

ILLINOIS COURTS

ANNUAL REPORT | 2018



THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



Left to Right: Justice Mary Jane Theis, Justice Rita B. Garman, Justice Robert R. Thomas, Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, Justice Anne M. Burke, Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr.

Cover Design: The current Supreme Court Building in Springfield was erected at a cost of \$450,500. At dedication ceremonies, Chief Justice John P. Hand accepted the keys to the building on February 4, 1908.

Photo provided by Artistic Portraits.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



On behalf of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), I am pleased to present the 2018 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report summarizes the day-to-day operations of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts, as well as highlighting the court managers, committees, the AOIC, and other justice partners who carry out the work of the third branch of government. Also highlighted are some of the many initiatives undertaken and implemented in 2018. The Supreme Court and the dedicated employees of the Illinois court system have completed yet another year filled with accomplishments and a continued emphasis on issues such as access to justice, e-business, pretrial reform, and judicial education.

Among other things, the Report contains an overview of the state and local funding required for the operation of our court system and current information on the judicial officers and employees who provide the people of Illinois with a court system that fairly and impartially administers justice and efficiently resolves disputes. The Report also contains data dashboards on the more frequently requested/viewed statistics from the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts (five-year trends in case loads, clearance rates, etc.). If you would like to view the full complement of statistical pages (the detailed case statistics from each district, circuit and county), this data is available online at www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnReport.asp. The data on the website is updated quarterly.

The AOIC gratefully acknowledges the clerks of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts for their continued support, commitment and cooperation in compiling and providing the court data published in this Report. I also thank the AOIC staff, particularly the Court Services Division and the Office of Communications and Public Information, for the countless hours that are invested in the preparation of this Report. The Annual Report is an opportunity to reflect and, indeed, pay tribute to the commitment of effort and dedication of the men and women comprising our judiciary, non-judicial staff and justice stakeholders, all of whom strive to ensure that the rule of law works to protect the rights of all Illinois citizens.

I hope that this Report serves as a valuable tool in understanding the work and function of our state's justice system. I invite you to visit the Illinois Supreme Court's website at www.illinoiscourts.gov for the most current information concerning the Illinois courts and the judicial branch of government.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Marcia M. Meis". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Marcia M. Meis
Director
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE



CHIEF JUSTICE KARMEIER

I am honored to present the 2018 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I join with my colleagues on the Illinois Supreme Court to inform citizens of the Court's ongoing efforts to promote efficiency, fairness and judicial transparency. The Illinois Supreme Court, assisted by the dedicated staff of our Administrative Office and the judges and staff members serving our unified court system, works to uphold individual rights and liberties, to promote the impartial interpretation of the law, and to deliver equal justice in all matters brought before our courts.

This Report was updated for 2017 in part to allow for more frequent statistical updates on the Court's website. In 2018, the Court began publishing quarterly statistical updates from the Circuit Courts in the following categories: Civil and Domestic Relations Caseload Statistics by County, Criminal and Quasi-Criminal Caseload Statistics by Court, and Juvenile Caseload Statistics by County. These are available on the Court's website at <http://illinoiscourts.gov/CircuitCourt/CCStats.asp>

During 2018, the Court continued its active involvement in the efforts to enhance the judicial branch's relationship with the other branches of state government and with the public we serve. The Court hosted a special session of oral arguments during the March Term at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. Several hundred local students attended and asked questions of the participating attorneys following oral arguments. The goal of this special session was to provide the public with greater transparency in the judicial process. We believe it succeeded in doing so. In light of that success, another special session has been scheduled for September 2019 to take place at Lewis and Clark Community College in Godfrey, Illinois.

I will highlight below some of the judicial branch's major accomplishments in 2018. In the upcoming year, my colleagues and I will continue our pursuit of ways to improve the Illinois court system.

Mandatory E-Filing in Civil Cases

In 2018, the Court continued the statewide rollout in accordance with the January 22, 2016 e-filing Order. This process has culminated in 107 of our 108 courts (102 counties, 5 Appellate Courts and the Supreme Court) utilizing the eFileIL system for civil cases. It is expected that the final court, DuPage County, which has its own stand-alone system, will implement the eFileIL system on July 1, 2019.

Mandatory, statewide e-filing ensures efficiency, consistency, and fairness. For attorneys and self-represented litigants alike, mandatory e-filing means no more running to the Clerk's Office to file a document before the close of business or to the post office to make sure that a filing is postmarked on time. Because e-filing may be done at any hour and from any location, access to the court will be more convenient for all.

Education Conference

The Biennial Education Conference was held in February and April to meet the continuing judicial education requirements for all of the state's nearly 1,000 judges. A total of 111 sessions were presented covering topics that ranged from the



ODYSSEY
eFileIL™

more traditional areas of search and seizure, civil motions, and family law issues to emerging issues such as opioid addiction, human trafficking, electronic discovery, e-courtrooms, and cyber bullying. Many sessions focused or touched on the growing number of individuals representing themselves in court without a lawyer.

Adoption of the Uniform Bar Exam

Illinois became the 30th state to adopt the Uniform Bar Exam (UBE) on June 8, 2018, when the Illinois Supreme Court approved it to be the main component for bar admission. The UBE is a nationwide test that allows test takers to transfer scores between states, greatly improving the mobility of Illinois attorneys. It will be given for the first time in Illinois in July 2019.

The Illinois Board of Admissions to the Bar proposed to the Illinois Supreme Court that the UBE be adopted as the bar examination for the State of Illinois. In making this proposal, the Board considered three primary factors: (1) the Board's belief that the UBE is a high quality examination demonstrated by the fact that Illinois has utilized all of the UBE components – the Multistate Bar Exam (MBE), the Multistate Essay Exam (MEE), and the Multistate Performance Test (MPT) - as parts of the Illinois Bar Examination (IBE) for the past 19 years; (2) the growing acceptance of the UBE throughout the country, which is establishing the UBE as the standard bar examination in the United States; and (3) the time-saving and cost-saving benefits to law school graduates that derive from having portable bar exam scores. Finally, the Board recognized that seven-eighths of the content of the IBE was identical to the content of the UBE, thus making the changeover from the IBE to the UBE relatively easy, *i.e.*, eliminating the three essay questions on Illinois law and adding a second MPT question. The Board recommended, and the Court agreed, that this change would make the UBE consistent with the goal of measuring the skills and knowledge expected of beginning attorneys.

Illinois Judicial Conference Reconstituted to Focus on Strategic Planning

The Illinois Supreme Court has approved amendments to Supreme Court Rule 41, which in 1971 established an Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) “to consider the work of the courts, to suggest improvements in the administration of justice, and to make recommendations for the improvement of the courts.” The amendments are designed to create a smaller, more active and engaged IJC, which will be tasked with creating and implementing a long-term statewide Strategic Agenda for the judicial branch.



The new IJC will be comprised of 29 voting members: 15 judges and 14 non-judges, with the Chief Justice serving as Chair. In addition to the Chief Justice serving as Chair, the new structure includes the following members that are designated by position: the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges; and the Administrative Director.

The remaining 24 members of the Judicial Conference are by appointment of the Supreme Court and must include another justice of the Supreme Court, a judge who is a member of the Access to Justice Commission, a judge who is a member of the Judicial College Board of Trustees, one appellate court judge, three judges from the Appellate Court, First District, and one judge from each of the other four Appellate Court Districts, three clerks of court, two of whom shall be circuit clerk courts, three trial court administrators or court administrative staff, three Illinois licensed attorneys, three members of the public and a non-judge who is involved with the judicial branch or the administration of justice.

Bicentennial Celebration

The Illinois Supreme Court celebrated the state judiciary's 200th birthday with a traveling exhibit, a Gala and a new book.

The traveling Bicentennial of Illinois Law Exhibit was on display at colleges and universities around the state, with its initial opening at the College of DuPage, in Glen Ellyn. The interesting and educational exhibit featured prominent lawyers and cases in Illinois history, information about how the court system operates, and a general history of the judiciary's first 200 years of existence. Cases featured include *Block v. City of Chicago*, which concerned the first movie censorship laws, and lawyers featured include Ferdinand Barnett, one of the first African-American attorneys licensed in Illinois. The exhibit also highlighted the important role that the judicial branch has in upholding the rule of law, providing a forum for dispute resolution, and interpreting the law.

The Bicentennial of the Judiciary Gala was held at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum in Springfield. Attorney and author Scott Turow served as the keynote speaker. The event was held on October 9, 2018, to mark exactly 200 years since the Illinois General Assembly appointed the first four justices to the Supreme Court of Illinois.

A new book was released to help celebrate the Bicentennial of the Illinois Courts. *Adjudicating Illinois: Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court*, by John A. Lupton, the Executive Director of the Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission, is a biographical compilation of the lives and careers of the 117 individuals who have sat on the Supreme Court of Illinois since its inception in 1818. The roster of justices includes governors, senators, a presidential candidate, a professional football player, and career lawyers and judges. Part reference and part narrative, the book tells the story of Illinois through the people who decided the state's paramount issues and through the cases that demonstrate changes in society, agriculture, technology, and many other issues affecting Illinois and beyond.

Civil Justice Division Becomes the Access to Justice Division

The Civil Justice Division of the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts received a name change to better reflect its work: the Access to Justice Division. With this new name comes a recognition that much of our work crosses between civil and criminal law. In most ways, the Access to Justice Division operates with the same core mission, but this new name signals that much of the Division's work impacts not only the civil courts, but also criminal and traffic court proceedings.

Pretrial Practices Commission Releases Preliminary Report

In 2017, the Court adopted a statewide policy statement for pretrial services. This policy statement is intended to serve as a guide for all of our trial courts. The goal of pretrial services is to reduce the pretrial incarceration rate while ensuring that defendants comply with approved pretrial release. This process includes the application of a validated pretrial risk assessment tool which aids judges in making research-based decisions about whether defendants should be detained or released prior to their criminal trials. The statewide policy statement is part of a continuing effort to advance pretrial services in Illinois. It is available on the Court website at http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/Media/enews/2017/052517_SC_adopts_policy.asp.

The Court also approved the formation of a commission to provide guidance and recommendations regarding pretrial reform in the Illinois criminal justice system. The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices will conduct a comprehensive review of the Illinois pretrial detention system and will make recommendations for change. The Commission released its Preliminary Report in December 2018 with a goal of submitting its final report and recommendations to the Illinois Supreme Court in December 2019. The Preliminary Report is available at <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/Probation/12-18.pdf>

Conclusion

The accomplishments detailed above represent only a few of the initiatives undertaken by the Illinois courts in 2018. I encourage you to review the 2018 Annual Report, which provides further information about the functions and activities of the judicial branch.

On a final note, I would like to offer my sincere appreciation to everyone in the judicial branch who helped make 2018 a productive year. It takes a lot of dedication and hard work to make the Illinois court system operate with a high level of integrity and efficiency. I look forward to another year of achievement and improvements in our courts.

Lloyd A. Karmeier

Lloyd A. Karmeier
Chief Justice
Illinois Supreme Court



YEAR IN REVIEW

January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018

February 5

The winter session of EdCon 2018, a biannual event in which judges have the opportunity to select from a wide range of Judicial Education topics, kicked off at the Westin Chicago Lombard.



March 15

The Illinois Supreme Court went on the road and heard arguments in two cases in the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Students from the University of Illinois College of Law as well as high school and middle school students from the area were in attendance and had the chance to ask questions to the attorneys after the arguments had completed.



April 9

Held on the first day of the spring EdCon, the Annual Appellate Court Conference provided a forum for the discussion and consideration of matters related to the administration of the appellate courts.



May 10

Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court and the Illinois Appellate Court administered the attorney's oath to approximately 401 new attorneys at five separate locations across the state.





May 15

The 2018 Legal Luminary Reception was held in Springfield. The Hon. Carole K. Bellows, attorney Harvey B. Stephens, and retired Supreme Court Justice Philip J. Rarick were honored at the Reception by the Illinois Bar Foundation and Illinois Judges Foundation.



May 17

Justice Charles E. Freeman, the first African-American to serve on the Illinois Supreme Court and as Chief Justice, announced he would be retiring after a long and distinguished career as a lawyer and judge. Justice Freeman, 84, was the fifth-longest serving justice in Illinois Supreme Court history at 27 years, six months.



June 8

Illinois became the 30th state to adopt the Uniform Bar Exam (UBE) on June 8, 2018, when the Illinois Supreme Court approved it to be the main component for bar admission. The UBE is a nationwide test that allows test takers to transfer scores between states, greatly improving the mobility of Illinois attorneys. It will be given for the first time in Illinois in July 2019.



June 15

Justice P. Scott Neville Jr. was sworn in as a Supreme Court Justice in the James R. Thompson Center auditorium in Chicago.

September 21

The traveling Bicentennial of Illinois Law Exhibit opened at the Student Service Center at the College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn. The interesting and educational exhibit featured prominent lawyers and cases in Illinois history, information about how the court system operates, and a general history of the judiciary's first 200 years of existence.



September 28

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the approval of amendments to Supreme Court Rule 41, which in 1971 established an Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) "to consider the work of the courts, to suggest improvements in the administration of justice, and to make recommendations for the improvement of the courts." The amendments are designed to create a smaller, more active and engaged IJC, which will be tasked with creating and implementing a long-term statewide Strategic Agenda for the judicial branch.



October 5

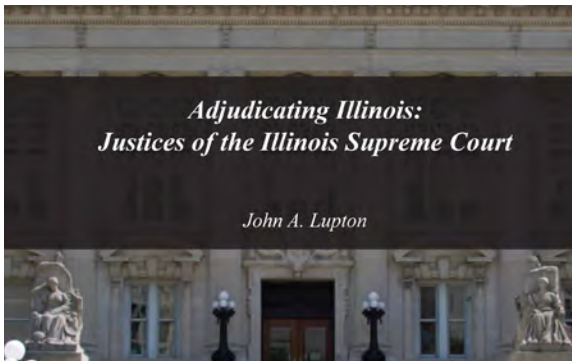
The State & Federal Seminar regarding the Fair, Equitable, and Efficient Administration of Justice was held at the Everett M. Dirksen United States Courthouse in Chicago. The event was a collaboration between the Supreme Court of Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education, the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.



October 9

The Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission hosted a Gala to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Judicial Branch at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum in Springfield. The event featured noted author and attorney Scott Turow as the keynote speaker.





October 25

A new book was released to help celebrate the Bicentennial of the Illinois Courts. *Adjudicating Illinois: Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court* by John A. Lupton, the Executive Director of the Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission, is a biographical compilation of the lives and careers of the 117 individuals who have sat on the Supreme Court of Illinois since its inception in 1818.



November 1

The Access to Justice Commission's Community Trust Committee hosted a town hall on "Building Community Trust in Civil Justice System" at the Markham Courthouse. Town halls were also hosted at Prairie State Community College in Chicago Heights on October 10 and new Faith Baptist Church in Matteson on October 24.



November 8

Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court and the Illinois Appellate Court administered the attorney's oath to approximately 1,283 new attorneys at five separate locations across the state.



November 19

A ceremony was held in Springfield to unveil a plaque which honors all 34 Clerks of the Supreme Court in the near 200-year history of Illinois.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

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.



CHIEF JUSTICE LLOYD A. KARMEIER

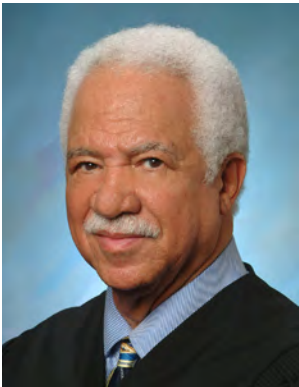
PLACE OF BIRTH Washington County

HOMETOWN 5th District

EDUCATION University of Illinois

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 2004

NOTABLE Clerked for Illinois Supreme Court Justice Byron O. House and U.S. District Court Judge James L. Foreman



JUSTICE CHARLES E. FREEMAN

PLACE OF BIRTH Richmond, Va.

HOMETOWN 1st District

EDUCATION John Marshall Law School

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 1990

NOTABLE First African-American Justice and Chief Justice on the Illinois Supreme Court



JUSTICE ROBERT R. THOMAS

PLACE OF BIRTH Rochester, N.Y.

HOMETOWN 2nd District

EDUCATION Loyola University School of Law

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 2000

NOTABLE Academic All American for the University of Notre Dame football team, played for the Chicago Bears and created the Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism during his term as Chief Justice



JUSTICE THOMAS L. KILBRIDE

PLACE OF BIRTH LaSalle

HOMETOWN 3rd District

EDUCATION Antioch School of Law, Washington, D.C.

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 2000

NOTABLE Led initiatives on e-filing, access to justice and cameras in the courts as Chief Justice from 2010-2013

JUSTICE RITA B. GARMAN

PLACE OF BIRTH Aurora

HOMETOWN 4th District

EDUCATION University of Iowa College of Law

JOINED THE COURT Appointed in 2001, elected in 2002

NOTABLE Has served at every level of the judiciary – associate judge, circuit judge, Appellate Justice, Supreme Court Justice



JUSTICE ANNE M. BURKE

PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago

HOMETOWN 1st District

EDUCATION Chicago Kent College of Law

JOINED THE COURT Appointed in 2006, elected in 2008

NOTABLE Founded the Special Olympics in 1968 while working for the Chicago Park District



JUSTICE MARY JANE THEIS

PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago

HOMETOWN 1st District

EDUCATION University of San Francisco School of Law

JOINED THE COURT Appointed in 2010, elected in 2012

NOTABLE Has a passion for judicial education and has served as chair of both the Committee on Judicial Education and Committee on Judicial Conduct and is the Supreme Court Liaison to the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Judicial College



JUSTICE P. SCOTT NEVILLE, JR.

PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago

HOMETOWN 1st District

EDUCATION Washington University's School of Law

JOINED THE COURT Appointed in 2018

NOTABLE Co-founded the Alliance of Bar Associations, a group dedicated to promoting diversity, equality and fairness in judicial evaluations. During his tenure as President of the CCBA, he also started the "In Court Referral Program", and established the CCBA Hall of Fame.



SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF

Clerk of the Supreme Court Carolyn Taft Grosboll

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Court, reports to the Court and serves at the Court's pleasure. The Clerk is the Court's principal case processing and records manager who operates the office through a staff of specialized deputies, and by planning, developing, and implementing policies and procedures necessary to execute the responsibilities of the office. The office has existed since circa 1818 and supports the Court in the exercise of its statewide jurisdiction, authority to regulate the practice of law in Illinois, and supervisory authority over the courts in the state.

In its case management capacity, the Clerk's Office maintains four distinct automated dockets, executing all associated processes, to ensure compliance with Supreme Court Rules and to ensure that cases are effectively monitored and scheduled, from initiation to issuance of mandates and final orders as appropriate. The general docket unit of the office supports the Court's primary docket. The miscellaneous record docket consists primarily of attorney matters. The miscellaneous docket consists of conviction-related cases filed by pro se incarcerated litigants and provides a forum without compromising standard filing requirements. The proposed rule docket was developed and functions consistent with the mandate of Supreme Court Rule 3. E-filing of Court documents began in 2012 on a pilot basis for certain cases on the general docket and was expanded in 2013 to permit e-filing in all cases on the Court's general and miscellaneous record dockets. Beginning July 2017, mandatory e-filing of civil cases in the Illinois Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts was established through a single,

centralized electronic filing manager (EFM), called eFileIL and included integration with each court's case management system.

In its record management capacity, the Clerk's Office maintains the Court's active and closed files and permanent records, dating to 1818, including historically significant documents which are housed and preserved in the State Archives by agreement, and through an agreement with State Archives oversees the conversion of paper documents to microfilm, a more stable medium.

The Clerk's Office registers and renews professional service corporations and associations, and limited liability companies and partnerships engaged in the practice of law. In October 2012, the Supreme Court announced an e-renewal process beginning with the 2013 renewal year, that gave law firm entities the option to electronically renew their annual registration and pay the \$40 renewal fee electronically. In the sixth year of this e-initiative, approximately 78% of law firm entities chose to electronically renew. The Clerk's Office is also responsible for maintaining the roll of attorneys, which includes the licensing process, and issuance of law licenses; files judicial financial disclosure statements required of state court judges. The office compiles, analyzes, and reports statistics on the Supreme Court's caseload and other activity, as reflected in the accompanying statistical summary and narrative for 2018.

The Clerk's Office provides information to the public at large and the practicing bar and has working relationships with other courts and judicial branch offices, Supreme Court agencies, and state and county departments.

Marshal of the Supreme Court
Jim Cimarossa

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.

Supreme Court Chief Internal Auditor
John Bracco

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 Research Director
John Robinson

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

Supreme Court Librarian
Geoffrey P. Pelzek

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.

Reporter of Decisions
Jacob Jost

The Reporter of Decisions directs a staff that publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the Official Reports. Employees verify case citations, compose attorney lines, and edit opinions for style and grammar. The Reporter is also responsible for publication of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules and preparation of the Style Manual for the Supreme and Appellate Courts.

Supreme Court Filed	Filed	Disposed
2018	2,011	2,071
2017	2,208	2,320
2016	2,244	2,379
2015	2,402	2,443
2014	2,429	2,443

2018 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE 102ND ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 31, 2019

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

The Honorable Jim Durkin
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable John J. Cullerton
President of the Senate
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

The Honorable William E. Brady
Minority Leader
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706



Dear Legislative Leaders:

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of the activities for the 2018 Illinois Judicial Conference as required by Article VI, Section 17, of the Illinois Constitution of 1970. In keeping with this Constitutional mandate, Illinois Supreme Court Rule 41 creates the Illinois Judicial Conference and charges the Conference with considering the work of the courts and suggesting improvements in the administration of justice. In the fall of 2018, The Supreme Court amended Rule 41 to reconstitute the Illinois Judicial Conference into a smaller, active strategic planning and policy body focused on long-term statewide strategic planning of the judicial branch. As such, most of the 2018 Judicial Conference year served as a period of transition for the five subject-based committees (alternative dispute resolution, civil justice, criminal justice, juvenile justice and strategic planning) to complete existing projects and to act as a resource for developing the new Judicial Conference.

The newly reconstituted Judicial Conference held its inaugural meeting on November 28 and 29, 2018 with the theme of "Planning for the Future of the Illinois Judicial Branch, Developing a Strategic Roadmap for the Illinois Courts." The format and agenda of the meeting were structured to develop a mission for the Illinois judicial branch, a vision of the judicial branch's future and core organizational values as a basis for drafting a strategic agenda in 2019.

