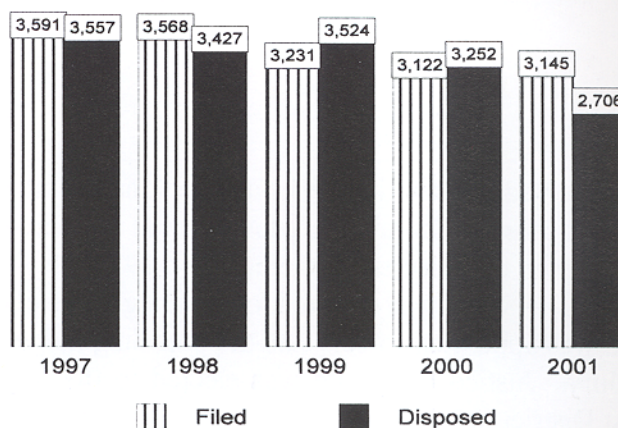
FAX 828-4651

SUPPORT STAFF

There are several support units which assist the supreme court with its work as the state's highest court. These units are located in Springfield, Bloomington, and Chicago.

Clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the supreme court directs a staff of deputies who process cases according to court rules, monitor the caseload of the court, keep court files and records, and maintain court statistics. The clerk's office maintains a list of attorneys licensed to practice in the state, processes the licensing of attorneys, and coordinates the semiannual attorney admission ceremonies. The clerk also registers and renews legal professional service corporations and associations, keeps files of judicial financial disclosure statements, and serves as a public information officer of the court. The clerk maintains offices in Chicago and Springfield.

Supreme Court Caseload



Marshal of the Supreme Court. The marshal attends all sessions of the court held in September, November, January, March, and May. In addition, the marshal directs a staff which maintains the Supreme Court Building and grounds, provides security for justices and employees, and conducts tours of the building.

Reporter of Decisions. The reporter of decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the *Official Reports*. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, topical summaries, and other materials appearing in the *Official Reports*; and edit opinions for style and grammar.

Supreme Court Librarian. The supreme court librarian directs a staff who provide legal reference services to the courts, state agencies, and citizens of the state. The Supreme Court libraries include a 100,000 volume public law library in Springfield, a 40,000 volume private branch library in Chicago, and four private judicial libraries across the state. The Librarian oversees all aspects of library administration including budget and program planning, materials and equipment acquisition, cataloging and collection development, and library reference and research services.

Supreme Court Research Director. The supreme court research director supervises a staff of attorneys who provide legal research and writing assistance to the court.

Supreme Court Chief Internal Auditor. The supreme court chief internal auditor and staff perform audits of the state-funded activities of the judicial branch. In addition, the internal auditor annually assesses the adequacy of internal controls for state-funded activities.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the court and chairpersons during 2001

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...Benedict Schwarz, II, Esq., Chair; Justice Charles E. Freeman, liaison officer. **Review Board...**Leonard F. Amari, Esq., Chair.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...Joseph A. Bartholomew, Esq., President; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...Thomas A. Clancy, Esq., Chair; Michael T. Reagan, Esq., Reporter; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Sam Adam, Esq., Chair; Patrick J. Cotter, Reporter; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness... Alan Rosen, Esq., Chair ; Mara S. Georges, Esq., Vice-Chair (First Judicial District); Richard L. Turner, Jr., Esq., Chair; Lamont L. Perington, Esq., Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District); Stuart R. Lefstein Esq., Chair; William F. Smith, Esq., Vice-Chair (Third Judicial District); William F. Costigan, Esq., (Fourth Judicial District); John H. Leskera, Esq., Chair; Eric M. Rhein, Esq., Vice-Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...Donald Hubert, Esq., Chair; Professor John M. Breen, Esq., Reporter; Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, liaison officer.

Judicial Mentor Committee...Judge Stephen M. Kernan, Status Member (Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference), Judge Robert L. Carter, Status Member (Vice-Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference).

Legislative Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court...Judge Alan J. Greiman, Chair.

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...Judge Robert J. Hillebrand, Chair; Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases...Judge Michael P. Toomin, Chair; Judge John R. DeLaMar, Vice-Chair; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Civility...David F. Rolewick, Esq., Chair; Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Electronic Transmission of Data...Judge Stephen A. Schiller, Chair, Hon. Darryl Pratscher, Vice-Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Lawyers' Assistance Programs...Timothy Bertschy, Esq., Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Pro Bono Legal Service...Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...Judge Scott H. Walden, Chair.

Supreme Court Rules Committee... Patricia C. Bobb, Esq., Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, Esq., Reporter; Professor Jo Desha Lucas, Esq., Emeritus; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

**Alternative Dispute Resolution
Coordinating Committee**
Judge William D. Maddux
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

During the 2001 Conference year, the Committee monitored both Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Programs and Major Civil Case Mediation Programs. In addition, the Committee met with arbitration administrators and the supervising judges of the circuits having mandatory arbitration programs. Topics discussed at the meeting included several Supreme Court Rule amendment proposals, developing a system for feedback to address the disparity between rejected arbitration awards and resultant jury verdicts, and several programmatic issues raised by the arbitration administrators and supervising judges. Following the meeting, the Committee agreed to adopt an amendment to Supreme Court Rule 86(b) that would increase arbitration jurisdictional limits to \$50,000 or such lesser jurisdictional limits as may be implemented by local circuit option. The Committee also agreed to adopt an amendment to Supreme Court Rule 90(c) along with a proposed form that would require the plaintiff to file summary cover sheets detailing money damages incurred by category as set forth in Supreme Court Rule 90(c) (1) - (4) with language added to specify if bills had been paid or unpaid. In the area of mediation, the Committee observed the adoption of Supreme Court Rule 99 which allows circuits to undertake mediation programs with the approval and direction of the Supreme Court. The Committee reviewed Rule 99 regarding mediation and will continue to monitor existing pilot programs. The Committee also studied the area regarding the authority to provide for immunity for a mediator and forwarded to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts proposed language for review and consideration.

**Automation and Technology
Committee**
Judge Grant S. Wegner
16th Circuit
Chair

During the 2001 Conference year, the Committee reviewed computer education for judges. In particular, education pertaining to the issue of computer security was identified to be studied. A Computer Security Subcommittee was formed and a draft copy of the committee's work was submitted to the Conference for its review and comments. The Committee also formed two additional committees: New Technologies and Data Protection. Additionally, the Committee continued to monitor the effects of the Electronic Commerce and Security Act on the judiciary, reviewed the final draft of the web page, and worked toward creating a survey to identify judges' computer usage and software needs.

**Committee on Criminal Law and
Probation Administration**
Judge Bertina E. Lampkin
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

During the Conference year, the Committee reviewed proposals to adopt new or amend existing Supreme Court Rules. The Committee recommended amendments to Supreme Court Rule 604(d) and Supreme Rule 605(b) which would redefine the definition of a "negotiated plea" and use the same language to define a "negotiated plea" in both Rules. The Committee considered a proposal to adopt a new rule which would establish specific procedures for jury waivers. Although the Committee did not find it appropriate to require written jury waivers in all cases, the Committee prepared a jury waiver form that may be used at the discretion of the trial judge. The Committee also declined to recommend the adoption of a new rule which would establish procedures for verifying a defendant's waiver of the right to testify.

**Committee on Discovery
Procedures**
Judge Steven R. Bordner
9th Circuit
Chair

During the Conference year, the Committee discussed the problems associated with Supreme Court Rule 213 with respect to written interrogatories in the context of opinion witnesses. The Committee considered possible responses to criticisms surrounding Rule 213's disclosure requirements for opinion witnesses. The Committee also began to study discovery-related proposals concerning Supreme Court Rules 206(c), which addresses the method of taking depositions on oral examination, 201(1), which addresses whether other discovery should be conducted while a personal jurisdiction motion is pending, and 218(c), which involves pretrial procedure.

Judicial Conference of Illinois, consisting of eighty-two judges, is responsible for suggesting improvements in the administration of justice in Illinois. The Executive Committee, composed of the chief justice and fourteen members of the Judicial Conference, reviews recommendations of the various committees and makes recommendations to the supreme court, resolves questions of committee jurisdiction, acts on behalf of the Judicial Conference between annual meetings, and performs other duties delegated by the supreme court. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serves as Secretary of the Conference.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

In 2001, the Education Committee inaugurated a new type of education program for judges, the *Illinois Advanced Judicial Academy*. With the assistance of outstanding scholars from Illinois and across the nation, the Academy's goal is to explore the law's intersections with other disciplines and their current and potential effects on the courts and the role of the judge. The first Academy's theme was "Law and Science and the Highly Effective Judge," an examination of ethical and legal issues arising from advances in biotechnology. Seventy-seven judges attended the program, which was co-sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Law. During the Conference year, the Committee also conducted a New Judge Seminar, nine regional seminars, five mini-seminars, and the annual faculty development workshop. In addition, the Committee obtained funding from the Illinois Department of Transportation to conduct a special seminar on sentencing in DUI cases. The Committee also sponsored development of a new videotape to train judges to serve as mentors in the New Judge Mentoring Program. The new videotape will be completed in 2002.

Committee on Education
Judge Susan F. Hutchinson
Appellate Court, 2nd District
Chair

During this Conference year, the Committee produced a supplement and fourth update to the third edition of the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation*. This year the Committee added a new section on complex employment, consumer and antitrust litigation. The Committee also created a comprehensive update for the civil manual, cumulating the previous update materials and addressing recent case law changes. Finally, the Committee produced a third update to the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation*, cumulating the previous update and discussing recent case law developments.

**Study Committee on
Complex Litigation**
Judge Philip J. Rarick
Appellate Court, 5th District
Chair

During the 2001 Conference year, two initiatives commanded the focus of the Committee – Volume II of the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* and the 2003 federal audit of the Illinois Juvenile Court. During the year, the Committee continued its drafting work on Volume II of the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* which will focus exclusively on cases involving allegations of neglect, abuse and dependency. The book will provide judges an overview of Juvenile Court proceedings, direct them to relevant statutory and case law, highlight recent amendments and identify areas that present special challenges to judges as they carry out their responsibilities. The Committee also had an extensive discussion concerning the anticipated 2003 federal audit of the Illinois Juvenile Court which will study compliance with federal funding mandates concerning necessary findings in juvenile cases. The Committee noted the Supreme Court's issuance of a supervisory order directing judges to comply with the federal requirements. To assist judges in complying with the Court's order, the Committee determined that it would be beneficial for judges handling juvenile matters to have uniform orders including the orders required for compliance with the federal audit. To that end, the Committee created four uniform orders intended to address each of the subjects mandated by the federal law. The Committee continued its commitment to educating Illinois judges on juvenile law issues by offering recommendations for judicial education programs to meet the demand for additional education concerning the increased complexity of the juvenile law issues. Committee members also contributed to and served on the faculty of the New Judge Seminar as well as the Juvenile Law regional seminar.

**Study Committee
on Juvenile Justice**
Judge John R. DeLaMar
6th Circuit
Chair

Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 2001

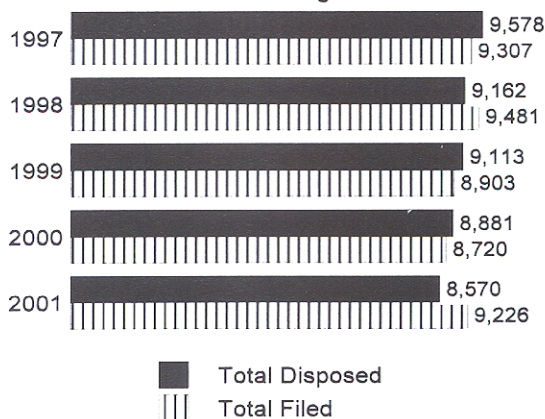
Chief Justice Moses W. Harrison II, Chair
Joseph A. Schillaci, Secretary

Judith M. Brawka, Associate Judge, 16th Circuit
Fred S. Carr Jr., Circuit Judge, 21st Circuit
William Cousins Jr., Appellate Judge, 1st District
Albert Green, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Miriam E. Harrison, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Thomas E. Hoffman, Appellate Judge, 1st District
William E. Holdridge, Appellate Judge, 3rd District

Daniel M. Locallo, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Gene Nottolini, Circuit Judge, 16th Circuit
Donald P. O'Connell, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Philip J. Rarick, Appellate Judge, 5th District
William G. Schwartz, Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit
John P. Shonkwiler, Chief Judge, 6th Circuit

Total Caseload *

All Case Categories



Except for those cases appealed directly to the supreme court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court.

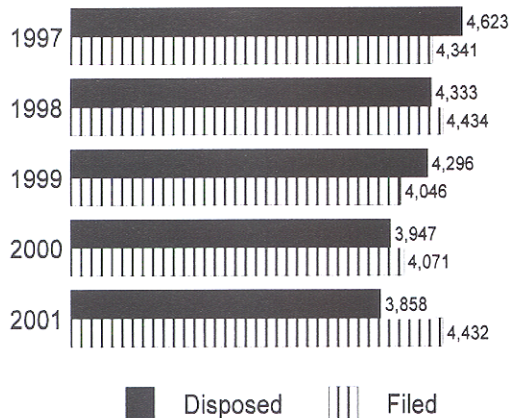
The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The supreme court assigns judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of each division assigns judges to panels of three to hear appeals.

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently fifty-two, is determined by the legislature. The supreme court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district.

Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

Criminal Caseload

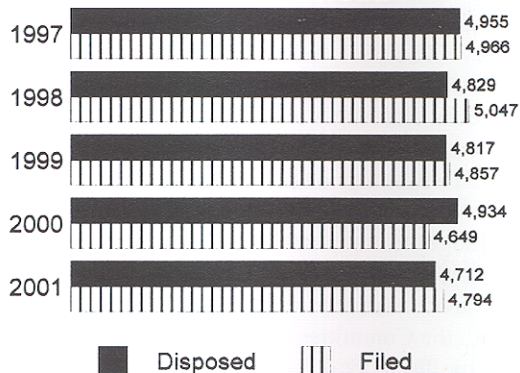


Each district manages its own operations, subject to the overall authority of the supreme court. In the first district (Cook County), an executive committee exercises general administrative authority. This committee elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson for one year. In the other districts, judges select one of their members to serve as presiding judge for one year.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the Appellate Court. The Appellate Court held its annual meeting in December with Justice Mary Jane Theis presiding as Chair. Thirty-nine appellate judges attended the meeting. Justices Moses W. Harrison, Thomas R. Fitzgerald, Mary Ann McMorrow and Robert R. Thomas also attended. Pursuant to amended section 15(e) article VI of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate judges to serve as regular members and three appellate judges to serve as alternate members on the Illinois Courts Commission. Judges Robert Chapman Buckley and Kent Slater were elected as regular members. Judges Fred A. Geiger, Robert W. Cook and Philip J. Rarick were elected as alternate members. Judge John T. McCullough was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload*



Administrative Committee. The Appellate Court Administrative Committee, created by order of the Supreme Court, studies and recommends methods by which the Appellate Court might improve the court of appeals. The Committee sponsored the 2001 Appellate Court Seminar. Thirty-eight judges attended the one and one-half day seminar. Further, the Committee met during the year to consider various matters and plan the 2001 Appellate Court Seminar. Members of the Committee include Judges James A. Knecht (Chair), Robert P. Cahill, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Joseph Gordon, Alan J. Greiman, Susan Fayette Hutchinson and Tom M. Lytton. Justice Rita B. Garman served as the Supreme Court Liaison.

