

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE



ILLINOIS COURTS

JUDICIAL HISTORY OF ILLINOIS

1673 - The Illiniwek, a Native American confederation consisting of Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchagamies, Peorias, and Tamaroas, encounter French explorers who refer to the people and country as "Illinois."

Prior to this time, and for 100 years after, the different Native American tribes all had a very similar culture and a clear code of conduct with a simply structured judicial system. The basic unit of their judicial system was the primary family. The families lived with other primary families forming extended families that joined together into a clan. Each clan or tribe had a chief or leader, who performed both the legislative and judicial activities for the group. All misconduct and violations were handled by the family and since there was no executive branch, general consent had to be given for execution of all decisions. Once agreed upon, the decision was final, without any chance for appeal at a higher level. However, because the leaders were highly respected, the decision was generally carried out without the use of force.

1699 - With the number of French settlers increasing, France established the Commandery of Illinois. The commandant appointed judges for each settlement, who executed orders and locally tried all minor cases.

1722 - A French Provincial Council was established to exercise primary jurisdiction in matters civil as well as criminal. This was the first recorded account of a court in the territory.

1755 - The French and Indian War began.

1763 - France was defeated by Great Britain. The Treaty of Paris, ending the war, gave all territory east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain. The English settlers tried unsuccessfully to impose English common law on French settlers.

1778 - The Republic of Virginia, under its charter, took possession of Illinois. The English court system was fundamentally maintained, but with minor alterations. The changes included the election of seven judges in each settlement (Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Peoria, and Vincennes).

1779 - The County Lieutenant of Illinois, John Todd, reorganized the courts into three districts. Each district had six judges. Because of the number of French inhabitants, French law was the basis of the reorganization. However, the influence of English Common Law was growing.

1784 - Virginia relinquished possession of Illinois to the newly formed United States of America. As part of the Northwest Territory, Illinois was under the jurisdiction of a general court of three judges.



Cahokia Courthouse
Cahokia, IL

(Illinois Historic Preservation Agency photo)

1793 - Constructed in 1737, the Cahokia Courthouse was purchased by the Common Pleas Court and used as the political and judicial center in the Northwest Territory until 1814.

1814 - The Supreme Court of Illinois Territory was established, along with the county courts. General civil and criminal jurisdiction was given to individual supreme court judges, who were required to ride the circuit.

1818 - Illinois became the twenty-first state. The judicial system for the new state was established in its first constitution. A supreme court of four judges, with appellate jurisdiction, was created. The court met at the state capital in Kaskaskia.

1820 - The state capital was moved to Vandalia. The court met there until the capital was moved again in 1848 to Springfield.

1824 - The legislature appointed new supreme court judges and created five circuit courts. Five judges were appointed to hold court in the five circuits.

1827 - The legislature abolished the office of circuit court judge, reduced the number of circuits to four, and required the four supreme court judges to hold court throughout the circuits.

1829 - The legislature created a circuit north of the Illinois River, the fifth circuit. A circuit court judge was appointed to hold court in that circuit.

Continued on inside back cover

Front Cover: State of Illinois Building, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago. (Holabird & Root/Capital Development Board photo)

1994 IN REVIEW

At the beginning of the year, Justice Michael A. Bilandic was selected by his colleagues on the court to begin his first year of a three-year term as chief justice. The chief justice functions as the chief executive officer and is responsible for supervising and administering the state court system according to the court's rules.

The supreme court expanded the public's role in its rule-making process by amending Supreme Court Rule 3. The amended rule provides for a public hearing each January on all proposed rule changes.

This year marked the seventh year of operation for the supreme court's mandatory arbitration program. In February, St. Clair County became the sixth county to enter the program, following Winnebago County (1987), DuPage County (1989), Lake County (1989), Cook County (1990), and McHenry County (1991). This program originally targeted for arbitration civil lawsuits involving monetary damages of \$15,000 or less. In order to speed up the process of resolving lawsuits, the dollar limit was increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000 in the counties of Cook, DuPage, Lake, McHenry, and Winnebago. New programs were authorized to start operations in Kane and Boone counties during 1995.

The Chicago facilities of the supreme court and the offices and courtrooms of the appellate court, first district (Cook County) moved during the year. Located in the Richard J. Daley Center for many years, judges and support staff moved into larger, remodeled office space in the State of Illinois Building at 160 N. La Salle Street in Chicago.

The newly restructured and reorganized Judicial Conference of Illinois worked diligently on issues and problems facing the state's courts. The ten conference committees worked to identify areas where further improvements can be made. Experts from other states were contacted to identify technologies and practices that can be used in Illinois. The committees developed over a dozen recommendations and identified over forty activities requiring further work during 1995.

In the state's largest court, the Circuit Court of Cook County, Judge Donald P. O'Connell replaced retiring judge Harry G. Comerford as chief judge. Judge Comerford served as the circuit's chief judge for sixteen years. Also, the circuit's Juvenile Division was expanded, opening a new facility and adding six judges to the neglect section. The Domestic Relations Division also expanded, opening full-service family courtrooms at the district courthouses in Rolling Meadows and Bridgeview.

During the year, staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) met with circuit clerks throughout the state to propose revisions in the categories of cases being reported by their offices as part of a complete revision of the recordkeeping manual first introduced in 1972.

In December, two AOIC administrators left the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Administrative Director Robert E. Davison and Deputy Director William M. Madden were appointed circuit court judges by the supreme court.

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1994 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EIGHTY-

State-Funded Retirement Systems. The general assembly is to be commended for approving legislation last year to begin to address the serious problem of the underfunding of the five state-financed retirement systems. The legislature took the significant step of establishing a long-term solution to achieve a 90% funding ratio by the end of state fiscal year 2045. This plan also commits the state to continuing appropriations of the required contributions to the general assembly, judges, state employees, state universities, and state teacher's retirement systems.



This is an appropriate beginning for a program to strengthen the financial health of these funds. However, because of the extended period of time contemplated, the general assembly is strongly urged to accelerate the schedule for reaching actuarial solutions.

A Change in Judicial Election Dates Should be Considered in Conjunction with The Governor's Request for a Change in the Date of the Primary Election. Governor Edgar in his State of the State Address this month asked the general assembly to change the date of Illinois' primary elections from March to

September. Consideration of the governor's request provides an opportunity to restructure our state election calendar to hold judicial elections on dates separate from those of other elections.

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

Chief Justice Michael A. Bilandic transmitted this report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on January 26, 1995.

In the court's report to the general assembly last year, it was pointed out that the holding of judicial elections on the same date as that for other state and local elections distracts from the attention which voters can direct to judicial campaigns.

The public interest would be well served if voters could become better informed about the qualifications of judicial candidates. This goal would be furthered by holding judicial elections on dates separate from those for other elections. It is recommended that the general assembly enact legislation to make this change.

Certain Provisions of The Motor Vehicle Franchise Act Are Unconstitutional. In *Fields Jeep-Eagle, Inc., et al. v. Chrysler Corporation, et al.* (Dec.22, 1994), S. Ct. Doc. 74151, 75293, 75323, 75358 cons., our court found sections 4(e)(8) and 12(c) of the Motor Vehicle Franchise Act (815 ILCS 710/4(e)(8), 12(c) (West 1992)) to be unconstitutional because these provisions delegate for judicial examination matters which are appropriately determined by legislative or

administrative means. The current statutory scheme violates the separation of powers clause of the Illinois Constitution.

NINTH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The circumstances of these consolidated cases deal with regulatory legislation which requires adjudication of whether to allow the establishment or relocation of a motor vehicle dealership based upon a number of statutory and nonstatutory factors including what the public interest and welfare is in each case. These are not functions which the courts are equipped to perform nor which the general assembly may constitutionally mandate them to perform.

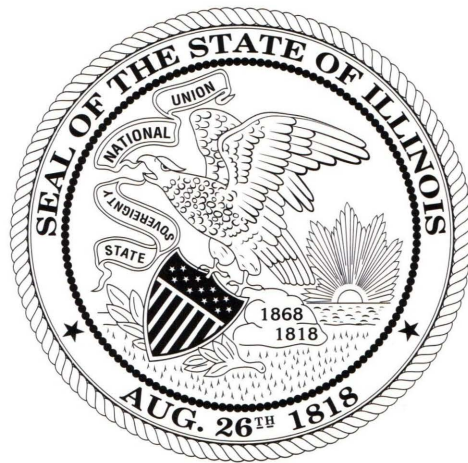
If the general assembly determines that the interests of the state need to be addressed in this situation, the supreme court urges it to provide for an administrative or legislative process to regulate the dealings of motor vehicle manufacturers and dealers.

A Provision of the Illinois Theft Statute Violates the Constitutional Guarantees of Due Process Because it Fails to Require a Culpable Mental State. In *People v. Zaremba* (1994), 158 Ill. 2d 36, this court considered whether section 16-1(a)(5) of the Illinois Theft Statute (720 ILCS 5/16-1(a)(5) (West 1992)) violates constitutional guarantees of due process because it fails to require a culpable mental state. We noted that "sections 16-1(a)(1) through (a)(4) are followed by subsections (A) through (C), which explicitly define and require a criminal purpose in obtaining or exerting control over the property of another. Since section 16-1(a)(5) follows these subsections, the mental state elements found in subsections (A) through (C) cannot be incorporated into section 16-1(a)(5). Section 16-1(a)(5) must be interpreted without reference to the culpable mental state requirements set forth in the remainder of section 16-1. Consequently, when read alone, section 16-1(a)(5) requires neither that the control over property be unauthorized nor that there be an intent to permanently deprive the rightful owner of the property at issue. *** Accordingly, section 16-1(a)(5) is unconstitutional because it fails to require a culpable mental state and thus violates the due process clauses of the United States and Illinois Constitutions." 158 Ill.2d 40-43.

We also noted the laudatory goal for which this section was enacted, namely to enable law enforcement officers to conduct undercover activities aimed at breaking up fencing operations. The supreme court encourages the general assembly to cure this statute's constitutional defect.