In further compliance with Article VI, Section 17 of the Illinois Constitution, this report includes a summary of the work performed by each of the five former standing committees. As reflected in the summary, the work of the Judicial Conference supports the Supreme Court's overall commitment to the efficient administration of justice, management of our court system, and the prudent stewardship of both human and financial resources. The Supreme Court will continue to set goals and develop plans to assure that the judiciary provides equal access justice to all and to uphold the rule of law.

The report also includes a summary of several Supreme Court decisions from the past year that are offered for the General Assembly's consideration. In offering these cases, the Court is mindful of the distinct roles of the General Assembly and the Court. While we intend no intrusion upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly in the exercise of its authority, we do respectfully offer these cases for your consideration and look forward to the General Assembly's continued responsiveness and support.

On behalf of the court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's Annual Report to the Legislative Leaders of the General Assembly on the 2018 Illinois Judicial Conference. This report is also available to the other members of the General Assembly on the Supreme Court's website at www.illinoiscourts.gov.

Respectfully,

Lloyd A. Karmeier
Lloyd A. Karmeier
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2018 ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Article VI, Section 17, of the Illinois Constitution mandates that the Illinois Supreme Court convene an annual Judicial Conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. Illinois Supreme Court Rule 41 implements this constitutional requirement by defining the duties and the membership of the Illinois Judicial Conference.

Prior to Conference Year 2018, the Court approved a plan to transition the existing Judicial Conference to a structure focused on long-term statewide strategic planning for the judicial branch. In the fall of 2018, the Court amended Supreme Court Rule 41 to reconstitute the Judicial Conference from its subject-matter committees to a smaller, active strategic planning and policy body that included judges and non-judges working in and with the judicial branch.

The newly reconstituted Judicial Conference held its inaugural meeting on November 28 and 29, 2018 in Chicago, Illinois. As the Conference Chair, Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier convened the Conference by welcoming its new membership. Chief Justice Karmeier stated that it was an historic day for the Conference and for the judicial system. He commented that it was a new era in how the Supreme Court formulates its policies, sets its priorities, and plans for the future.

Chief Justice Karmeier acknowledged that the courts operate in a world of ever advancing technology, rapidly changing social and political norms, shifting demographics, and economic uncertainty. The need of individuals to access judicial services continues to climb while their ability to do so is in steep decline. He then explained that the practice of law is racing to adapt and in the process is being transformed. He stressed that if the judicial branch is to deliver on its promise of equal justice under the law, it is critical that it move forward by developing a better understanding of what it needs to do, how to do it, and when to get it done. He advised that anticipating and preparing for the future is the reason this meeting is dedicated to formulating a strategic agenda for the court system. As a final matter, Chief Justice Karmeier commented that the new members (judges, circuit and appellate clerks, trial court administrators, non-judge judicial branch personnel, attorneys in private practice and public service, and representatives of the public) were chosen because the Supreme Court believed that their background, training, and experience make them uniquely suited to help guide this critical work for the new Judicial Conference.

Chief Justice Karmeier concluded his remarks by thanking the new Judicial Conference members and introducing Marcia M. Meis, Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, to further elaborate on the new role of the Judicial Conference.

Director Meis began her remarks by requesting that the new Judicial Conference members think about how a strategic agenda for the judicial branch can facilitate what each of

them does for the justice system. Specifically, she posed the questions: “What do you think works well in our courts? What do you find deficient or lacking with our courts?” Before delving into these questions, Director Meis provided a history of the Illinois Judicial Conference, noting that there have been many iterations of the Conference. She further pointed out that the Supreme Court in 2012 created the Committee on Strategic Planning as one of the subject-matter committees of the Judicial Conference. As such, she noted that the Supreme Court has been thinking about strategic planning for some time. Director Meis highlighted that the Committee on Strategic Planning took on projects related to the future of the courts and court improvements; however, it was never charged with developing a statewide strategic plan for the courts. For that reason, she explained that the Supreme Court reconstituted the Judicial Conference from a subject-committee structure to a strategic planning body composed of judges and court system stakeholders with the goal of focusing on long-term statewide strategic planning for the judicial branch. The result was an amendment to Supreme Court Rule 41 to create a strategic planning body consisting of 29 voting members: 15 judges and 14 non-judges. She noted that the non-judge justice partners allows for system collaboration and recognizes their contributions.

As a final matter, Director Meis outlined the process of developing and implementing a strategic agenda for the judicial branch. She indicated that she hoped the history of the Judicial Conference provided a context for what the new members were asked to do – articulate a vision for the future and inspire justice stakeholders to believe in it.

The remainder of the meeting and small group discussions were facilitated by retired Appellate Court Justice S. Gene Schwarm, who is the strategic planning project manager, and Dr. Brenda J. Wagenknecht-Ivey, who over the past 20 years has consulted and facilitated numerous court systems on strategic planning. Justice Schwarm discussed the focus of strategic planning; namely, deliberating in many voices but governing in one. He explained that it involved communicating openly and regularly with those that work in the justice system and with justice partners to identify strategies that meet future needs. As such, he stressed that the end result is that ideas will not only come from the top but also from the bottom, middle and even outside.

Dr. Wagenknecht-Ivey indicated that the focus of the meeting was to develop a judicial branch mission statement, vision statement, and core values. Before breaking into small groups, Dr. Wagenknecht-Ivey explained each of the terms. A mission statement defines an organization’s purpose. A vision statement describes what the organization will ideally look like and be accomplishing in the future. Core values are carefully composed declarations of an organization’s beliefs, ethics, and code of desirable behaviors intended to guide day-to-day actions. The meeting concluded with a review of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (S.W.O.T. analysis) of the judicial branch and a review of applicable external and internal trends including case filings, technology, poverty, and politics to assess future implications

for the judicial branch.

This inaugural meeting triggered the development phase of the strategic planning initiative. Currently, judges, court personnel, justice partners, and stakeholders are being surveyed on strategic planning areas of importance. With that additional information, the Conference will continue to meet in 2019 to identify a strategic focus area, long-range goals, strategies, and strategic initiatives. It is currently forecasted that the strategic agenda will be completed in 2019 and the Judicial Conference will move into the implementation phase in 2020, which includes communication with judges and justice partners.

Having set forth the reconstituted Judicial Conference's role as a strategic planning body for the judicial branch, the remainder of this report includes a brief summary of the reports of the five former committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference, which have been sunset.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee (Committee) monitored and assessed court-annexed mandatory arbitration and mediation programs, approved by the Supreme Court. Along with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), the Committee tracked both arbitration and mediation statistics to monitor the efficacy of those programs. The Committee found the climate for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to remain favorable and the legal community continued to be receptive to the various ADR processes.

During Conference Year 2018, the Committee, in consultation with the AOIC, continued to collect uniform data collection from all sixteen counties that operate an ADR program throughout the state of Illinois and provided detailed program data to each program, as well as overall program data, including year by year comparisons. The Committee also continued to provide service to arbitration practitioners, make recommendations on mediation and arbitration program improvements, facilitate information to Illinois judges and lawyers regarding alternative dispute resolution programs, data, and trends, and promoted the expansion of court-annexed alternative dispute resolution programs in the state of Illinois.

The Committee continued to discuss what information a final mediator report should contain to best assist judges with docket management and began to develop uniform documents for use by all court-annexed mediation programs to provide the trial judge with detailed results of the mediation session(s).

Committee discussion from 2017 continued regarding the pros and cons of utilizing fee waiver and/or fee refunds as an encouragement to utilize alternative dispute resolution processes. Several Committee members expressed reservations that such a fee waiver/refund scheme would be practical, except perhaps for small claims mediation programs, because other programs rely on filing fees as a major funding source for program administration and continuation. Further, the Committee cited conflicts with a circuit clerk's statutory mandates for recordkeeping and fee collection. Overall, the Committee believed that such

a fee waiver/refund scheme would not increase the use of mediation, nor increase the effectiveness of mediation programs, but stressed that a chief circuit judge should maintain the flexibility to implement a fee waiver/refund scheme if deemed appropriate.

The Committee also discussed monitoring ADR operations relative to the Court's electronic filing initiative. Specifically, discussion focused on how to integrate court-annexed dispute resolution programs into the electronic filing program, including arbitrator decisions, and the capability to electronically file from the arbitration center, especially for the arbitration administrator and self-represented litigants.

Civil Justice Committee

The purpose of the Civil Justice Committee (Committee) was to advise the Judicial Conference and the Supreme Court in matters affecting civil justice. The general charge of the Committee was to review and make recommendations on matters affecting civil justice. The Committee was to review, analyze and examine new issues arising out of legislation and case law that impact civil law and procedures and any aspect of civil justice.

The Committee undertook projects designed to provide valuable information to the Supreme Court to assist it in determining ways to ensure that the Illinois civil justice system is functioning effectively. In Conference Year 2018, the Civil Justice Committee focused on two projects:

(1) Completing initial analysis from a statewide survey of civil jury trials to elicit information regarding the comprehension, satisfaction and efficiency of the civil jury trial system wherein judges, attorneys and jurors fill out surveys at the completion of a civil jury trial.

(2) Recommending the elimination of the discovery/evidence deposition dichotomy. Illinois is the last remaining state in the country to have this bifurcated system of two types of depositions. Amending the Supreme Court Rules to have only one deposition that can be used for all purposes would bring Illinois in line with every other jurisdiction in the country including the federal courts. This proposal engendered a wide range of responses and opinions among members of the bar, and at present, the Committee Chair has been working with the Illinois Trial Lawyers Association, the Illinois Association of Defense Trial Counsel to see whether all sides can agree on a final proposal to present to the Court.

Criminal Justice Committee

The purpose of the Criminal Justice Committee (Committee) was to review and make recommendations on matters affecting the administration of criminal law, including, but not limited to, legislative, case law and proposed Supreme Court Rule changes.

During 2018 Conference Year, the Committee monitored legislation which would provide judges with greater flexibility when they deviate from the statutory mandatory minimum and maximum sentencing options by incorporating sentencing authority similar to that which is available to federal judges. Additionally, the Committee continued to conduct in depth discussion and research on the utilization

of evidence based practices in both sentencing and pre-trial release decisions. The Committee was provided with a detailed description of the trends involving the use of evidence based practices and risk assessment tools in other states to assist in pretrial practice information. It was noted that the circuits which have implemented the use of evidence based practices for pre-trial purposes have seen a 20% decline in the county jail population. The Committee therefore endorsed the continued development and implementation of evidence based practices to assist judges reach a fair and just sentence.

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 3, the Committee provided input on Proposal 16-07 (proposal), which sought to amend Supreme Court 13 to provide a mechanism for a represented incarcerated party to respond, object, and challenge any motion seeking withdrawal of counsel during post-conviction proceedings as causing undue delay and/or inequality in the proceedings. The proposal also sought to create new Supreme Court Rule 14 which, if adopted, would provide for an interim designation of a *pro se* party to file motions and pleadings until the court appoints new counsel or allows a party to proceed as a self-represented litigant. After due consideration and debate, the Committee recommended rejecting the proposed amendment to Supreme Court Rule 13. While agreeing that a party needs to be notified of the motion to withdraw and be present at the hearing on the motion to withdraw, the Committee believed that notification and presence would be better addressed as a procedural manner than by rule.

The Committee also rejected the proposed language for new Supreme Court Rule 14 for the following reasons:

- Using the filing of a Motion to Withdraw as a trigger to begin allowing defendants to file motions would create unnecessary confusion by allowing the filing of multiple *pro se* motions prior to any decision on the motion of counsel to withdraw.
- If the Motion to Withdraw is denied, the proposal would create an additional burden on attorneys by forcing the attorney to review each *pro se* motion to ascertain which have merit, thus causing additional undue delay.
- Procedures are currently in place to allow a trial court to properly inquire of a party the ability to act *pro se* in post-conviction procedures. This proposal would eliminate a trial court's ability to make these necessary inquiries.

The Committee also discussed Proposal 17-11 (proposal), which sought to amend Supreme Court Rule 434 to mandate that at least 50% of the members of a petit jury in a criminal case be of the same race as the defendant. After careful evaluation of the proposal, the Committee recommended that the requested change(s) to Supreme Court Rule 434 be rejected because both the current rule allowing challenges for cause and the application of the well-known Batson decision mitigates the necessity of this requested rule change.

Juvenile Justice Committee

The Juvenile Justice Committee (Committee) was charged with advising the Judicial Conference on matters affecting juvenile justice. As such, it reviewed, analyzed and examined

issues arising out of legislation and case law that potentially impacted juvenile law, practice and procedures. In addition, the Committee reviewed emerging issues in juvenile law and made recommendations regarding training for juvenile court judges.

Across our nation, the Committee continued to see considerable attention to juvenile justice initiatives and reforms. Several states have already made significant changes to their juvenile court systems and many others are exploring similar changes. In both child welfare and juvenile delinquency, new and emerging medical research continues to evolve on the impact that brain development, trauma and other factors have on juvenile growth, development and behavior. The Committee believed that its work in reviewing and assessing these current trends, reviewing and assessing Illinois practices in relation to these trends, and providing instruction and recommendations for the handling of juvenile cases to judges was a valuable source of information for the Conference and those judges who preside over juvenile matters in Illinois.

The following topics represent the projects/priorities considered by the Committee in Conference Year 2018:

1. Biennial Juvenile Court Conference

Members of the Committee are on the planning committee for the biennial statewide conference on juvenile issues. The conference will be held in June of 2019. The two-day conference will be expanded to include representatives from juvenile probation and guardians *ad litem* in child abuse and neglect cases.

2. Youth Focus Groups

The Committee was asked to develop focus groups with parents and youth from both the juvenile justice and abuse and neglect caseload to assess court experiences and identify areas of improvement. Focus groups were convened in Mt. Vernon, East St. Louis, Peoria, Springfield, Champaign, Aurora, and Chicago in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Regional Youth Advisory Boards. The number of participants in the individual focus groups ranged from 5 to 20 youth, with a total of 93 participants. The age of youth ranged from 14-21 and many who participated were placed in group homes, while others were placed in a traditional foster care setting. Therefore, youth represented experiences from many different counties across the entire state. Analysis of the discussion identified ten overarching themes across all focus groups: (1) Positive court experiences; (2) Frustration with not being heard; (3) Desire more control of their life; (4) Poor understanding of the court system/lack of preparation; (5) Positive behaviors are overlooked in favor of negative behaviors; (6) Frustration over the difficulty in speaking with GAL; (7) Timeliness of the system; (8) Caseworker reports are overemphasized; (9) Logistics when placement is distant from case location; and (10) Caseworkers often control youth access to court.

Youth overwhelmingly expressed a desire to be involved in their case, to come to court hearings and provided some tips for judges and attorneys. Youth emphasized the need to speak directly with them. Being allowed to speak with

their own voice directly to the judge was universally viewed as positive. While occasionally described as scary or stressful, participants were overwhelmingly pleased to have the opportunity to speak in court. Nearly every youth who reported positive court experiences spoke about how the judge and/or GAL recognized when they were doing well. In contrast, youth reporting more negative feelings about court felt that it is unfair that the positive strides they make are ignored and only negative behaviors are highlighted.

3. Bench cards

The committee finalized bench cards for juvenile delinquency cases and bench cards from abuse and neglect cases were under final review. The bench cards essentially update and replace the checklists from older juvenile bench books. The bench cards will be available on an ongoing basis to new judges, and will be updated periodically, as the law changes.

4. Web-based Repository for Juvenile Court Program

The AOIC is continuing to develop the platform for the web-based repository for juvenile court programs. The link will be provided to judges through the Supreme Court's website.

5. Restorative Justice Programs

The committee approved a proposed rule creating a privilege for any statements made during the course of a restorative justice program. This rule was forwarded to the Supreme Court Rules committee for review and public comment. The Supreme Court declined to adopt the proposed rule as privileged communication has historically been the province of the legislature, and neither created nor recognized by Supreme Court Rule. However, the Court recognized the benefits of restorative justice practices.

The Supreme Court, upon the sunset of the Juvenile Justice Committee, approved the creation of the Special Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Courts to review and make recommendations on matters affecting juvenile law and juvenile courts. That committee is charged with reviewing, analyzing, and examining the impact of legislation and case law as it relates to juvenile law and procedures and any aspect of the juvenile court process. The new Supreme Court Committee was created to address juvenile delinquency and child protection matters, as well as any projects that remained pending with the former Juvenile Justice Committee.

Committee on Strategic Planning

The Committee on Strategic Planning continued its mission to assist the Supreme Court in advancing the Court's goal of an impartial, accessible and efficient justice system by identifying emerging trends and issues affecting the delivery of justice and developing specific objectives, and actions to address each trend and issue. As such, the Committee also functioned as an advisory "think tank" to research and offer tactical responses to such matters as future trends, economics, and public policies that will impact the future of courts.

During 2018 Conference Year, the Committee served as consultant to the Administrative Director's Strategic Planning Workgroup. The primary objectives of the Strategic Planning

Workgroup were to develop a structure for the new Illinois Judicial Conference and to prepare for the convocation of the new Illinois Judicial Conference. Throughout Conference Year 2018, the Committee engaged in extensive discussions about the new Judicial Conference. The Committee provided the Strategic Planning Workgroup with recommendations for the structure and function of the new Judicial Conference, as well as suggestions for the content of the strategic agenda for the Illinois courts.

Continuing its work from 2017, the Committee focused on the priority of remote access to court proceedings (e.g. court appearances via video or telephone). The Committee determined that in order to develop policies and initiatives in this regard, it would be beneficial to get a sense of what, if any, types of remote court appearances are currently taking place across Illinois, what impediments exist to allowing remote court appearances and what judges' thoughts and opinions are on allowing case participants to appear in court remotely. In order to obtain this information, the Committee and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts conducted a survey of a cross section of the Illinois circuit courts. The results of the survey indicated that remote court appearances are being allowed throughout Illinois in jurisdictions that vary in size and location and that there is a great interest in the circuit courts in expanding remote access to court proceedings.

Next, the Committee engaged in extensive discussions about the implications of the results of the remote court appearance survey and what next steps should be taken. The Committee partnered with the Access to Justice Commission, which has also explored remote court appearances. Both groups agreed that a remote court appearance policy should be developed and recommended to the Supreme Court. The development of a remote appearance policy is in process and the Committee has provided input on the current draft. Due to the amount of time it will take to finalize such an important and innovative policy, the Access to Justice Commission will take over this project after the Committee sunsets and will submit a draft policy to the Supreme Court at a later date.

Conclusion

As evidenced by these summaries, the scope of work undertaken by the now sunset Judicial Conference Committees in 2018 was broad and included recommendations on improving efficiency, access and professional development. Continuing to utilize technology to enhance efficiency and effectiveness remains a focus, as does seeking the feedback of those that come before the courts. Amendments to Supreme Court Rules were offered, as well as recommendations on how to enhance fairness in the administration of justice.

Although many projects and initiatives were completed in the 2018 Conference Year, some will continue on the list of topics and issues for the new Judicial Conference, or perhaps will be transferred to other committees of the Supreme Court. Thus, the Judicial Conference will continue to honor its constitutional mandate and remain steadfast in its goal of improving the administration of justice in Illinois.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY WISH TO CONSIDER

People v. Chairez, Case No. 2018 IL 121417 (February 1, 2018).

Defendant pleaded guilty in 2013 to possessing a firearm within 1000 feet of a park in Aurora, Illinois, under the Unlawful Use of a Weapon statute (UUW) (720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(4), (c)(1.5)). Defendant filed a post-conviction petition in 2015 to vacate the conviction on the basis that the statute was unconstitutional under the second amendment of the United States Constitution. The circuit court declared that section 24-1(a)(4), (c)(1.5) of the UUW was unconstitutional, concluding that such restrictions placed impossible burdens on the owner of a legal firearm, and vacated the conviction. The Supreme Court agreed in part, concluding that section 24-1 was facially unconstitutional and that the conviction would be vacated. The Court determined that the State did not establish a close fit between the 1000-foot public park restriction and the public interests served by it. The Court also ruled that the unconstitutional provision could be severed from the rest of the UUW statute. The Court overturned the circuit court's ruling that additional portions of section 24-1, beyond the specific section that defendant was convicted on, were unconstitutional.

Oswald v. Hamer et al., Case No. 2018 IL 122203 (September 20, 2018).

In this case, the Supreme Court considered whether property tax exemptions for not-for-profit hospitals, and their affiliates, are constitutional. The plaintiff filed an action in the circuit court seeking judgment on whether section 15-86 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/15-86) violated section 6 of article IX of the Illinois Constitution. Of specific issue was the language of section 15-86, which provided that a hospital "shall be issued" a charitable property tax exemption dependent on reaching statutory criteria. The circuit court ruled that the statute was not facially unconstitutional, and the appellate court affirmed. The Court affirmed the appellate court judgment, concluding that while the language of section 15-86 of the Property Tax Code may produce future constitutional challenges, the plaintiff had failed to establish that the statute was facially unconstitutional because it cannot be said that an applicant would never satisfy both the statutory and constitutional requirements.

Carmichael et al. v. Laborers' & Retirement Board Employees' Annuity & Benefit Fund of Chicago et al., Case No. 2018 IL 122793 (November 29, 2018).

At issue in this case were changes made to the Illinois Pension Code in January 2012 by the General Assembly. Plaintiffs, who are all participants in public pension funds, were challenging the constitutionality of Public Act 97-651 (Act), which modified the calculation of Illinois pension annuities. The circuit court invalidated two provisions of the Act. The two constitutional issues before the Court were those of the elimination of union service credit for leaves of absence and calculating the

highest average annual salary. On the first issue, the Court agreed with the circuit court that eliminating the opportunity for participants to earn union service credit was unconstitutional because that right was a benefit within the meaning of the pension protection clause. On the second issue, the Court overturned the circuit court's ruling which had denied the use of a union salary to calculate the "highest average annual salary." The Court determined that the amendment changed the law because it deprived plaintiffs of the right to rely upon the alternative interpretation of the Act and thereby diminished retirement system benefits in violation of the Constitution.

People v. Simms, Case No. 2018 IL 122378 (December 13, 2018).