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court of
Cook County

District Population:
5,376,741 (2000 census)



**160 North LaSalle St.
Chicago, IL (60601)
(312) 793-5600**

*Steven M. Ravid, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Jill K. McNulty,
Presiding Judge
Judith Cohen
Margaret O'Mara Fossard*
John P. Tully

DIVISION II

Robert Cahill,
Presiding Judge
William Cousins Jr.
Joseph Gordon
Margaret S. McBride

DIVISION III

Shelvin Louise Marie Hall,
Presiding Judge
Anne M. Burke
David Cerda*
Warren D. Wolfson*

DIVISION IV

Allen Hartman,
Presiding Judge
Francis Barth*
Thomas E. Hoffman++
Leslie E. South

DIVISION V

Patrick J. Quinn,
Presiding Judge
Alan J. Greiman*+
Ellis E. Reid*
Mary Jane Theis

DIVISION VI

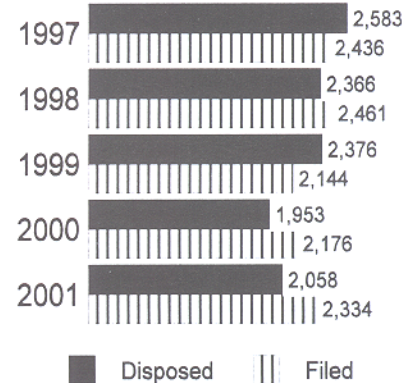
Calvin C. Campbell,
Presiding Judge
Robert C. Buckley
Michael J. Gallagher
Sheila M. O'Brien

+ = chair ++ = vice-chair; Executive
Committee; *circuit judge assigned to
appellate court

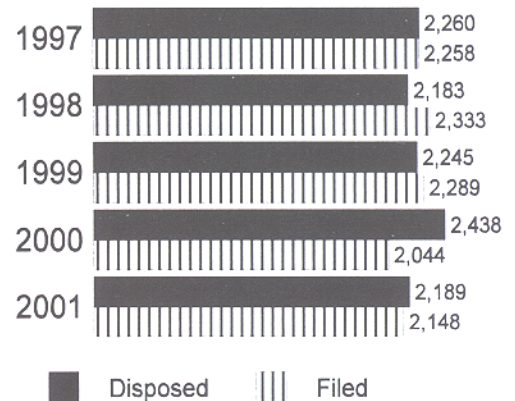


State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload

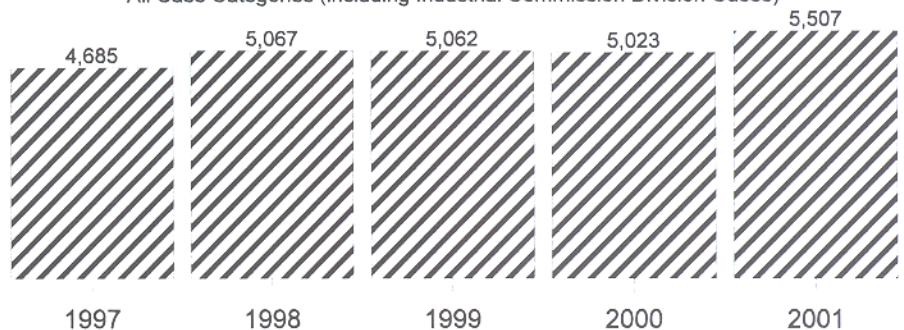


Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



SECOND DISTRICT

55 North Street
Elgin, IL (60120)
(847) 695-3750

Loren J. Strotz, Clerk
Francis Lenski, Research
Director



Circuits (Counties):

15th (Carroll,
Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle,
& Stephenson)
16th (DeKalb, Kane,
& Kendall)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)
18th (DuPage)
19th (Lake & McHenry)

District Population:

2,851,466 (2000 census)

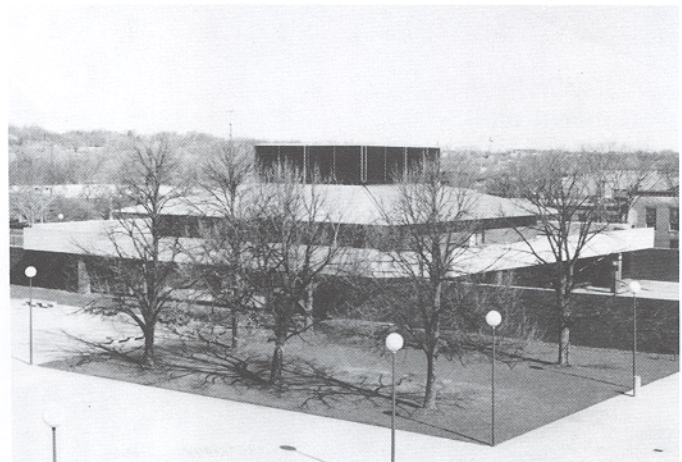
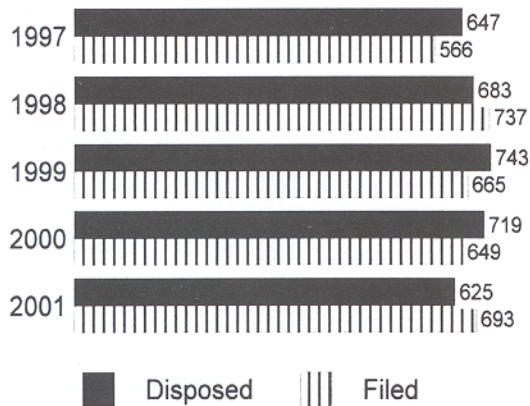
APPELLATE JUDGES

John J. Bowman, Presiding Judge

Michael J. Colwell * Fred A. Geiger*
Susan F. Hutchinson Robert D. McLaren
Jack O'Malley John W. Rapp Jr.*

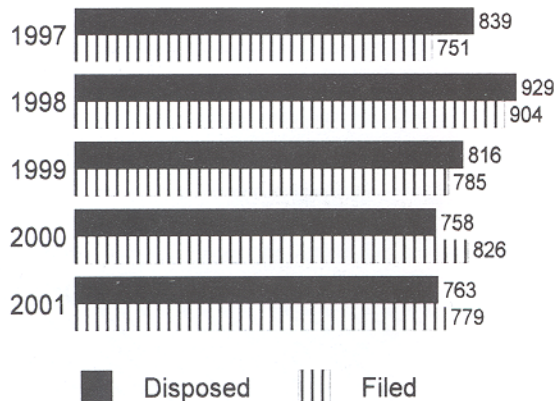
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Criminal Caseload



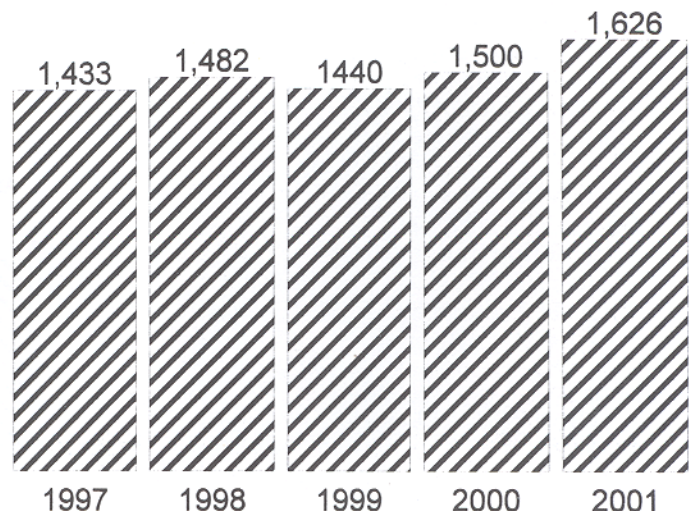
Second District Courthouse - Elgin
Completed in 1966 (C. Jane Bradley photo)

Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

THIRD DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

9th (Fulton, Hancock,

Henderson, Knox,

McDonough, & Warren)

10th (Marshall, Peoria,

Putnam, Stark, & Tazewell)

12th (Will) **13th** (Bureau,

Grundy, & LaSalle)

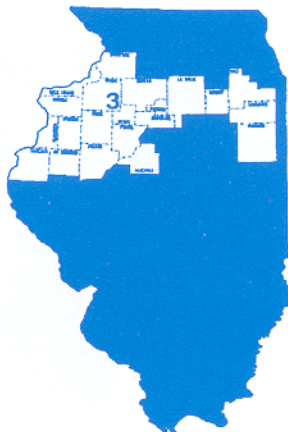
14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock

Island, & Whiteside)

21st (Kankakee & Iroquois)

District Population:

1,611,568 (2000 census)



**1004 Columbus Street
Ottawa, IL (61350)
(815) 434-5050**

*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
Gerald Ursini, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

Kent Slater,

Presiding Judge

Peg Breslin William E. Holdridge

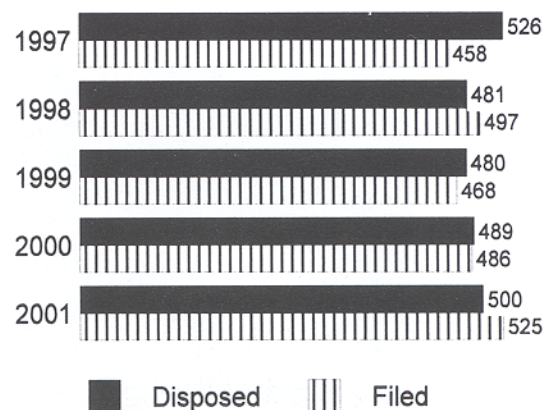
Thomas J. Homer Tom M. Lytton

Mary W. McDade



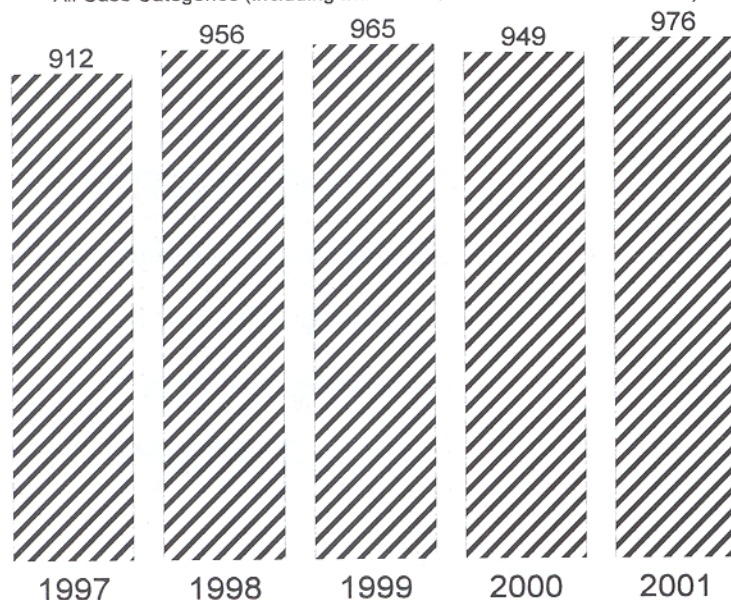
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Criminal Caseload

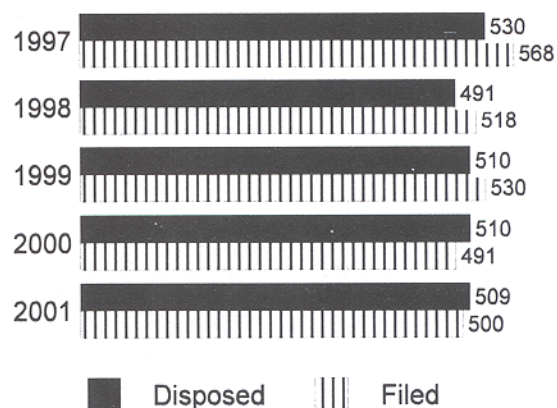


Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



Civil Caseload*

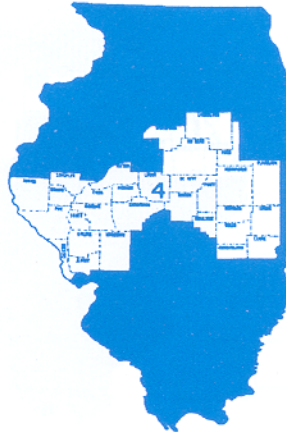


* Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FOURTH DISTRICT

**Supreme Court
Building**
Springfield, IL (62701)
(217) 782-2586

*Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director*



Circuits (Counties):
5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, & Vermilion)
6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, & Piatt)
7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon, & Scott)
8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike, & Schuyler)
11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, & Woodford)

District Population:
1,281,486 (2000 census)

APPELLATE JUDGES

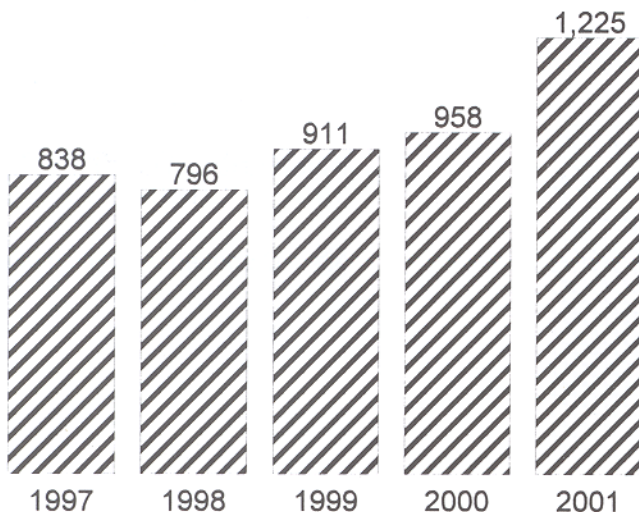
Robert J. Steigmann, Presiding Judge
 Robert W. Cook Rita B. Garman
 James A. Knecht John T. McCullough
 Sue E. Myerscough



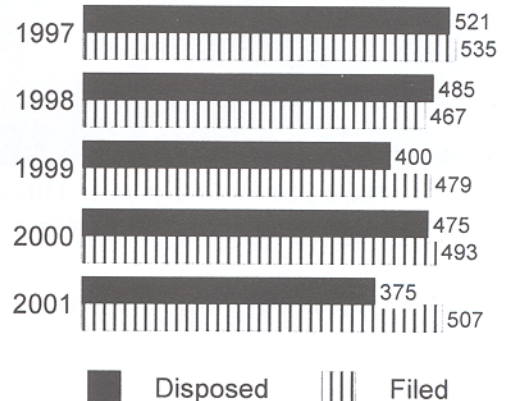
Fourth District - Supreme Court Building
Completed in 1908 (Robert McCracken photo)

Total Pending Caseload

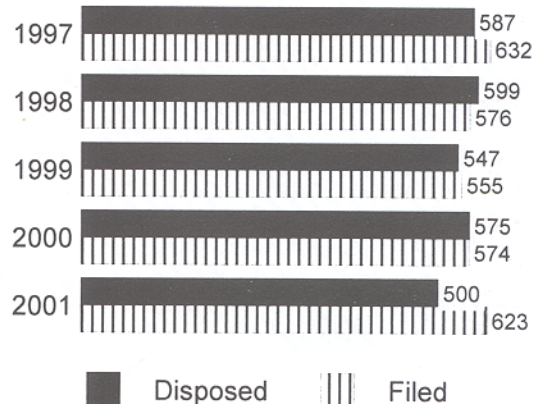
All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



Criminal Caseload



Civil Caseload*



FIFTH DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, & Williamson)

2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, & White)

3rd (Bond & Madison)

4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, & Shelby)

20th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, & Washington)

District Population:

1,298,032 (2000 census)



Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

**14th & Main Street
Mt. Vernon, IL (62864)
(618) 242-3120**

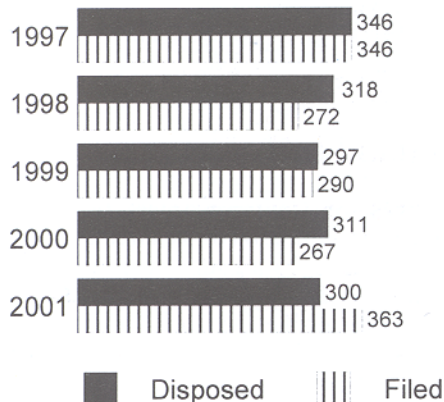
*Louis E. Costa, Clerk
James Sanders,
Research Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