A Provision of the Juvenile Court Act Related to Notice to Parents is Unconstitutional. In *In re C.R.H.* (Nov. 23, 1994), S.Ct. Doc. 76377, this court found section 1-15(b) of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/1-15(b) (West 1992)) unconstitutional. We explained that a minor's parents have a constitutional right of due process to receive adequate notice of a juvenile proceeding and that section 1-15(b) unconstitutionally infringed upon that right. We also observed that the waiver provision of this section violated the separation of powers clause of our constitution by constraining a reviewing court from considering the issue of notice in juvenile cases.

The supreme court invites the general assembly to consider revisions of section 1-15(b) of the Juvenile Court Act relating to a minor's parents notice of a juvenile proceeding.



STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and 102 counties. 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 fines and assessments, and other fees.

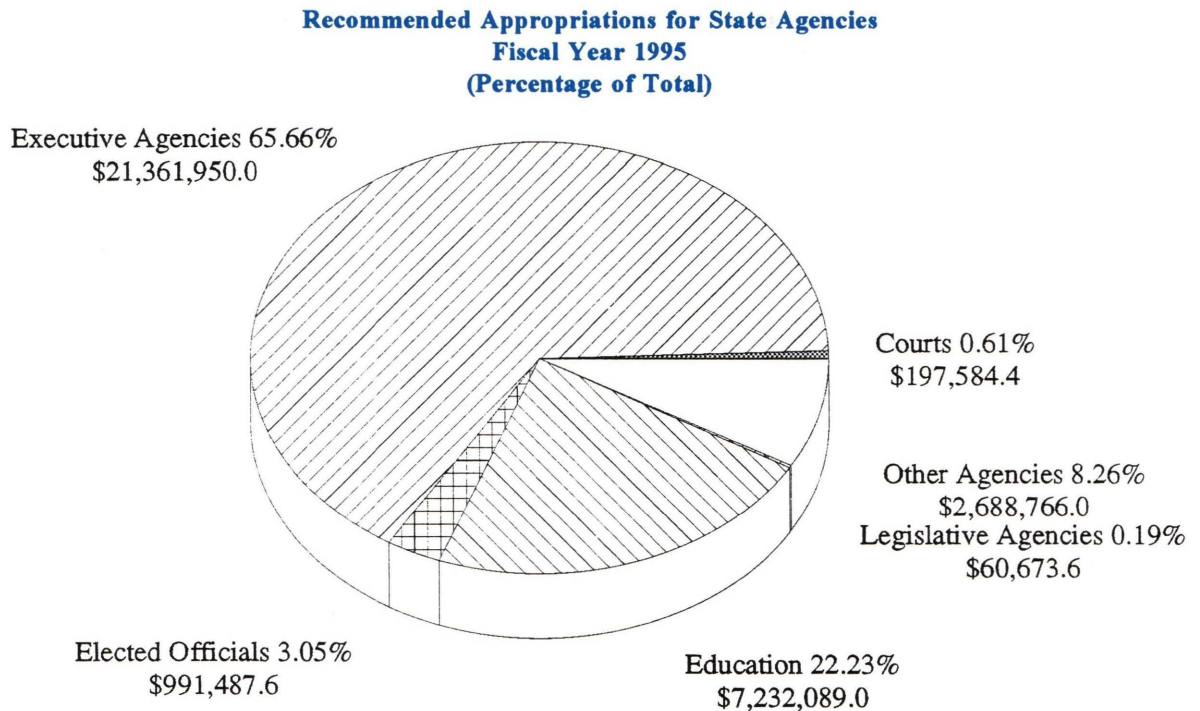
The state pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. County governments pay for office and other expenses. Effective July 1, 1994, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature were: supreme court justices, \$112,124; appellate court judges, \$105,528; circuit court judges, \$96,836; and associate judges, \$90,242. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in support units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 1994, the arbitration fees collected amounted to \$2,648,679.

The state also reimburses counties for about 30% of the total cost of county probation personnel.

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 circuit court operations. They also collect and disburse revenues to help fund local and state government programs, as summarized on the next page.

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total state budget for fiscal year 1995 (July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995). The recommended appropriation for the courts was \$197,584,400.



Thousands of Dollars

Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 1995

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 1994, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,796, assisted by a total of 232 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$112,482,882 in 1994.

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

REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 1994 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Financial Assistance
is used to establish and maintain electronic or micrographic document storage systems in the clerk's office. \$9,035,086	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records. \$10,863,721	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public. \$4,621,228	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county. \$6,587,226

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 1994 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Youth Drug Abuse Prevention: 12.5% of the court-ordered drug fines and forfeitures go to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to finance programs and services for drug-abuse treatment, and prevention and education services for juveniles. **\$268,081**

Drug Traffic Prevention: A percentage of court-ordered drug fines collected goes to local and state law enforcement agencies for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. **\$253,336**

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered assessments used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$1,354,820**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court fines are used to support victims' assistance centers throughout the state. **\$3,693,629**

Domestic Violence Shelter and Service: Court fines go to the Department of Public Aid or non-profit corporations to administer shelters and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the subjects of domestic violence. **\$134,937**

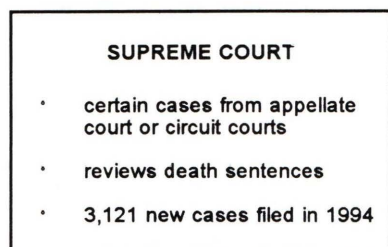
Sexual Assault Services: Court fines are used to award grants to organizations providing community-based services to victims of sexual assault. **\$6,395**

DUI Education: Fees are placed in the county general fund and used to finance education programs related to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. **\$69,938**

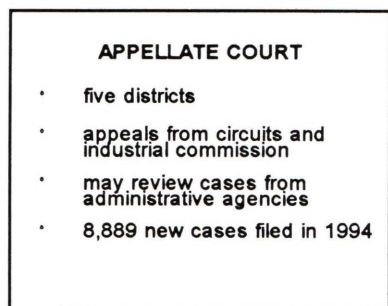
Driver Education Fund: Fines are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$3,739,371**

Child Support and Maintenance
During 1994, circuit clerks collected and distributed **\$482,051,075** for child support and maintenance -- an increase of **8%** over 1993.

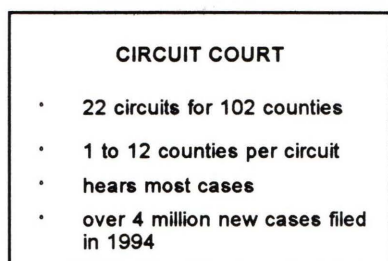
The path a case may follow in the process from start to finish can be complicated. The diagram below demonstrates, in general terms, how cases proceed through the state court system.



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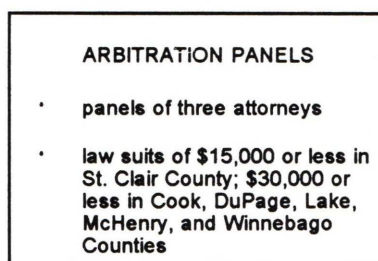


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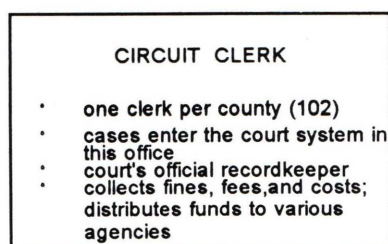


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CASEFLOW

This year marks the thirtieth anniversary of the state's unified court system. In 1964, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 constitution which made major changes in the system.

Prior to 1964, the court system was confusing. 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 state-wide original jurisdiction in all cases and with 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, for example, 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. There were four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme court district was in 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 on the left, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. There are twenty-two circuit courts called courts of original jurisdiction which are located in

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

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified court system of twenty-two 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, but are not limited to, the Judicial Conference of Illinois, Supreme Court Rules Committee, Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois, and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. More information about these committees can be found in the following sections. The supreme court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed on 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 Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts assists the chief justice with this responsibility.

Key support personnel exist at each level of court to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the supreme court level, this includes the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Research Director, Marshal, and Supreme Court Librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described on page ten.

Appellate Court

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

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

Judicial Inquiry Board

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

Illinois Courts Commission

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

Board of Admissions to the Bar

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

Committee on Character and Fitness

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

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

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

State Appellate Defender

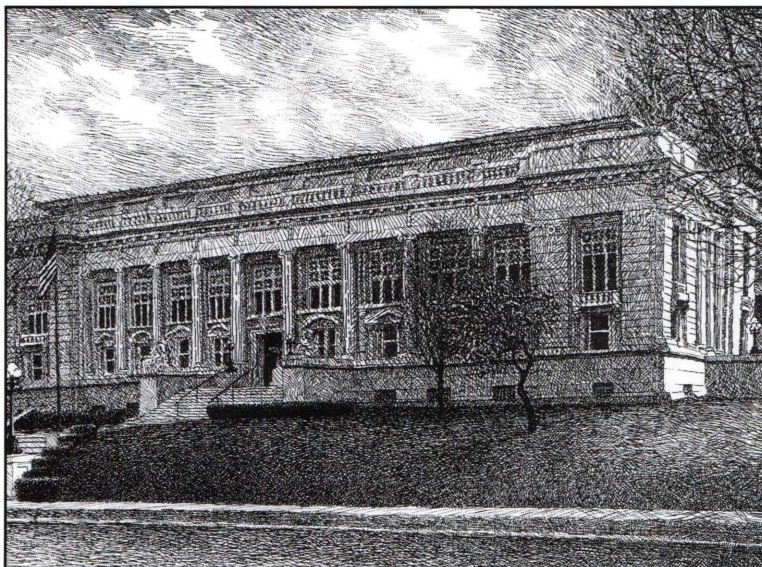
The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System

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

"General Administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties." Art. VI, Sect. 16, IL Constitution

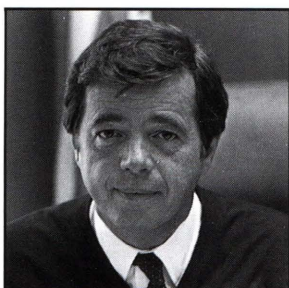
THE JUSTICES OF



*Illinois Supreme Court Building, Springfield
Drawing by William H. Crook*

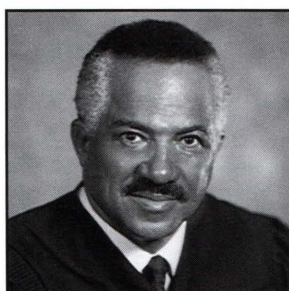


Michael A. Bilandic
Chief Justice



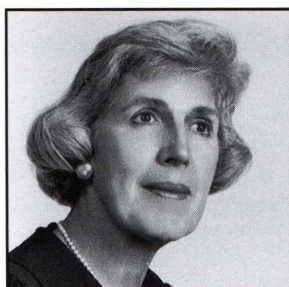
Benjamin K. Miller

Justice Miller received a Juris Doctor degree from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. He was in the private practice of law from 1961-1976. In 1976, he was appointed a circuit judge in the seventh circuit by the supreme court and was elected to that position in 1978. He served as circuit judge and chief circuit judge until 1982, when he was elected to the appellate court, fourth district. He served on the appellate court until 1984, when he was elected to the supreme court, serving as chief justice from January 1, 1991 until the end of 1993.