Defendant was convicted of first degree murder and additional felony charges in 1985 and was sentenced to death. The Supreme Court remanded a 1995 post-conviction petition and defendant's death sentence was commuted by Governor George Ryan in 2003 while the petition was still in remand. Defendant withdrew his petition in 2004, the death penalty was abolished in Illinois in 2011, and defendant's attempt to reinstate his post-conviction petition in 2014 was denied. At issue before the Court was whether section 13-217 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Code) (735 ILCS 5/13-217) applied so as to limit the time for reinstating a voluntarily withdrawn post-conviction petition to one year. The Court determined that it was logical to apply section 13-217 because otherwise there was no deadline for such reinstatement. The Court concluded that defendant sought reinstatement well beyond the time limitation of the Code and that the delay in refiling was not due to culpable negligence but rather was intentional and strategic.

Palm v. Holocker, Case No. 2018 IL 123152 (December 13, 2018).

Plaintiff had been struck by an automobile driven by defendant, and defendant's attorney had refused to provide the names of health care providers who had treated his client, a diabetic, by citing physician-patient privilege. The attorney was held in contempt for his refusal, and the contemnor appealed the order. The appellate court ruled in favor of the contemnor on the basis that the information was privileged and that the defendant's health was not an issue in the case. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court. Noting section 8-802(4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court agreed with the appellate court that the physician-patient privilege does apply as the Code states that the information would only need to be disclosed "if the patient's physical or mental condition is an issue," and that it was not an issue in this matter. The Court went on to suggest that the legislature should address section 8-802(4) in order to clarify the intentions around the phrase "an issue," such as how one party could put another's physical or mental condition at issue or whether it applies differently to civil and criminal cases.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the Court and chairpersons during 2018

Appellate Court Administrative Committee

Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission

James R. Mendillo, Esq., Chair;
David F. Rolewick, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier,
liaison officer.

Review Board – Claire A. Manning,
Esq., Chair;
Jill W. Landsberg, Esq., Vice-Chair

Board of Admissions to the Bar

Brian J. Towne, Esq., President;
Randy K. Johnson, Esq., Vice President;
Justice Anne M. Burke, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness

Jennifer E. Bae, Esq., Chair; Eileen L. Furey,
Esq., Vice-Chair (First Judicial District);
Robert L. Smith, Esq., Chair;
John J. Pcolinski, Jr., Esq., Vice-Chair
(Second Judicial District);
Dennis J. Baron, Esq., Chair;
David B. Collins, Esq., Vice-Chair
(Third Judicial District);
Homer A. Yow Esq., Chair;
A. Clay Cox, Esq., Vice-Chair
(Fourth Judicial District);
Lisa M. Porter, Esq., Chair;
David L. Piercy, Esq., Vice-Chair
(Fifth Judicial District);
Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases

Adrian E. Harless, Esq., Chair;
Elizabeth A. Kaveny, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Professor Nancy S. Marder, Reporter;
Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases

Judge Joseph M. Leberman, Chair;
Robert A. Loeb, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Professor John F. Erbes,
Professor-Reporter;
Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier,
liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility

Michael A. Scodro, Esq., Chair;
Raylene DeWitte Grischow, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Professor Vivien C. Gross,
Professor-Reporter;
Justice Anne M. Burke, liaison officer.

Judicial Mentor Committee

Judge David A. Hylla, Status Member
(Chairperson of Chief Judges'
Conference);
Judge Susan Clancy Boles, Status Member
(Vice-Chairperson of Chief
Judges' Conference).

Legislative Committee of the Supreme Court of Illinois

Judge James P. Flannery, Jr., Chair;
Appellate Judge Robert B. Spence, Vice-Chair

Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board

James A. Rapp, Esq., Chair;
Michele M. Jochner, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier,
liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee for Justice and Mental Health Planning

Appellate Judge Kathryn E. Zenoff, Chair;
Justice Mary Jane Theis, Liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues

Judge Robert J. Anderson and
Judge Moshe Jacobius, Co-Chairs;
Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct

Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice

Appellate Judge Mary K. Rochford, Chair;
Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison Officer.

Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism

Judge Debra B. Walker, Chair;
Martin V. Sinclair, Esq., Vice-Chair.
Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Committee on Equality

Judge Joseph G. McGraw, Chair.

Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence

Warren D. Wolfson, Esq., Chair;
Appellate Judge Robert L. Carter,
Vice-Chair;
Professor Marc D. Ginsberg,
Professor-Reporter;
Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., liaison officer.

Supreme Court e-Business Policy Advisory Board

Judge David Hylla, Chair.

Supreme Court e-Business Technical Committee

Judge Val Gunnarsson, Chair.

Supreme Court Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee

Judge Paula A. Gomora, Chair;
Justice Mary Jane Theis, Liaison officer.

Supreme Court Language Access Advisory Board

Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board

Rosemarie Gray, Esq., Chair;
Daniel Hunt, Esq., Vice-Chair.

Supreme Court Rules Committee

Judge John C. Anderson, Chair;
Antonio M. Romanucci, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Professor Keith H. Beyler, Esq., Reporter;
Professor Jo Desha Lucas, Esq., Emeritus
Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison Officer.

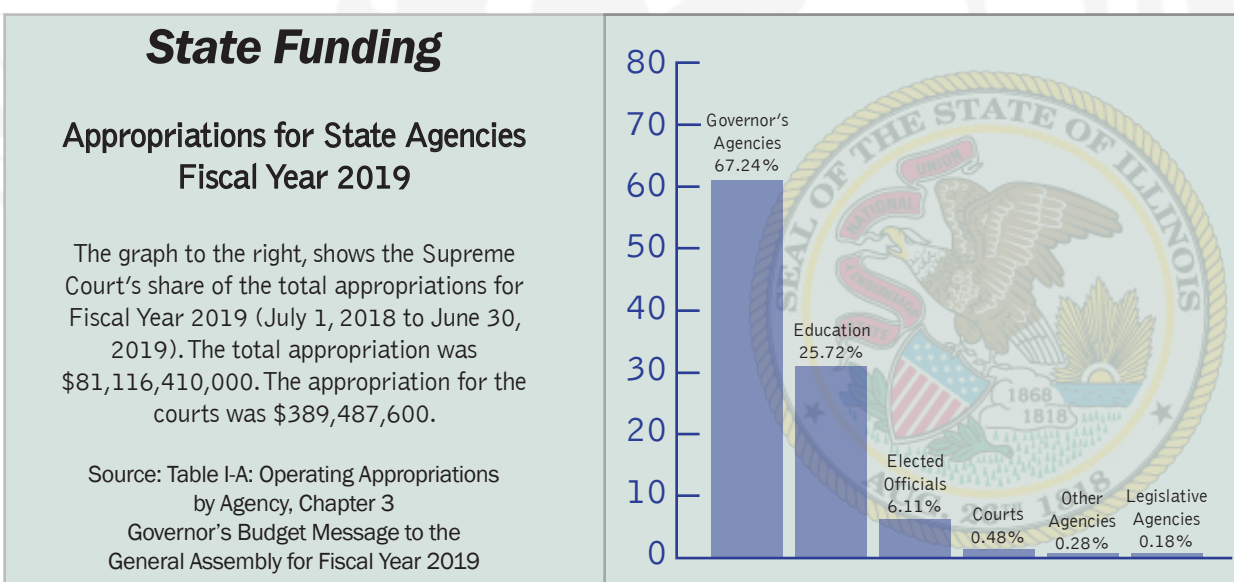
STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

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, 2018, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$234,391; appellate court judges, \$220,605; circuit court judges, \$202,433; and associate judges, \$192,371. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, 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 Calendar Year 2018, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$4,645,732.92. State funding for probation and court services departments covers approximately 3,100 probation and court services personnel, for which the counties receive partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. State funding provided about 81% of eligible funding reimbursement. Additional cuts would jeopardize the provision of core probation services, and for the past few years, many of the departments struggle to preserve basic services as a result of budget and staff reductions.

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.



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 2018, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,071, assisted by a total of 164 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$220,321,677 in 2018.

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 2018 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: is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.
\$26,598,188

Court Automation Fund: is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.
\$26,684,287

County Law Library Fund: helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.
\$9,612,917

County Fund To Finance the Court System: is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$5,267,521

Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administrative Fund: is used to offset costs incurred for collection and disbursement of State and local funds.
\$3,135,397

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 the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY18, there were 14 claims due and payable, totaling \$25,687.86.

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 2018 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Child Support and Maintenance: Court ordered payments collected and distributed by Circuit Clerks and the State Disbursement Unit.
\$1,181,462,199

Drug Treatment Fund: Court ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances.
\$2,705,126

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.
\$6,014,460

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers.
\$2,472,089

Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers.
\$1,804,384

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools.
\$2,996,258

CASEFLOW

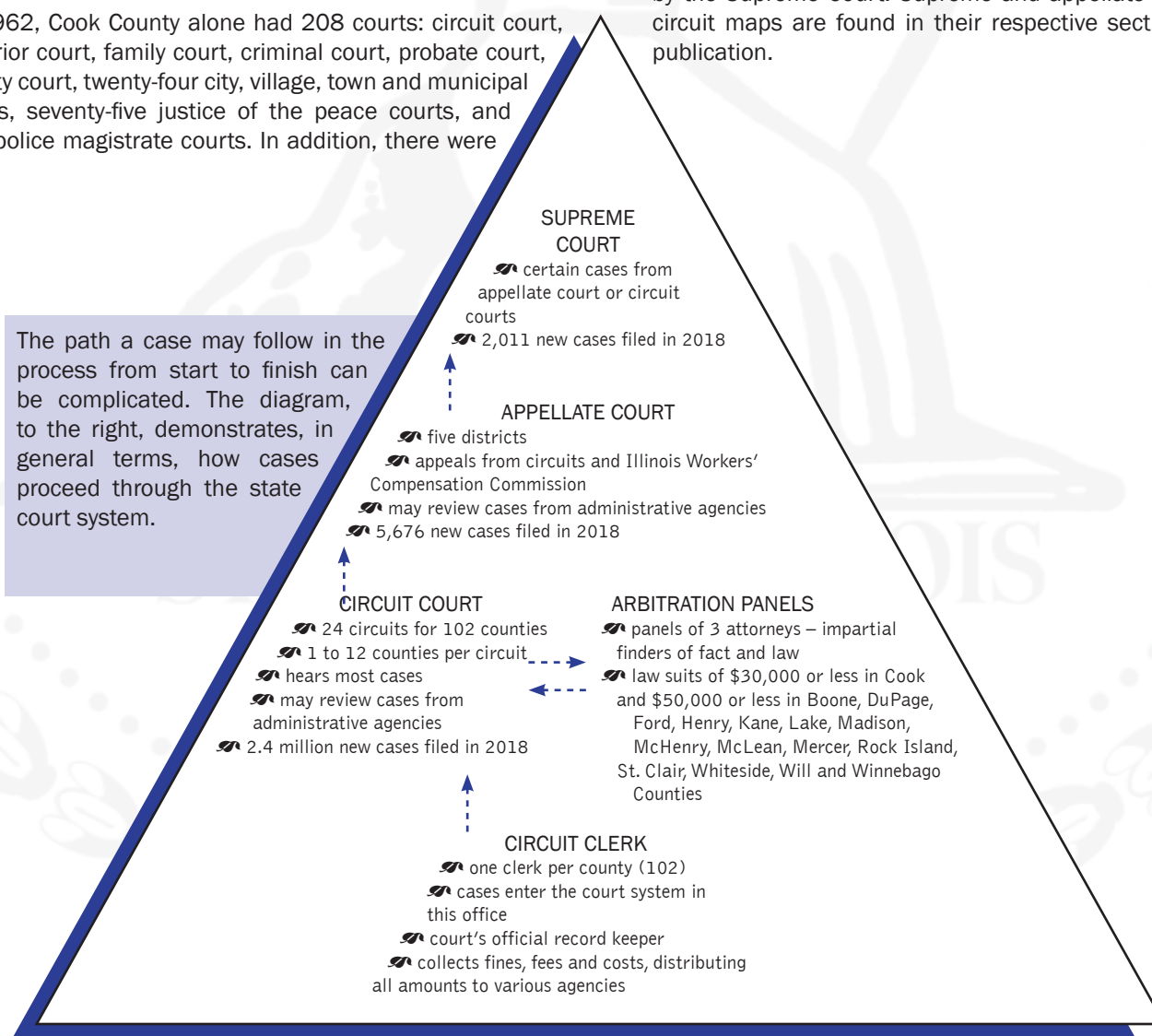
Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 Constitution which made major changes in the system.

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. In today's system, as shown below, 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-four circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter the 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.

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



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 trial courts, 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 these committees can be found within this report. The Supreme Court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed to 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 their duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts supports 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, research director, marshal, librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described within this report.

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 a research director and their staffs appointed by the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk’s office, where deputy clerks assign each 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 clerk’s office 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 elected by vote of the circuit court judges of that circuit. The chief circuit 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 documents, maintain complete records of all cases, and maintain records of money received and disbursed related to these cases.

Judicial Inquiry Board

The Supreme Court appoints two judges to the Board, the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers, which receives and investigates complaints against judges and prosecutors and brings 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 non-lawyers to the Commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

The Supreme Court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members to the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission and 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.

APPELLATE COURT

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, second in Elgin, third in Ottawa, 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-four, 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.

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.

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL** FILED	CIVIL** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2018	3,113	3,378	2,563	2,787
2017	3,410	3,490	2,812	2,810
2016	3,586	3,890	3,125	3,078
2015	4,002	4,253	3,311	3,425
2014	4,173	4,238	3,721	3,384

**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases

TOTAL CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	FILED	DISPOSED
2018	5,676	6,165
2017	6,222	6,300
2016	6,835	7,120
2015	7,452	7,609
2014	8,015	7,816

*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Worker's Compensation Commission Cases

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting: The Appellate Court held its annual meeting on April 9, 2018 with the Honorable Judith Cates (Fifth District Appellate Court) serving as the Honorary Chair of the 2018 Annual Meeting. Fifty-one appellate justices were in attendance. Pursuant to Article VI, Section 15(e) of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate justices to serve as regular members and three appellate justices to serve as alternative members of the Illinois Courts Commission. For the remainder of 2018, the Honorable Margaret Stanton McBride (First District Appellate Court) and the Honorable Mary S. Schostok (Second District Appellate Court) will continue to serve as regular members, and the Honorable Mary K. O'Brien (Third District Appellate Court), the Honorable Thomas M. Harris (Fourth District Appellate Court), and the Honorable Melissa Chapman (Fifth District Appellate Court) will serve as alternate members. The Honorable Joy V. Cunningham (First District Appellate Court) was elected to serve as Chair of the 2019 Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court to be held April 29, 2019.

Administrative Committee: The Appellate Court Administrative Committee was created to study and recommend improvements to the Illinois Appellate Court. Additionally, the Committee plans the Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court and develops the curriculum for the annual Appellate Court Conference. The 2018 Conference was held on April 9, 2018 in Lombard in conjunction with Education Conference 2018, biennial judicial conference. Forty-nine justices were in attendance along with the Clerks and Legal Research Directors of the Appellate Court. The Conference address was delivered by the Honorable Robert R. Thomas, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Conference topics included presentations on *The Art & Science of Building Consensus and Collegiality*, *Civil and Criminal Law Updates*, and *C-Track Case Management*. The Honorable Donald C. Hudson (Second District Appellate Court) serves as Chair of the Appellate Court Administrative Committee. The Honorable Mary Jane Theis, Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois, serves as the Supreme Court liaison to the Appellate Court Administrative Committee.

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

First District - Chicago
Michael A. Bilandic Building
 (Formerly State of Illinois Building)

160 North LaSalle Street
 Chicago, IL 60601
 (312) 793-5600

Thomas D. Palella, Clerk
 Kathleen Warnick, Research Director

Circuit Court of Cook County
 District Population: 5,180,493



APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Mary L. Mikva, Presiding Judge*
 Daniel J. Pierce*
 John C. Griffin
 Carl A. Walker*

DIVISION II

Mary Anne Mason, Presiding Judge*
 Michael B. Hyman*
 Terrence J. Lavin+
 Aurelia Pucinski

DIVISION III

James G. Fitzgerald Smith, Presiding Judge*
 Nathaniel Howse, Jr.
 David W. Ellis
 Cynthia Y. Cobbs*

DIVISION IV

Margaret S. McBride, Presiding Judge
 Jesse. G. Reyes
 Robert E. Gordon*
 Eileen O'Neill Burke

DIVISION V

Mary K. Rochford, Presiding Judge
 Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
 Bertina E. Lampkin
 Thomas E. Hoffman

DIVISION VI

Mathias W. Delort, Presiding Judge
 Maureen E. Connors
 Joy V. Cunningham
 Sheldon A. Harris

+Chair: Executive Committee; ++Vice-Chair; *circuit judge assigned to appellate court

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL ** FILED	CIVIL ** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2018	1,644	1,853	1,054	1,290
2017	1,844	1,953	1,320	1,445
2016	1,811	2,079	1,562	1,486
2015	2,043	2,182	1,564	1,534
2014	2,122	2,120	1,799	1,674

**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2018	4,777
2017	5,160
2016	5,285
2015	5,307
2014	5,201

*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Worker's Compensation Commission Cases

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT



Second District - Elgin

55 Symphony Way
Elgin, IL 60120
(847) 695-3750

Robert J. Mangan, Clerk
Jeffrey H. Kaplan, Research Director

District Population: 3,207,500



APPELLATE JUDGES

Joseph E. Birkett, Presiding Judge*

Michael J. Burke

Donald C. Hudson*

Susan Fayette Hutchinson

Ann Brackley Jorgensen

Robert D. McLaren

Mary S. Schostok

Robert B. Spence*

Kathryn E. Zenoff*

**Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*

CIRCUITS

15th (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle & Stephenson)

16th (Kane)

17th (Boone & Winnebago)

18th (DuPage)

19th (Lake)

22nd (McHenry)

23rd (DeKalb & Kendall)

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL** FILED	CIVIL** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2018	546	522	441	461
2017	524	512	445	393
2016	623	636	480	485
2015	702	754	577	514
2014	702	765	569	581

**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2018	1,165
2017	1,167
2016	1,321
2015	1,299
2014	1,250

*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Worker's Compensation Commission Cases

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT



Third District - Ottawa

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

Barbara A. Trumbo, Clerk
Matthew G. Butler, Research Director

District Population: 1,779,273

APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert L. Carter, Presiding Judge
William E. Holdridge
Tom M. Lytton
Mary W. McDade
Mary K. O'Brien
Daniel L. Schmidt
Vicki Wright

CIRCUITS

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 (Iroquois & Kankakee)

**Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*



CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL** FILED	CIVIL** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2018	338	386	377	377
2017	425	374	363	354
2016	399	427	381	426
2015	434	501	434	492
2014	478	470	521	483

**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2018	902
2017	938
2016	756
2015	834
2014	940

*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Worker's Compensation Commission Cases

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



Fourth District - Springfield

201 West Monroe Street
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 782-2586

Carla L. Bender, Clerk
Cynthia Lauderman, Research Director

District Population: 1,293,886



APPELLATE JUDGES

Thomas M. Harris, Presiding Judge
Peter C. Cavanagh
Craig H. DeArmond*
James A. Knecht
Robert J. Steigmann
John W. Turner
Lisa Holder White

CIRCUITS

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)

**Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL** FILED	CIVIL** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED	TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2018	314	338	470	418	2018	924
2017	363	374	471	455	2017	931
2016	422	442	503	496	2016	1,062
2015	510	504	498	477	2015	1,099
2014	530	527	571	461	2014	1,043

**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases

*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Worker's Compensation Commission Cases

FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



Fifth District - Mt. Vernon

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

John J. Flood, Clerk
Michael D. Greathouse, Research Director

District Population: 1,279,928

APPELLATE JUDGES

David K. Overstreet, Presiding Judge
John B. Barberis, Jr.
Judy Lynn Cates
Melissa A. Chapman
James R. Moore
Thomas M. Welch

CIRCUITS

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)



**Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL** FILED	CIVIL** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2018	271	249	221	241
2017	254	277	213	163
2016	331	306	199	185
2015	313	312	238	197
2014	341	356	261	226

**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2018	726
2017	720
2016	765
2015	717
2014	676

*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Worker's Compensation Commission Cases

CIRCUIT COURTS

In Illinois, the circuit court is the court of original jurisdiction. There are twenty-four judicial circuits in the state. Six are single county circuits (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will) and the remaining eighteen circuits comprise as few as two and as many as twelve counties each. Except for redistricting of the general assembly and ruling on the ability of the governor to serve or resume office, the circuit court has jurisdiction for all matters properly brought before it. The circuit court shares jurisdiction with the Supreme Court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. If the Supreme Court chooses to exercise its authority in a case of these types, the circuit court loses jurisdiction. The circuit court is also the reviewing court for certain state agency administrative orders. There are two types of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for a six year term and may be retained by voters for additional six year terms. They can hear any circuit court case. Circuit judges are initially elected either circuit-wide, from the county where they reside or from a sub-circuit within a circuit, depending on the type of vacancy they are filling. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges of that circuit, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any case, including criminal cases punishable by a prison term of one year or more (felonies) if the associate judge receives special authorization by the Supreme Court. Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. The chief circuit judge has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the Supreme Court. The chief judge can assign cases to general or specialized divisions within the circuit.



Circuit Court Administrative Matters

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is comprised of the chief circuit judges from the twenty-four Illinois judicial circuits. Since January 2017, Judge David A. Hylla, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, was elected by his peers to serve as Chair of the Conference. Judge Susan Clancy Boles, Chief Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, was elected to serve as the Vice-Chair. The Conference meets regularly to discuss issues related to the administration of justice in the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Conference.

Conference Committees and Activities: The Conference has several established committees which address particular issues, and provide information and recommendations. Conference Committees active during 2018 include the Article V Committee; Associate Judge Vacancy Committee; Children and Families Committee; Court Performance Metrics Committee; Criminal Procedure Committee; Evidenced-Based Pretrial Practices Committee; Executive Committee; Orientation Committee. During 2018, the Conference also established the Criminal Procedure Committee charged with reviewing issues related to rules or legislation relating to criminal justice. From time to time, the Conference may establish an *ad hoc* or special committee convened to study specific short-term subject matter such as the Conference's Jury Representation Committee or the Special Committee to Review Standardized Forms.