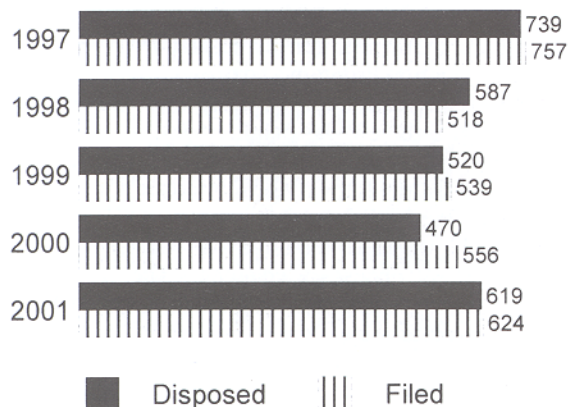
Charles W. Chapman,
Presiding Judge
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Terrence J. Hopkins
Clyde L. Kuehn*
Gordon E. Maag
Philip J. Rarick
Thomas M. Welch

*circuit judge assigned to
the appellate court

Criminal Caseload

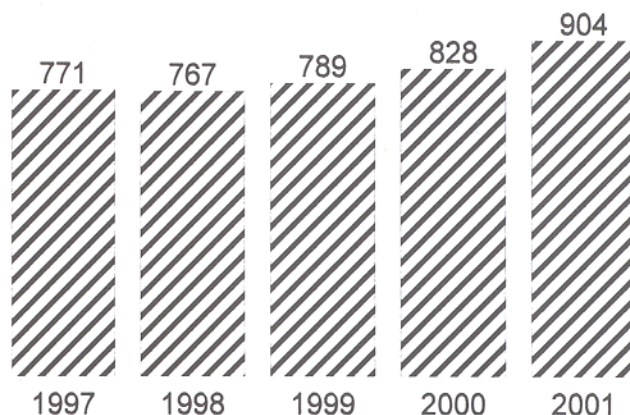


Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)

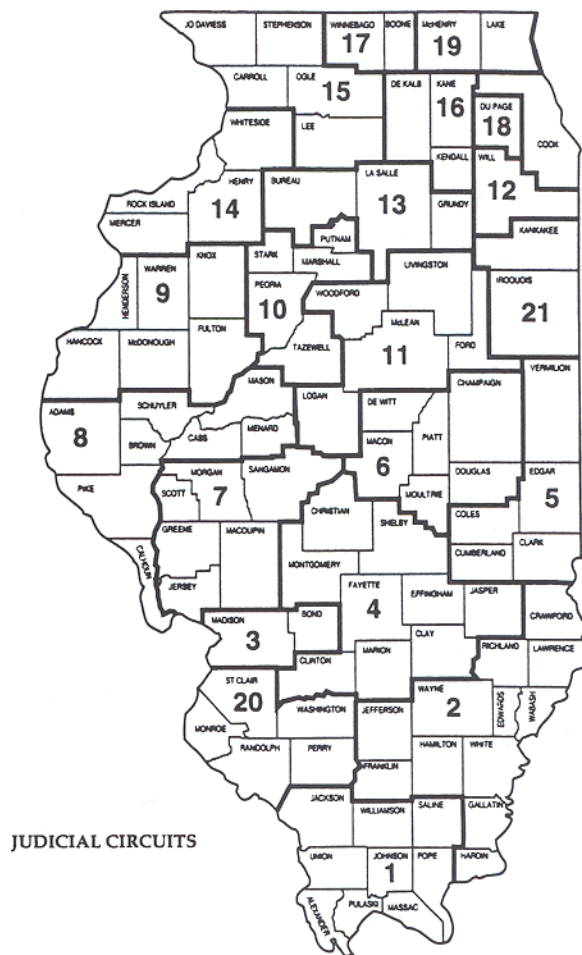


The court of "original jurisdiction" is the circuit court. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and Du Page). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

The circuit court can decide, with few exceptions, any kind of case. The exceptions are redistricting of the general assembly and the ability of the governor to serve or resume office. The circuit court also shares jurisdiction with the supreme court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. However, if the supreme court chooses to exercise its jurisdiction over these cases, the circuit court may not decide them. Finally, the circuit court also reviews administrative orders from certain state agencies.

There are two kinds of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for six years, may be retained by voters for additional six year terms, and can hear any kind of case. Circuit judges are elected on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside. In Cook County, circuit judges are elected from the entire county or as resident judges from each of the fifteen subcircuits within the county. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges, under supreme court rules, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any case, except criminal cases punishable by a prison term of one year or more, unless the associate judge has received approval from the supreme court to hear other criminal cases.

Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. Cases may be assigned to general or specialized divisions by the chief judge who has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the supreme court.



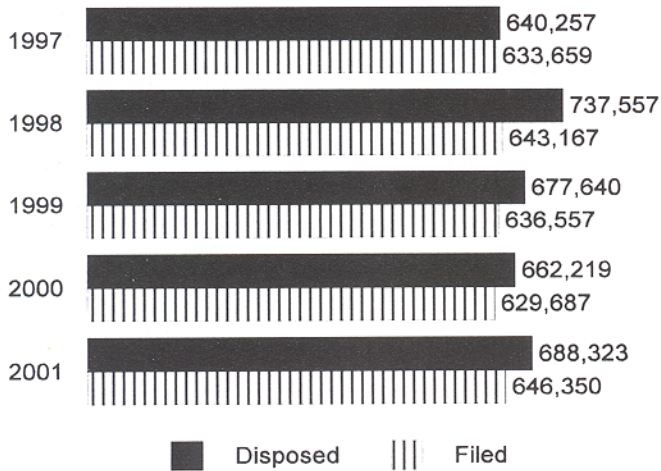
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

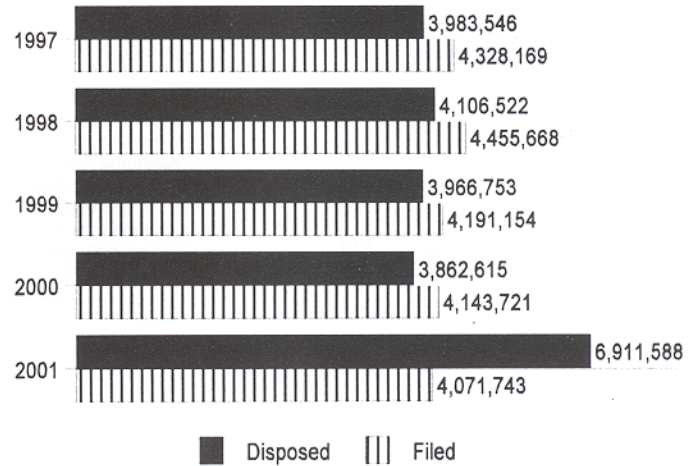
Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The Conference meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the supreme court. The twenty-two chief judges are members of the conference. In December 2000, Stephen M. Kernan, chief judge of the twentieth circuit, was elected to serve as chair, and Robert L. Carter, chief judge of the thirteenth circuit, was elected to serve as vice-chair. The administrative office serves as secretary of the conference.

Conference Committees: Article V Committee, Court Reporting Committee, Juvenile Committee, Prison Committee, and Probation Committee. As a part of the Conference's many activities during the year, consideration was given to the need for increased participation in the Judicial Performance Evaluation Program. To provide uniform data in abuse, neglect or dependency cases, and to bring improvement to Illinois' juvenile court system, a review was begun of draft form orders to be used in juvenile court proceedings involving abuse, neglect or dependency allegations. The Court Reporting Committee considered ongoing issues for implementing the Supreme Court's Court Reporting Management Initiative. The Uniform Sentencing Order was updated by the Prison Committee to reflect necessary changes. The Article V Committee continued studying the effectiveness of mandatory attendance at traffic safety programs by first-time violators.

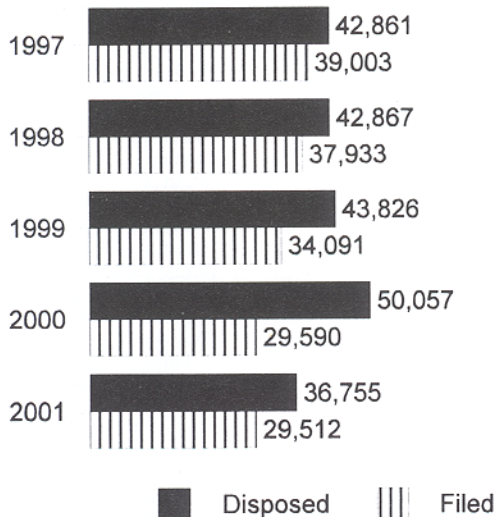
Civil Cases



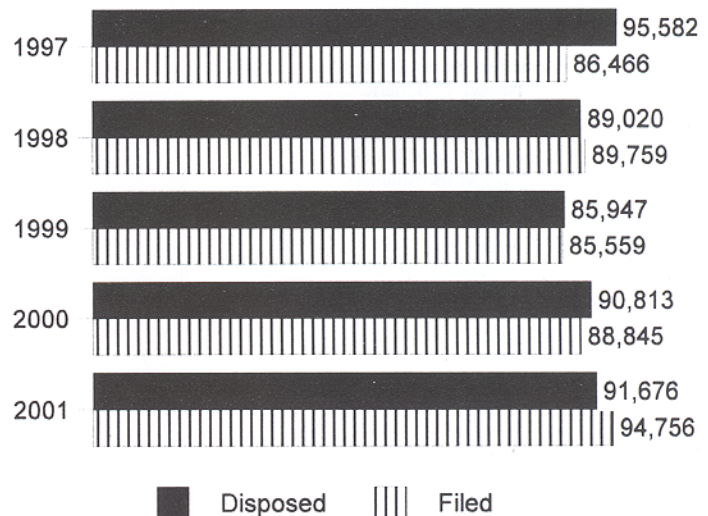
Total Cases



Juvenile Cases



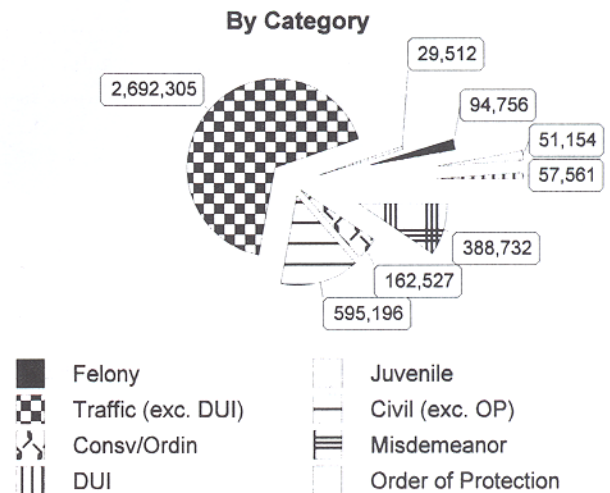
Felony Cases



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; **arbitration**; **small claims** (amounts up to \$5,000); **chancery** (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); **miscellaneous remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **order of protection** (petition for order of protection filed separately from an existing case); **dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **mental health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **eminent domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **municipal corporation and tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **adoptions**; **family** (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support). **CRIMINAL:** **felony** (e.g., a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and **misdemeanor**. **OTHER:** **ordinance, conservation, traffic** (excluding parking tickets), and **DUI**. **JUVENILE:** **abuse and neglect, delinquent, and other** (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

2001 Total Cases Filed



Timothy C. Evans
Chief Judge
2600 Daley Center
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,376,741 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
 Nancy J. Arnold
 Richard William Austin
 Peter Bakakos
 Patricia Banks
 Ronald F. Bartkowiak
 Carole K. Bellows
 Gerald C. Bender
 Richard B. Berland
 Andrew Berman
 Robert W. Bertucci
 Paul P. Biebel Jr.
 Janice L. Bierman
 Richard J. Billik Jr.
 Patricia Martin Bishop
 Robert V. Boharic
 Cynthia Brim
 Philip L. Bronstein
 Rodney Hughes Brooks
 Mary M. Brosnahan
 Henry A. Budzinski
 Charles P. Burns
 Edward R. Burr
 Bernetta D. Bush
 Diane Gordon Cannon
 Thomas F. Carmody Jr.
 Robert Lopez Cepero
 Thomas R. Chiola
 Evelyn B. Clay
 Mary Ellen Coghlan
 Matthew E. Coghlan
 Melvin J. Cole
 Sharon Johnson Coleman
 Claudia G. Conlon
 Maureen E. Connors
 Kenneth J. Cortesi
 Jacqueline P. Cox
 Clayton J. Crane
 Wilbur E. Crooks
 Robert E. Cusack
 Daniel P. Darcy
 Thomas M. Davy
 David Delgado
 Donald M. Devlin
 Barbara J. Disko
 Frank J. Dolan
 Christopher J. Donnelly
 David Donnersberger
 Deborah M. Dooling
 Loretta C. Douglas
 Jennifer Duncan-Brice
 Loretta Eadie-Daniels
 James D. Egan
 Lynn M. Egan
 Glynn J. Elliott Jr.
 Richard J. Elrod
 James R. Epstein
 Candace J. Fabri
 Thomas P. Fecarotta Jr.
 Raymond A. Figueroa
 Denise K. Filan
 Kathy M. Flanagan
 Thomas E. Flanagan
 James P. Flannery Jr.
 John J. Fleming

Susan G. Fleming
 Peter A. Flynn
 Nicholas R. Ford
 Lester D. Foreman
 Allen A. Freeman
 Raymond Funderburk
 Thomas V. Gainer Jr.
 Rodolfo Garcia
 Sheldon Gardner
 Vincent M. Gaughan
 James J. Gavin
 Francis W. Glowacki
 Allen S. Goldberg
 Francis X. Golniewicz Jr.
 Robert E. Gordon
 Leonard R. Grazian
 Llewellyn L. Greene-Thapedi
 Patrick S. Grossi
 Susan Ruscitti Grussel
 Catherine M. Haberkorn
 Sophia H. Hall
 La Quietta J. Hardy-Campbell
 Sheldon A. Harris
 Marsha D. Hayes
 Shelli Williams Hayes
 Michael T. Healy
 Curtis Heaston
 James F. Henry
 Ronald A. Himel

Anthony A. Iosco
 Moshe Jacobius
 Aaron Jaffe
 Raymond L. Jagielski
 Moira S. Johnson
 Dorothy F. Jones
 Rickey Jones
 Daniel E. Jordan
 Edward R. Jordan
 James J. Jorzak
 Paul A. Karkula
 Themis N. Karnezis
 Joseph G. Kazmierski Jr.
 Michael R. Keehan
 Daniel J. Kelley
 Carol A. Kelly
 Michael J. Kelly
 James W. Kennedy
 Kathleen G. Kennedy
 Dorothy K. Kinnaird
 John P. Kirby
 Robert J. Kowalski
 William G. Lacy
 Bertina E. Lampkin
 Joanne L. Lanigan
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Jeffrey Lawrence
 Marjorie C. Laws
 Leonard L. Levin

Daniel J. Lynch
 John K. Madden
 William D. Maddux
 William O. Maki
 Marcia Maras
 Mary Anne Mason
 Allan W. Masters
 Veronica B. Mathein
 Carol Pearce McCarthy
 James P. McCarthy
 Barbara A. McDonald
 Susan J. McDunn
 Patrick E. McGann
 Janice R. McGaughey
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Paddy H. McNamara
 Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
 Anthony S. Montelione
 Colleen McSweeney Moore
 John J. Moran Jr.
 Dennis J. Morrissey
 John E. Morrissey
 Mary A. Mulhern
 Lisa Ruble Murphy
 Michael J. Murphy
 Joyce Marie Murphy
 Gorman
 James C. Murray, Jr.
 Elliott Muse Jr.
 Marya T. Nega
 P. Scott Neville Jr.
 Lewis Nixon
 Benjamin E. Novoselsky
 Julia M. Nowicki
 Thomas E. Nowinski
 Stuart A. Nudelman
 Donald J. O'Brien Jr.
 Edward P. O'Brien
 Joan M. O'Brien
 Denise M. O'Malley
 James P. O'Malley
 William P. O'Malley
 William D. O'Neal
 Frank Orlando
 Sandra R. Otaka
 Stuart E. Palmer
 Thomas P. Panichi
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 William M. Phelan
 Donna Phelps Felton
 Edward N. Pietrucha
 Edmund Ponce de Leon
 Lee Preston
 James S. Quinlan Jr.
 Robert D. Quinlivan
 Robert J. Quinn
 Thomas P. Quinn
 Ralph Reyna
 James L. Rhodes
 Barbara A. Riley
 Daniel A. Riley
 James G. Riley
 Ronald C. Riley
 Thomas D. Roti
 Maureen Durkin Roy
 James T. Ryan
 Nancy S. Salyers
 Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
 Drella C. Savage
 Stephen A. Schiller
 Colleen F. Sheehan
 Kevin M. Sheehan
 Nancy Drew Sheehan
 Lon W. Shultz
 Richard A. Siebel
 Darryl B. Simko
 Henry R. Simmons Jr.
 Frank M. Siracusa