**Charles E.
Freeman**

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



**Mary Ann G.
McMorrow**

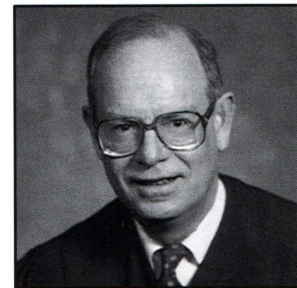
Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University, Chicago. Prior to being elected a circuit judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an assistant state's attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was appointed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

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice Bilandic received a Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. Prior to becoming a member of the Chicago City Council in 1969, he was in the private practice of law. He served as a council member until 1976, when he was elected Mayor of the City of Chicago. He is a former master in chancery, Circuit Court of Cook County, and a former special assistant Illinois attorney general. He was elected to the appellate court, first district in 1984, where he served until his election to the supreme court in 1990. He became chief justice on January 1, 1994.

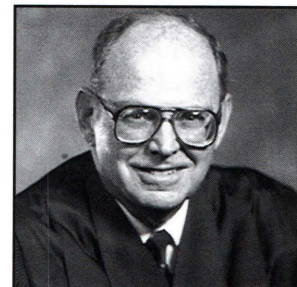
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices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

Justice Heiple received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After graduating from law school, he joined his father and brother in the family law firm. From 1957 to 1970, he engaged in the general practice of law with offices in Washington and Pekin. During this time, he also served as a appellate law clerk, public defender, and special master in chancery. He was elected a circuit judge in the tenth circuit in 1970. In 1980, he was elected to the appellate court, third district. He was elected to the supreme court in 1990 from the same district.



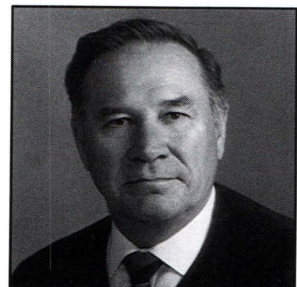
James D. Heiple

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



**Moses W.
Harrison II**

Justice Nickels received his Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. He was engaged in the private practice of law for over twenty years before entering the Illinois judiciary. He served as a circuit court judge in the sixteenth circuit from 1982 to 1990 and an appellate court judge in the second district from 1990 to 1992. He was elected to the supreme court in 1992 from the second district.



John L. Nickels

SUPPORT STAFF

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

Chicago (60602)

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

Clerk 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

P. O. Box 3456
Area Code 309

Reporter of Decisions

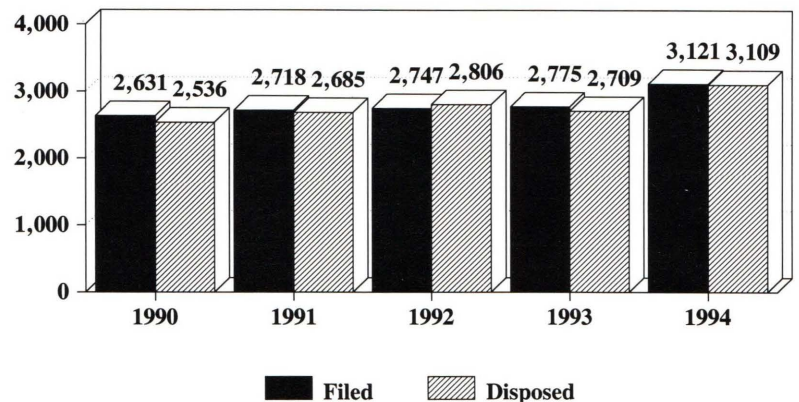
827-8513

FAX 828-4651

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

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

Five Year Trend--Cases Filed & Disposed



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

Reporter of Decisions. Brian Ervin directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, and topical summaries; and edit opinions for style and grammar.

Supreme Court Librarian. Brenda Larison directs the operations of the library and the acquisition of research materials which currently exceeds 85,000 volumes. Library staff provide research and reference assistance to the court. The library serves the court, the judiciary, other state government agencies, attorneys, and the public.

Supreme Court Research Director. Douglas Smith directs a staff of attorneys who provide legal research and writing assistance to the court.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing and special committees of the court and chairpersons during 1994

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. Judge Frederick S. Green, Appellate Court, Fourth District, Chair; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...oversees the attorney registration and disciplinary process. David M. Hartigan, Esq., Chair; Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law. Stuart Duhl, Esq., President; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases. Donald J. Veverka, Esq., Chair; Professor Edward J. Kionka, SIU School of Law, Reporter; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases. Judge Robert J. Steigmann, Appellate Court, Fourth District, Chair; Professor Timothy O'Neill, John Marshall Law School, Reporter; Justice Moses W. Harrison II, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness...evaluates the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law. Robert D. Boyle, Esq., Chair (First Judicial District); Donald M. Lonchar, Esq., Chair (Second Judicial District); Robert E. Becker, Esq., Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...advises and makes recommendations on matters relating to legal ethics and professional responsibility. Richard A. Redmond, Esq., Chair; Professor Lawrence C. Marshall, Northwestern University School of Law, Reporter; Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, liaison officer.

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...implements and administers the court's program for judicial performance evaluation to promote judicial excellence and competence. Judge Harold W. Sullivan, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair.


Special Supreme Court Committee on Electronic Transmission of Data...studies and makes recommendations on the serving of notices and the filing of documents by facsimile transmission to the clerks' offices, and the electronic receipt or dissemination of information on cases and other court business. Judge Stephen A. Schiller, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...reviews current supreme court rules and the recommendations of the American Bar Association on judicial conduct as directed by the supreme court, and recommends modifications to the supreme court. Judge Calvin C. Campbell, Appellate Court, First District, Chair; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Rules Committee...studies and recommends new or modifications to existing supreme court rules. Professor Jo Desha Lucas, University of Chicago School of Law, Chair; Justice Charles E. Freeman, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Study Committee on Mediation of Child Custody, Support, and Visitation Disputes...studies and recommends court-sponsored mediation systems as alternatives to the adversary process for resolving marital dissolution-related disputes. Judge Benjamin S. Mackoff, Presiding Judge, Domestic Relations Division, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair; Chief Justice Michael A. Bilandic, liaison officer.

Special Commission on the Administration of Justice...studies and makes recommendations on the management practices of the courts and the administration of justice (final report 1/25/94). Jerold S. Solovy, Esq., Chair.

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

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

**Alternative Dispute Resolution
Coordinating Committee**

*Chief Judge Harris H. Agnew
17th Circuit
Chair*

The committee reviewed a pilot program in Winnebago County where major civil cases for amounts over \$30,000 are voluntarily referred to mediation. In recognition of the success of Winnebago County's pilot program, the enormous potential for mediation of major civil cases, and the need for legislative and judicial support, the committee prepared and unanimously approved proposed enabling legislation and supreme court rules which would give judges the discretion to order mediation of major civil cases (over \$30,000).

**Automation and Technology
Committee**

*Judge James K. Donovan
20th Circuit
Chair*

The committee reviewed automation-related work conducted by other judicial branch committees and justice agencies; conducted a survey of judges' computer use and prepared a list of training recommendations for consideration by the Committee on Education; consulted with technical experts on document imaging systems, electronic bulletin board systems, and emerging technologies that could be used by the courts; researched public access issues; and reviewed proposed revisions to the Manual on Recordkeeping used by the circuit clerks.

**Committee on Case
Management and Reduction**

*Judge William Maddux
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair*

The committee conducted a survey and issued preliminary findings on case management techniques currently used in the circuit courts. The survey, sent to chief and presiding circuit judges, requested information on various techniques such as types of calendars, time standards, continuance policies, procedures to monitor progress of cases, multiple trial settings, and assigned and voluntary backup.

**Committee on Criminal Law and
Probation Administration**

*Presiding Judge Thomas R.
Fitzgerald
Criminal Division
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair*

The committee developed a statement on the need for judicial discretion in sentencing. The committee also recommended developing an administrative hearing program to consider alleged technical violations of probation by probationers; developing standards for the early termination of probation; and establishing circuitwide probation departments.

**Committee on Discovery
Procedures**

*Judge Lester D. Foreman
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair*

The committee proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rules 204, 215, and 222(a). The committee also reviewed the distinction between evidence and discovery depositions and recommended that the present distinction be retained.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The committee conducted thirteen judicial education seminars during 1994 and scheduled another eleven seminars through the middle of June 1995. The committee also distributed a survey to all judges to ascertain topics of interest and other information in order to plan future education programs. In addition, the committee established a subcommittee to approve non-judicial conference educational programs, established a procedure for nominating judges to attend educational programs where the provider has requested nominations of judges to receive scholarships, established a lending library of educational materials available to judges, and established a procedure for distributing free government publications of interest to judges.