These committees of the Conference considered topics in several areas. Early in the year, the Orientation Committee, along with staff from the Administrative Office,

met with and provided five new Chief Circuit Judges with information and tools to help guide them in their new administrative role. The Associate Judge Vacancy Committee was asked to review and consider whether health related questions were appropriate for the Associate Judge application. The newly established Criminal Procedure Committee was asked to review whether a jury instruction was needed that defines reasonable doubt; and this committee was also to consider recommending new rules providing for trial courts to remedy simple calculation or clerical errors on sentencing orders rather than requiring appellate review. The Evidenced-Based Pretrial Practices Committee participated in a webinar attended by over 200 people and continued to discuss and review questions received relating new bail reform legislation. The Court Performance Metrics Committee undertook a study of collecting data on post-judgment activity for some limited case types, as this type of court activity is not being recorded or reported elsewhere. Ongoing throughout the year, the Committee to Review Standardized Forms disseminated to the Conference and sought review of many draft standardized court forms developed for use by the Commission on Access to Justice designed to aid self-represented litigants navigate the justice system. The Article V Committee review and recommended amendments to several Article V rules as a result of new legislation removing a requirement of a violator's signature, and also began considering amendments needed to conform to the new Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act. The Executive Committee continued to review policies, issues and budget related to court reporting services; while the Children and Families Committee drafted and recommended a new form order related to the automatic expungement in certain juvenile cases. The Technology Committee provided updates on the work of the Supreme Court's e-Business Policy Advisory Board, including status updates regarding the statewide e-filing program (eFileIL) and the development of a remote access policy. With assistance from the Administrative Office, the

Jury Representation Committee concluded a six-month pilot program in five counties designed to study the representation in jury pools from some of the most diverse counties in the state through alternative summoning procedures.

All of the many Conference committees continued to monitor and analyze new legislation, Supreme Court rules and policies relevant to the committee's focus and the administration of justice in the trial courts as it is introduced and adopted.

Presentations to the Conference: In the interest of furthering the knowledge and skills of its members, the Conference hosted a variety of guest presentations focused on judicial and trial court issues. For example, the Supreme Court is changing the composition and role of Illinois Judicial Conference to be more focused on creating a Strategic Agenda. To that end, retired Justice Gene Schwarm, Project Coordinator of the strategic agenda efforts, appeared before the Conference multiple times explaining these efforts, including seeking the Conference's assistance with the dissemination of a survey to judges and justice partners throughout the state. The new Director of DCFS appeared before the Conference to address new initiatives and changes occurring at their agency. Representatives from the Sentencing Policy Advisory Commission (SPAC) presented about their examination of sentencing policies and practices, and the fiscal implications of such sentencing practices, especially on the differences between probation versus incarceration. The Conference learned about the McHenry County Civil Justice Improvement Project from administrative staff in the 22nd Judicial Circuit, a grant funded project in collaboration with the National Center for State Courts; and lastly, the Special Supreme Court Committee on Mental Health and Justice Planning presented on and sought the Conference's input on proposed rules regarding the issue of shackling respondents appearing in court for involuntary commitment proceedings.

SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS

For several years, one of the growing challenges in courts across the country is the number of self-represented litigants (SRLs). As the courts continue to encounter SRLs, courts are responding by improving processes and establishing innovative programs that enhance access to justice and make courts more user-friendly. Some innovations in Illinois include: legal self-help centers located inside courthouses, simplifying and standardizing court forms, developing guides and instructions on how to navigate the court system, using internet technologies to increase access and make legal information available to SRLs, development of a policy to assist court clerks and court staff on the types of guidance that they are able to offer to SRLs, and creation of a statewide network of SRL Coordinators.

Starting in 2015, the AOIC began seeking court case data from circuit courts on number of SRL individuals involved in court cases. This was intended to help identify the prevalence of SRLs utilizing Illinois courts, and in which types of civil cases is SRL participation the greatest. Identification of these factors helps the AOIC to better tailor its resources and services to this population in our state. In 2017, the AOIC changed the measure and asked for number of cases that had at least one SRL rather than the total number of SRL individuals. This means that the 2017 and 2018 data cannot be compared directly with the 2015 or 2016 data. While courts are still refining the SRL data collection practices, data collection for 2018 revealed the following:

- Over 90,000 cases were filed by SRLs, most commonly in Orders of Protection, Family/Dissolution, Miscellaneous Remedy, and Law Magistrate (including Landlord-Tenant disputes);
- 64% of new cases filed by SRLs were filed by traditional means and 36% of the new cases filed by SRLs were filed through the newly mandatory e-filing system.
- Over 130,000 cases were closed in 2018 with at least one SRL appearing, most frequently in Orders of Protection, Family/Dissolution, Law Magistrate (Landlord-Tenant disputes), and Small Claims cases;
- Both the plaintiff and defendant were self-represented in over 35,000 cases, most frequently in Order of Protection and Dissolution cases; and
- Defendants are more frequently self-represented than plaintiffs.

As this data continues to be collected and analyzed, additional creative initiatives will be developed to assist the courts in meeting this growing trend while also improving access to justice for all. As mentioned above, the AOIC is still refining SRL data collection practices and multiple counties across Illinois reported having zero SRLs involved in cases. We believe this is inaccurate and we are working with the counties and their case management systems to resolve the issue. These numbers should be read as the minimum number of SRL involved cases across the state.

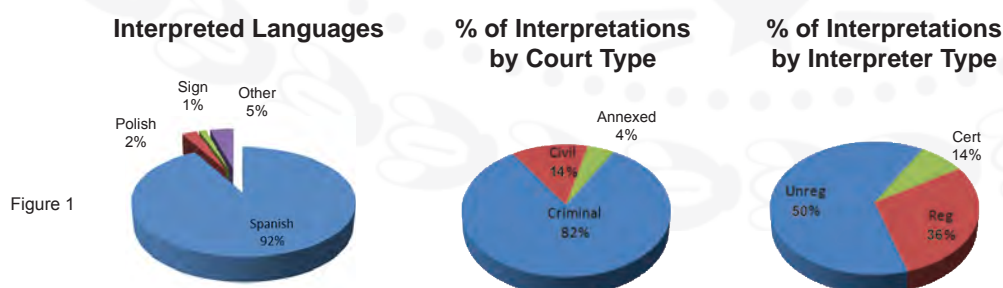
COURT INTERPRETER AND LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT LITIGANTS

The AOIC collects data on interpreter usage in circuit courts by the number of “court events” and by the type of interpreter used in civil, criminal, and court-annexed proceedings. The type of interpreters include: sign language, certified, qualified or registered foreign language interpreters listed on the AOIC Court Interpreter Registry (“Registry”); unregistered interpreters; or remote interpreters present via phone or video conference. To be listed on the Registry, interpreters must complete training and pass exams testing language proficiency and interpreting skills.

The statewide report (figure 1) illustrates the 2018 data on interpreter usage. Spanish is by far the language of highest need, with 91% of interpreted proceedings in Spanish (134,257 court events). The other most frequently requested languages are Polish (2%), Sign Language (1%), Arabic (0.83%), Russian (0.32%), Chinese (0.11%) and Vietnamese (0.23%). In 2018, 80% of interpreters were assigned for criminal and traffic cases, while 16% were assigned for civil cases. Court-annexed proceedings, which include arbitration, mediation, and probation contacts, comprised 4% of interpreted proceedings.

In 2018, we see a continuing upward trend of courts using interpreters appearing on the Registry. In 2016 the rate was 33%, increasing to 50% in 2017, and in 2018 66% of interpreters used in court appear on the Registry. We hope to see this number continue to increase over the years, as interpreters that do not appear on the Registry have not been assessed for language proficiency or interpreting skills.

Due to limited availability of interpreters in certain parts of the state, or availability of interpreters for certain languages, several courts use remote interpreting services and technology to increase access to interpreters. In 2018, 1608 court events utilized a remote interpreter over phone or video. The AOIC is exploring the use of remote video technology in six counties – Cook, Winnebago, Rock Island, McLean and Champaign– to pilot its use and examine whether technology can improve access to interpreters across the state.



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: Law and Law Magistrate for monetary damages over \$10,000; **Arbitration; Small Claims; Chancery** (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); **Miscellaneous Remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **Mental Health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **Probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **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).

DOMESTIC RELATIONS: Adoption and Family (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support); **Dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **Order of Protection** (petition for order of protection, civil no contact order, and stalking no contact order filed separately from an existing case).

CRIMINAL: Felony (e.g., penalty of at least one year in prison); **Misdemeanor and DUI** (Driving Under the Influence).

QUASI-CRIMINAL: Traffic (excluding parking tickets), **Conservation, Ordinance, and Civil Law**.

JUVENILE: Abuse and Neglect, Delinquency, and Other (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

Category	Caseload Statistics	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Civil	Filed	415,504	444,288	429,649	436,175	457,444
	Reinstated	17,822	26,534	24,162	22,060	22,930
	Disposed	422,038	441,541	576,457	453,313	504,800
	Clearance Rate %	97.4%	93.8%	127.0%	98.9%	105.1%
	End Pending	627,913	614,766	590,596	731,149	731,953
Domestic Relations	Filed	121,789	130,368	140,416	144,284	133,641
	Reinstated	1,242	1,237	1,287	1,398	1,354
	Disposed	117,327	114,893	133,708	140,137	133,585
	Clearance Rate %	95.4%	87.3%	94.4%	96.2%	99.0%
	End Pending	127,839	123,282	111,621	107,942	105,197
Juvenile	Filed	17,500	19,029	19,943	21,862	22,058
	Reinstated	226	201	177	559	213
	Disposed	16,377	19,716	20,914	22,966	21,766
	Clearance Rate %	92.4%	102.5%	103.9%	102.4%	97.7%
	End Pending	49,863	49,835	50,991	53,538	54,998
Criminal	Filed	263,118	263,513	280,385	320,653	338,313
	Reinstated	5,821	5,209	6,182	5,539	6,876
	Disposed	210,900	216,452	272,060	326,579	345,684
	Clearance Rate %	78.4%	80.5%	94.9%	100.1%	100.1%
	End Pending	327,951	270,178	219,204	206,219	207,713
Quasi-Criminal	Filed	1,586,864	1,671,314	1,661,619	1,784,440	1,979,530
	Reinstated	17,892	17,161	17,282	19,545	22,981
	Disposed	1,401,695	1,581,583	1,624,848	1,765,419	1,922,845
	Clearance Rate %	87.3%	93.7%	96.8%	97.9%	96.0%
	End Pending	1,639,547	1,433,934	1,337,169	1,291,507	1,258,257
Statewide Totals	Filed	2,404,775	2,528,512	2,532,012	2,707,414	2,930,986
	Reinstated	43,003	50,342	49,090	49,101	54,354
	Disposed	2,168,337	2,374,185	2,627,987	2,708,414	2,928,680
	Clearance Rate %	88.6%	92.1%	101.8%	98.3%	98.1%
	End Pending	2,773,113	2,491,995	2,309,581	2,390,355	2,358,118

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

First Appellate District

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
James L. Allegretti
John M. Allegretti
Thomas R. Allen
Marina E. Ammendola
Mauricio Araujo
Edward A. Arce
Larry Axelrood
Robert Balanoff
Michael B. Barrett
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Fredrick H. Bates
Charles S. Beach II
Carole K. Bellows
Steven James Bernstein
Samual J. Betar III
Tiana Blakely
Carl B. Boyd
Daniel P. Brennan
Margaret A. Brennan
Tommy Brewer
Lloyd James Brooks
Janet Adams Brosnahan
Mary M. Brosnahan
James R. Brown
Andrea M. Buford
Kathleen Marie Burke
Charles Burns
Thomas J. Byrne
John P. Callahan, Jr.
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas J. Carroll
Joel Chapack
Elizabeth Ciaccia-Leeza
Michael R. Clancy
Jeanne Cleveland
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Bonita Coleman
H. Yvonne Coleman
Ann Finley Collins
Ann Collins-Dole
Alison C. Conlon
Donna L. Cooper
Patrick K. Coughlin
Kevin P. Cunningham
John J. Curry, Jr.
Paula M. Daleo
Colleen Reardon Daly
Adrienne E. Davis

Eulalia De La Rosa
Daniel R. Degnan
Kent Delgado
Anna Helen Demacopoulos
Sondra N. Denmark
Grace G. Dickler
Daniel P. Duffy
John H. Ehrlich
Jerry A. Esrig
Peter A. Felice
Rossana P. Fernandez
Kathy M. Flanagan
James P. Flannery, Jr.
Ellen L. Flannigan
Peter Flynn
Nicholas R. Ford
Michael A. Forti
Beatriz Frausto-Sandoval
Carolyn J. Gallagher
Daniel J. Gallagher
John T. Gallagher
William G. Gamboney
Celia G. Gamrath
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Aleksandra Gillespie
Megan E. Goldish
Peter Gonzalez
Leshia Grey
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Jack J. Hagerty
Sophia H. Hall
Kay M. Hanlon
Maureen O. Hannon
Anjana M.J. Hansen
Edward Harmening
Robert F. Harris
Toya T. Harvey
Elizabeth M. Hayes
William H. Hooks
Cecilia A. Horan
Carol M. Howard
Arnette R. Hubbard
Lindsay Huge
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Doretha Renee Jackson
Marianne Jackson
Moshe Jacobius
Raymond L. Jagielski
Lionel Jean-Baptiste
Sharon O. Johnson



Richard J. Daley Center

(Photo courtesy of the
Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge

50 W. Washington St., Suite 2600
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population:
5,180,493
(2018 est.)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	940,753	13,581	737,147	77.2%	1,463,995
2017	1,004,474	22,332	885,632	86.3%	1,105,634
2016	1,015,097	20,926	1,077,686	104.0%	1,158,072
2015	1,082,598	19,952	1,053,244	95.5%	1,108,254
2014	1,201,403	20,361	1,184,095	96.9%	1,069,752

Daryl J. Jones
 Linzey D. Jones
 Preston Jones, Jr.
 Paul A. Karkula
 Martin C. Kelley
 Thomas J. Kelley
 Kerry M. Kennedy
 Susan L. Kennedy
 Diana L. Kenworthy
 Edward J. King
 John P. Kirby
 Steven A. Kozicki
 Daniel J. Kubasiak
 Geary W. Kull
 Robert D. Kuzas
 Anthony C. Kyriakopoulos
 Kathaleen T. Lanahan
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Christopher E. Lawler
 Pamela Leeming
 Casandra Lewis
 Kimberly D. Lewis
 Matthew Link
 Thomas J. Lipscomb
 Anna M. Loftus
 Pamela E. Loza
 Stuart F. Lubin
 John F. Lyke, Jr.
 Freddrenna M. Lyle
 Daniel Joseph Lynch
 Thomas V. Lyons II
 Aicha MacCarthy
 Terence MacCarthy
 John J. Mahoney
 Daniel B. Malone
 Edward M. Maloney
 Marcia Maras
 Lisa Ann Marino
 Jill Cerone Marisie
 Diann K. Marsalek
 LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
 Patricia Martin
 Maritza Martinez
 James P. McCarthy
 James M. McGing
 Dennis M. McGuire
 Terrence J. McGuire
 Thomas F. McGuire
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Michael B. McHale
 Mary McHugh Ranke
 Scott McKenna
 Clare E. McWilliams
 Pamela McLean Meyerson
 Bridget A. Mitchell
 Raymond W. Mitchell
 Caroline K. Moreland
 Michael T. Mullen
 Allen F. Murphy
 James P. Murphy
 Patrick T. Murphy
 Thomas W. Murphy
 Timothy P. Murphy
 Joyce Marie Murphy Gorman
 Leonard Murray
 David R. Navarro
 Lewis Nixon
 Brendan A. O'Brien
 Joan Margaret O'Brien
 William Timothy O'Brien
 Kevin M. O'Donnell

James N. O'Hara
 Karen L. O'Malley
 Shannon P. O'Malley
 Ramon Ocasio III
 Erika Orr
 Susana L. Ortiz
 Jesse Outlaw
 Nichole C. Patton
 Paul S. Pavlus
 Linda Perez
 Marian E. Perkins
 James P. Pieczonka
 Jackie M. Portman-Brown
 Joan E. Powell
 Patrick J. Powers
 Lorna E. Propes
 Marguerite Quinn
 Clare J. Quish
 Willaim B. Raines
 Cynthia Ramirez
 Sandra G. Ramos
 Erica L. Reddick
 Eve M. Reilly
 Judith C. Rice
 Kristal R. Rivers
 Mary Colleen Roberts
 Patrick T. Rogers
 Abbey Fishman Romanek
 Joanne F. Rosado
 Diana Rosario
 Dominique C. Ross
 Thomas D. Roti
 James Ryan
 Kristyna C. Ryan
 Stephanie D. Saltouros
 Beatriz Santiago
 Regina A. Scannicchio
 Andrea M. Schleifer
 Catherine A. Schneider
 Debra Seaton
 James A. Shapiro
 Patricia O'Brien Sheahan
 Colleen F. Sheehan
 Diane M. Shelley
 Patrick J. Sherlock
 Athanasios S. Sianis
 Rosa M. Silva
 Maura Slattery Boyle
 Irwin J. Solganick
 Patricia S. Spratt
 Ketki Shroff Steffen
 Laura M. Sullivan
 Sharon M. Sullivan
 William B. Sullivan
 Carrie H. Sussman
 Shelley Sutker-Dermer
 Michael P. Toomin
 Kathryn M. Vahey
 James M. Varga
 Raul Vega
 Kenneth J. Wadas
 Debra B. Walker
 Ursula Walowski
 Maureen Ward Kirby
 Steven G. Watkins
 Andrea M. Webber
 Arthur Wesley Willis
 Thaddeus L. Wilson
 Gregory J. Wojkowski
 Jeanne Marie Wrenn
 E. Kenneth Wright, Jr.

Associate Judges:

Carmen K. Aguilar
 Gregory E. Ahern, Jr.
 Sophia Atcherson
 David B. Atkins
 Callie L. Baird
 Patrice Ball-Reed
 Charles S. Beach, II
 Laura Bertucci Smith
 Shauna L. Boliker
 Adam D. Bourgeois, Jr.
 Darron E. Bowden
 Karen J. Bowes
 William Stewart Boyd
 Elizabeth M. Budzinski
 Joel Buikema
 Clarence Lewis Burch
 Anthony J. Calabrese
 George L. Canellis, Jr.
 Matthew J. Carmody
 John Thomas Carr
 James R. Carroll
 Joseph M. Cataldo
 Timothy J. Chambers
 Peggy Chiampas
 Vincenzo Chimera
 Jeffery G. chrones
 Joseph M. Claps
 LaGuina Clay-Herron
 Gerald V. Cleary
 Jean M. Cocozza
 Neil H. Cohen
 Thomas J. Condon
 Stephen J. Connolly
 Israel A. Desierto
 Thomas M. Donnelly
 Geraldine A. D'Souza
 Melissa A. Durkin
 Lauren Gottainer Edidin
 Brian K. Flaherty
 Lawrence E. Flood
 Thomas V. Gainer, Jr.
 Nicholas Geanopoulos
 Mohammed M. Ghouse
 Daniel T. Gillespie
 Steven J. Goebel
 Jean M. Golden
 Renee G. Goldfarb
 Sanju Oomen Green
 Joel L. Greenblatt
 Maxwell Griffin, Jr.
 Jonus E. Hanlon, Jr.
 David E. Haracz
 Donald R. Havis
 Patrick J. Heneghan
 Thomas J. Hennelly
 Arthur F. Hill, Jr.
 Stanley L. Hill
 Earl B. Hoffenberg
 Michael J. Hood
 John L. Huff
 Bridget J. Hughes
 Colleen A. Hyland
 John J. Hynes
 Lana C. Johnson
 Moira Susan Johnson
 Robert W. Johnson
 Timothy J. Joyce
 Michael J. Kane
 James L. Kaplan

James N. Karahalios
 Stuart P. Katz
 Carol A. Kipperman
 Demetrios G. Kottaras
 Joan M. Kubalanza
 Maria Kuriakos Ciesil
 Kevin Lee
 James B. Linn
 Patricia M. Logue
 Mark J. Lopez
 Thaddeus S. Machnik
 Myron F. Mackoff
 Alfredo Maldonado
 Ellen Beth Mandeltort
 Marc W. Martin
 Mary C. Marubio
 Brigid Mary McGrath
 Patricia Mendoza
 Stephanie Miller
 Mary R. Minella
 Lisette Catherine Mojica
 Martin P. Moltz
 Thomas R. Mulroy
 James M. Obbish
 Margaret M. Ogarek
 Marcia B. Orr
 Michael F. Otto
 Donald D. Panarese, Jr.
 Joseph D. Panarese
 Luciano Panici
 Kathleen Ann Panozzo
 Linda J. Pael
 Alfred J. Paul
 Angela M. Petrone
 Michele M. Pitman
 Dennis J. Porter
 Carolyn Quinn
 Jeanne M. Reynolds
 Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
 Edward Robles
 Lori Rosen
 Steven Jay Rosenblum
 Stanley J. Sacks
 Bernard J. Sarley
 Naomi H. Schuster
 Richard D. Schwind
 Joseph M. Sconza
 Robert E. Senechalle, Jr.
 Terrence V. Sharkey
 Darryl B. Simko
 David A. Skryd
 James E. Snyder
 Patrick T. Stanton
 Domenica A. Stephenson
 Richard A. Stevens
 Marita C. Sullivan
 Sanjay T. Tailor
 Sybil C. Thomas
 Daniel A. Trevino
 Mary S. Trew
 Franklin U. Valderrama
 Rena M. Van Tine
 Gregory P. Vazquez
 Peter J. Vilkelis
 Steven M. Wagner
 Allen P. Walker
 Neera Walsh
 Jeffrey L. Warnick
 Leon Wool
 James A. Wright
 William Yu

CIRCUIT COURTS



Massac County Courthouse

FIRST CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Williamson County Courthouse

James R. Williamson, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 207,493

Alexander (Cairo)

Jackson (Murphysboro)

Johnson (Vienna)

Massac (Metropolis)

Pope (Golconda)

Pulaski (Mound City)

Saline (Harrisburg)

Union (Jonesboro)

Williamson (Marion)



Lawrence County Courthouse

SECOND CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Jefferson County Justice Center

Thomas Joseph Tedeschi, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 191,925

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)



Bond County Courthouse

THIRD CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Madison County Courthouse

David A. Hylla, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 281,091

Bond (Greenville)

Madison (Edwardsville)

Circuit Judges: Brad K. Bleyer, Mark M. Boie, Mark H. Clarke, Jeffery B. Farris, Carey C. Gill, Amanda B. Gott, W. Charles Grace, Stephen Green, Joseph M. Leberman, Walden E. Morris, John W. Sanders, Christy W. Solverson, William J. Thurston, Cord Z. Wittig