Richard J. Daley Center
 (Courtesy of the Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Michael J. Hogan
 Thomas L. Hogan
 Leo E. Holt
 Vanessa A. Hopkins
 Garritt E. Howard
 Nathaniel R. Howse Jr.
 Arnette R. Hubbard
 Cheyrl D. Ingram

David G. Lichtenstein
 Marcella C. Lipinski
 Daniel M. Locallo
 Gay-Lloyd Lott
 Michele F. Lowrance
 Stuart F. Lubin
 Marvin P. Luckman
 Daniel Lynch

OF COOK COUNTY District)

Maura Slattery Boyle
George J. W. Smith
James Fitzgerald Smith
Irwin J. Solganick
Cheryl A. Starks
John O. Steele
David P. Sterba
Victoria A. Stewart
Paul Stralka
Jane Louise Stuart
Daniel J. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Fred G. Suria Jr.
Donald J. Suriano
Shelley Sutker-Dermer
William Taylor
Lawrence Terrell
Mary Maxwell Thomas
Karen Thompson Tobin
Amanda S. Toney
Michael P. Toomin
Charles M. Travis
Edna M. Turkington
John D. Turner Jr.
Joseph J. Urso
James M. Varga
Kenneth J. Wadas
Richard F. Walsh
John A. Ward
James D. Wascher
Cyril J. Watson
Daniel S. Weber
Alexander P. White
Willie M. Whiting
Camille E. Willis
Gregory J. Wojkowski
Lori M. Wolfson
E. Kenneth Wright Jr.
Anthony L. Young
Frank G. Zelezinski
Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

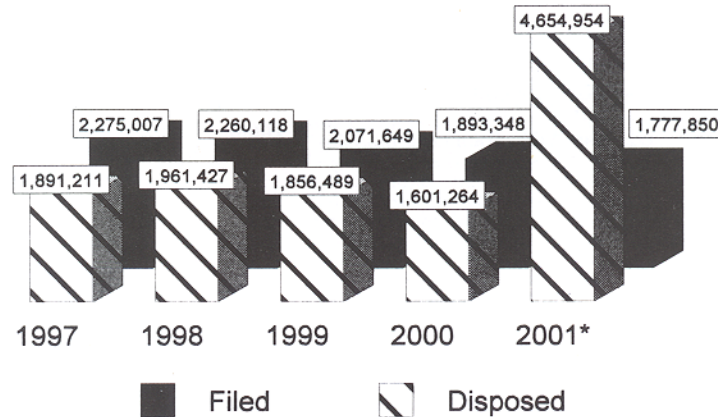
Sam L. Amirante
Edward A. Antonietti
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Mark J. Ballard
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya
Helaine L. Berger
J. Martin Berry
Samuel J. Betar III
Adam D. Bourgeois Jr.
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
William Stewart Boyd
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Michael Brown
Gary L. Brownfield
Dennis J. Burke
Joseph N. Casciato
Frank B. Castiglione
Donna L. Cervini
Timothy J. Chambers
Joseph M. Claps
Gloria G. Coco
Susan M. Coleman
Thomas J. Condon
Abishi C. Cunningham
Noreen M. Daly
Ronald S. Davis
Frank DeBoni
Dennis A. Dernbach
Grace G. Dickler
James G. Donegan
David A. Erickson
James P. Etchingham
Fe' Fernandez
Edward M. Fiala Jr.
Howard L. Fink

Lawrence E. Flood
Lawrence P. Fox
Sheldon C. Garber
Edwin A. Gausselin Jr.
Francis A. Gembala
Daniel T. Gillespie
Susan Fox Gillis
Gregory R. Ginex
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
R. Morgan Hamilton

Ann Houser
Colleen A. Hyland
John J. Hynes
Marianne Jackson
Arthur L. Janura Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speh
Jordan Kaplan
Pamela G. Karahalios
Nancy J. Katz
Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto

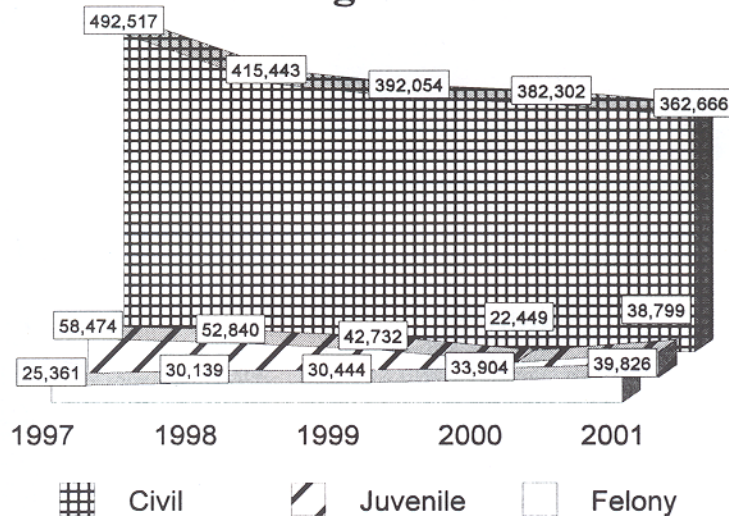
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien
John G. Laurie
Philip S. Lieb
Neil J. Linehan
James B. Linn
Mark J. Lopez
Patrick F. Lustig
Joseph M. Macellaio
Thaddeus S. Machnik
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Charles M. May
Brendan J. McCooley
Martin E. McDonough
William F. McGlynn
Brigid Mary McGrath
Clifford L. Meacham
Daniel R. Miranda
George M. Morrissey
J. Patrick Morse
James V. Murphy II
Michael J. Murray
Raymond Myles
Paul J. Nealis
Rita M. Novak
Gregory M. O'Brien
Thomas J. O'Hara
James M. Obbish
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Donald D. Panarese Jr.
Luciano Panici
Alfred J. Paul
Arthur C. Perivolidis
William G. Pileggi
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Joan M. Pucillo
Jesse G. Reyes
Wayne D. Rhine
Hyman Riebmam
Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
Mary K. Rochford
Gerald T. Rohrer
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
James M. Schreier
John J. Scotillo
Terrence V. Sharkey
Karen G. Shields
Michele M. Simmons
Robert M. Smierciak
Terence B. Smith
Oliver M. Spurlock
James F. Stack
Eddie A. Stephens
Richard A. Stevens
Michael W. Stuttley
Thomas R. Sumner
John D. Tourtelot
Thomas M. Tucker
Rena M. Van Tine
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Welter
LaBrenda E. White
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiecki
William S. Wood
Leon Wool
Willie B. Wright
Michael C. Zissman

Total Caseload



* Large number includes traffic cases with dispositions of supervision that were previously counted as pending.

Pending Caseloads



Miriam E. Harrison
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Patricia B. Holmes

Carol A. Kipperman
Randye A. Kogan
Thaddeus L. Kowalski

FIRST CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Alexander (Cairo)
Jackson (Murphysboro)
Johnson (Vienna)
Massac (Metropolis)
Pope (Golconda)
Pulaski (Mound City)
Saline (Harrisburg)
Union (Jonesboro)
Williamson (Marion)

Circuit Judges: Mark M. Boie,
 Mark H. Clarke, Ronald R. Eckiss,
 Terry J. Foster, Donald Lowery,
 Paul S. Murphy, George M. Oros, Phillip G. Palmer Sr.,
 William G. Schwartz, Stephen L. Spomer, Bruce D. Stewart,
 David W. Watt Jr., James R. Williamson
Associate Judges: Rodney
 A. Clutts, Kimberly L. Dahlen, Thomas H. Jones,
 Everett D. Kimmel, Brocton D. Lockwood, John A. Speroni,
 William H. Wilson

Michael J. Henshaw
 Chief Judge
 Williamson County
 Courthouse
 200 Jefferson Street
 Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population:
 215,324
 (2000 census)

SECOND CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

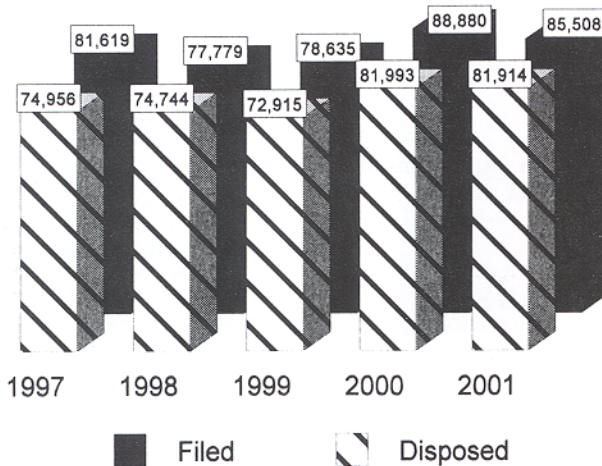
COUNTIES (seats):
Crawford (Robinson)
Edwards (Albion)
Franklin (Benton)
Gallatin (Shawneetown)
Hamilton (McLeansboro)
Hardin (Elizabethtown)
Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
Richland (Olney)
Wabash (Mount Carmel)
Wayne (Fairfield)
White (Carmi)

James M. Wexstten
 Chief Judge
 Jefferson County
 Courthouse
 P.O. Box 1197
 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

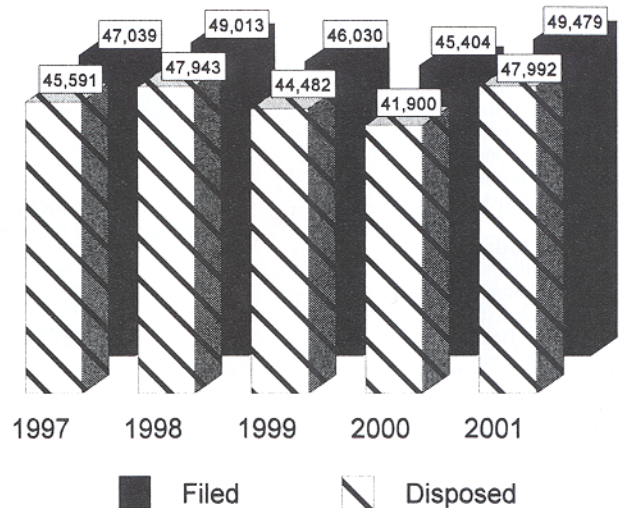
Circuit Population:
 203,412
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges: Larry O. Baker,
 David M. Correll, Larry D. Dunn, Don A. Foster,
 David K. Frankland, Terry H. Gamber, Joe Harrison,
 Robert M. Hopkins, Robert M. Keenan Jr., Loren P. Lewis,
 Thomas H. Sutton, George W. Timberlake, David L. Underwood,
 E. Kyle Vantrease
Associate Judges: Kathleen M. Alling,
 Leo T. Desmond, James V. Hill, Robert W. Lewis,
 Stephen G. Sawyer

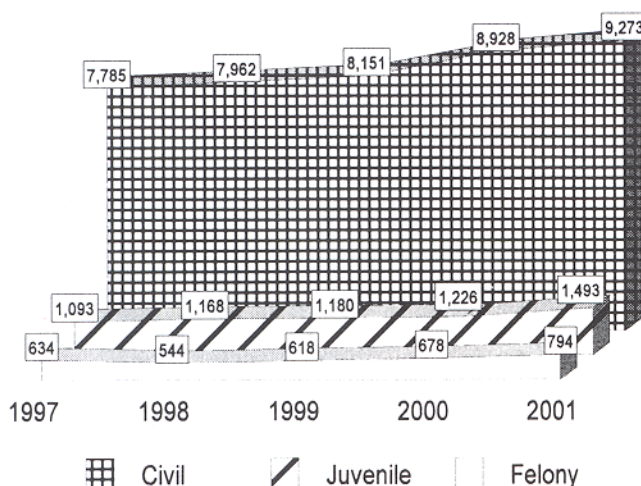
Total Caseload



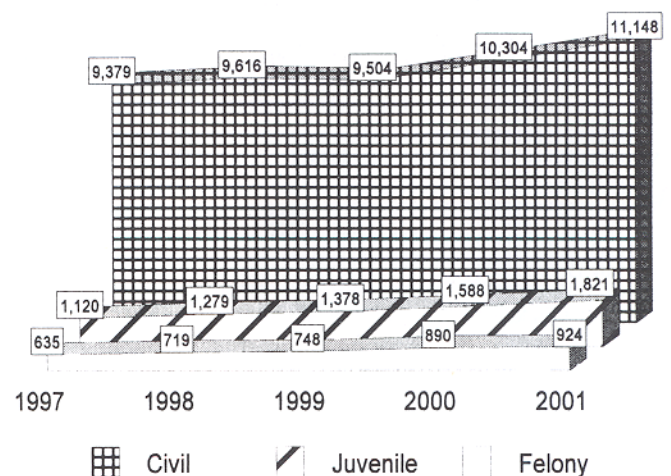
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Bond (Greenville)
Madison (Edwardsville)

Circuit Judges:

Nicholas G. Byron,
 Ann Callis,
 Edward C. Ferguson,
 Phillip J. Kardis,
 John Knight, A. Andreas Matoesian,
 George J. Moran Jr.,
 Charles V. Romani Jr.