The committee proposed a constitutional amendment to allow retired judges to be recalled on an occasional, short-term basis without a change of status from retirement to paid employee. In addition, the committee worked with the Judicial Inquiry Board and the Illinois Judges Association to address judges' concerns regarding various Board procedures. The committee also studied problems faced by associate judges.

The committee reviewed the work of the Illinois futures conference and the reports of several other states that have undertaken projects related to the future of their court systems. The committee also made initial contacts with various consulting firms to begin to plan a comprehensive futures study for Illinois courts.

The committee created the 1994 Illinois Manual for Complex Litigation. The committee also developed an outline for a new Illinois Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation.

The committee worked on a 1994/95 supplement to the Juvenile Law Benchbook and a training program on juvenile law for judges. The committee also recommended that written materials on juvenile law be distributed and a presentation on juvenile law be developed for the 1994 New Judge Seminar; that every new judge and chief circuit judge receive an educational package of juvenile law materials developed by the committee; and that the Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, the Adoption Act and other various acts be rewritten to reconcile inconsistencies and ambiguities.

Committee on Education

*Judge Thomas E. Hoffman
Appellate Court
First District
Chair*

Committee on the Judiciary

*Judge Harold L. Jensen
6th Circuit
Chair*

Committee on Long-Range Planning for the Illinois Judiciary

*Judge John F. Michela
21st Circuit
Chair*

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

*Judge Philip J. Rarick
Appellate Court
Fifth District
Chair*

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

*Judge William G. Schwartz
1st Circuit
Chair*

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

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

1994 Appellate Court Caseload

<u>District</u>	<u>Cases Filed</u>	<u>Cases Disposed</u>
First	4,463	5,007
Second	1,472	1,640
Third	939	960
Fourth	1,130	967
Fifth	885	952
Total	8,889	9,526

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 a panel of three to hear appeals.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the appellate court. The appellate court held its annual meeting in December with Judge Michael P. McCuskey presiding as chair. Forty-four appellate judges attended the meeting. Chief Justice Michael A. Bilandic, the liaison from the supreme court, was joined by Justices McMorro and Nickels. At the meeting, Judges Edward J. Egan and Philip J. Rarick were appointed to the Illinois Courts Commission. Judges Thomas R. Rakowski and James A. Knecht were appointed as alternate members. Judge Allen Hartman was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

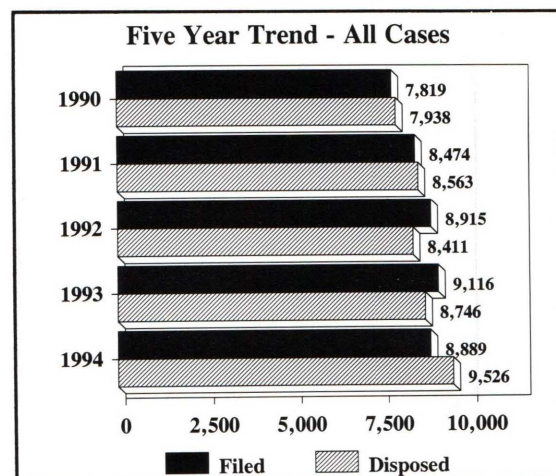
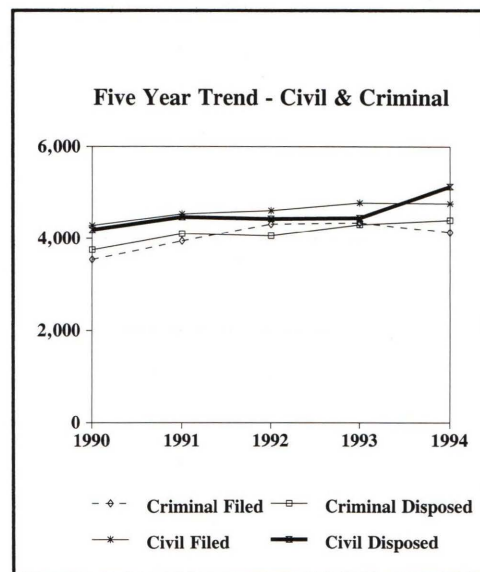
Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois, created by order of the supreme court, studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. This committee met during the year to consider various matters and to plan the 1995 Appellate Court Seminar. Members of the committee include Judges Fredrick S. Green (Chair), Calvin C. Campbell, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Joseph Gordon, Lawrence D. Inglis, Michael P. McCuskey, and Anthony Scariano. Justice John L. Nickels served as the supreme court's liaison to the committee.

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

Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms.

Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

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 elect one of their members to serve as presiding judge for one year.



FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court of
Cook County

District Population:
5,141,375 (1994 est)



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

*Gilbert Marchman, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Calvin C. Campbell,
Presiding Judge
Everette A. Braden *
Robert C. Buckley +
Warren D. Wolfson *

DIVISION II

Gino L. DiVito, *
Presiding Judge
Allen Hartman
Carl McCormick ++
Anthony Scariano

DIVISION III

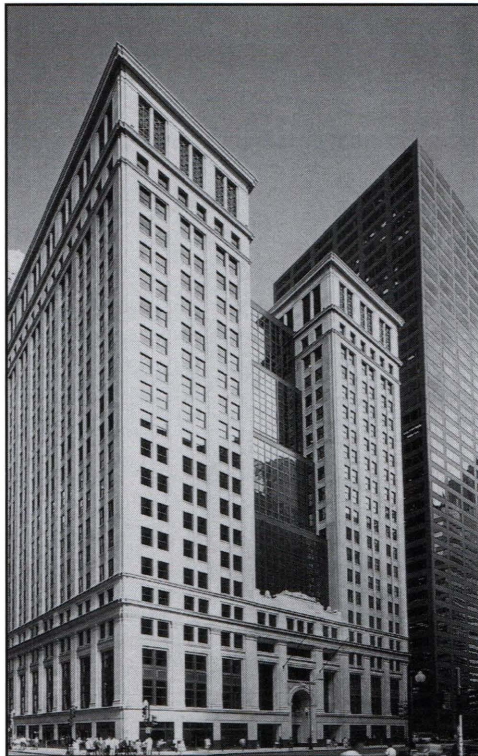
John P. Tully,
Presiding Judge
David Cerda *
Alan J. Greiman *
Dom J. Rizzi

DIVISION IV

Thomas E. Hoffman,
Presiding Judge
Robert P. Cahill
Sheila M. O'Brien
Mary Jane Wendt
Theis

DIVISION V

William Cousins Jr.,
Presiding Judge
Joseph Gordon
Jill K. McNulty
Thomas J. O'Brien *

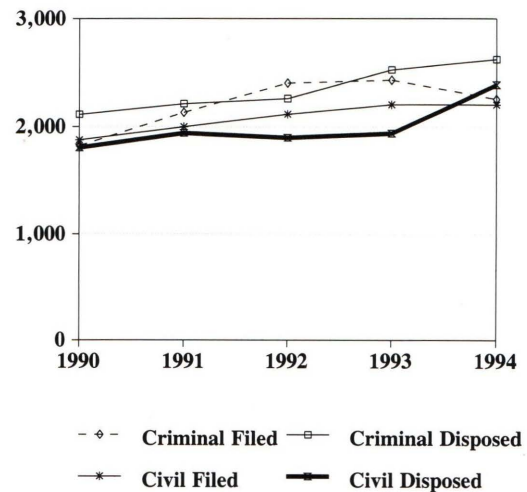


State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

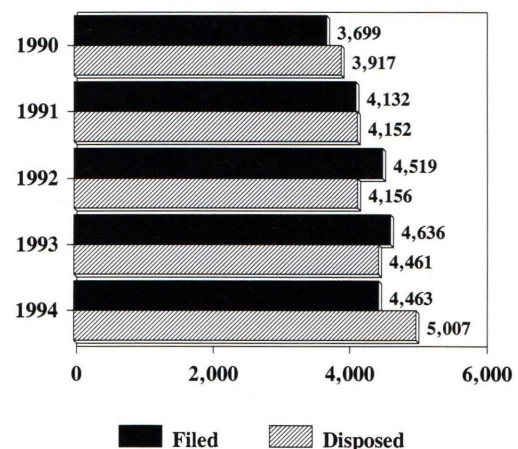
DIVISION VI

Edward J. Egan,
Presiding Judge
Daniel J. McNamara
Thomas R. Rakowski
Morton Zwick *

Five Year Trend - Civil & Criminal



Five Year Trend - All Cases



SECOND DISTRICT

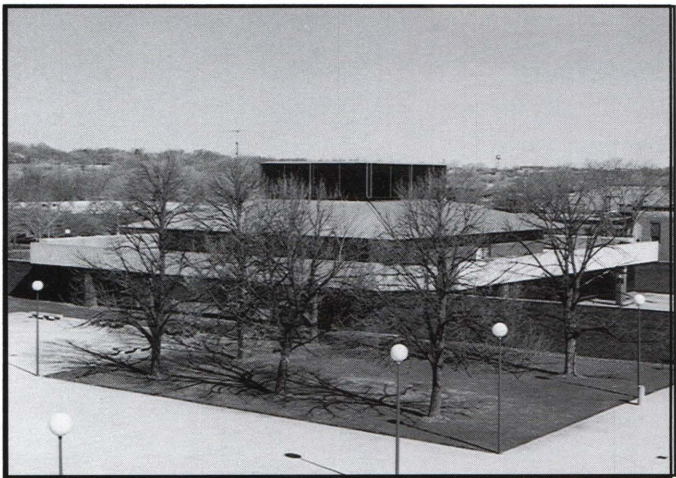
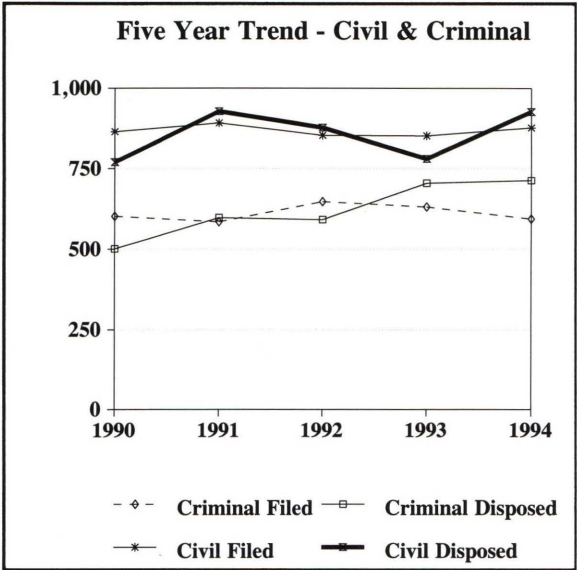
**55 North Street
Elgin, IL (60120)
(708) 695-3750**