Associate Judges: Ralph R. Bloodworth, III, Charles Clayton Cavaness, Michael A. Fiello, Jeffrey A. Goffinet, Todd D. Lambert, Brian D. Lewis

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	64,166	98	59,587	92.7%	139,311
2017	69,558	73	64,359	92.4%	136,396
2016	68,696	58	63,315	92.1%	133,769
2015	74,349	85	70,601	94.9%	129,527
2014	78,983	56	74,402	94.1%	128,301

Circuit Judges: Eric J. Dirnbeck, Larry D. Dunn, Thomas J. Foster, Robert M. Hopkins, William C. Hudson, Paul W. Lamar, Michael J. Molt, Melissa A. Morgan, Michael J. Valentine, Barry L. Vaughan, T. Scott Webb, Christopher L. Weber, Johannah B. Weber

Associate Judges: Jerry Crisel, Thomas J. Dinn, III, Kimbara G. Harrell, Timothy R. Neubauer, Mark Shaner, Mark R. Stanley

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	33,217	20	31,141	93.7%	47,311
2017	37,140	16	35,034	94.3%	46,119
2016	36,568	16	35,063	95.8%	45,040
2015	38,063	13	37,300	98.0%	45,128
2014	37,547	14	36,889	90.5%	45,905

Circuit Judges: Christopher Bauer, David W. Dugan, John Knight, A. Andreas Matoesian, William A. Mudge, Kyle Napp, Dennis R. Ruth, Sarah D. Smith, Richard L. Tognarelli

Associate Judges: Philip B. Alfeld, Thomas Chapman, Ronald J. Foster, Jr., Clarence W. Harrison, II, Janet R. Heflin, Jennifer L. Hightower, Anthony R. Jumper, Martin J. Mengarelli, Neil T. Schroeder, Maureen D. Schuette, Ronald R. Slemer, Stephen A. Stobbs

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	75,198	490	71,693	94.7%	74,133
2017	76,042	431	72,569	94.9%	68,929
2016	75,704	1,262	73,388	95.4%	65,592
2015	79,712	851	77,234	95.9%	62,616
2014	80,914	608	80,591	98.9%	59,129



Christian County Courthouse

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Fayette County Courthouse

Kimberly G. Koester, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 236,750

Christian (Taylorville)

Clay (Louisville)

Clinton (Carlyle)

Effingham (Effingham)

Fayette (Vandalia)

Jasper (Newton)

Marion (Salem)

Montgomery (Hillsboro)

Shelby (Shelbyville)



Cumberland County Courthouse

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Vermilion County Courthouse

Mitchell Shick, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 171,455

Clark (Marshall)

Coles (Charleston)

Cumberland (Toledo)

Edgar (Paris)

Vermilion (Danville)



Champaign County Courthouse

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Moultrie County Courthouse

Richard L. Broch, Jr., Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 381,056

Champaign (Urbana)

DeWitt (Clinton)

Douglas (Tuscola)

Macon (Decatur)

Moultrie (Sullivan)

Piatt (Monticello)

Circuit Judges: Amanda S. Ade-Harlow, Stanley Brandmeyer, Daniel E. Hartigan, Douglas L. Jarman, Michael D. McHaney, Bradley T. Paisley, James L. Roberts, M. Don Sheafor, Jr., Martin W. Siemer, Mark W. Stedelin, Wm. Robin Todd

Associate Judges: James J. Eder, Jeffrey Marc Kelly, Allan F. Lolie, Jr., Christopher W. Matoush, Kevin S. Parker, Ericka Sanders

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	43,562	304	43,905	100.1%	37,585
2017	50,135	112	47,513	94.6%	38,729
2016	47,440	86	46,236	97.3%	36,903
2015	48,403	75	45,610	94.1%	37,133
2014	45,607	61	44,865	98.2%	34,844

Circuit Judges: Mark E. Bovard, Jonathan T. Braden, Nancy S. Fahey, Steven L. Garst, James R. Glenn, Charles C. Hall, Brien J. O'Brien, Thomas M. O'Shaughnessy, Tracy W. Resch, Matthew L. Sullivan

Associate Judges: Mark E. Bovard, Derek Girton, Mark S. Goodwin, David W. Lewis, Karen E. Wall

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	29,544	2	23,339	79.0%	58,072
2017	31,085	5	26,192	84.2%	53,884
2016	32,994	0	29,272	88.7%	50,945
2015	32,595	4	29,441	90.3%	50,755
2014	33,280	4	29,857	89.7%	49,862

Circuit Judges: Jason M. bohme, Robert C. Bollinger, Thomas J. Difanis, William Hugh Finson, Jeffrey B. Ford, Thomas E. Griffith, Jr., Karle E. Koritz, Heidi Ladd, Thomas E. Little, Jeremy Richey, Randall B. Rosenbaum, Albert G. Webber, Roger B. Webber

Associate Judges: Anna M. Benjamin, Phoebe S. Bowers, James R. Coryell, Adam M. Dill, Rodney S. Forbes, Jeffrey S. Geisler, Ronda D. Holliman, Erick F. Hubbard, John R. Kennedy, Brett Olmstead, Gary Webber

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	63,725	1,258	60,869	93.7%	68,945
2017	59,498	1,143	56,122	92.5%	66,578
2016	64,140	935	64,806	99.6%	63,826
2015	67,626	977	68,434	99.8%	67,122
2014	67,594	432	66,590	97.9%	68,654



Jersey County Courthouse

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

*Fourth Appellate District
Sangamon County Courthouse
Eric S. Pistorius, Chief Judge*

Circuit Population: 314,454

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



Pike County Courthouse

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

*Fourth Appellate District
Adams County Courthouse
John Frank McCartney, Chief Judge*

Circuit Population: 137,680

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



Knox County Courthouse

NINTH CIRCUIT

*Third Appellate District
McDonough County Courthouse
David L. Vancil, Jr., Chief Judge*

Circuit Population: 156,496

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

Circuit Judges: John Belz, Ryan M. Cadagin, David R. Cherry, James W. Day, Kenneth R. Deihl, Adam Giganti, John M. Madonia, Christopher E. Reif, April G. Troemper

Associate Judges: Jennifer M. Ascher, Rudolph M. Braud, Jr., Jack D. Davis II, Matthew J. Mauer, Joshua A. Meyer, Brian T. Otwell, Chris Perrin, Esteban F. Sanchez, Karen S. Tharp, Jeffery E. Tobin

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	75,641	51	88,113	116.4%	86,583
2017	77,151	32	82,957	107.5%	81,937
2016	75,513	43	77,602	102.7%	82,993
2015	76,510	48	77,395	101.1%	88,376
2014	78,697	60	77,476	98.4%	93,187

Circuit Judges: Robert K. Adrian, Michael L. Atterberry, Charles H. W. Burch, Scott J. Butler, Mark A. Drummond, Jerry J. Hooker, Amy C. Lannerd, Scott D. Larson, John Frank McCartney, Alan D. Tucker, Timothy J. Wessel

Associate Judges: Holly J. Henze, Kevin D. Tippey, Debra L. Wellborn, John C. Wooleyhan

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	28,509	23	27,396	96.0%	21,597
2017	28,676	10	27,457	95.7%	20,695
2016	28,239	14	27,906	98.8%	19,689
2015	28,356	23	28,301	99.7%	19,438
2014	29,455	14	29,322	99.5%	19,751

Circuit Judges: Bruce C. Beal, Heidi A. Benson, Raymond A. Cavanaugh, Rodney G. Clark, Thomas B. Ewing, Paul L. Mangieri, William E. Poncin, Scott Shipplett, James R. Standard

Associate Judges: James G. Baber, Richard H. Gambrell, Patricia Anne VanderMeulen-Walton, Anthony W. Vaupel

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	31,006	5	30,494	98.3	26,043
2017	32,881	5	31,280	95.1%	25,605
2016	30,675	32	31,528	102.7%	24,827
2015	30,636	15	29,378	95.8%	25,379
2014	32,152	9	30,613	95.2%	22,292



Tazewell County Courthouse

TENTH CIRCUIT

*Third Appellate District
Peoria County Courthouse
Paul P. Gilfillan, Chief Judge*

Circuit Population: 335,650

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



Woodford County Courthouse

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

*Fourth Appellate District
McLean County Law & Justice Center
Mark A. Fellheimer, Chief Judge*

Circuit Population: 289,241

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



Will County Courthouse

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

*Third Appellate District
Will County Courthouse
Richard C. Schoenstedt, Chief Judge*

Circuit Population: 692,310

Will (Joliet)

Circuit Judges: Bruce P. Fehrenbacher, Katherine S. Gorman, Jodi M. Hoos, Thomas A. Keith, Stephen Kouri, Kevin W. Lyons, James A. Mack, Michael P. McCuskey, Michael D. Risinger, John P. Vespa

Associate Judges: David A. Brown, Timothy Cusack, Sean W. Donahue, Mark E. Gilles, Frank W. Ierulli, Kim L. Kelley, Albert L. Purham, Jr., Suzanne L. Rezac, Kirk D. Schoenbein, Alicia N. Washington, Lisa Y. Wilson

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	59,119	289	58,334	98.2%	45,514
2017	68,134	46	65,671	96.3%	45,098
2016	70,781	24	69,675	98.4%	52,190
2015	80,195	33	82,060	102.3%	51,739
2014	82,325	79	73,752	89.5%	53,925

Circuit Judges: Jennifer H. Bauknecht, J. Jason Chambers, John Casey Costigan, Scott D. Drazewski, Charles M. Feeney, III, Matthew J. Fitton, Rebecca S. Foley, Robert L. Freitag, Paul G. Lawrence, William A. Yoder

Associate Judges: Scott J. Black, Sarah R. Duffy, Pablo Eves, Thomas W. Funk, John Brian Goldrick, Amy L. McFarland, Michael Stroh, Robert M. Travers, William Gordon Workman

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	55,975	1,179	56,857	99.5%	41,689
2017	60,379	900	59,550	97.2%	42,597
2016	57,406	1067	59,496	101.7%	41,226
2015	59,479	924	59,485	98.5%	43,868
2014	65,872	990	66,079	98.8%	45,068

Circuit Judges: James Jeffrey Allen, John C. Anderson, Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak, David M. Carlson, Vincent F. Cornelius, David Garcia, Paula A. Gomora, Carmen Julia Goodman, Sarah-Marie F. Jones, Daniel L. Kennedy, Susan T. O'Leary, Barbara N. Petrungaro, Michael J. Powers, Daniel D. Rippy, Raymond E. Rossi

Associate Judges: Dinah J. Archambeault, Brian Barrett, Matthew G. Bertani, Bennett J. Braun, Victoria R. Breslan, Edward A. Burmila, Jr., M. Thomas Carney, Jessica Colon-Sayre, Derek W. EwanicChrystel L. Gavlin, Frederick V. Harvey, Elizabeth D. Hoskins Dow, Theodore J. Jarz, Victoria McKay Kennison, Cory D. Lund, Raymond A. Nash, Domenica A. Osterberger, Roger D. Rickmon, Arkadiusz Z. Smigielski, Kenneth L. Zelazo

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	122,330	3,654	125,755	99.8%	81,942
2017	126,660	3,757	129,993	99.7%	81,322
2016	126,054	43,743	132,385	102.0%	80,886
2015	137,637	4,361	143,809	101.53%	83,742
2014	150,724	4,399	157,430	101.5%	85,556



LaSalle County Courthouse

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

LaSalle County Courthouse

Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 193,395

Bureau (Princeton)

Grundy (Morris)

LaSalle (Ottawa)



Henry County Courthouse

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Rock Island County Courthouse

Walter D. Braud, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 263,794

Henry (Cambridge)

Mercer (Aledo)

Rock Island (Rock Island)

Whiteside (Morrison)



Ogle County Courthouse

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Ogle County Courthouse

Daniel A. Fish, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 165,577

Carroll (Mount Carroll)

Jo Daviess (Galena)

Lee (Dixon)

Ogle (Oregon)

Stephenson (Freeport)

Circuit Judges: Marc Bernabei, Eugene P. Daugherty, Joseph P. Hettel, Troy D. Holland, Robert C. Marsaglia, Lance R. Peterson, Cynthia M. Raccuglia

Associate Judges: Karen C. Eiten, Cornelius J. Hollerich, Michael C. Jansz, Sheldon R. Sobol, Michelle Ann Vescogni

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	35,295	856	35,384	97.9%	19,375
2017	36,345	890	36,958	99.3%	19,055
2016	38,326	735	38,197	97.8%	19,815
2015	40,123	661	39,756	97.5%	19,862
2014	40,344	651	41,271	100.7%	18,949

Circuit Judges: James G. Conway, Jr., Clarence M. Darrow, Frank R. Fuhr, Lori R. Lefstein, Kathleen Mesich, Jeffrey W. O'Connor, Terence M. Patton, Patricia A. SenneffStanley B. Steines, Linnea E. Thompson, Mark A. VandeWiele

Associate Judges: Thomas C. Berglund, Gregory George Chickris, Peter Church, Norma Kauzlarich, Theodore G. Kutsunis, Clayton R. Lee, W. S. McNeal, Dana R. McReynolds, Carol Pentuic, Richard A. Zimmer

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	47,032	20	45,425	96.5%	60,520
2017	52,875	14	48,340	91.4%	60,956
2016	52,628	82	49,797	94.5%	58,001
2015	55,730	30	51,896	93.1%	56,507
2014	54,585	20	52,879	96.8%	53,574

Circuit Judges: Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Michael P. Bald, Val Gunnarsson, Robert T. Hanson, James M. Hauser, William A. Kelly, John B. Roe, IV

Associate Judges: Charles T. Beckman, John J. Kane, Clayton L. Lindsey, David M. Olson, John C. Redington, Glenn R. Schorsch, Kevin J. Ward

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	35,058	4	33,605	95.8%	27,994
2017	37,405	1	35,264	94.3%	27,201
2016	37,289	14	36,704	98.4%	25,438
2015	35,001	16	33,733	96.3%	24,260
2014	35,097	22	35,262	100.4%	23,331



Kane County Courthouse

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District
Kane County Judicial Center
Susan Clancy Boles, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 534,216
Kane (Geneva)



Boone County Courthouse

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District
Winnebago County Courthouse
Eugene Doherty, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 337,658
Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)



DuPage County Courthouse

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District
DuPage County Courthouse
Daniel P. Guerin, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 928,589
DuPage (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: John A. Barsanti, Kevin T. Busch, René Cruz, John G. Dalton, Joseph M. Grady, Thomas Clinton Hull, III, James R. Murphy, M. Noland, John A. Noverini, Donald M. Tegeler, Robert K. Villa

Associate Judges: Linda Abrahamson, Christine A. Downs, Elizabeth Flood, Keith A. Johnson, Kathryn Karayannis, David P. Kliment, Marmarie J. Kostelny, Salvatore LoPiccolo, Jr., Mary Katherine Moran, Sandra T. Parga, William J. Parkhurst, Charles E. Petersen, Mark A. Pheanis, Divya K. Sarang, Todd B. Tarter, Alice C. Tracy

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	89,521	1,403	50,555	55.6%	118,521
2017	84,075	1,237	56,153	65.8%	78,152
2016	75,848	787	84,406	110.1%	48,993
2015	93,970	825	95,181	100.4%	56,764
2014	101,495	935	102,635	100.2%	57,070

Circuit Judges: Joseph P. Bruscato, Lisa R. Fabiano, Gwyn Gulley, Janet R. Holmgren, John S. Lowry, Brendan A. Maher, Joseph G. McGraw, J. Edward Prochaska, Curtis R. Tobin, III, Ronald J. White

Associate Judges: Stephen E. Balogh, Ronald A. Barch, Joseph J. Bruce, Jennifer J. Clifford, Mary Linn Green, Donna R. Honzel, Francis M. Martinez, Philip J. Nicolosi, Steven L. Nordquist, Debra D. Schafer, Donald P. Shriver, Robert R. Wilt, K. Patrick Yarbrough, John H. Young

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	74,839	283	74,367	99.0%	88,639
2017	77,380	362	77,983	100.3%	90,997
2016	77,367	220	75,666	97.5%	93,946
2015	81,589	137	79,911	97.8%	94,879
2014	90,946	287	89,251	97.8%	93,950

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Liam C. Brennan, Linda E. Davenport, Paul M. Fullerton, John Kinsella, Robert G. Kleeman, Dorothy French Mallen, Patrick J. O'Shea, Kenneth Popejoy, Ronald D. Sutter, Brian F. Telander, Bonnie M. Wheaton, K. Wilson

Associate Judges: Kavita Athaniker, Joseph T. Bugos, Neal W. Cerne, Bryan S. Chapman, Anthony V. Coco, Christine T. Cody, Brian J. Diamond, Joshua J. Dieden, Robert E. Douglas, Thomas A. Else, Robert G. Gibson, Anne T. Hayes, Brian W. Jacobs, James J. Konetski, Paul A. Marchese, James F. McCluskey, Alexander F. McGimpsey, Timothy J. McJoynt, Brian R. McKillip, Robert A. Miller, James D. Orel, Peter W. Ostling, Michael W. Reidy, Robert William Rohm, Richard D. Russo, David E. Schwartz, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Ann Celine O'Hallaren Walsh, Michael A. Wolfe

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	179,328	11,696	192,933	101.0%	53,702
2017	186,033	11,316	195,655	99.1%	55,617
2016	185,905	10,750	198,414	100.9%	53,923
2015	198,184	11,262	211,437	101.0%	55,685
2014	224,313	11,653	238,416	101.0%	57,682



Lake County Courthouse

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Lake County Courthouse

Jay W. Ukena, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 700,832

Lake (Waukegan)



Perry County Courthouse

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

St. Clair County Building

Andrew J. Gleeson, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 362,669

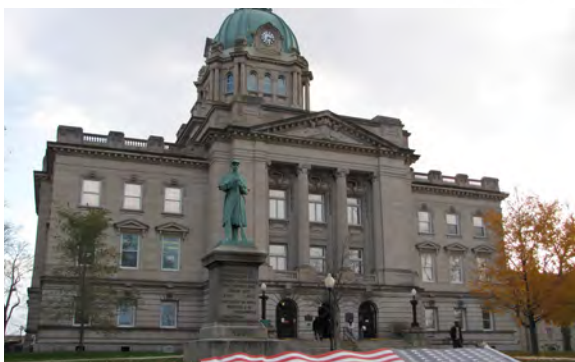
Monroe (Waterloo)

Perry (Pinckneyville)

Randolph (Chester)

St. Clair (Belleville)

Washington (Nashville)



Kankakee County Courthouse

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Kankakee County Courthouse

Michael D. Kramer, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 137,628

Iroquois (Watseka)

Kankakee (Kankakee)

Circuit Judges: Christen L. Bishop, James K. Booras, Valerie Boettle Ceckowski, Mitchell L. Hoffman, Mark L. Levitt, Jorge L. Ortiz, Victoria A. Rossetti, Joseph V. Salvi, Thomas M. Schippers, Daniel B. Shanes, Charles W. Smith, Patricia Sowinski Fix, Christopher Stride, Diane E. Winter

Associate Judges: Luis A. Berrones, Michael B. Betar, David P. Brodsky, Janelle Christensen, Raymond Collins, Stephen M. DeRue, Ari Fisz, Michael J. Fusz, Daniel Jasica, Charles D. Johnson, D. Christopher Lombardo, Reginald C. Mathews, Jacquelyn D. Melius, Christopher B. Morozin, Paul B. Novak, Veronica M. O'Malley, Theodore S. Potkonjak, Elizabeth M. Rochford, Helen Rozenberg, John J. Scully, Stacey L. Seneczko, James Simonian, George D. Strickland, Donna-Jo Vorderstrasse

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	127,130	4,118	131,524	100.0%	38,743
2017	135,107	4,172	137,986	99.1%	39,016
2016	134,203	4,919	142,748	102.6%	37,721
2015	149,127	5,134	156,097	101.2%	41,345
2014	163,101	10,149	175,139	101.1%	43,173

Circuit Judges: Richard A. Brown, James W. Campanella, Zina Renea Cruse, Dennis B. Doyle, Ronald R. Duebbert, Daniel J. Emge, Robert B. Haida, Christopher T. Kolker, Stephen P. McGlynn, John J. O'Gara, Heinz M. Rudolf

Associate Judges: Thomas B. Cannady, William G. Clay IV, Julia R. Gomric, Eugene E. Gross, Janet M. Hornberg, Julie K. Katz, Patricia H. Kievlan, Alana I. Mejias, Tameeka L. Purchase

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	75,783	590	75,229	98.5%	71,136
2017	79,397	300	83,722	105.1%	70,425
2016	81,178	239	88,697	108.9%	75,051
2015	91,583	239	106,780	116.3%	82,610
2014	99,537	219	100,858	101.1%	97,787

Circuit Judges: Adrienne W. Albrecht, Thomas W. Cunningham, Kathy Bradshaw Elliott, Clark E. Erickson, Michael J. Kick, James B. Kinzer, Susan Sumner Tungate

Associate Judges: William S. Dickenson, JoAnn Imani Drew, Ronald J. Gerts, Michael Sabol

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	27,607	1	21,014	76.1%	64,429
2017	28,601	0	24,882	87.0%	58,605
2016	27,668	1	27,903	100.8%	55,827
2015	28,375	0	28,896	101.8%	56,670
2014	31,794	0	30,259	95.2%	57,683



McHenry County Courthouse

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

McHenry County Government Center

James S. Cowlin, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 308,570

McHenry (Woodstock)



DeKalb County Courthouse

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

DeKalb County Courthouse

Robert P. Pilmer, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 232,058

DeKalb (Sycamore)

Kendall (Yorkville)

Circuit Judges: Michael T. Caldwell, Michael J. Chmiel, Tiffany E. Davis, Michael W. Feetterer, David R. Gervais, Sharon Prather, Michael J. Sullivan, Robert A. Wilbrandt, Jr.