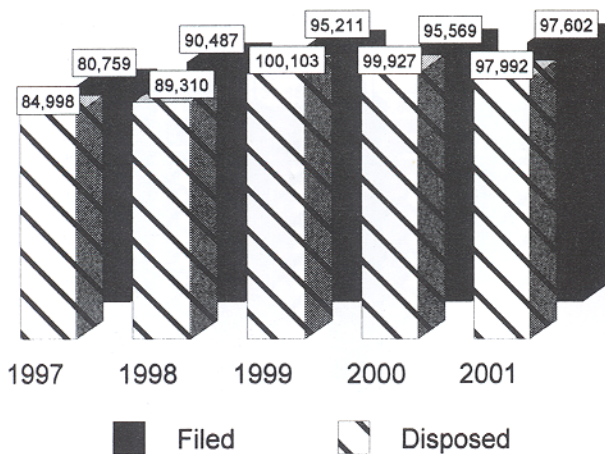
Associate Judges:

Thomas William Chapman,
 Barbara L. Crowder, Ellar Duff,
 James Hackett, Clarence W. Harrison II, Robert P. Hennessey,
 Lola P. Maddox, Lewis E. Mallott, Ralph J. Mendelsohn,
 Nelson F. Metz, Daniel J. Stack

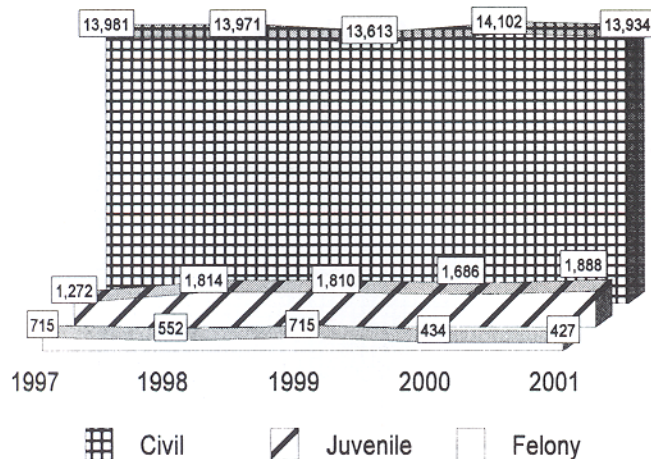
P. J. O'Neill
Chief Judge
Madison County
Courthouse
155 North Main, #405
Edwardsville, IL 62025

Circuit Population:
276,574
 (2000 census)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Adams County
Quincy

John Quincy Adams was U. S. Secretary of State when the county was created in 1825 and named for him; that same year he became the sixth president of the United States. The next year the first courthouse was built. It was a two-story structure made of hewn logs seven inches thick. As was the custom in those days, the building was also used for church, school, lectures, and political purposes. In 1826, while the second courthouse was being built, the first was destroyed by a fire described in the local newspaper as a "splendid spectacle" with "no regrets." This second, two-story, brick structure with four large columns in front was completed in 1837. Stephen A. Douglas presided there as circuit judge and Abraham Lincoln was welcomed to Quincy on the steps of the courthouse. On a cold day in January 1875 the courthouse had the same fate as the first. Architect John McKean of Quincy drew the plans for the third courthouse, a Corinthian structure with brick faced with cut stone, four towers, four small turrets, and a dome extending 90 feet above the roof. It served the county until 1945 when it was damaged extensively by a tornado. The fourth courthouse above was dedicated in 1952 as the city/county building but now is used by county officials. (Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County photo)



Carroll County
Mt. Carroll

Created in 1839 with Savanna as the county seat, the county is named after Charles Carroll a New Englander and signer of the Declaration of Independence. During the early years, the court met in private residences and rented space. In 1843, after Savanna failed to build a courthouse, voters in the county selected Mt. Carroll as the county seat by a 41 vote margin. At that time, Mt. Carroll was the largest community in the county due to the construction of a flour mill and the establishment of Mt. Carroll Seminary. The selection of Mt. Carroll as the county seat was, no doubt, aided by a donation of \$1,000 and forty acres of land by Mr. Halderman, the owner of the flour mill. In 1844 the first courthouse was built. It was a two story building made of limestone from the area. After trying for two years to pass a resolution to build a second courthouse, the county board approved a resolution for that purpose in 1857. Construction of this brick and limestone building started in 1858 with the county board accepting the building in 1861. By 1878, with a population reaching 2,500, the county became known as "a bit of New England in the Midwest." In 1895, a second brick building was added to the courthouse complex using the northern section of the 1858 courthouse. Other additions were made in 1942, 1958, and 1967, resulting in the current courthouse above. The county may be one of the few in the state that built its courthouses without a bond issue. (Carróll County photo).

FOURTH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Christian (Taylorville)
Clay (Louisville)
Clinton (Carlyle)
Effingham (Effingham)
Fayette (Vandalia)
Jasper (Newton)
Marion (Salem)
Montgomery (Hillsboro)
Shelby (Shelbyville)

Circuit Judges:

John P. Coady, Patrick L. Duke,
 Patrick J. Hitpas, Dennis M. Huber, Michael P. Kiley,
 Kathleen P. Moran, David L. Sauer, Steven P. Seymour,
 Ronald D. Spears, Sherri L.E. Tungate, Michael R. Weber
Associate Judges: William J. Becker, James J. Eder, James R.
 Harvey, Mark M. Joy, John W. McGuire, Dennis Middendorff,
 David W. Slater

S. Gene Schwarm
 Chief Judge
 Montgomery County
 Courthouse
 120 N. Main St., #231
 Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
246,886
 (2000 census)

FIFTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

Ashton C. Waller, Jr.
 Chief Judge
 Edgar County
 Courthouse
 Paris, IL 61944

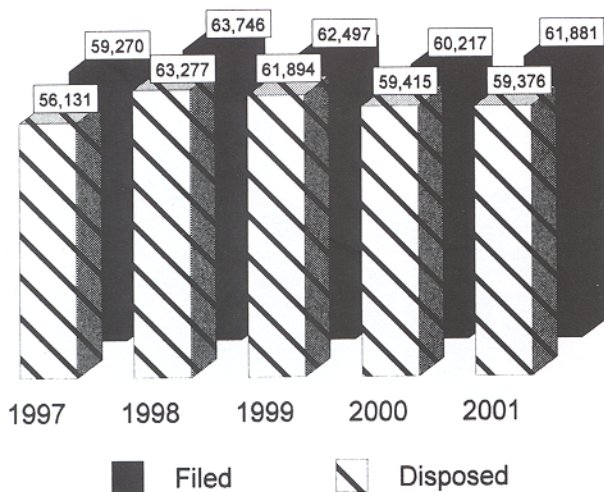
Circuit Population:
185,080
 (2000 census)

COUNTIES (seats):
Clark (Marshall)
Coles (Charleston)
Cumberland (Toledo)
Edgar (Paris)
Vermilion (Danville)

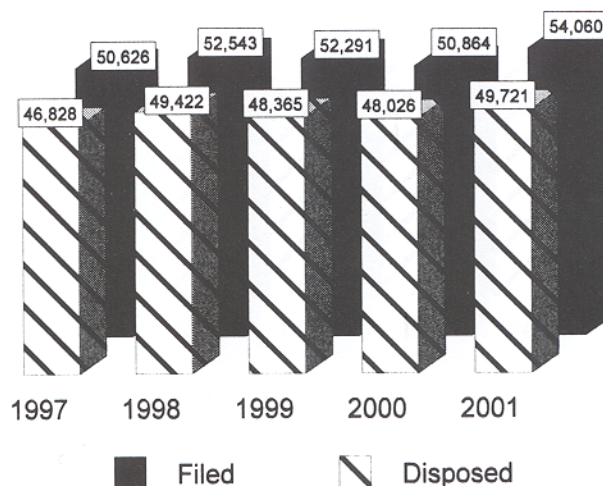
Circuit Judges:

Claudia J. Anderson, H. Dean Andrews,
 Dale A. Cini, Michael D. Clary, Robert B. Cochonour,
 Craig H. DeArmond, Thomas J. Fahey, James R. Glenn,
 Gary W. Jacobs, Tracy W. Resch, Mitchell K. Shick
Associate Judges: James K. Borbely, David W. Lewis,
 Teresa K. Richter, Joseph P. Skowronski Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

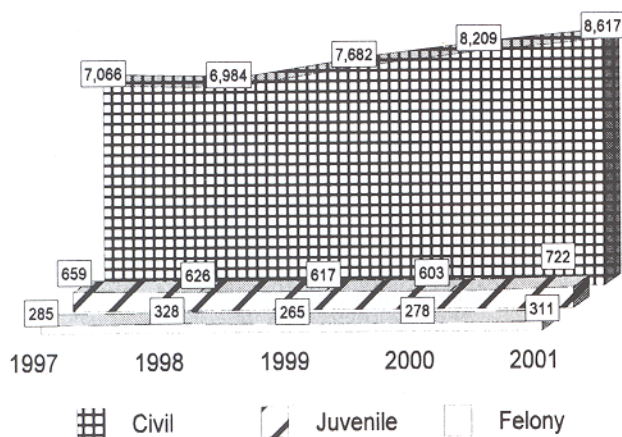
Total Caseload



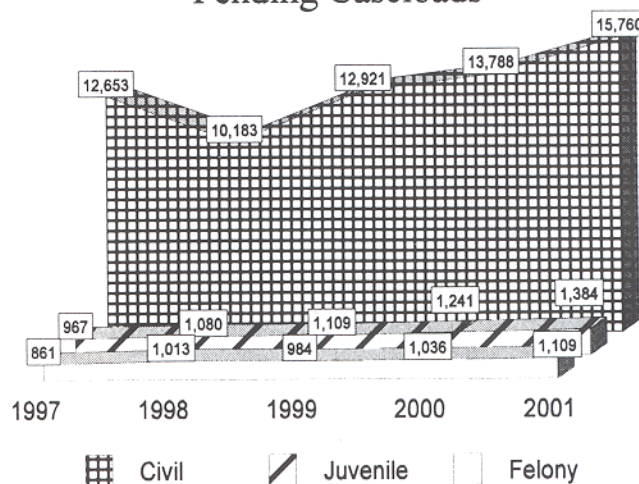
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Champaign (Urbana)
DeWitt (Clinton)
Douglas (Tuscola)
Macon (Decatur)
Moultrie (Sullivan)
Piatt (Monticello)

John P. Shonkwiler
Chief Judge
Piatt County
Courthouse
Room 306
Monticello, IL 61856

Circuit Population:
361,747
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

Arnold F. Blockman, Harry E. Clem,
 John R. DeLaMar, Thomas J. Difanis,
 Dan L. Flannell, John K. Greanias,
 Michael Q. Jones, Frank W. Lincoln,
 Katherine M. McCarthy,
 Theodore E. Paine, Stephen H. Peters,
 John G. Townsend, Albert G. Webber

Associate Judges: Holly F. Clemons,
 James Coryell, Scott B. Diamond, Ann A. Einhorn, Jeffrey B. Ford,
 Chris E. Freese, John R. Kennedy, Heidi N. Ladd, Thomas E. Little,
 Timothy J. Steadman, Lisa Holder White

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Greene (Carrollton)
Jersey (Jerseyville)
Macoupin (Carlinville)
Morgan (Jacksonville)
Sangamon (Springfield)
Scott (Winchester)

Leo J. Zappa Jr.
Chief Judge
Sangamon County
Complex
200 S. 9th Street
Springfield, IL 62701

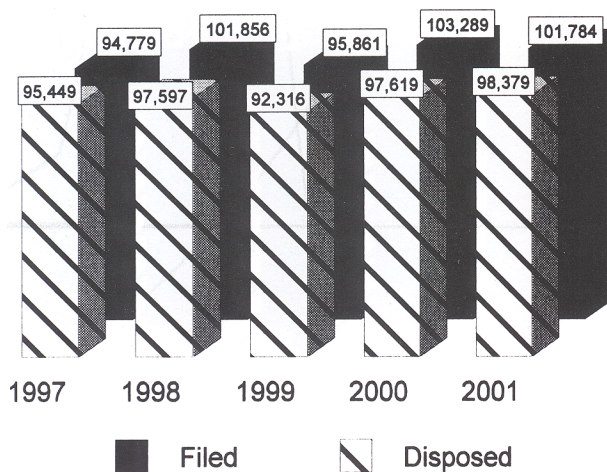
Circuit Population:
316,552
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:

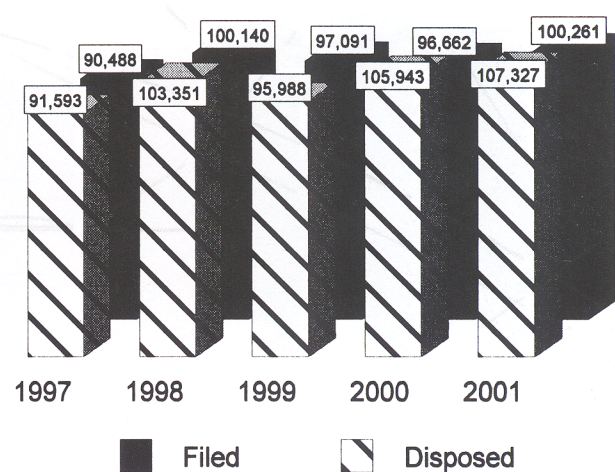
J. David Bone, Donald M. Cadagin,
 Thomas P. Carmody, James W. Day,
 Robert J. Eggers, Leslie J. Graves,
 Patrick W. Kelley, Joseph P. Koval,
 Ronald F. Robinson, Thomas G. Russell

Associate Judges: Diane L. Brunton, Charles J. Gramlich,
 Robert T. Hall, Roger W. Holmes, Theodis P. Lewis,
 John A. Mehlick, Steven H. Nardulli, Tim P. Olson,
 George H. Ray, Stuart H. Shiffman

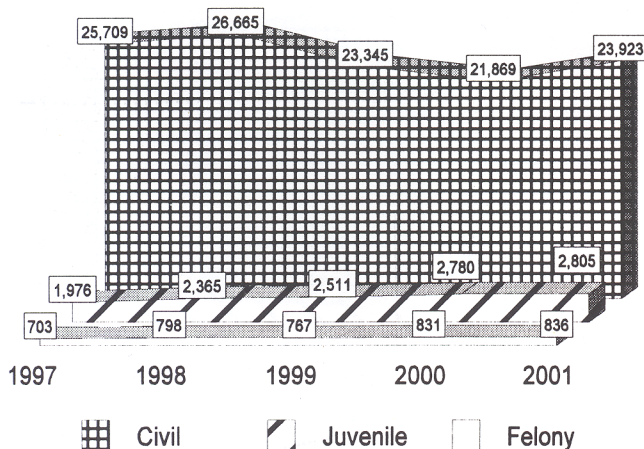
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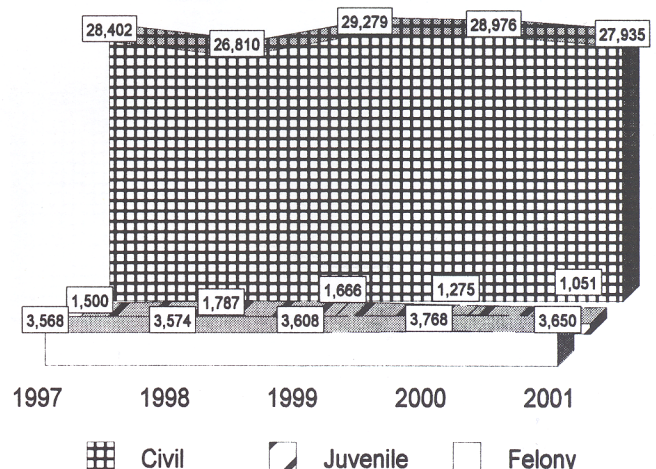
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Adams (Quincy)
Brown (Mount Sterling)
Calhoun (Hardin)
Cass (Virginia)
Mason (Havana)
Menard (Petersburg)
Pike (Pittsfield)
Schuyler (Rushville)

Circuit Judges:

Dennis K. Cashman,
Richard D. Greenlief,
Alesia A. McMillen, M. Carol Pope,
Michael R. Roseberry, Mark A. Schuering,
David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden, Robert L. Welch
Associate Judges: Mark A. Drummond, Diane M. Lagoski,
Thomas J. Ortbal, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

Thomas L. Brownfield
Chief Judge
Adams County
Courthouse
521 Vermont St.
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population:
147,103
(2000 census)

NINTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Fulton (Lewistown)
Hancock(Carthage)
Henderson (Oquawka)
Knox (Galesburg)
McDonough (Macomb)
Warren (Monmouth)

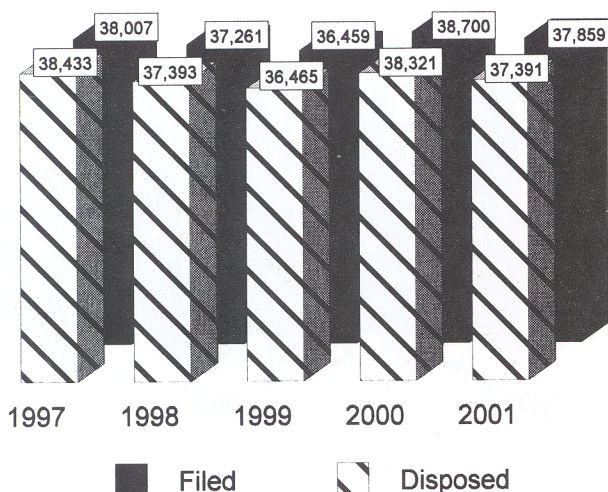
Circuit Judges:

Harry C. Bulkeley,
David R. Hultgren,
Stephen C. Mathers, James B. Stewart,
David F. Stoverink, Chellis E. Taylor,
Ronald C. Tenold, Charles H. Wilhelm
Associate Judges: Steven R. Bordner, John R. Clerkin,
Richard H. Gambrell, Larry W. Heiser,
Gregory K. McClintock, Patricia A. Walton