*Loren Strotz, Clerk
Francis Lenski, Research
Director*

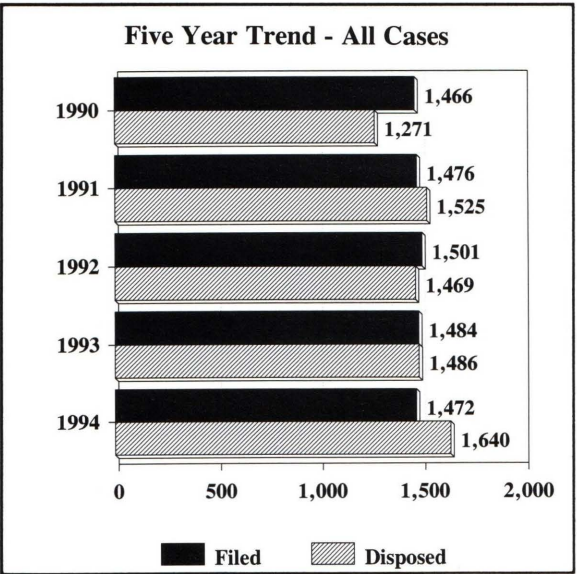


Circuits (Counties):
15th (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, & Stephenson)
16th (DeKalb, Kane, & Kendall)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)
18th (DuPage)
19th (Lake & McHenry)

District Population:
 2,563,331 (1994 est)



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



APPELLATE JUDGES

Lawrence D. Inglis,
Presiding Judge

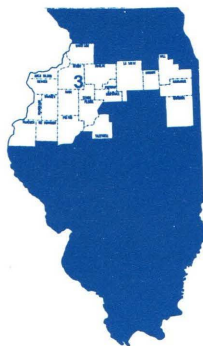
John J. Bowman Michael J. Colwell *
 Daniel D. Doyle * Fred A. Geiger *
 Susan F. Hutchinson Robert D. McLaren
 S. Louis Rathje Robert R. Thomas

*circuit judge assigned to the appellate court

THIRD DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

9th (Fulton, Hancock,
Henderson, Knox,
McDonough, & Warren)
10th (Marshall, Peoria,
Putnam, Stark, & Tazewell)
12th (Will) **13th** (Bureau,
Grundy, & LaSalle)
14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock
Island, & Whiteside)
21st (Kankakee & Iroquois)



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

*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
Gerald Ursini, Research
Director*

District Population:

1,503,823 (1994 est)



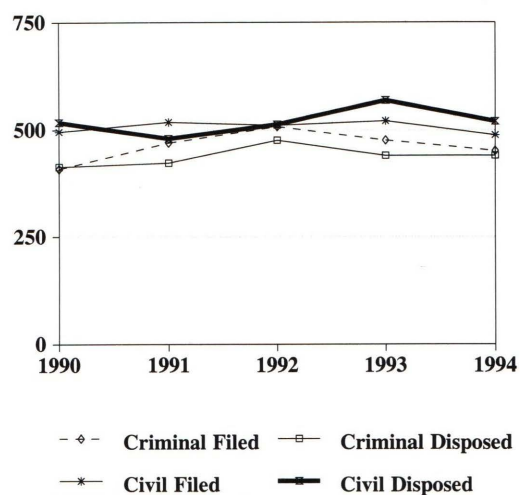
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa

Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

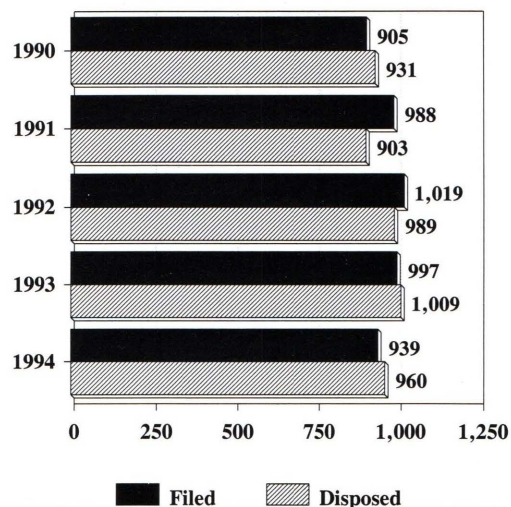
APPELLATE JUDGES

Kent F. Slater,
Presiding Judge
Peg Breslin
William E. Holdridge
Tom M. Lytton
Michael P. McCuskey
Allan L. Stouder

Five Year Trend - Civil & Criminal



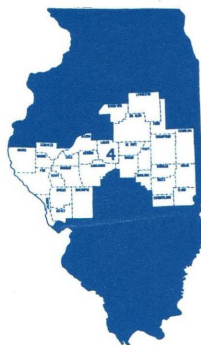
Five Year Trend - All Cases



FOURTH DISTRICT

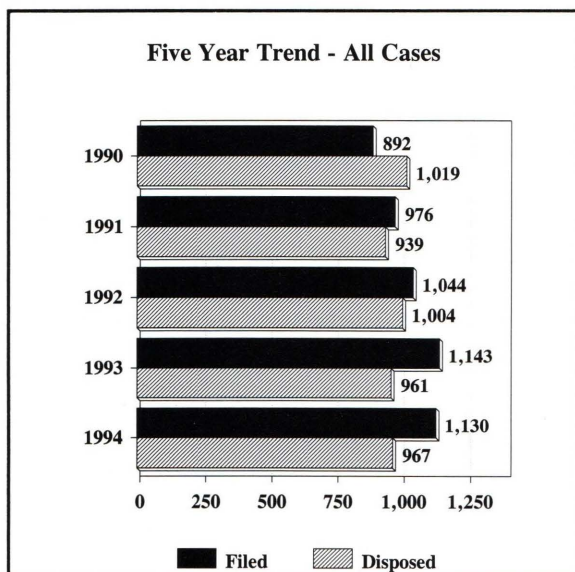
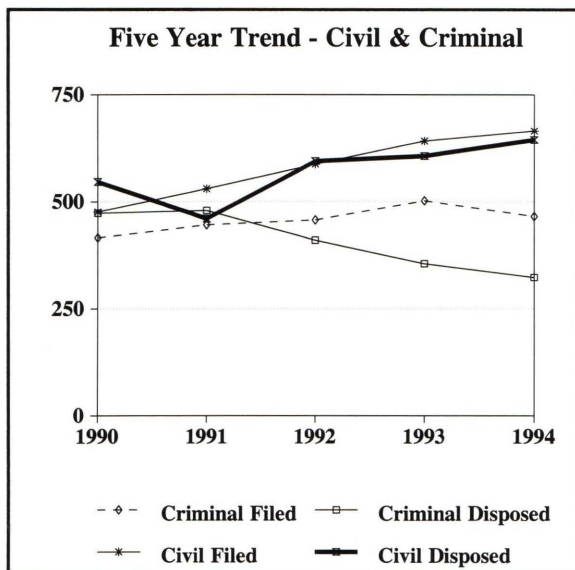
**Supreme Court
Building**
Springfield, IL (62701)
(217) 782-2586

Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director



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

District Population:
1,249,685 (1994 est)



Fourth District - Supreme Court Building
Completed in 1908 (Herbert Georg photo)

APPELLATE JUDGES

James A. Knecht,
Presiding Judge
Robert W. Cook
Frederick S. Green
Carl A. Lund
John T. McCullough
Robert J. Steigmann

FIFTH DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

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

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

3rd (Bond & Madison)

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

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

District Population:

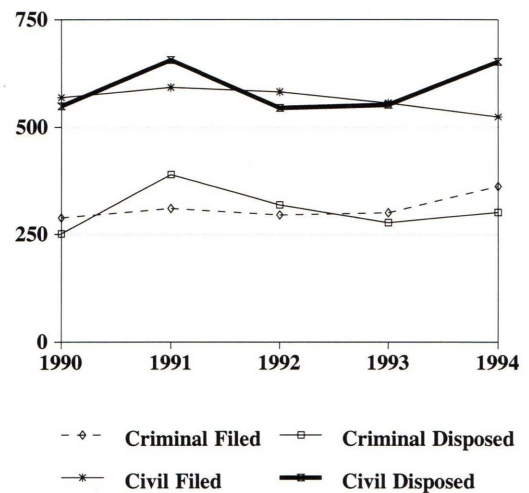
1,293,530 (1994 est.)