Associate Judges: Joel D. Berg, Michael E. Coppedge, Kevin G. Costello, Mark R. Facchini, Mark R. Gerhardt, Christopher M. Harmon, Jeffrey L. Hirsch, Suzanne C. Mangiamele, Thomas A. Meyer, Mary H. Nader

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	58,229	2,050	60,156	99.8%	17,067
2017	55,913	1,964	58,214	100.6%	16,730
2016	57,576	1,921	59,997	100.8%	16,895
2015	59,374	2,116	62,049	100.9%	17,260
2014	64,089	2,173	67,975	102.6%	17,708

Circuit Judges: Melissa S. Barnhart, Thomas L. Doherty, Stephen L. Krentz, R. Matekaitis, Timothy J. McCann, Robert P. Pilmer, Robbin J. Stuckert, Bradley J. Waller

Associate Judges: William P. Brady, Marcy L. Buick, John McAdams, Philip G. Montgomery, Joseph R. Voiland

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2018	32,208	1,028	33,515	100.8%	20,267
2017	33,568	1,224	34,699	99.7%	20,544
2016	34,717	1,216	37,100	103.2%	20,451
2015	38,199	1,320	40,386	102.2%	21,618
2014	41,132	1,158	42,774	101.1%	22,483

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The **AOIC Executive Office** is comprised of the Administrative Director, Deputy Director, and other legal and administrative staff. Under the Administrative Director's leadership, the Executive Office is responsible for coordinating and guiding operations of the Administrative Office's seven divisions and serves as a central resource for a wide range of operational issues that impact the administration of the Illinois judicial branch.

The Executive Office, on behalf of the Supreme Court, manages and coordinates communications with court stakeholders, as well as state officials and agencies, on matters that impact the Illinois Courts and the justice system. One of the major duties performed for the Supreme Court is the consideration of non-routine administrative matters presented during each Court term. The Administrative Director prepares and presents agenda issues to the Court for discussion and deliberation to assure that the business of the judicial branch is thoroughly and timely managed. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office.

The Executive Office plans and coordinates Administrative Office staff support for Supreme Court Committees and the Illinois Judicial Conference. Effective October 1, 2018, the Judicial Conference was reconstituted to focus on strategic planning for the judicial branch. Specifically, the Judicial Conference was reconstituted as a smaller, more active body to create and implement a long-term statewide Strategic Agenda for the judicial branch. The reconstituted Judicial Conference convened for its inaugural meeting on November 28-29, 2018. Going forward, the Judicial Conference will establish *ad hoc* committees, taskforces and workgroups, as necessary, to implement the Strategic Agenda that is ultimately approved by the Supreme Court. The recommendations flowing from the Judicial Conference to the Supreme Court will relate to the improvement of the administration of justice in Illinois. The Administrative Director assigns senior level staff to assist the Judicial Conference with its task.

In its administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 (Appointment of Associate Judges), the Executive Office conducted the election of 44 associate judges in 15



of Illinois' 24 judicial circuits during 2018. Also, as provided by Rule 39, the Executive Office is responsible for managing the quadrennial reappointment process for Illinois' more than 400 associate judges (next reappointment election to be held in 2019). The Executive Office additionally processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which authorizes the assignment of associate judges to hear felony matters. Other matters administered through the Executive Office include applications for licenses issued to law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711.

The Executive Office's activities and responsibilities include securing and tracking legal representation through the Office of the Attorney General for members of the judicial branch named in a civil case or controversy arising out of the performance of their official judicial duties. Executive Office staff also negotiates, prepares, and manages office leases and contracts for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office. All vendor contracts generated by the Administrative Office and state judicial branch managers for use in securing goods and services are reviewed and approved by the Executive Office.

The Executive Office also oversees the Logistics/Property Control Unit. This unit serves as the central distribution and shipping center for the Administrative Office; produces print quality manuals, brochures, and publications; maintains inventories of office supplies; and coordinates the transfer of equipment and furniture among judicial branch offices. Finally, it is responsible for maintaining the physical inventory of all state-owned judicial branch property and ensures that judicial branch property is accurately recorded and bears the proper identification tag.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Marcia M. Meis, Director
Jan Zekich, Deputy Director

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Christopher Bonjean, Director

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIVISIONS

Administrative Services Division - Kara McCaffrey, Assistant Director

Access to Justice Division - Danielle Hirsch, Assistant Director

Court Services Division - Todd Schroeder, Assistant Director

Human Resources Division - Christina Webb, Assistant Director

Judicial Education Division - Cyrana Mott, Assistant Director

Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) - Skip Robertson, Assistant Director

Probation Services Division - Richard Adkins, Assistant Director

Administrative Office - Chicago
222 North LaSalle Street, 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-3250
FAX: (312) 793-1335

Administrative Office - Springfield
3101 Old Jacksonville Road
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 558-4490
FAX: (217) 785-3905

The Executive Office provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, which includes filing and preservation of Commission records, distributing the Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports, and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record. Finally, Executive Office staff prepares and executes grants which provide for programming funded through the Lawyers' Assistance Program Act.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC INFORMATION

The **Office of Communications and Public Information** manages internal and external communications, including media relations and public information, for the Illinois Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Office coordinates the Court's social media communications and responds to media inquiries, issues press releases regarding the Court's adjudicative and administrative actions, and serves as a resource for trial courts implementing the Court's Policy for Extended Media Coverage. The Office also coordinates with the Illinois Supreme Court's Boards and Commissions, the Illinois Judicial College, and other entities to advance outreach efforts.

The Office produces two newsletters. The **Media Monitor** is sent out each morning (Monday-Friday) to all judges and key judicial branch staff. It is a summary of relevant media clips intended to keep readers informed about Court-related news. **Illinois Courts Connect** is published the last Wednesday of each month. It goes out to a broader audience, including the media and public, and contains Court news for that particular month. Current and past issues are available online at illinoiscourts.gov/Media/enews/default.asp

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

The **Administrative Services Division** provides technical and administrative support services to the judicial branch through its three operational units; the Payroll/Benefits Unit, the Accounting Unit, and the Budget Unit.

The Payroll/Benefits Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees as well as records for all previous judicial branch offices and employees. Staff of this unit work with the Office of the Comptroller to produce both monthly and semi-monthly payrolls for over 1,500 current judicial branch employees. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff interact with representatives of both the Judges' Retirement System and the State Employees' Retirement System to ensure continued benefits for judicial branch officers and employees. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff also coordinate the state's varied employee benefit programs, including health, dental, and life insurance.

The Accounting Unit consistently and accurately processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state paid functions of the Circuit Courts, and the Administrative Office. The Accounting Unit also maintains all financial records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. Staff of this unit work closely with the Comptroller's Office to reconcile payment information needed to facilitate the payment of judicial branch bills.

In addition to overseeing procurement activities, the Budget Unit produces highly technical and analytical financial reports used by judicial branch managers and the Administrative Director. These reports track daily spending, contractual obligations, and projected spending needs. This unit also prepares the comprehensive documentation utilized in the development and implementation of the annual judicial branch budget.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE DIVISION

The **Access to Justice Division** (Formerly the Civil Justice Division) was established in January 2014. The Access to Justice Division's objective is to help the legal system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all court users, particularly to those



who are low-income and vulnerable. The Access to Justice Division also supports the work of the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice (ATJ Commission), and works collaboratively with the ATJ Commission and its subcommittees to promote access to justice within the Illinois courts. Moreover, Access to Justice Division staff work closely with the other Divisions of the Administrative Office and with other Access to Justice system stakeholders to improve the justice delivery systems that serve low-income, limited English proficient, self-represented and vulnerable litigants.

The Access to Justice Division's current priorities include: (1) developing statewide standardized forms for simpler civil legal problems and basic procedural functions; (2) providing language access services and support to assist state courts in addressing language barriers and improving interpreter services; (3) developing training materials and education programs for courts, clerks and other judicial stakeholders to assist with interacting with self-represented litigants and limited English proficient parties and witnesses; (4) developing statewide appellate resources for self-represented litigants; and (5) expanding statewide Access to Justice data collection, research and analysis to aid in the development of innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for and the availability of quality legal assistance.

Standardized Forms. The Access to Justice Division partners with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Forms Committee (Forms Committee) and its various subcommittees to develop standardized, simplified forms that — once promulgated by the Forms Committee — must be accepted by state courts. Litigants who use the statewide standardized forms will be able to solve basic legal problems without the assistance of an attorney. At present, the Division is supporting the work

of 10 subcommittees developing forms in appellate, criminal records relief, divorce, eviction, name change, orders of protection, small claims, civil asset forfeiture, civil procedures, and criminal procedures. Before finalizing any forms, drafts are sent to public user testing, reviewed by both the substantive subcommittee and the full Forms Committee, posted on the Court's website for public comment, shared with chief circuit judges for feedback and notice is provided to circuit and appellate court clerks and bar associations statewide.

Language Access. The Access to Justice Division's language access efforts seek to promote initiatives and reforms to serve the growing number of people with limited English proficiency (LEP) participating in legal proceedings in state court. The Division also works with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Language Access Committee to develop statewide standards and policies for courts and judges, and resources for LEP litigants. In 2014, the Court adopted the Illinois Supreme Court Language Access Policy and Code of Interpreter Ethics, which state that Illinois courts should provide interpreters for LEP litigants and witnesses in all civil and criminal proceedings and court-annexed proceedings. In support of the Court's Language Access Policy, the Access to Justice Division administers a robust interpreter certification program. Foreign language and sign language interpreters that complete certification requirements are listed on the AOIC Court Interpreter Registry, which currently includes interpreters in 32 languages.

Training Materials and Educational Programs. The Access to Justice Division works with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Court Guidance and Training Committee (Court Guidance and Training Committee) to develop and maintain training materials and educational programs on access to justice issues. In 2018, Access to Justice Division conducted training for the elected clerks in all 5 Zones, the Illinois Association of Court Clerks, and 7 individual county's clerk's staff focusing on the distinction between legal information and legal advice. During each of these zone trainings, there was additional discussion of how assisting with e-filing information falls on that spectrum. We developed and then distributed a desk card for clerks about the legal information they can provide about e-filing, the e-filing exemption, and additional e-filing resources. The Access to Justice Division was also involved in several multi-disciplinary access to justice trainings for the

Judicial Education Conference on procedural fairness, poverty, and implicit bias.

Appellate Resource Program. The Access to Justice Division's Appellate Resource Program seeks to assist self-represented litigants in civil appeals throughout the state. Since the AOIC hired a Senior Program Manager in 2017 to oversee the initiative, the division has worked with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Appellate Committee, Appellate Court Administrative Committee, as well as appellate clerks and research directors from all appellate districts to develop self-help materials. The Access to Justice Division updated the ATJ Commission's Appellate Self-Help Guide to reflect current law and e-filing requirements. In addition, a dedicated self-help page was launched on the Illinois Courts' website. It features detailed resources to assist SRLs in civil appeals, such as a comprehensive FAQ section, e-filing manuals, a simplified process overview, and links to resources throughout the state to help litigants navigate an appeal. In March 2019 the Access to Justice Division launched a pilot project to "The Access to Justice Division will launch a pilot project in the First Appellate District to assist SRLs with their civil appeal in 2019. After this pilot, The Access to Justice Division expects to better understand questions litigants have about the civil appellate process, barriers to completing their appeal, and to obtain more specific data on outcomes. This data will then be used to better inform stakeholders and to create additional self-help materials.

Data Collection. The Access to Justice Division is involved in efforts to collect, compile and analyze access to justice data, including the numbers of self-represented litigants involved in civil legal proceedings, by case type and party, the number of limited scope representation appearances filed, and the numbers of interpreters provided in legal proceedings, by case type and the type of interpreter provided.

COURT SERVICES DIVISION

The **Court Services Division** is organized into multiple working groups (the Courts, Children and Families Unit; the Special Programs Unit; and the Recordkeeping and Technology Unit) and is involved in a diverse and wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court administrators and other components of the judicial branch of government. The Division is

responsible for staffing a variety of Supreme Court committees or boards, the Judicial Conference, and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The Division also serves as the primary liaison for the Supreme Court's Peer Judge Mentoring Program, Judicial Performance Evaluation Program; and processes court requests for a judicial assignment outside the original court jurisdiction, as well as requests for the reimbursement of claims for persons subject to the Sexually Violent Person's Commitment Act. Staff within Court Services frequently interacts and collaborates with several other divisions at the Administrative Office on a wide array of topics of interest to the operations of the Illinois courts, including serving as staff on multiple Standing Committees of the Illinois Judicial College.

The **Special Programs Unit** continues to monitor all courts' submission(s) of mediation programs' data, statistics, or financial sustainability plans and respond to all local rule requests submitted that pertain to mediation programs, including residential mortgage foreclosure mediation, general civil mediation, small claims mediation and child custody and visitation mediation. Oversight and support of all Mandatory Arbitration programs in the state, including the guidance and collection of arbitration program statistics, also continues to rest within the Special Programs Unit responsibilities. The Special Programs Unit Manager also serves as staff to the Trial Court Administrators Education (TCAE) Standing Committee of the Illinois Judicial College.

The Special Programs Unit also assists the Supreme, five Appellate and twenty-four Circuit courts with the development and annual updates of Emergency Preparedness-Continuity of Operations [EP-COOP] Plans for each court in the event of a catastrophe or disruption. The Special Programs Unit continued to maintain the list of Court Disability Coordinators for all circuit courts in the state and serve as a liaison to the Illinois Attorney General's Office with regard to circuit court inquiries about disabilities and accommodations. Additionally, Special Programs Unit staff prepared an update of Supreme Court's *Minimum Courtroom Standards* for the Court's consideration and adoption, as well as reviewed requests for waivers from the *Minimum Courtroom Standards* regarding courthouse construction or renovation projects. Lastly, staff within this unit worked on development of the Supreme Court's *Lactation Room or Area Minimum Standards* for use in

all courts throughout the state.

The **Courts, Children and Families Unit (CCFU)** oversees the administration of the federally-funded statewide Court Improvement Program (CIP). The unit works to support the mission, vision, and core values of Illinois' CIP of ensuring safety and stability for children and families involved in child abuse and neglect proceedings by managing the programmatic and fiscal components of three grant awards (Basic, Data and Training). In the past year, the CCFU continued to develop the foundation and infrastructure for improved court practices in child protection cases by concentrating its efforts on addressing timely permanency in Illinois, continuing the Child Protection Data Courts Project, and collaborating with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services on the Child and Family Services Review and implementation of the Family First Prevention and Service Act. Other local court long-term projects received continuation funding, including the Family Advocacy Clinic at the University of Illinois School Of Law in Champaign County, the Juvenile Justice Clinic at Southern Illinois University in Jackson County, and the Winnebago County Guardians *ad Litem* Project, a project aimed at quality enhancement and development of best practice models in GAL representation. The Manager of the CCFU also served as staff and an advisor to the Illinois Judicial College Standing Committee on Guardians *ad Litem* Education (GALE), which was launched in July, 2017 and staff to the former Illinois Judicial Conference Juvenile Justice Committee and the Special Supreme Court Committee on Custody and Visitation.

Child Protection Data Courts Project (CPDC): Through the CPDC Project, the CCFU continued to collect and analyze child protection court performance measures, demographic information and case characteristics in child abuse and neglect cases. Currently, ten counties collect CPDC Project data. The CPDC Project sites track case demographic information as well as 18 of 30 nationally recognized child protection court performance measures. The project sites are implementing action plans developed, by each county, based on the collected performance measure data that includes a project initiative with goals, action items, responsibilities, timelines, and outcome measures.

Collaboration with the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IDCFS): In 2018, the CCFU continued its' working relationship with the Illinois

Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS) by assisting with the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR). The onsite review occurred in spring 2018 and CCFU staff participated as reviewer and assisted with the organization of court related stakeholder interviews. CCFU staff participated in a facilitated process to develop court related interventions for the Program Improvement Plan (PIP) aimed at addressing compliance issues identified during the CFSR. Lastly, several representatives of IDCFS are members of the Court Improvement Program Advisory Committee.

Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA)

Implementation: FFPSA, enacted in February 2018, shifts the focus of child protection to include prevention services. Beginning Oct. 1, 2019, Title IV-E funding can be used for evidence-based prevention services if doing so allows the child to remain safely in the home. In addition, FFPSA seeks to curtail the use of congregate or group care for children, and instead places a new emphasis on family foster homes. Reimbursement will only occur for Qualified Residential Placement Programs (QRTP). The court will be required to make findings approving or disapproving of placement in the QRTP. CIP is required to provide training for judges and attorneys on the FFPSA. CCFU has been working closely with IDCFS and justice partners to create forms and training development.

The **Recordkeeping & Technology Unit (RTU)** provided an array of guidance and technical support services to courts and circuit clerks in 2018. RTU staff, as members of the Illinois Association of Court Clerk's (IACC) Oversight Board, continued to work with the IACC in development of educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff, as well as coordinating the New Circuit Clerk Mentor Program. RTU further staff served as staff and advisors to the Illinois Judicial College Standing Committee on Circuit Court Clerk Education (CCCE). In 2018, the CCCE reviewed results of the needs assessment conducted in 2017, developed a Comprehensive Education Plan, and began drafting a 3-year curriculum and associated courses. In preparation of Education Conference 2020, RTU staff began working with the Judicial Education Division to plan multi-disciplinary sessions to be held as part of the ongoing expansion of education opportunities available to court clerks and other justice partners.

The Manual on Fines and Fees, maintained by the RTU, includes more than 300 statutory citations and

Supreme Court Rule references regarding the collection and distribution of fines, fees, penalties, restitution, assessments, surcharges and costs which may be applied to cases in Illinois. With the enactment of the Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act in 2018 (Public Act 100-0987, effective July 1, 2019), staff began preparations to disseminate information regarding the systematic and procedural changes at the circuit court level resulting from the Act. RTU staff also serves as liaison to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges Ad Hoc Committee on Article V Rules, which provides recommendations of updates to the Article V Rules, Uniform Citation Forms, and Electronic Citation Forms, as may be necessary.

The Illinois Supreme Court's Order directing statewide mandatory electronic filing in civil cases took effect on January 1, 2018, and via eFileIL, the Supreme Court's Electronic Filing Manager (EFM), the RTU provided guidance to courts in their implementation of new civil e-filing code configurations. In addition, the Supreme Court implemented a statewide system called re:SearchIL effective July 1, 2018, which is a document repository where users can remotely access case information in a single place, across jurisdictions, regardless of which case management system used. The RTU further continues to assist local circuit courts with implementation, facilitates information sharing, and provides detailed and subject matter expertise for all other electronic business programs.

The Unit continues to provide assistance and oversight in regards to the Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts and instructions in the Manual on Recordkeeping, as well as managed and updated the Offense Code Table (OFT), which contains the coded listing of all criminal offenses reportable to four recipient state agencies through the Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program. Additionally, RTU staff collected, compiled, and published quarterly and annual statistical information for the 2017 Statistical Summary by the clerks of the supreme, appellate, and circuit courts, and other divisions of the Supreme Court and Administrative Office.

Annually, the RTU monitors the filing of the circuit clerks' financial audits, compiled and distributed the Applicable Legal Requirements to auditors for their compliance testing, and disseminated updated auditing

guidelines to county boards and circuit clerks; and provided certified merged jury lists and Petit and Grand Juror Handbooks to all 102 counties, as requested.

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

The **Human Resources Division** provides employee and labor relations support to state-paid judicial branch employees and managers. Among other duties, Division staff maintain comprehensive attendance and leave records for all judicial branch personnel covered by the Supreme Court's Leave of Absence Policies and assist individuals with questions regarding the Supreme Court's personnel policies. Staff also work with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch's classification and compensation plan, as well as assisting judicial branch managers in the recruitment and selection process. Additionally, the Division is responsible for EEOC reporting and dissemination of economic interest statements required under Supreme Court Rule 68.

The Division's labor attorneys negotiate collective bargaining agreements state-wide on behalf of chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. The Division is called upon to offer advice relative to employee and labor matters to assure appropriate actions that are just and in compliance with the negotiated agreements, common law rules of the workplace, and federal and state statutes.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION DIVISION

The **Judicial Education Division** identifies, coordinates, designs and develops judicial education curricula and resources for the benefit of Illinois judges and those justice partners that aid the court in the administration of justice. The Division, on behalf of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has collaborated with Illinois Judicial College Committees and Supreme Court Committees and Commissions on the development of continuing education programs and resources, including, the Illinois Judicial College Committees on: Judicial Education, Probation Education, Circuit Court Clerk Education, Trial Court Administrator Education, Guardian *ad Litem* Education and Judicial Branch Staff Education; the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning; Judicial Mentor Committee; Appellate Court Administrative Committee; Access to Justice Commission; Illinois Supreme Court

Commission on Professionalism, and the Supreme Court Committee on Equality.

Following the establishment of the Supreme Court of Illinois Judicial College, the Division aided the Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education with the critical review of existing continuing education offerings and the development of new curricula and competency-based courses, to be offered after July 1, 2019, intended to embrace ethical, substantive, decision making and leadership competencies desired of the profession. The decision to associate judicial courses with professional competencies was encouraged by the examination of Illinois judges and the subsequent Study published by the National Center for State Courts, entitled, *Elements of Judicial Excellence: A Framework to Support the Professional Development of State Trial Court Judges* (www.ncsc.org/judicialexcellencereport).

In 2018, elective and mandatory programs were offered to Illinois judges, including *New Judge Seminar* and *Education Conference*. Each newly elected or appointed judge is required to attend the first available *New Judge Seminar* following election or appointment to the bench. All Illinois judges, regardless of tenure or assignment, are required to attend the biennial *Education Conference*, offered in even years. The Division also manages the logistics of the *New Judge Mentoring* program in coordination with the Judicial Mentor Committee, facilitating the pairing of experienced new judge mentors with new associate and circuit judges, and minimum contacts between mentors and mentees throughout the one year mentoring assignment.

The Judicial Education Division facilitates judicial access to resources designed exclusively for judges, and manages the annual peer review, editing and publication of *Illinois Judicial Benchbooks*. Benchbook production is a collaborative effort of the Judicial Education Division and the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education Benchbook Editorial Board and the individual benchbook teams of law school professors, judicial editors and judicial peer reviewers who serve on the writing teams. The 2018 Benchbook series included: *Civil Law and Procedure*; *Criminal Law and Procedure*; *DUI/Traffic*; *Domestic Violence*; *Evidence*; *Family Law and Procedure*; *Juvenile Law*; *Mortgage Foreclosure and the Illinois Manual on Complex Civil Litigation* and *the Illinois Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation*.