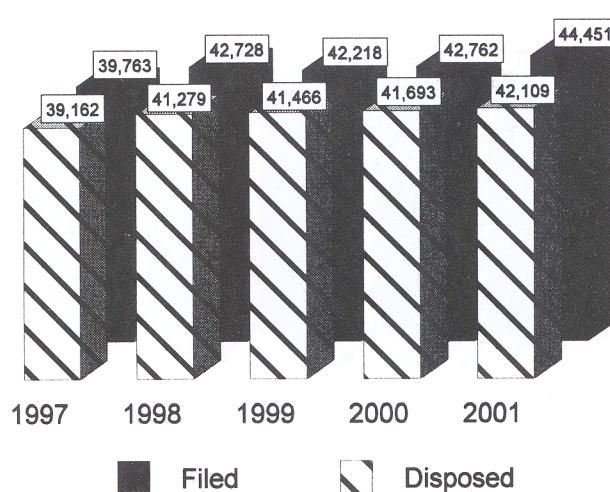
William D. Henderson
Chief Judge
130 S. Fayette Street
Suite 30
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population:
174,068
(2000 census)

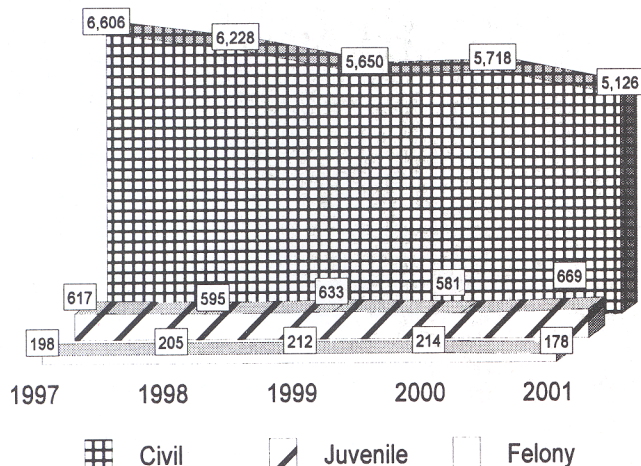
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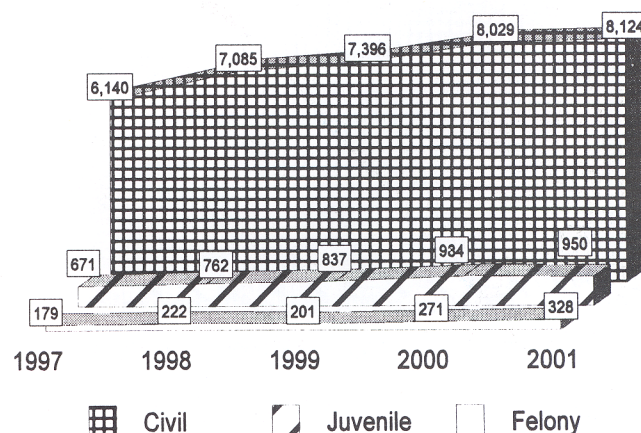
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Marshall (Lacon)
Peoria (Peoria)
Putnam (Hennepin)
Stark (Toulon)
Tazewell (Pekin)

Circuit Judges:

J. Peter Ault,
 Stuart P. Borden,
 Michael E. Brandt,
 Richard E. Grawey,
 Jerelyn D. Maher,
 James E. Shadid, Scott A. Shore, Joe R. Vespa

Associate Judges:

Erik I. Blanc, Glenn H. Collier,
 Charles A. Covey, David J. Dubicki, Thomas G. Ebel,
 Chris L. Fredericksen, Kevin R. Galley, Timothy M. Lucas,
 Richard D. McCoy, Brian M. Nemenoff, Rebecca R. Steenrod

John A. Barra

Chief Judge

Peoria County

Courthouse

**324 Main Street, #215
 Peoria, IL 61602**

Circuit Population:

337,516

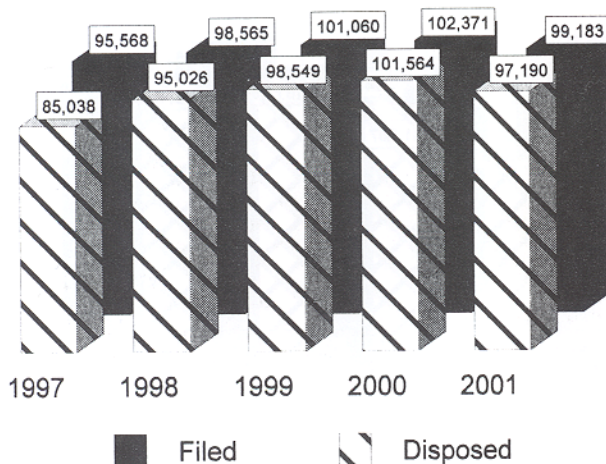
(2000 census)



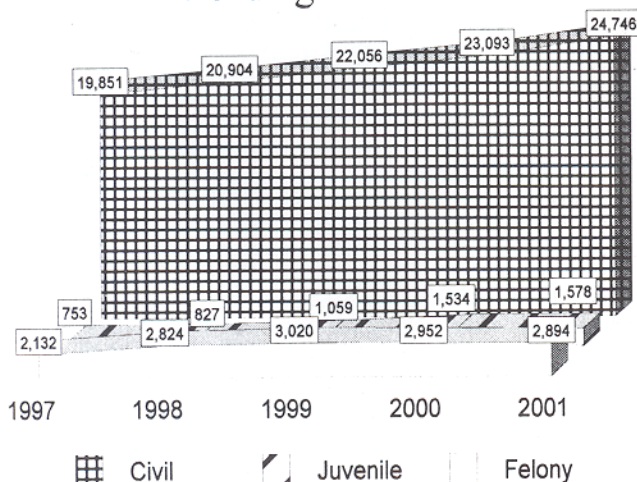
McHenry County Government Center
 Woodstock

The county was established in 1836 with the county seat at McHenry. The first courthouse at that location was a frame building completed in 1840. Wanting a more central location, citizens voted to move the county seat to Centerville, now Woodstock, in 1843. The county's second courthouse was a wooden building erected in 1844. Two years later, having a need for more space, the third courthouse of brick with a tin roof was constructed. It is this courthouse which is referred to in county records as the "Rat Hole." The fourth courthouse, a two-story brick building, was completed in 1857. In 1955, the Central School was purchased and converted into the Courthouse Annex. In 1972, the fifth courthouse was completed. Twenty years later an expansion which nearly tripled the size of the 1972 structure was completed, resulting in the Center pictured above. The view is from Seminary Avenue with the main entrance Rotunda to the right, courthouse facilities in the center, and correctional facility at far left. (McHenry County photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Monroe County
 Waterloo

Established in 1816, two years before Illinois became a state, the county is named in honor of President James Monroe, co-negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase and author of the Monroe Doctrine. This Doctrine established a policy of the United States' opposition to outside interference in the Americas. The first county seat and courthouse was in Harrisonville. It was a wooden structure with walls so shaky that an ordinance was passed which prohibited children from bouncing balls off the walls. Because of frequent flooding, the county seat was moved to Waterloo sometime prior to 1832. Enoch Moore donated five acres of land for a courthouse site and the first courthouse was built at the new county seat in that year. It was a two-story brick building located on the site of present bandstand. The second and present courthouse above was built in 1853. In 1905, voters gave the approval to construct additions on the north and south sides of the courthouse as seen in the photograph. These were completed in 1907. In 1995, another addition was added on the back of the courthouse. (Monroe County Historical Society photo)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Ford (Paxton)
Livingston (Pontiac)
Logan (Lincoln)
McLean (Bloomington)
Woodford (Eureka)

Circuit Judges:

Donald D. Bernardi, David L. Coogan,
Ronald C. Dozier, Scott D. Drazewski,
Harold J. Frobish, John B. Huschen,
Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall,
Elizabeth A. Robb

Associate Judges: Donald A. Behle, William D. DeCardy,
Charles M. Feeney III, Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Charles H. Frank, Robert
L. Freitag, James E. Souk, Randolph R. Spires

John P. Freese
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St., #511
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:

271,004
(2000 census)

TWELFTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTY (seat):

Will (Joliet)

Circuit Judges:

James Jeffrey Allen,
Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak,
Paula A. Gomora, Herman S. Haase,
Gerald R. Kinney, Roman R. Okrei,
Daniel J. Rozak, Thomas A. Thanas,
Stephen D. White

Associate Judges:

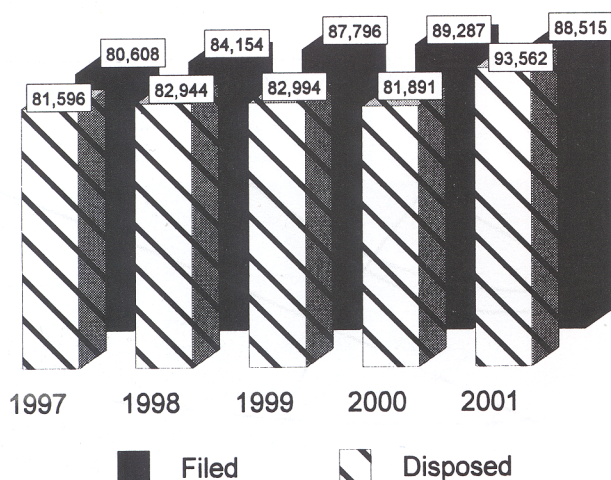
Carla J. Alessio Goode,
Barbara J. Badger, Robert J. Baron,
Cathy Block, Vincent J. Cerri, Thomas A. Dunn, James E. Garrison,
Edwin B. Grabiec, Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan,
Ludwig J. Kuhar Jr., Robert C. Lorz, William G. McMenamin, Gilbert
L. Niznik, Marzell L. Richardson Jr., Richard C. Schoenstedt

Rodney B. Lechwar
Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #439
Joliet, IL 60431

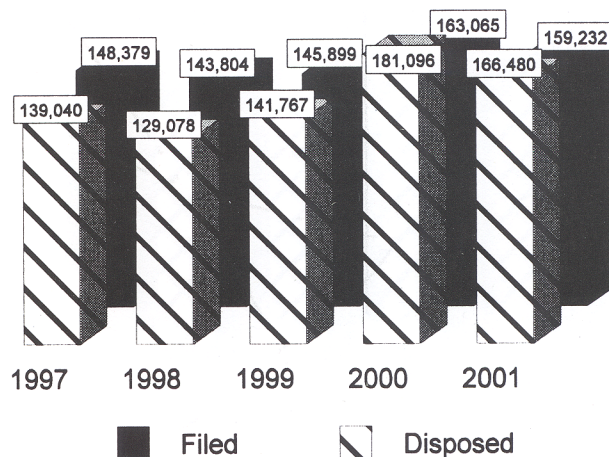
Circuit Population:

502,266
(2000 census)

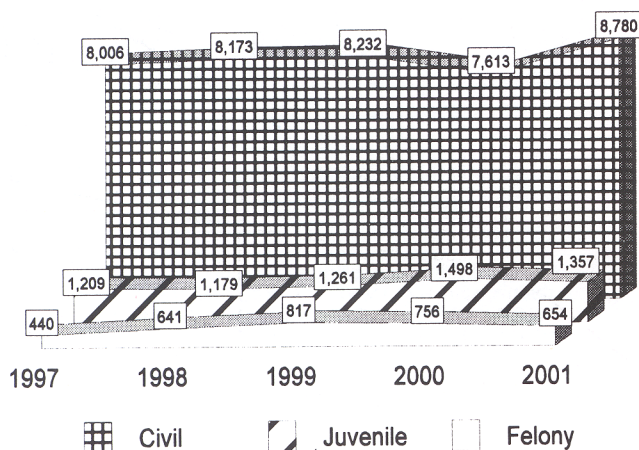
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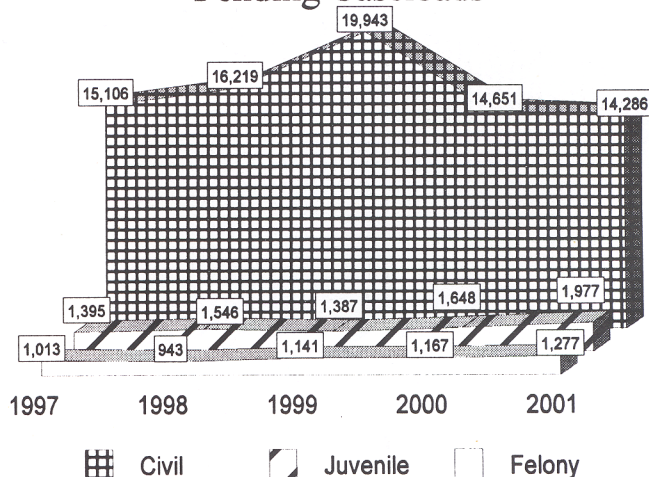
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Bureau (Princeton)
Grundy (Morris)
LaSalle (Ottawa)

Circuit Judges:

Marc Bernabei,
 Eugene P. Daugherty,
 James A. Lanuti,
 Robert C. Marsaglia,
 Cynthia M. Raccuglia,

Howard C. Ryan Jr., **Associate Judges:** William P. Balestri,
 William R. Banich, James L. Brusatte, A. Scott Madson,
 Lance R. Peterson

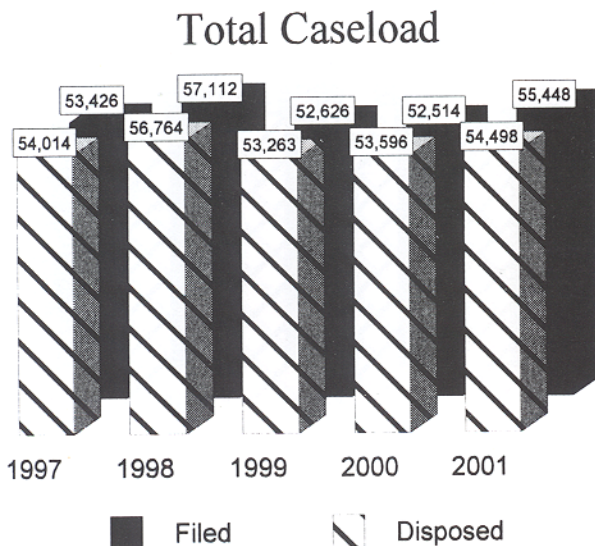
Robert L. Carter
 Chief Judge
 LaSalle County
 Courthouse
 119 W. Madison, #204
 Ottawa, IL 61350

Circuit Population:
 184,547
 (2000 census)



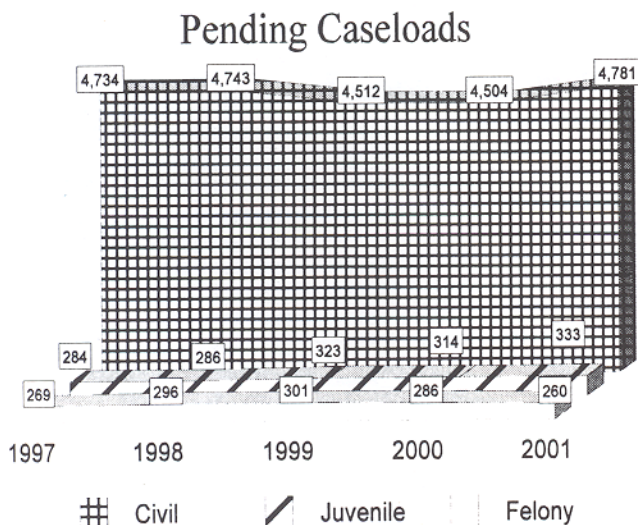
Peoria County
 Peoria

Over three hundred years ago, the area was a favorite winter fishing and hunting ground for its occupants, the Peoria Tribe, one of five tribes of the Illinois Confederation. The region was called "Pimiteoui" which means "fat lake" or "land of great abundance." Peoria is translated as "traveling" or "prairie" fire. The year the county was established (1825), court was held in a log cabin which rented for a dollar a day. The first building to serve as a courthouse (and a jail), was a modest log cabin, costing \$75. Finally in 1829, a combined jail and courthouse was built of heavy logs and stone masonry and cost \$7,450, a price early settlers thought was an extravagance. With the population growing rapidly and the need for a "real" courthouse, a two-story brick structure complete with portico, cupola and two outside stairways was finished in 1836. The first floor rooms were rented for \$50 a year; even the jury room was rented out when it wasn't used. In 1858, construction was started on another courthouse, but resulted in only the northeast wing of the structure. Tired of seeing an unfinished building, voters approved a bond measure and the courthouse was finished in 1876. In 1964, the present courthouse above was completed and dedicated a year later by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. In 1990, a courthouse addition was built, giving the county a total of twelve courtrooms. (Peoria County photo)