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

*Louis Costa, Clerk
James Sanders,
Research Director*

Five Year Trend - Civil & Criminal



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

APPELLATE JUDGES

**William A. Lewis,
Presiding Judge***

Charles W. Chapman

Richard P. Goldenhersh

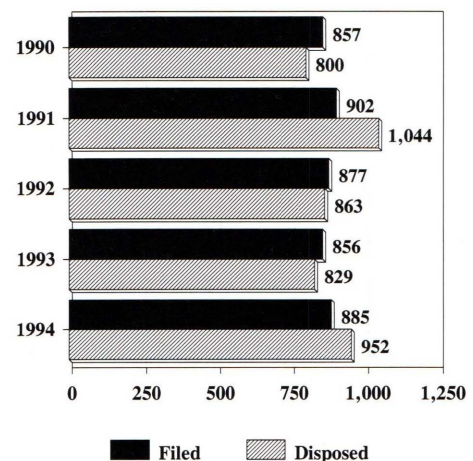
Terrence J. Hopkins

Gordon E. Maag Philip J. Rarick

Thomas M. Welch

*circuit judge assigned to the appellate court

Five Year Trend - All Cases



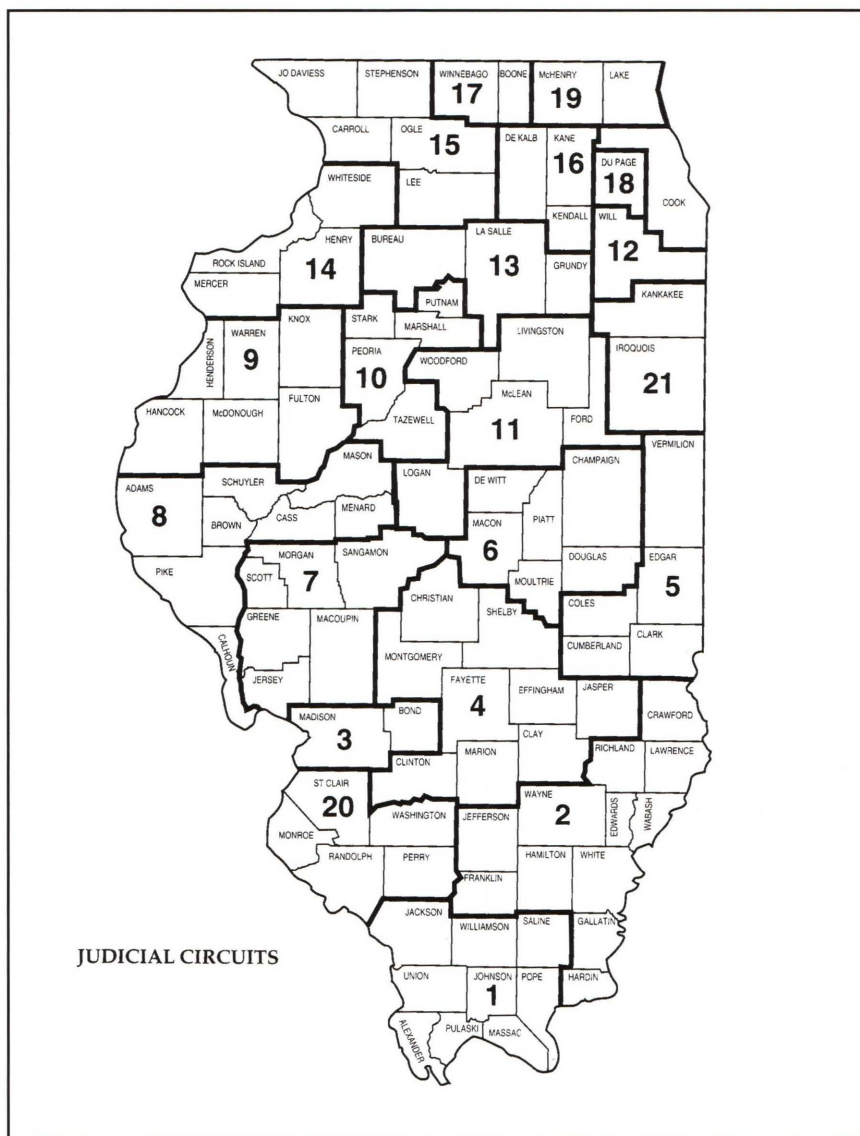
The state's courts of "original jurisdiction" are the circuit courts. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and DuPage). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

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

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

When needed, the supreme court has the authority to assign a circuit or associate judge temporarily to a different circuit court. A retired judge who agrees can be assigned by the supreme court to hear cases. At the end of 1994 there were 802 judges in the circuit courts -- 454 circuit judges and 348 associate judges.

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

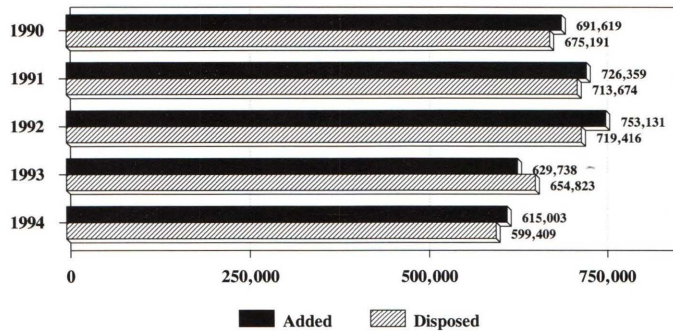


CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

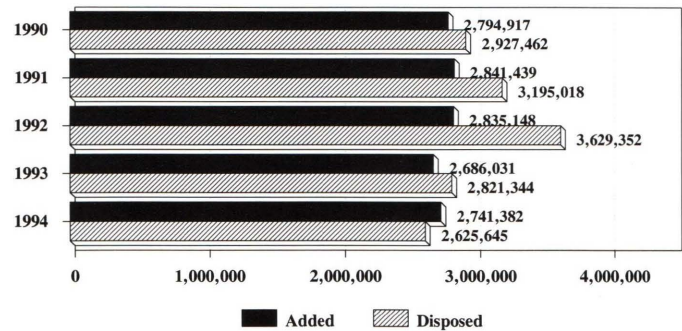
Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The conference meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and other matters referred to the conference by the supreme court. Twenty-two chief judges are members of the conference. In 1994, Judge John W. Rapp Jr., chief judge of the fifteenth circuit, served as chair and Judge Michael R. Weber, chief judge of the fourth circuit, served as vice-chair. Chief Justice Bilandic served as the supreme court's liaison to the conference.

Conference Committees: Child Support Advisory Committee; Court Reporting Committee; Committee on Management of Judicial Personnel; and the Ad Hoc Committee to Consider Possible Revisions to Article V of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules and to the Uniform Citation and Complaint Form. Among the Conference's many activities during the year were approval of four new traffic safety programs, participation in a Media Training Workshop, ongoing drafting of a Chief Judges' Manual, amendment to many Article V Rules, and final revision of the Administrative Regulations Governing Court Reporters.

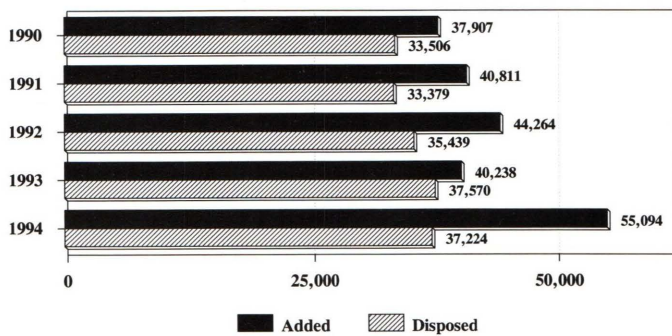
Civil Cases - All Circuits



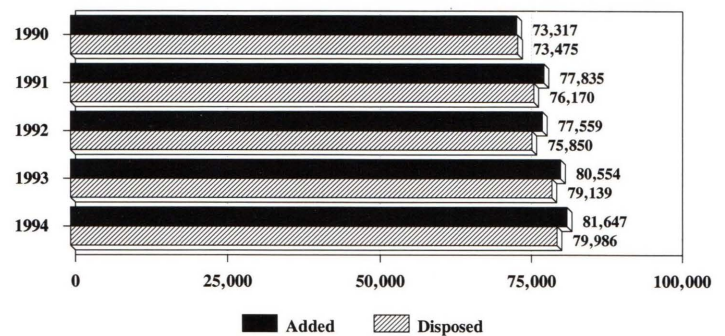
Traffic Cases - All Circuits



Juvenile Cases - All Circuits



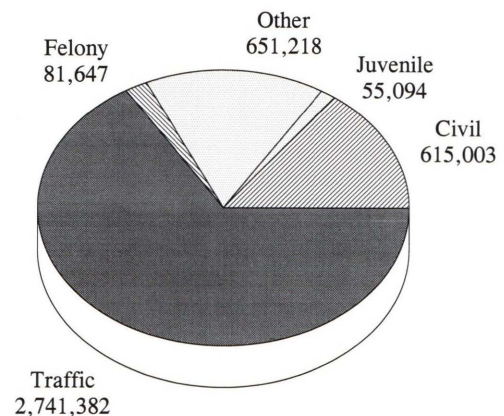
Felony Cases - All Circuits



DEFINITIONS

ADDED: new, reinstated, and transferred cases. **DISPOSED:** concluded cases. **CIVIL:** lawsuits for monetary damages; **small claims** (amounts under \$2,500); **chancery** (e.g., title to real property, injunctions, and construction of wills or trusts); **miscellaneous remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **mental health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **eminent domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **municipal corporation and tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **family** (e.g., adoptions, proceedings to establish parent-child relationship, and actions relating to child support). **OTHER:** includes misdemeanor cases, ordinance violations, and conservation violations. **JUVENILE:** a minor who is abused, addicted, delinquent, neglected or dependent, or requires authoritative intervention. **FELONY:** a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison. **TRAFFIC:** traffic violations, excluding parking tickets.