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES (JMIS) DIVISION

The **Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) Division** is one of seven divisions in the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). At the direction of the Supreme Court and Administrative Director, JMIS provides technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, Supreme Court supporting units and all divisions within the AOIC. JMIS facilitates the Court's statewide digital recording initiative which provides digital audio recording systems in the circuit courts used for the preparation of paper transcripts. JMIS is also involved in coordinating the Court's statewide e-filing initiative (eFileIL – <http://efile.illinoiscourts.gov>) and central document repository called re:SearchIL (<http://research.illinoiscourts.gov>).

JMIS is staffed by 20 professionals consisting of five groups organized to respond to specific technologies and support for court initiatives. JMIS' IT Security group manages the Courts' data center and cybersecurity systems, including numerous firewalls, account administration, local and wide area networks, and network servers installed in more than 30 offices throughout the state. The Hardware / Software group manages server applications, desktop and laptop computers, peripherals, and productivity software. The Hardware / Software group is also responsible for the installation and support of the digital recording systems in the Supreme Court (2 courtrooms), Appellate Court (6 courtrooms) and Trial Courts (more than 380 courtrooms). JMIS' Internet Services group is responsible for the design and upkeep of the Court's website (www.illinoiscourts.gov), where approximately 40,000 visitors access the website each month. In conjunction with the Supreme Court Communications Office, the Court's Twitter account (@illinoiscourts), broadcasts events and information to more than 8,000 followers. The User Services group staffs JMIS' Help Desk, supports telecommunication services and phones (land and cellular lines), and coordinates asset tracking of the Court's technology equipment. The Application Group is responsible for the design and enhancements to approximately fourteen enterprise database applications written in the Oracle or Progress database and programming languages.

PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to the Chief Judges and their probation staff in Illinois' 24 Judicial Circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer's Act, at 730 ILCS 110/15(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 the State, and otherwise carry out the intent of this Act."

Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Services Division is to enhance the capacity of the community corrections system in order to reduce offender recidivism and create safer communities. In carrying out this mission, the Division's training, monitoring, standards setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of the 69 local probation departments or districts that serve Illinois' 102 counties. All sixteen juvenile detention centers are administered by the circuit courts.

As the primary communication link between the Division and probation and court services departments, Division employees play an integral role in achieving its mission and statutory mandates through teamwork, adopting a solution focused approach, and demonstrating professionalism. The Division is currently staffed by 27 employees (plus 2 vacancies), with office sites in Springfield and Chicago, and is comprised office operational units: Field Operations; Training and Juvenile Justice; Data, Eligibles, and Reimbursement Vouchering Program; and Interstate Compact/Intrastate Transfer. Additionally, there are two specialized program coordinator positions, one for Problem-Solving Courts and one for Pretrial Services.

Pursuant to statute, Division responsibilities include the administration of state salary reimbursement to counties for probation and detention services; review and approval of local departments' annual probation plans; collection and analysis of statewide probation data; administration of probation employment and compensation standards; employment eligibility lists; development and implementation of evidence-based practices (EBP); monitoring and evaluation of probation programs and operations; administration of the interstate compact for adult and juvenile probationers

transferring into and out of the state; design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation and detention personnel; and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois. During 2018 staff reviewed 979 applications for eligibility for employment/promotion. Of those reviewed, 877 were determined as meeting the eligibility requirements for employment or promotion as a probation/detention officer in Illinois. Additionally, Division staff review, compile and analyze monthly statistical data submitted by probation and court services departments to assist in policy and decision-making. Quality assurance, validity and reliability, and outcome measures continue to be Division priorities with particular emphasis on risk assessment, case planning and supervision, and targeted interventions for higher risk offenders.

In 2018 four major projects/priorities continued to guide the work of the Division personnel: 1) Training and certification reviews of problem-solving court operational and certification standards; 2) Work with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices 3) Implement and begin to train over 2,500 adult and juvenile probation officers in new Risk Assessments; 4) Developing and promulgating new adult and juvenile probation supervision standards which were effective January 1, 2019.

Division staff, with the guidance and assistance of the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, created Problem-Solving Court Standards and a certification process for Illinois' 109 problem-solving courts. Collaborative efforts with local problem-solving court teams concentrated on the certification process during 2018. Division staff will continue conducting site visits to local problem-solving courts to offer technical assistance and support to these teams. Future multi-disciplinary training for problem-solving court team members will remain a priority.


Division staff also will continue the ongoing implementation of EBP through interaction with departments to develop basic and advanced knowledge through skill-based training for adult and juvenile probation officers, juvenile detention officers, supervisors and department managers. Follow-up training and technical assistance on both adult and

juvenile offender risk assessment and effective case management strategies will also continue throughout the state.

The Division's Interstate Compact Unit staff oversees the transfer of adult felony and qualifying misdemeanor probation cases and juvenile probation cases between states consistent with the national rules set forth by the Interstate Commission on Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) and the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ). As of December 31, 2018, a total of 5,861 (3,858 outgoing; 2,003 incoming) adult probation compact cases were under active supervision. The Compact Unit's staff also coordinated the transfer of 958 juvenile probation cases. Besides oversight of adult and juvenile transfers, the Compact Unit's staff continuously provides extra information and support to probation officers regarding ICAOS and ICJ through training and responses to email queries addressing questions about the transfer process.

Throughout 2018, the Division convened several planning and special focus committees and workgroups comprised of probation and court services officers, supervisors or managers. The purpose of these committees and workgroups is to collaborate with probation and juvenile detention personnel in the design and implementation of training events, or to provide expertise and practical application feedback on programming, policy and standards development, and other initiatives.

Division staff also continued to serve as liaison to the Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board with the purpose of: 1) Advising the AOIC on policy matters and programming in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Illinois' probation and court services departments; 2) Providing a formal venue for communication, review, analysis and exchange of information; and 3) Identifying opportunities, resources and strategies to advance the probation profession's mission. Membership of the Board is comprised of probation and court services managers representing all five of Illinois' appellate court districts. Advisement was provided on myriad policies, including Probation Supervision Standards, training, intrastate transfers and detention.

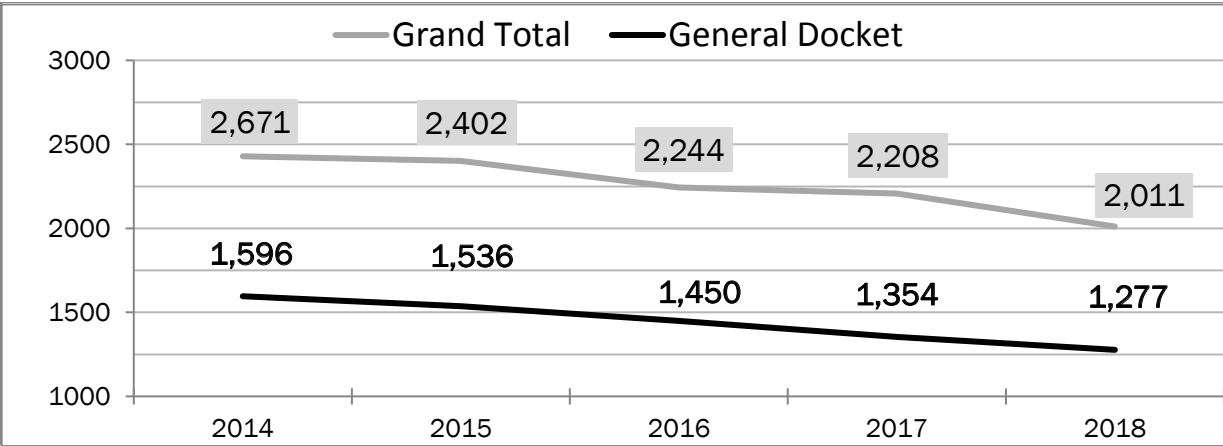


STATISTICAL SUMMARIES AND TRENDS OF THE SUPREME, APPELLATE AND CIRCUIT COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

FILINGS



DISPOSITIONS

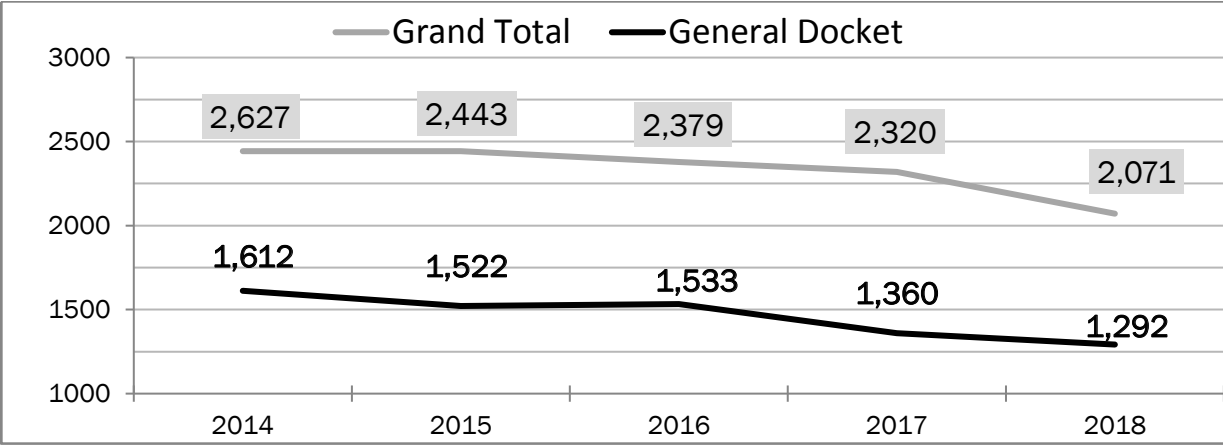
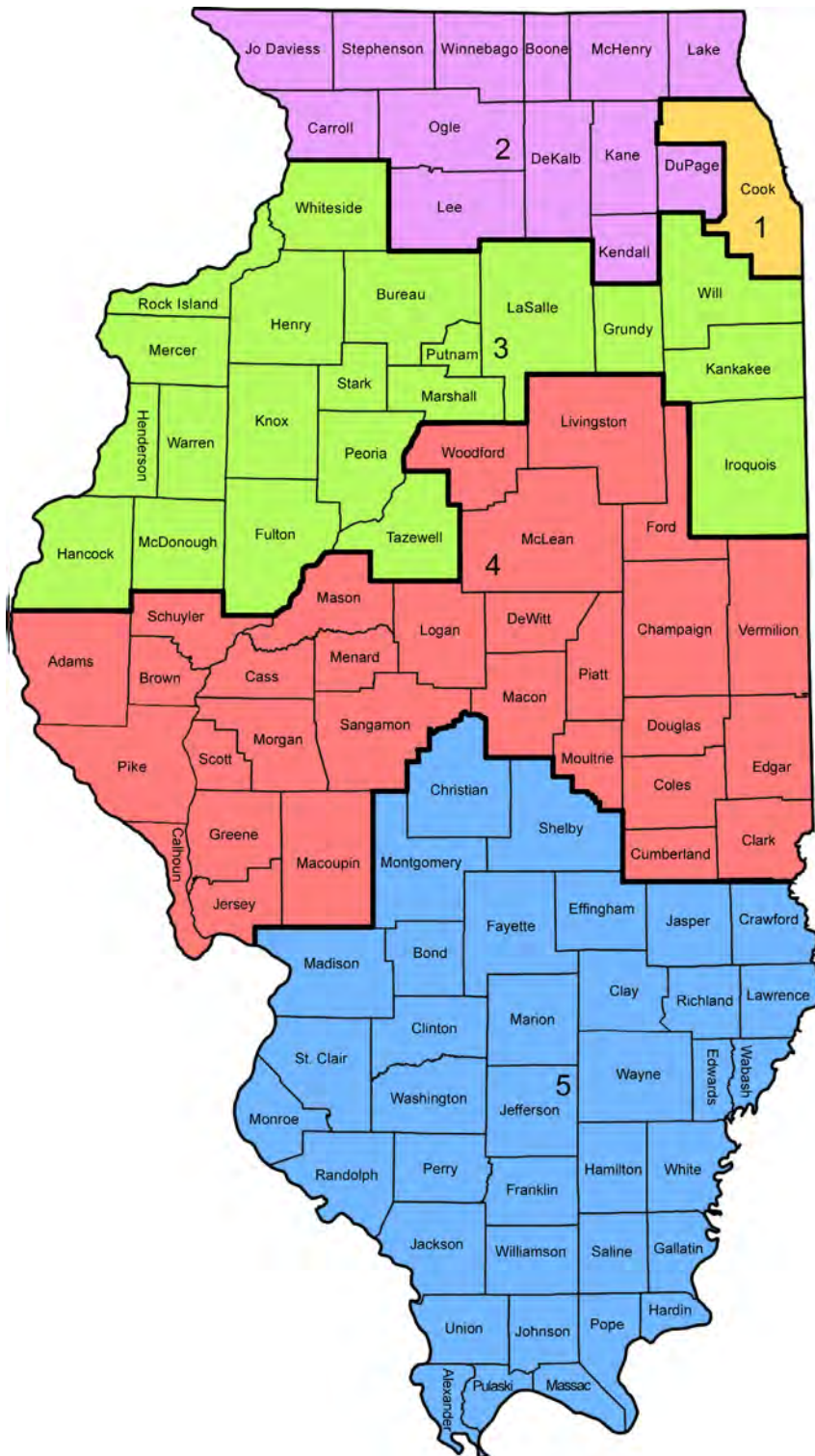


Table 1
Summary of Case Filings and Final Dispositions
Supreme Court of Illinois
2014 - 2018

Filings	Grand Total	Total General Docket	Direct Appeals by Right (a)	Certificates of Importance (b)	Direct Appeals by Permission (c)	Petitions for Leave to Appeal (d)	Original Action Motions (e)	Attorney Disc. Cases on General Docket	Other General Docket (f)	Total Misc. Record (g)	Total Misc. Docket (h)
2014	2429	1596	11	0	8	1469	94	1	11	644	189
2015	2402	1536	9	5	4	1434	74	0	7	716	148
2016	2244	1450	4	2	8	1361	66	0	5	628	166
2017	2208	1354	45	0	7	1221	79	0	2	657	197
2018	2011	1277	6	0	5	1175	89	0	2	538	196
Dispo- sitions											
2014	2443	1612	6	0	9	1487	94	1	61	631	200
2015	2443	1522	14	0	4	1355	82	0	65	752	169
2016	2379	1533	13	6	7	1395	56	0	26	691	155
2017	2320	1360	3	1	7	1254	92	0	3	749	211
2018	2071	1292	44	0	4	1155	87	0	2	576	203

(a) Appeals directly from the circuit court: Statutes held invalid (Rules 302(a) and 603). (b) Certification of case by Appellate Court under Rule 316. (c) Rule 302(b) motions. "Dispositions" do not include motions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (d) "Dispositions" do not include petitions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (e) Motions filed under Rule 381 (mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus), Rule 382 (legislative redistricting/ability of governor to serve or resume office), Rule 383 (supervisory authority) Rule 384 (motions to transfer & consolidate multicircuit actions). "Dispositions" do not include motions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (f) "Filings" include, for example, motions for appeal bond, motions to stay (Rule 305), certification of questions of state law from certain federal courts (Rule 20). Beginning year 2017 Rule 384 filings and dispositions are reported in column "Original Action Motions". "Dispositions" also may include allowed petitions for leave to appeal which were not completely disposed of in the year in which the petition was filed (see footnote (d)), including dismissals. (g) The Miscellaneous Record consists primarily of attorney matters, including disciplinary cases, motions for restoration to active status (Rule 759), petitions to change name on roll of attorneys, bar admission motions, and law firms seeking leave to register/renew under Rule 721. (h) Cases are filed on the Miscellaneous Docket when papers tendered by *pro se* prisoners do not conform to Supreme Court Rules.

MAP OF APPELLATE AND SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



APPELLATE COURT DIRECTORY

First District

160 North LaSalle
Room S 1400
Chicago 60601
312-793-5484
Thomas D. Palella, Clerk

Second District

55 Symphony Way
Elgin 60120
847-695-3750
Robert J. Mangan, Clerk

Third District

1004 Columbus Street
Ottawa 61350
815-434-5050
Barbara Trumbo, Clerk

Fourth District

Waterways Building
201 W. Monroe Street
Springfield 62794
217-782-2586
Carla Bender, Clerk

Fifth District

14th & Main Streets
Mt. Vernon 62864
618-242-3120
John J. Flood, Clerk

**CASELOAD SUMMARY BY DISTRICT
APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
CALENDAR YEAR 2018**

Appellate District	Type of Case	# Number of Cases Pending January 1, 2018	Number of Cases Filed During 2018	Number of Cases Reinstated	Number of Cases Disposed	Number of Cases Disposed by	Number of Cases Disposed By Rule 23 Order	Number of Cases Disposed	Number of Cases Disposed Without Opinion	# Number of Cases Pending December 31,	Inventory Increase \
First	Civil	1,906	1,644	55	1,853	238	492	116	1,007	1,752	-154
	Criminal	3,254	1,054	7	1,290	107	665	256	262	3,025	-229
Second	Civil	398	546	2	552	66	189	59	238	399	1
	Criminal	782	441	1	461	65	149	86	161	766	-16
Third	Civil	318	338	0	386	67	138	20	161	274	-44
	Criminal	621	377	0	377	69	164	24	120	628	7
Fourth	Civil	176	314	0	338	37	162	6	133	155	-21
	Criminal	714	470	16	418	40	211	34	133	769	55
Fifth	Civil	243	271	2	249	34	99	8	108	266	23
	Criminal	478	221	2	241	14	115	40	72	460	-18
TOTALS	Civil	3,041	3,113	59	3,378	442	1,080	209	1,647	2,846	-195
	Criminal	5,849	2,563	26	2,787	295	1,304	440	748	5,648	-201

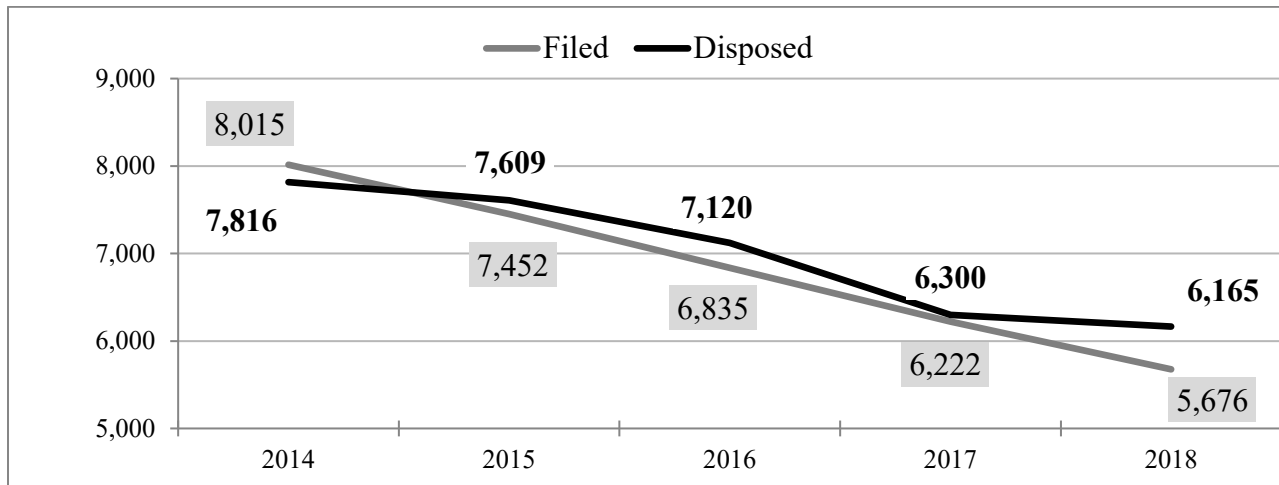
Note: Beginning in 2017, Illinois Workers' Compensation case statistics are no longer referenced.

Due to reporting software computations; there are small variances in the number of cases pending on January 1, 2018 when compared to the number of cases pending on December 31, 2017, as well as, minor reconciliation differences in the number of cases pending on December 31, 2018.