Williamson County
 Marion

In 1839, the state legislature established Williamson as well as fourteen other counties. For the first six months or so, court was held in a building built for the county clerk. The first courthouse, a two-story brick building forty feet square was built in 1841. A larger two-story brick structure was built in 1859 and lasted until 1875 when it was destroyed by fire. The first trials of the bloody vendetta were held in this courthouse. For the next fourteen years court was held in rented buildings. In 1889, the third two-story brick courthouse was built. In 1904, the county board voted to install a clock in the cupola, much to the displeasure of those living outside of the town who would not be able to see what time it was. In 1938, a room was added to each corner of the building. The fourth and present courthouse pictured above was completed in 1971 and dedicated by then-retired Judge Lan Haney. The all-electric building is heated by heat from lights as well as resistance electric heating when the lights are off. The county is named for a county in Tennessee. (William G. Bohn photo)



FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Henry (Cambridge)
Mercer (Aledo)
Rock Island (Rock Island)
Whiteside (Morrison)

Circuit Judges: Joseph F. Beatty,
Walter D. Braud, Martin E. Conway Jr.,
Danny A. Dunagan, Ted Hamer,
Lori R. Lefstein, Timothy J. Slavin,
Charles H. Stengel, James T. Teros,
Mark A. VandeWiele,
Larry S. Vandersnick

Associate Judges: John L. Bell, Thomas
C. Berglund, Alan G. Blackwood, Michael P. Brinn,
Dennis A. DePorter, John L. Hauptman, John R. McClean Jr.,
Dana R. McReynolds, James J. Mesich, Vicki R. Wright

Jeffrey W. O'Connor
Chief Judge
Rock Island County
Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population:
278,004
(2000 census)

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Carroll (Mount Carroll)
Jo Daviess (Galena)
Lee (Dixon)
Ogle (Oregon)
Stephenson (Freeport)

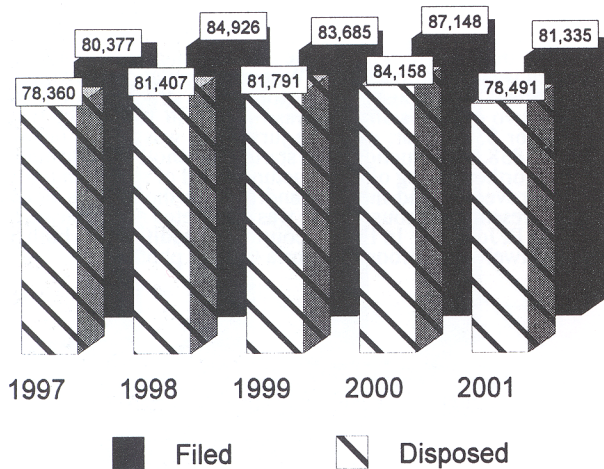
Circuit Judges: Barry R. Anderson,
Richard E. DeMoss, David T. Fritts,
Charles R. Hartman,
Tomas M. Magdich,
Timothy Paul Nieman,
William A. Kelly

Associate Judges: Charles T. Beckman, David L. Jeffrey,
John F. Joyce, Michael Mallon, John E. Payne,
Victor V. Sprengelmeyer, Theresa L. Ursin

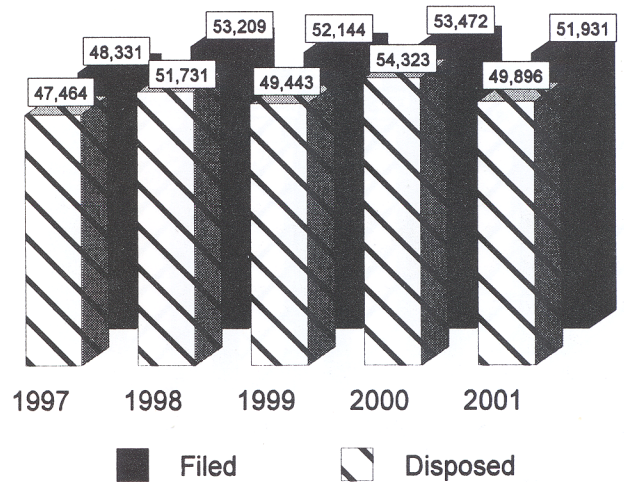
Stephen C. Pemberton
Chief Judge
Carroll County
Courthouse
301 North Main Street
Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

Circuit Population:
175,036
(2000 census)

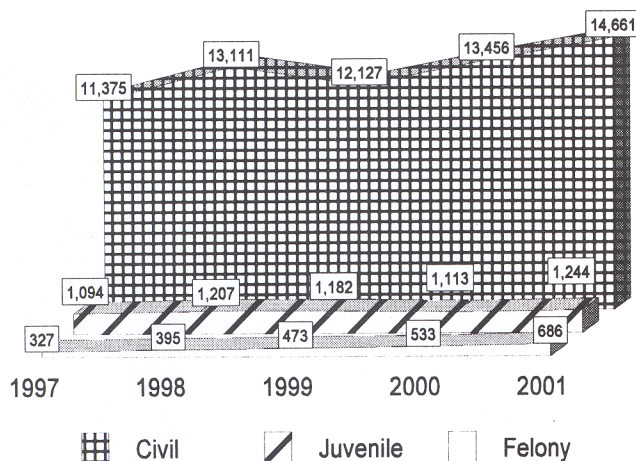
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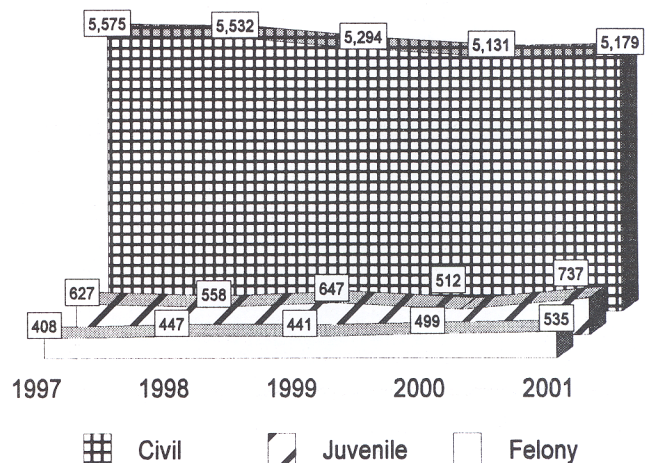
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
DeKalb (Sycamore)
Kane (Geneva)
Kendall (Yorkville)

Circuit Judges: F. Keith Brown, Michael J. Colwell, Philip L. DiMarzio, Patrick J. Dixon, James T. Doyle, Douglas R. Engel, Donald J. Fabian, Donald C. Hudson, Pamela K. Jensen, Kurt Klein, Gene L. Nottolini, Timothy Q. Sheldon, Robert B. Spence, James M. Wilson
Associate Judges: Allen M. Anderson, Judith M. Brawka, Franklin D. Brewe, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, James R. Edwards, Patricia Piper Golden, James C. Hallock, Robert L. Janes, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, Mary Karen Simpson, Robbin J. Stuckert, Stephen Sullivan, Leonard J. Wojtecki

Grant S. Wegner
Chief Judge
Kane County
Judicial Center
37 W. 777 Rte. 38,
#400A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population:
547,632
 (2000 census)

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

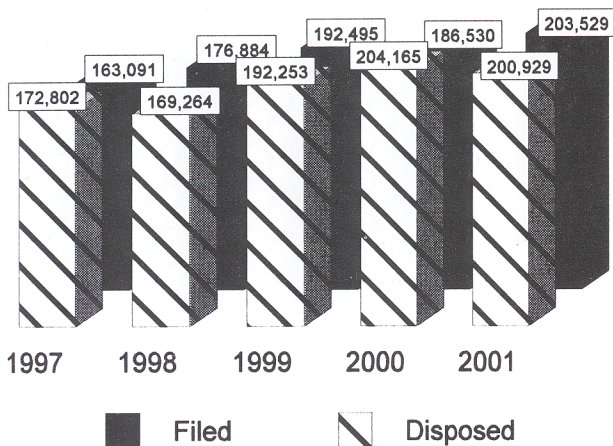
COUNTIES (seats):
Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)

Michael R. Morrison
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State Street
Rockford, IL 61101

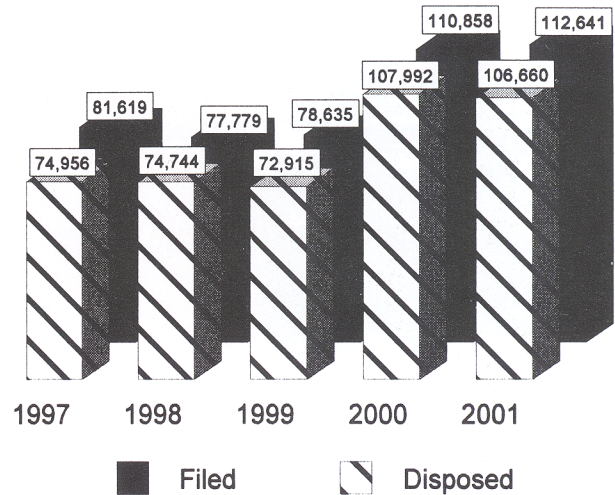
Circuit Population:
320,204
 (2000 census)

Circuit Judges:
 Timothy R. Gill, Gerald F. Grubb, Janet R. Holmgren, K. Craig Peterson, Ronald L. Pirrello, Richard W. Vidal, Kathryn E. Zenoff
Associate Judges: Rosemary Collins, Patrick L. Heaslip, John Todd Kennedy, Angus S. More Jr., Steven M. Nash, Steven L. Nordquist, J. Edward Prochaska, Gary Pumilia, R. Craig Sahlstrom, Brian Dean Shore, John R. Truitt, Steven G. Vecchio, Ronald J. White

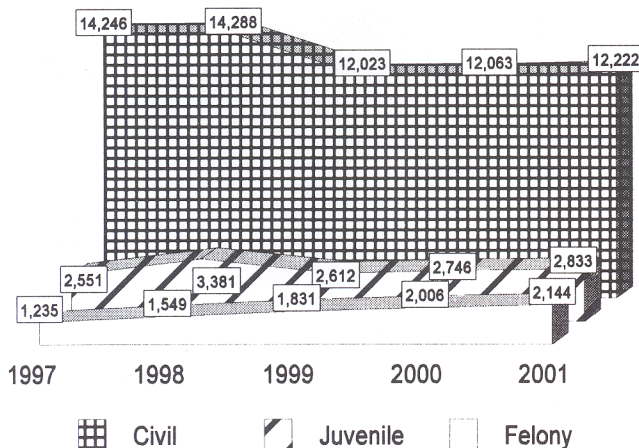
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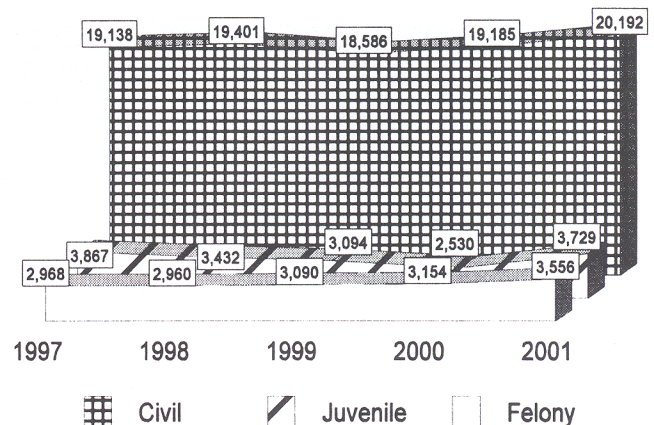
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTY(seat):
Du Page (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Michael J. Burke, Kathryn E. Creswell, Edward R. Duncan Jr., John T. Elsner, Rodney W. Equi, Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Ronald B. Mehling, Kenneth Moy, John J. Nelligan, Perry R. Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton

Associate Judges: Kenneth A. Abraham, C. Stanley Austin, Edmund P. Bart, Joseph S. Bongiorno, John W. Demling, Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, Blanche Hill Fawell, William I. Ferguson, Dorothy F. French, Nicholas J. Galasso, James W. Jerz, James J. Konetski, Patrick J. Leston, Richard A. Lucas, Brian R. McKillip, Jane Hird Mitton, Cary B. Pierce, Kenneth L. Popejoy, Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, George J. Sotos, Kenneth W. Torluemke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Robert K. Kilander
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
904,161
(2000 census)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Lake (Waukegan)
McHenry (Woodstock)

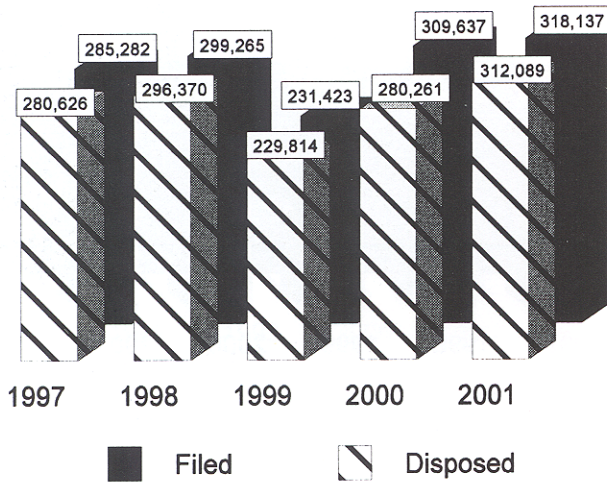
Circuit Judges: Ward S. Arnold, James K. Booras, John R. Goshgarian, Barbara Gilleran Johnson, David M. Hall, Raymond J. McKoski, Maureen P. McIntyre, Margaret J. Mullen, Sharon L. Prather, Thomas A. Schermerhorn Sr., Mary S. Schostok, Christopher C. Starck, Michael J. Sullivan, Henry C. Tonigan III, Stephen E. Walter

Associate Judges: Thomas F. Baker, John D. Bolger, Terrence J. Brady, George Bridges, Michael T. Caldwell, Valerie Boettel Ceckowski, Joseph P. Condon, Wallace B. Dunn, Helen Rozenberg Franks, Michael J. Fritz, Donald H. Geiger, Gordon E. Graham, Mitchell L. Hoffman, Brian P. Hughes, Patrick N. Lawler, Sarah P. Lessman, Victoria L. Martin, Gary G. Neddenriep, John T. Phillips, John G. Radosevich, Victoria A. Rossetti, Emilio B. Santi, Thomas R. Smoker, Joseph R. Waldeck, Charles P. Weech, Diane E. Winter, Gerald M. Zopp Jr.