Calendar Year 1994 Cases Added = 4,144,344 All Circuits



Donald P. O'Connell
Chief Judge
2600 R. J. Daley Ctr.
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,141,375 (1994 est)

Circuit Judges

Martin S. Agran
Edward A. Antonietti
Earl Arkiss
Martin C. Ashman
Peter Bakakos
Miriam D. Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Ronald J. P. Banks
Frank W. Barbaro
Francis Barth
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Carole K. Bellows
Vincent Bentivenga
Christy S. Berkos
Richard B. Berland
Edwin M. Berman
Robert W. Bertucci
Janice L. Bierman
Walter B. Bieschke
Richard J. Billik Jr.
Robert V. Boharic
Michael B. Bolan
Lester A. Bonaguro
Anthony J. Bosco
John D. Brady
Cynthia Brim
Martin F. Brodtkin
Philip L. Bronstein
Rodney Hughes Brooks
Clarence Bryant
Henry A. Budzinski
Jerome T. Burke
Edward R. Burr
Bernetta D. Bush
Thomas F. Carmody Jr.
Thomas P. Cawley
Robert L. Cepero
Thomas R. Chiola
Irwin Cohen
Claudia G. Conlon
Maureen E. Connors
Joan M. Corboy
Jacqueline P. Cox
John J. Crown
Robert E. Cusack
Michael F. Czaja
Robert E. Davison
Thomas M. Davy
David Delgado
Barbara J. Disko
Dennis M. Dohm
Christopher J. Donnelly
Deborah M. Dooling
Loretta C. Douglas
Jennifer Duncan-Brice
Arthur L. Dunne
Thomas P. Durkin
Thomas F. Dwyer
James D. Egan
Glynn J. Elliott Jr.

Richard J. Elrod
Robert D. Ericsson Sr.
James P. Etchingham
Timothy C. Evans
Raymond A. Figueroa
Edward G. Finnegan
Thomas R. Fitzgerald
Kathy M. Flanagan
Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery Jr.
Philip A. Fleischman
Susan G. Fleming
Lester D. Foreman
Julian J. Frazin
Allen A. Freeman
Margaret J. O'Mara Frossard
Raymond Funderburk
Michael J. Gallagher
Sheldon Gardner
Marion W. Garnett
Vincent M. Gaughan
James A. Geocariss
Michael B. Getty
Gus P. Giannis
Kenneth L. Gillis
Francis W. Glowacki
Allen S. Goldberg
Francis X. Golniewicz Jr.
Leonard R. Grazian
Albert Green
Llwellyn L. Greene-Thapedi
Patrick S. Grossi
Susan Ruscitti Grussel
John W. Gustafson
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Shelvin L. Hall
Sophia H. Hall
Marsha D. Hayes
Curtis Heaston
James F. Henry
Thomas A. Hett
James J. Heyda
Ronald A. Himel
Michael J. Hogan
Leo E. Holt
John N. Hourihane
Garritt E. Howard
Cheryl D. Ingram
Moshe Jacobius
Aaron Jaffe
Raymond L. Jagielski
Dorothy F. Jones
Sidney A. Jones III
Daniel E. Jordan
Edward R. Jordan
Michael S. Jordan
Aubrey F. Kaplan
Themis N. Karnezis
Joseph G. Kazmierski Jr.
Daniel J. Kelley
Carol A. Kelly
Michael J. Kelly
James W. Kennedy
Dorothy K. Kinnaird
James B. Klein
Herman Knell
Marilyn R. Komosa
Robert J. Kowalski
Walter J. Kowalski
Robert W. Krop
Bertina E. Lampkin
Joanne L. Lanigan
Willard J. Lassers
Jeffrey Lawrence

Ian H. Levin
Leonard L. Levin
David G. Lichtenstein
Daniel M. Locallo
Stuart F. Lubin
Marvin P. Luckman
Daniel J. Lynch
Benjamin S. Mackoff
John K. Madden
William M. Madden Jr.
William D. Maddux
Francis J. Mahon
William O. Maki
Samuel C. Maragos
Edward H. Marsalek
Margaret Stanton McBride
Susan J. McDunn
John A. McElligott
Patrick E. McGann
Janice R. McGaughey
Paddy H. McNamara
Colleen McSweeney-Moore
Judy T. Mitchell-Davis
Anthony S. Montelione
John J. Moran Jr.
Loretta Hall Morgan
John E. Morrissey
Lisa Ruble Murphy
Michael J. Murphy
Sheila M. Murphy
Elliott Muse Jr.
Marya T. Nega
Richard E. Neville
Benjamin E. Novoselsky
Julia M. Nowicki
Thomas E. Nowinski
Stuart A. Nudelman
Donald J. O'Brien Jr.
Edward P. O'Brien
Denise M. O'Malley
William P. O'Malley
William D. O'Neal
Frank Orlando
Stuart E. Palmer
Thomas P. Panichi
Daniel Pascale
William M. Phelan
William P. Prendergast
Lee Preston
James S. Quinlan Jr.
Robert J. Quinn
Thomas P. Quinn
Ellis E. Reid
Ralph Reyna
Daniel A. Riley
Ronald C. Riley
John W. Rogers
Maureen Durkin Roy
Nancy S. Salyers
Richard L. Samuels
Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
Drella C. Savage
Stephen A. Schiller
Lon W. Shultz
Henry R. Simmons Jr.
Shelvin Singer
Frank M. Siracusa
James F. Smith
Irwin J. Solganick
Leslie E. South
Victoria A. Stewart
Earl E. Strayhorn
Arthur A. Sullivan
Daniel J. Sullivan

Harold W. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Fred G. Suria Jr.
William Taylor
Lawrence Terrell
Alfred B. Teton
Mary M. Thomas
Karen T. Tobin
Amanda S. Toney
Michael P. Toomin
Dean M. Trafelet
Raymond E. Trafelet
Edna Mae Turkington
Joseph J. Urso
James M. Varga
John V. Virgilio
Richard F. Walsh
John A. Ward
Cyril J. Watson
Daniel S. Weber
Alexander P. White
Daniel J. White
Willie Mae Whiting
James H. Williams
Camille E. Willis
E. Kenneth Wright Jr.
Stephen R. Yates
Anthony L. Young
James A. Zafiratos
Susan F. Zwick

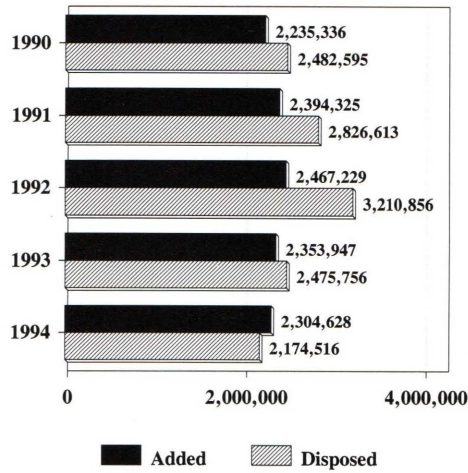
Associate Judges

Sam L. Amirante
Harry B. Aron
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Charles I. Barish
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya
John M. Berry
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Gary L. Brownfield
Harry R. Buoscio
Eugene E. Campion
Brent F. Carlson
Lawrence W. Carroll
Joseph N. Casciato
Donna L. Cervini
Carl J. Cipolla
Gloria G. Coco
Judith N. Cohen
George W. Cole
Thomas J. Condon
Rosaland M. Crandell
Abishi C. Cunningham
Ronald S. Davis
Frank DeBoni
Julia Quinn Dempsey
Dennis A. Dernbach
Grace G. Dickler
John J. Divane
James G. Donegan
David R. Donnersberger
Richard E. Dowdle
David A. Erickson
Edward M. Fiala Jr.
Howard L. Fink
John M. Flaherty
Lawrence P. Fox
Nello P. Gamberdino
Sheldon C. Garber
Jerome Garoon
Edwin A. Gausselin Jr.

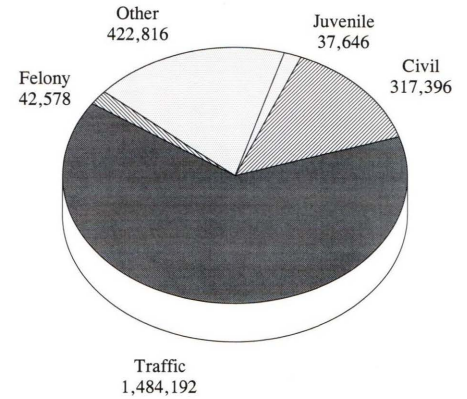
OF COOK COUNTY District)

Marvin E. Gavin
Francis A. Gembala
Will E. Gierach
Daniel T. Gillespie
Rene Goier
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
Perry J. Gulbrandsen
Calvin H. Hall
R. Morgan Hamilton
James L. Harris
Miriam E. Harrison
William J. Hibbler
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Ann Houser
Arthur L. Janura Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speh
Jordan Kaplan
Pamela G. Karahalios
Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto
Richard S. Kelly
Carol A. Kipperman
Randy A. Kogan
Thaddeus L. Kowalski
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien
John G. Laurie
Mitchell Leikin
Philip S. Lieb
James B. Linn
Clarence S. Lipnick
Charles M. Loverde
Joseph M. Macellaio
Ronald E. Magnes
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Wendell P. Marbly
Charles M. May
John F. McBride
Brendan J. McCooley
James P. McCourt
Martin E. McDonough
Clifford L. Meacham
James J. Meehan
Frank W. Meekins
Daniel R. Miranda
George M. Morrissey
J. Patrick Morse
James V. Murphy II
Michael J. Murray
Paul J. Nealis
Robert F. Nix
Daniel J. O'Brien
Ronald W. Olson
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Alfred J. Paul
Saul A. Perdomo
Arthur C. Perivolidis
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Paul P. Preston
Joan M. Pucillo
Robert R. Retke
Wayne D. Rhine
Edwin J. Richardson
D. Adolphus Rivers
Mary K. Rochford
Gerald T. Rohrer
Joseph H. Romano