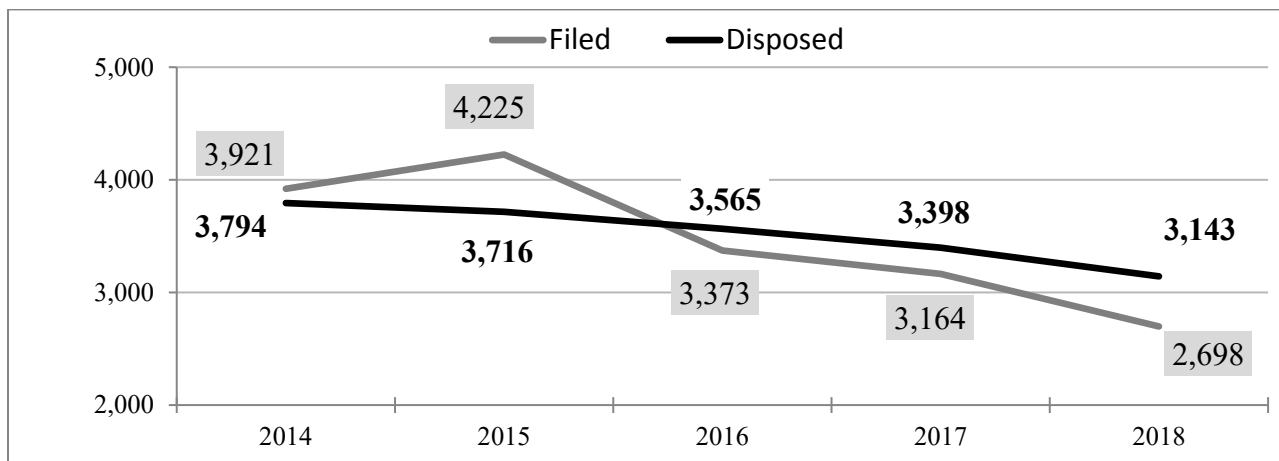
APPELLATE COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

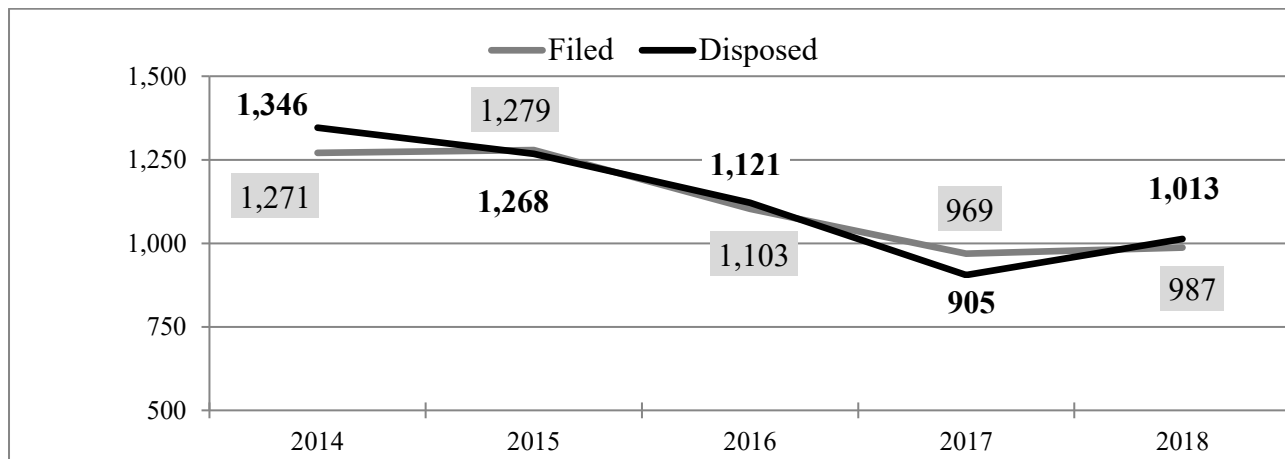
Total Caseload – Total Cases*



First District – Total Cases**



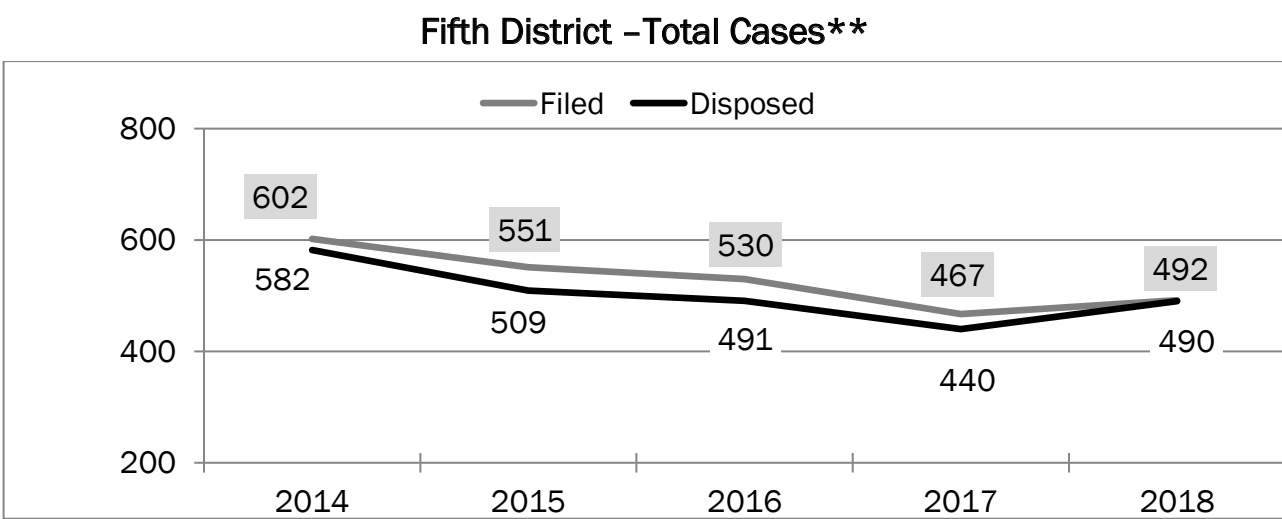
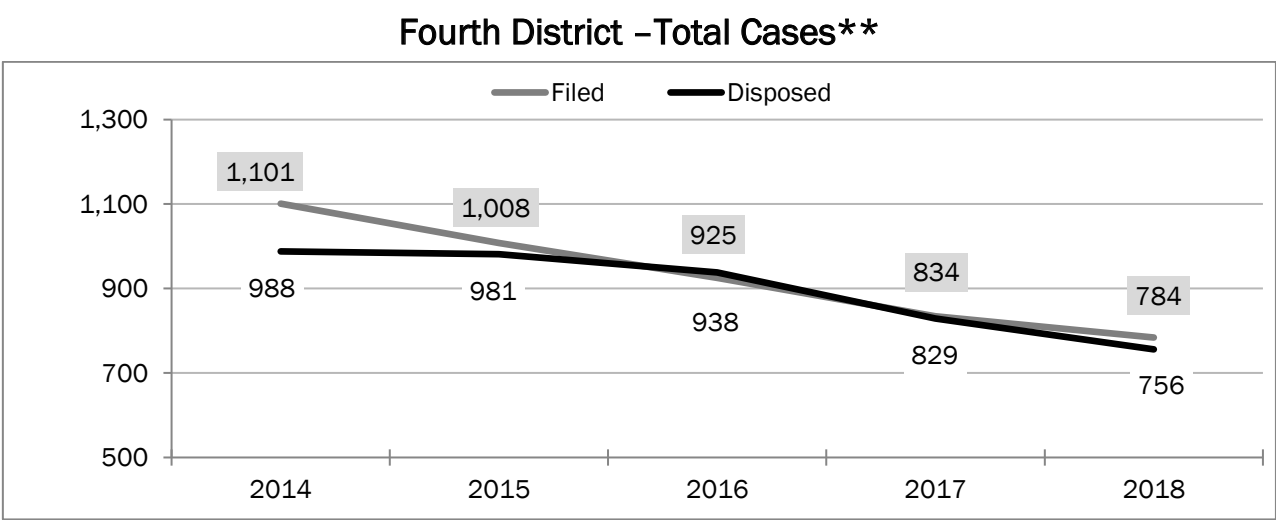
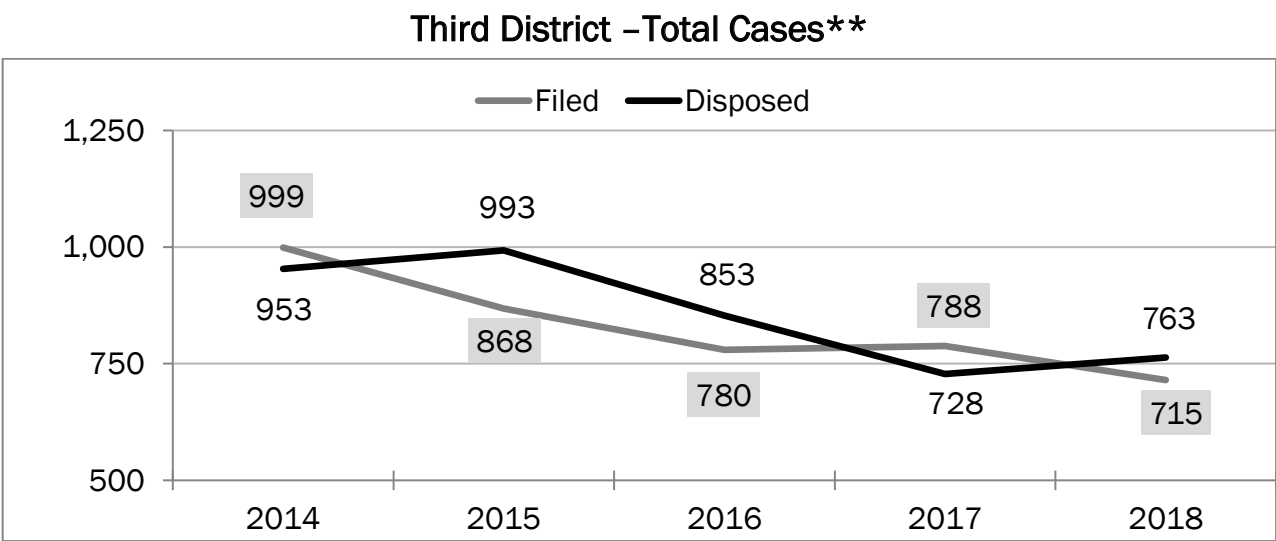
Second District – Total Cases**



*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

** Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS



** Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

MAP OF JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS



DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL CATEGORY

AR	An Arbitration case number shall be assigned to every arbitration-eligible case at the time it is filed. NOTE: This case category shall be used only by counties that have initiated Mandatory Arbitration as defined by Supreme Court Rules 86 through 95.
CH	A Chancery case number shall be assigned to a complaint for equitable relief in matters such as foreclosures, trusts, and title to real
ED	property. An Eminent Domain case number shall be assigned to proceedings involving compensation to an owner for property taken
L	for public use.
LM	A Law case number shall be assigned to tort, contract, and a variety of other actions in which the damages sought are greater than \$50,000.
MC	A Law Magistrate case number shall be assigned to tort, contract, and a variety of other actions in which the damages sought are \$50,000 or less.
MH	Each Municipal Corporation shall have one permanent case number and file folder for routine matters to be considered by the court. This file will contain such matters as organization, appointment of officers, approval of bonds, and routine orders confirming annexation.
MR	A Mental Health case number shall be assigned to proceedings involving commitment, discharge, or restoration to legal status.
P	A Miscellaneous Remedy case number shall be assigned to complaints seeking review of administrative decisions (other than of a tax commission) and a variety of other actions that include change of name, habeas corpus, and extradition.
SC	A Probate case number shall be assigned to estates of decedents and guardianship matters.
TX	A Small Claim case number shall be assigned to "... a civil action based on either tort or contract for money not in excess of \$10,000, exclusive of interest and costs, or for the collection of taxes not in excess of that amount" (Supreme Court Rule 281.)
	A Tax case number shall be assigned to the annual tax sale and a variety of other actions relating to the collection of taxes. Petitions for tax deeds and objections are part of the annual tax sale proceeding and will be assigned sub-numbers of the annual tax sale case number.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CATEGORY

AD	An Adoption case number shall be assigned to every adoption case.
D F	A Dissolution case number shall be assigned to a complaint for dissolution of marriage, annulment, or separate maintenance.
OP	A Family case number shall be assigned to a variety of matters including proceedings to establish the parent-child relationship, notice to putative fathers, and certain actions relating to child support. NOTE: Petitions for orders of protection filed as separate cases are filed under the OP category.
	An Order of Protection case number shall be assigned to any petition for an order of protection or civil no contact order that is filed separately from an existing case. NOTE: If it is the practice of a county or circuit not to file orders of protection in existing criminal or civil cases, that practice may be continued and all petitions for orders of protection should be given an OP number.

JUVENILE CATEGORY

J	A Juvenile case number shall be assigned to any proceeding initiated under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/1- 1 <i>et. seq.</i>) except those defined by the JA and JD categories below.
JA	A Juvenile Abuse and Neglect case number shall be assigned to all cases involving a neglected or abused minor as defined by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/2-3(1) and (2)).
JD	A Juvenile Delinquency case number shall be assigned to all cases involving a delinquent minor as defined by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/5-105).

CRIMINAL CATEGORY

CF	A Felony case number shall be assigned when a complaint, information or indictment is filed in which at least one count charges a felony.
CM	A Misdemeanor case number shall be assigned when a case is filed in which the most serious charge carries a penalty of less than one year imprisonment.
DT	A Driving Under the Influence case number shall be assigned to any case charging a violation of a statute, ordinance, or regulation governing driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug, or combination thereof.

QUASI-CRIMINAL CATEGORY

TR	A Traffic case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f), except DUI cases. Note that a violation of a traffic ordinance as defined by Rule 501(f) is given a TR number.
CV	A Conservation case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(c).
OV	An Ordinance Violation case number shall be assigned to any case in which violation of a local ordinance is charged. However, violation of a traffic ordinance as defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f) shall be given a TR or DT number, as appropriate.
CL	A Civil Law case number shall be assigned to all cases for civil law violations charged under paragraph (a), Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act (720 ILCS 550/4(a)), or Paragraph (c), Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act (720 ILCS 600/3.5(c)). In accordance with Supreme Court Rule 589, each Uniform Civil Law Citation form shall be assigned a separate case number.

**CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY CIRCUIT
CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS
CALENDAR YEAR 2018**

CIRCUIT	NEW FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	PENDING AT END
1st	64,166	98	59,587	139,311
2nd	33,217	20	31,141	47,311
3rd	75,198	490	71,693	74,133
4th	43,562	304	43,905	37,585
5th	29,544	2	23,339	58,072
6th	63,725	1,258	60,869	68,945
7th	75,641	51	88,113	86,583
8th	28,509	23	27,396	21,597
9th	31,006	5	30,494	26,043
10th	59,119	289	58,334	45,514
11th	55,975	1,179	56,857	41,689
12th	122,330	3,654	125,755	81,942
13th	35,295	856	35,384	19,375
14th	47,032	20	45,425	60,520
15th	35,058	4	33,605	27,994
16th	89,521	1,403	50,555	118,521
17th	74,839	283	74,367	88,639
18th	179,328	11,696	192,933	53,702
19th	127,130	4,118	131,524	38,743
20th	75,783	590	75,229	71,136
21st	27,607	1	21,014	64,429
22nd	58,229	2,050	60,156	17,067
23rd	32,208	1,028	33,515	20,267
DOWNSTATE TOTAL .	1,464,022	29,422	1,431,190	1,309,118
COOK COUNTY	940,753	13,581	737,147	1,463,995
STATE TOTAL	2,404,775	43,003	2,168,337	2,773,113

**CASE FILING RATIO: JUDGE/POPULATION
CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS
CALENDAR YEAR 2018**

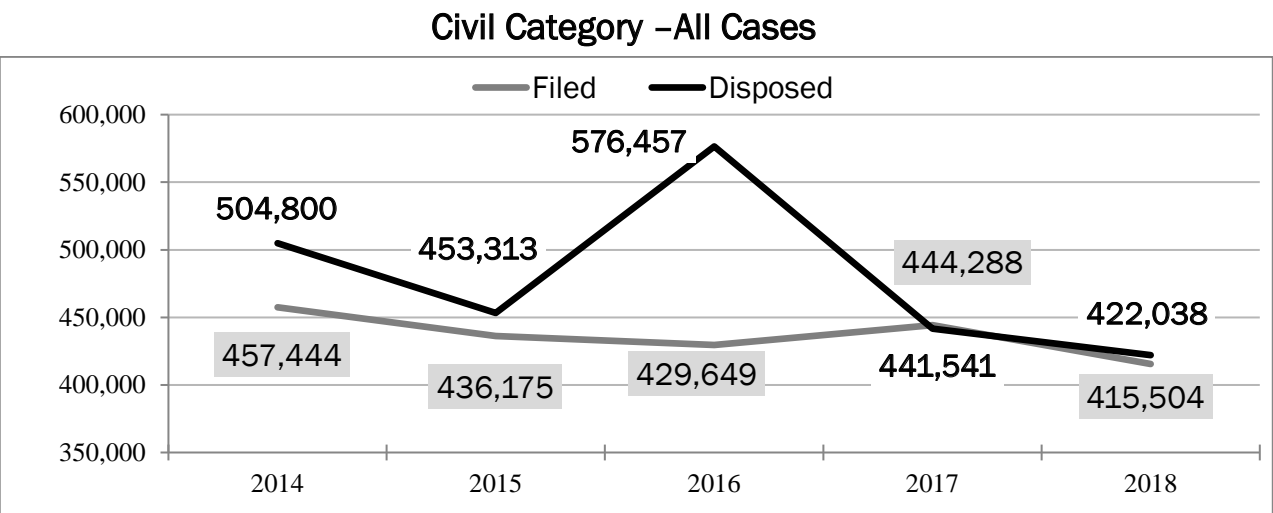
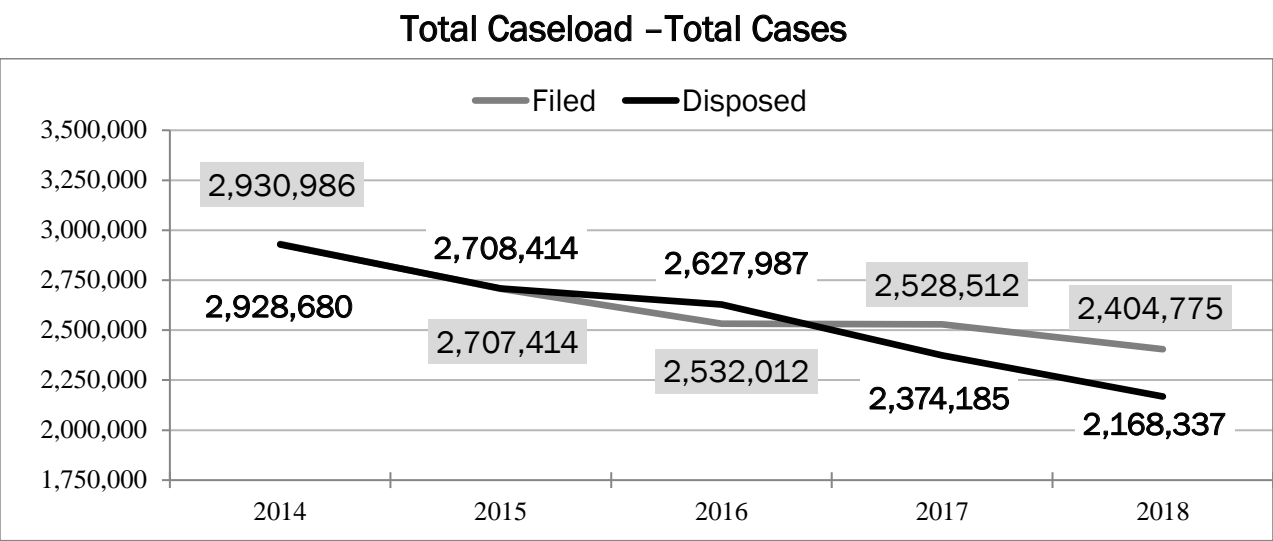
CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	2018 CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FILED DURING 2018 **	NUMBER OF JUDGES			NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER JUDGE	NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER 1000 POPULATION
				CIRCUIT	ASSOCIATE	TOTAL*		
1st	9	207,493	64,166	12	7	19	3,377.2	309.2
2nd	12	191,925	33,217	14	6	20	1,660.9	173.1
3rd	2	281,091	75,198	9	12	21	3,580.9	267.5
4th	9	236,750	43,562	11	7	18	2,420.1	184.0
5th	5	171,455	29,544	11	5	16	1,846.5	172.3
6th	6	381,056	63,725	14	11	25	2,549.0	167.2
7th	6	314,454	75,641	11	10	21	3,602.0	240.5
8th	8	137,680	28,509	11	5	16	1,781.8	207.1
9th	6	156,496	31,006	10	4	14	2,214.7	198.1
10th	5	335,650	59,119	10	11	21	2,815.2	176.1
11th	5	289,241	55,975	10	10	20	2,798.8	193.5
12th	1	692,310	122,330	16	21	37	3,306.2	176.7
13th	3	193,395	35,295	8	5	13	2,715.0	182.5
14th	4	263,794	47,032	12	10	22	2,137.8	178.3
15th	5	165,577	35,058	8	8	16	2,191.1	211.7
16th	1	534,216	89,521	12	17	29	3,086.9	167.6
17th	2	337,658	74,839	10	15	25	2,993.6	221.6
18th	1	928,589	179,328	15	29	44	4,075.6	193.1
19th	1	700,832	127,130	15	24	39	3,259.7	181.4
20th	5	362,669	75,783	11	13	24	3,157.6	209.0
21st	2	137,628	27,607	7	5	12	2,300.6	200.6
22nd	1	308,570	58,229	8	11	19	3,064.7	188.7
23rd	2	232,058	32,208	8	5	13	2,477.5	138.8
DOWNSTATE TOTAL	101	7,560,587	1,464,022	253	251	504	2,904.8	193.6
COOK COUNTY	1	5,180,493	940,753	243	135	378	2,488.8	181.6
STATE TOTAL	102	12,741,080	2,404,775	496	386	882	2,726.5	188.7

*Average number of sitting Circuit Judges

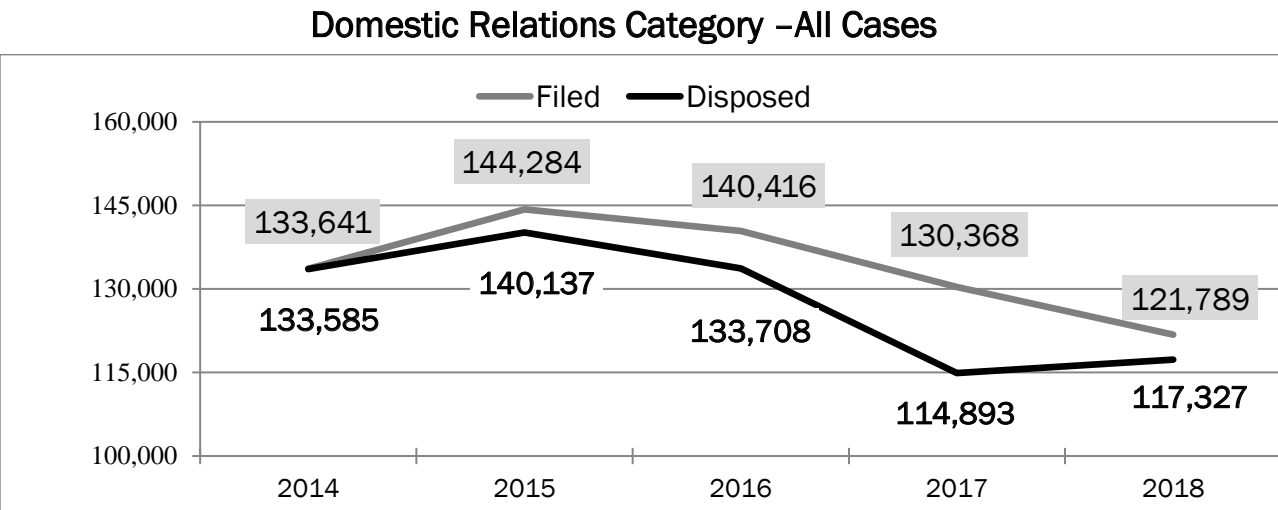
** Total of all cases in all categories: Civil; Domestic Relations; Criminal; Quasi-Criminal; and Juvenile

CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS



The 2016 spike in civil case closures is due to a mass closure of over 208,703 Law Non-Jury < \$50,000 cases in Cook County in 2016, which is approximately 100,000 more cases than the prior year's average of total case closures for this specific case type.



CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