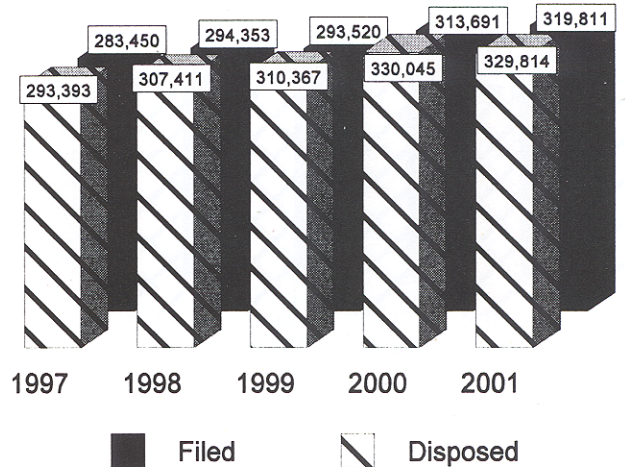
Jane D. Waller
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population:
904,433
(2000 census)

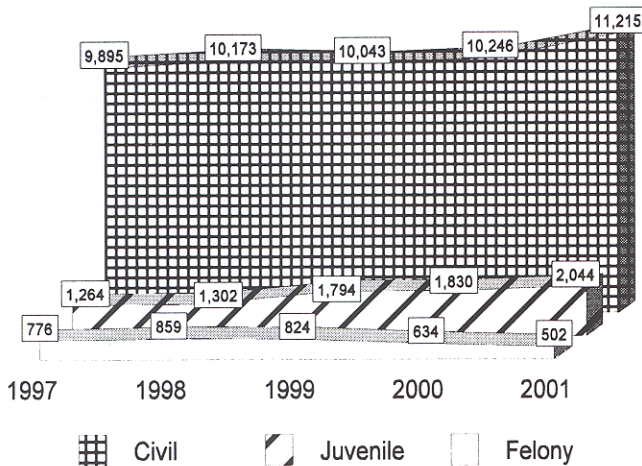
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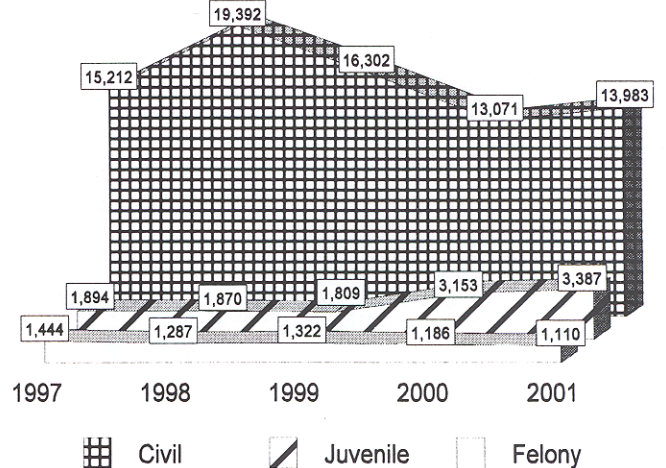
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Monroe (Waterloo)
Perry (Pinckneyville)
Randolph (Chester)
St. Clair (Belleville)
Washington (Nashville)

Circuit Judges: James W. Campanella,
 Lloyd A. Cueto, James K. Donovan,
 Dennis B. Doyle, Jan V. Fiss, Jerry D. Flynn,
 Lloyd A. Karneier, Robert P. LeChien,
 Michael J. O'Malley, Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges: Richard A. Aguirre,
 Walter C. Brandon Jr., Ellen A. Dauber, Annette A. Eckert,
 John M. Goodwin Jr., Dennis Hatch, Robert J. Hillebrand,
 Scott Mansfield, Alexis Otis-Lewis, James M. Radcliffe III,
 Stephen R. Rice, William A. Schuwerk Jr., Patrick M. Young

Stephen M. Kernan
 Chief Judge
 County Building
 10 Public Square
 Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population:
355,836
 (2000 census)

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

Circuit Judges:

Fred S. Carr Jr.,
 Kathy S. Elliott,
 Clark E. Erickson,
 J. Gregory Householter,
 Michael J. Kick,
 Gordon Lee Lustfeldt

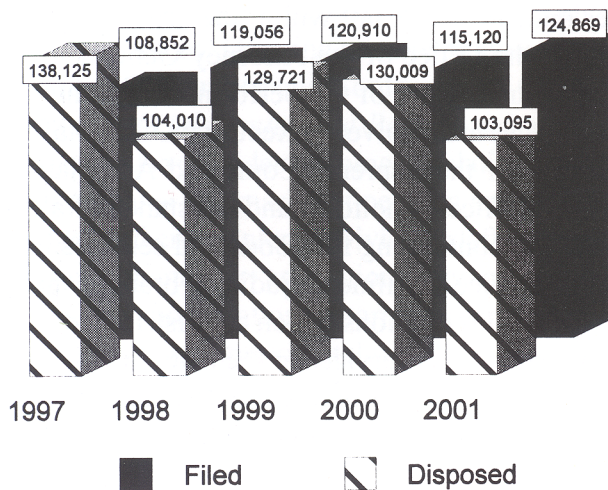
Associate Judges:

Duane J. O'Connor,
 William O. Schmidt,
 Susan Sumner Tungate,
 David A. Youck

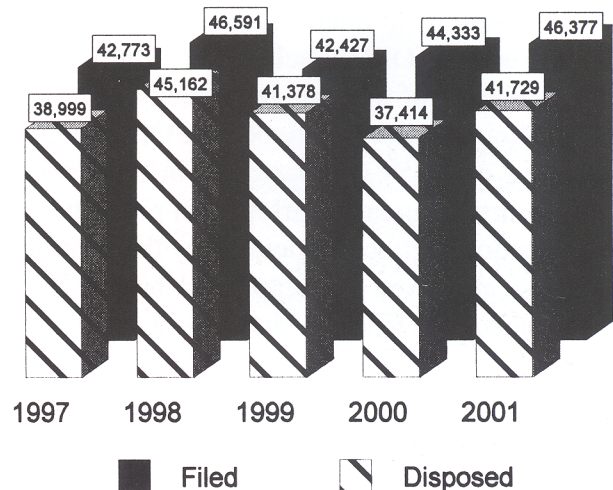
Kendall O. Wenzelman
 Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse, Suite 101
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
135,167
 (2000 census)

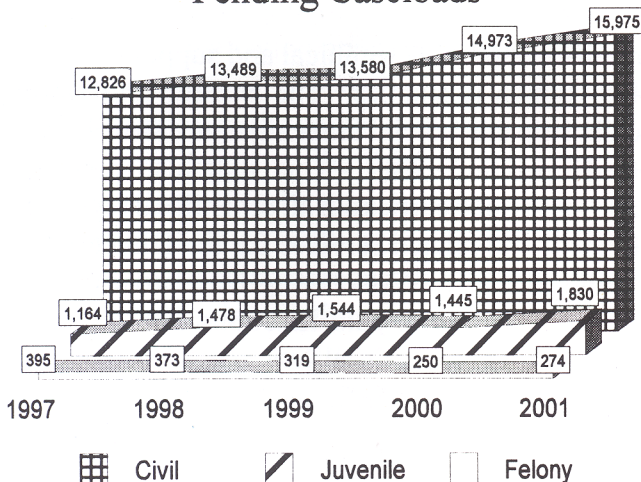
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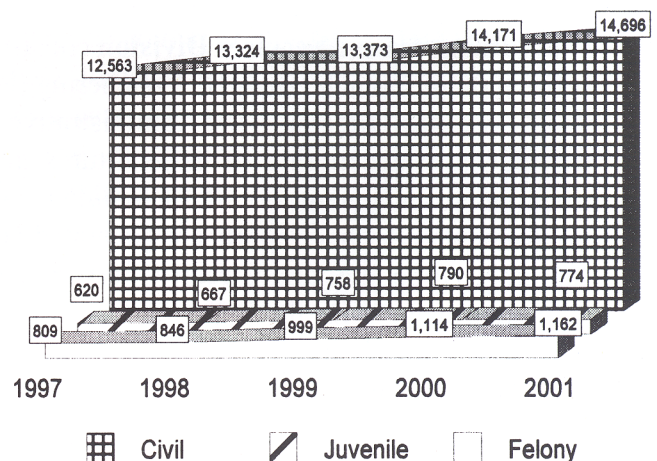
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



The **Executive Office** is comprised of the Administrative Director, the Chief Legal Counsel, attorneys, and administrative staff. Through the Administrative Director, the Executive Office is responsible for overseeing the activities of all divisions of the Administrative Office and serves as the clearinghouse for administrative matters which may impact the judicial branch. This oversight encompasses a broad range of responsibilities. The Executive Office coordinates and facilitates Administrative Office staff support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Committees, and the Committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference. One of the duties to the Supreme Court is the preparation of an administrative agenda for presentation during each of the Court's terms. The Administrative Director, in collaboration with the Chief Justice and the Office staff, prepares the agenda, distributes the materials to the Court, and presents the agenda issues to the Court for its consideration and determination. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office. Executive Office staff also assists the Director in the administration of certain Supreme Court Rules. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39, Executive Office staff conducts the election process for the appointment and reappointment of all associate judges as provided for under the rule. The Executive Office also processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which concerns the assignment of associate judges to felony jurisdiction. Applications for licenses issued to those law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711 are processed through the Executive Office. In addition, the Executive Office processes all Supreme Court Rule 64 teaching certifications for judges throughout the state who intend to engage in teaching activities. Other matters which fall within the scope of the Executive Office include securing legal representation through the Office of the Attorney General for members of the judicial branch named in a case or controversy arising out of the performance of their official duties. The Executive Office then tracks these cases until they are resolved. Executive Office staff also negotiate, prepare, and manage office leases and contracts for the Supreme Court and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office. The form and substance of all vendor contracts generated by the Administrative Office for use in contracting for goods and services is also reviewed and approved by the Executive Office. As a service to Illinois' judicial branch, the Executive Office produces written summaries of recent Supreme Court opinions which are distributed to every judge in the state. Finally, the Executive Office provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, including filing and preservation of the Commission records, distributing the Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports, and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record.



The **Administrative Services Division** consists of four units that provide technical and support services to the judicial branch: Budget, Vouchering, Payroll, and Human Resources. The Budget Unit works closely with the Director of the Administrative Office to develop the judicial branch budget, as well as to provide daily accounting of expenditures and projected operating costs. This unit also provides procurement and inventory control, maintains contracts and leases, and carries out all other fiscal reporting requirements. Ad hoc reports are generated concerning these and related services for the Director and Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts and their support units. The Vouchering Unit processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state-paid functions of the Circuit Courts, and the Administrative Office. At the conclusion of the most recent fiscal year, the Administrative Services Division processed approximately 43,800 payment vouchers for the judicial branch. The

Vouchering Unit also maintains all accounting records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees and limited records of previous employees. The unit works with the Office of the Comptroller in processing the payroll for over 2,200 current judicial branch employees. The Human Resources Unit provides personnel services to the judicial branch employees by coordinating employee benefit programs with the Department of Central Management Services. These benefits include health, dental and life insurance, as well as workers' compensation. The Human Resources Unit also works with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch classification and compensation plan and the sick and vacation leave benefits.



The **Court Services Division** is involved in a wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court reporters, and the judicial branch of government. Ongoing responsibilities include staffing the Supreme Court, Judicial Conference and Conference of Chief Judges Committees; production of the *Judicial Conference Report*; and production of this annual report. The division also provides ongoing legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares summaries of pending and enacted legislation for the chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. Division staff serve as supreme court liaison for court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs and mediation programs. During 2001, division labor relations attorneys represented judicial employers in collective bargaining in approximately 40 counties. Also during 2001, the application process was underway for the Capital Litigation Trial Bar applicants, data regarding sexually violent persons was compiled, and a process was implemented to reimburse the counties for counsel and expert witnesses expenditures involved in cases under the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act. A total of eight projects aimed at improving the handling of juvenile abuse and neglect cases were selected for funding with FFY2000 Court Improvement Program (CIP) grant funds, and the Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Planning and Oversight Committee was asked to explore the possibility of modifying the evaluation program from its current voluntary process to that of a mandatory process. Areas of service to circuit clerks include guidance and technical support to the circuit clerks and their staff. During the year, relevant changes were made to the *Manual on Fines and Fees*. The Automated Disposition Reporting Program was expanded to its present level of 68 counties. The division also supplied merged jury lists, petit juror handbooks and grand jury handbooks to the counties requesting them. Court reporting services activities in 2001 included the installation of digital electronic recording systems in six more counties: Knox (5 courtrooms), Henderson (2 courtrooms), McHenry (8 courtrooms), Cook (9 courtrooms), Union (1 courtroom), and DuPage (10

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courtrooms). During 2001, staff continued to work with the Supreme Court's Internal Auditor and the Administrative Services Division with an audit of transcript vouchers and other issues related to the Supreme Court's Court Reporting Management Initiative. Division staff met with court reporting services employees and Chief Circuit Judges in each circuit to discuss the Supreme Court's Court Reporting Management Initiative. In October, the *Resource Manual for Court Reporting Services Employees* was distributed to all court reporting services employees in the state and all Chief Circuit Judges. The division continued to facilitate the circuit court's needs for court interpreters. Finally, the division assisted the Director in monitoring the progress of the repair and renovation of state owned facilities used by the judicial branch. These facilities included the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, the three courthouses of the Second, Third and Fifth Appellate Districts, and the newly renovated Fourth Appellate courthouse (formerly known as the Waterways Building) located in the Capital Complex.

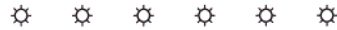


The **Judicial Education Division** provides administrative oversight of continuing education programs for over 900 judges and approximately 700 court personnel. The division staffs the Committee on Education which, with Supreme Court approval, is responsible for planning all judicial education programs sponsored by the Illinois Judicial Conference. In 2001, the division provided administrative support to the faculty of 12 regional and mini-seminars, the week-long orientation seminar for new judges held each year in Chicago, and the faculty development seminar held each summer to help judicial faculty hone their teaching skills. In addition, Division staff assisted in planning and conducting the first presentation of the Illinois Advanced Judicial Academy, a one-week residential program conducted at the University of Illinois College of Law in June. The Academy, attended by 77 judges, addressed "Law and Science and the Highly Effective Judge." The division operates the Resource Lending Library which offers judges, through loans and contributions to their personal libraries, videotapes, audiotapes, bench books from past seminars, and other publications of interest on a wide variety of topics. Additionally, the division also provides staff support to the Judicial Mentor Committee, which is responsible for administering the New Judge Mentoring Program. Working with the Court Services Division, the division plans and conducts training programs for circuit clerks, court reporting services personnel, and court administrators. Activities in 2001 included the annual Official Court Reporter Seminar held in the north, central, and southern regions of the state, and a seminar for trial court administrators and administrative assistants. The division staffs the Oversight Board of Continuing Education of the Illinois Association of Court Clerks which sponsored two full-day educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff. The division also assists staff from other AOIC divisions throughout the year by providing meeting planning services.



The **Judicial Management Information Services Division (JMIS)** provides technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court support units, and all divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. JMIS implements technology at the direction of the Administrative Office Director and Supreme Court with the primary objective of improving the procedures and efficiencies of court operations. JMIS responds to the needs of the judicial branch for

application development and information processing by analyzing processes, designing applications, or procuring technology that leverages existing investments with an overall goal of improving organizational benefits to office procedures. The Illinois Supreme Court continues to take an aggressive approach to new technology and the continued enhancement of the existing client/server environment supporting in-house developed applications (i.e.: case management systems) and the infrastructure necessary to address data exchange requirements. Information exchange is of utmost importance in allowing the Illinois Courts to exchange data between courts, county agencies, and other state organizations.



The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer Act, at 730 ILCS 100/15(1), states: “The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of uniform standards for probation services in this State, and to otherwise carry out the intent of this Act.” Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Division is to improve the quality, effectiveness, and professionalism of probation services in Illinois. In carrying out this mission, the Division’s monitoring, standard-setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of Illinois probation and court services departments. These activities include the administration of state reimbursement to counties for probation services, review and approval of annual probation plans submitted by each department, collection and analysis of statewide probation data, administration of probation employment and compensation standards, development and implementation of effective correctional intervention strategies for offenders on probation, monitoring and evaluation of probation programs and operations, administration of the interstate compact for probationers transferring into or out of the state, design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation personnel, and provision of technical assistance and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois. A priority for the Division for 2001 was expansion of its strategies to implement evidenced-based assessment and intervention models to promote more effective case management practices. These improved probation practices are aimed at enhancing public safety by reducing the risk of re-offending for offenders sentenced to probation.