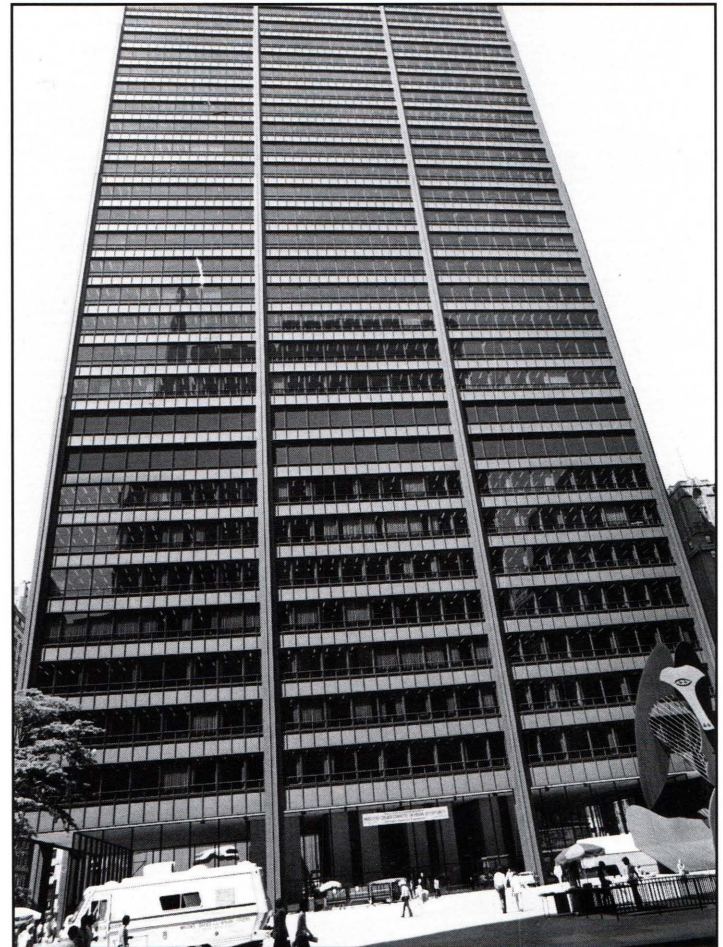
Five Year Trend - All Cases



1994 Cases Added = 2,304,628
Cook County



Arthur Rosenblum
George W. Rothschild
Marvin H. Ruttenberg
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
Norman Sands
James M. Schreier
Harvey Schwartz
John J. Scotillo
Michael F. Sheehan Jr.
Paul M. Sheridan
Robert M. Smierciak
Susan Snow
John M. Sorrentino
Stewart D. Spitzer
Oliver M. Spurlock
James F. Stack
Marjan P. Staniec
Michael W. Stuttley
Thomas R. Sumner
Timothy J. Szwed
Thomas M. Tucker
William F. Ward Jr.
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Walter
LaBrenda E. White
Gene Wilens
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiacki
William S. Wood
Leo F. Wrenn
Willie B. Wright
Thomas J. Wynn
Nicholas S. Zagone
Michael C. Zissman



Richard J. Daley Center

FIRST CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Stephen L. Spomer
Chief Judge
Williamson County
Courthouse
200 Jefferson Street
Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population:
215,306
 (1994 est)

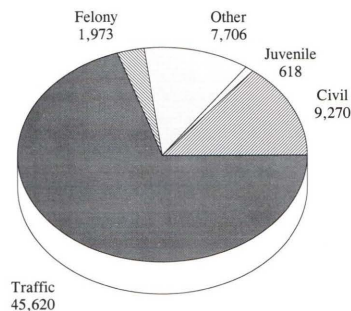
Circuit Judges

Donnie D. Bigler
 Mark H. Clarke
 Ronald R. Eckiss
 Terry J. Foster
 Michael J. Henshaw
 Snyder Howell
 Donald Lowery
 Paul S. Murphy
 George M. Oros
 William G. Schwartz
 David W. Watt Jr.
 James R. Williamson

Associate Judges

Rodney A. Clutts
 Kimberly L. Dahlen
 Thomas H. Jones
 Everett D. Kimmel
 C. David Nelson
 Phillip G. Palmer Sr.
 William H. Wilson

1994 Cases Added = 65,187
 1st Circuit



SECOND CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Thomas H. Sutton
Chief Judge
Jefferson County
Courthouse
P.O. Box 1197
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

Circuit Population:
204,323
 (1994 est)

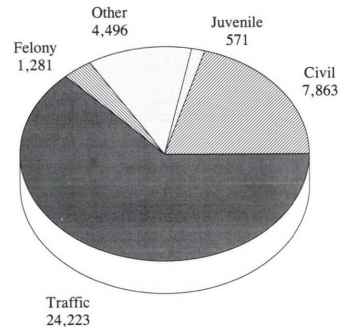
Circuit Judges

Larry O. Baker
 David M. Correll
 Don A. Foster
 Terry H. Gamber
 Robert M. Hopkins
 Alice M. Jordan
 Robert M. Keenan Jr.
 Loren P. Lewis
 John I. Lundmark
 Patrick F. McLaughlin
 Charles L. Quindry Jr.
 David L. Underwood
 James M. Wexsten

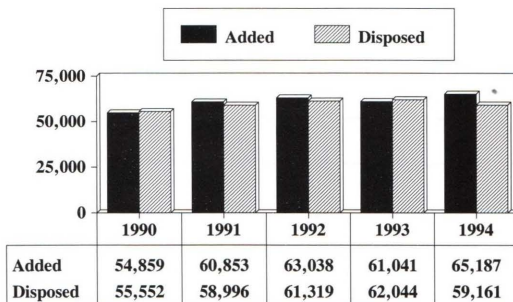
Associate Judges

Kathleen M. Alling
 Leo T. Desmond
 James V. Hill
 Stephen G. Sawyer
 George W. Timberlake

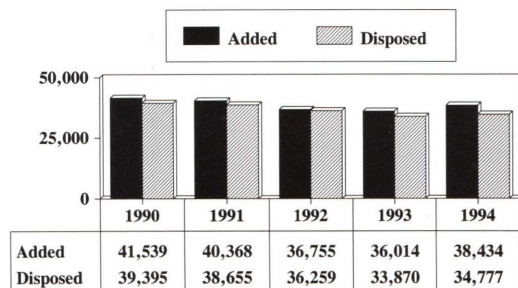
1994 Cases Added = 38,434
 2nd Circuit



Five Year Trend - All Cases



Five Year Trend - All Cases



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

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

Edward C. Ferguson
Chief Judge
Madison County
Courthouse
155 North Main, #410
Edwardsville, IL 62025

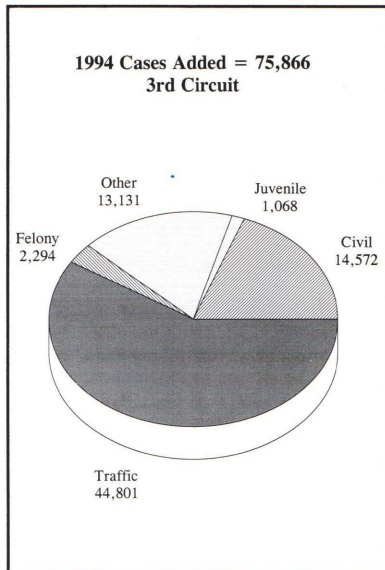
Circuit Population:
270,355
 (1994 est)

Circuit Judges

Nicholas G. Byron
 John L. DeLaurenti
 George Filcoff Jr.
 Phillip J. Kardis
 A. Andreas Matoesian
 George J. Moran Jr.
 P. J. O'Neill
 Charles V. Romani Jr.

Associate Judges

Ellar Duff
 Wendell Durr
 Robert P. Hennessey
 David R. Hemdon
 J. Lawrence Keshner
 Lola P. Maddox
 Lewis E. Mallott
 Michael J. Meehan
 Daniel J. Stack



Gallatin County Courthouse
 Shawneetown

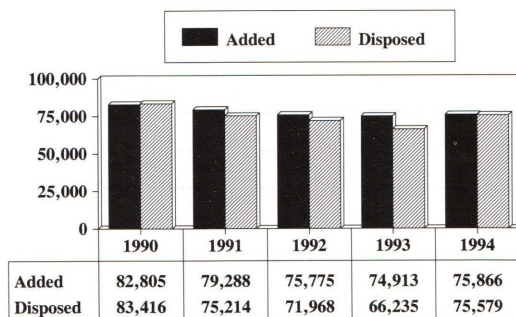
Gallatin County was carved out of what was then Randolph County in 1812, six years before Illinois became a state, by Ninian Edwards, the Governor of the Illinois Territory. The first courthouse was completed in Shawneetown in 1820. In 1826, construction began on a second courthouse in Equality, the new county seat. A husband and wife, upset with this change, managed to sneak into the Equality courthouse and removed all of the county's records, hiding them under the wife's skirt as she rode in their horse-drawn wagon back to Shawneetown. Shortly thereafter, Shawneetown became the county seat and in 1850 the third courthouse was constructed. The county's fourth courthouse above was completed in 1941. A mural in the large courtroom, painted by Chicago artist Earl Ledyard in 1941, depicts the early history of the county. (Rich Adkins photo)



Fayette County Courthouse
 Vandalia

Distinguished as the only county in the state without a building originally constructed as a courthouse, the Remann home above fulfills that function today. The home was built in about 1859 high on the hill overlooking the Vandalia business district by Col. Frederick and Julia Remann. The county moved into the home in 1933; in 1941 an addition to the building was made. From 1839, when the state capital moved to Springfield, to 1933, the county and City of Vandalia shared space in the old State Capitol Building. Vandalia was the end of the Cumberland (National) Road, 80 feet wide and 591 miles long. (Rich Adkins photo)

Five Year Trend - All Cases



FOURTH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Michael R. Weber
Chief Judge
Montgomery County
Courthouse
Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
243,175
 (1994 est)

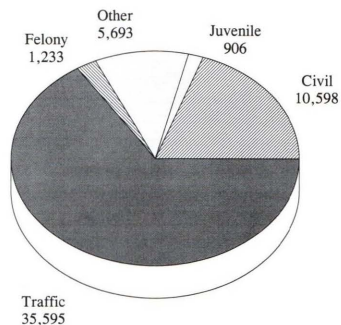
Circuit Judges

Richard H. Brummer
 John P. Coady
 Patrick J. Hitpas
 Dennis M. Huber
 Michael P. Kiley
 Kathleen P. Moran
 David L. Sauer
 S. Gene Schwarm
 Steven P. Seymour
 Ronald D. Spears
 William R. Todd

Associate Judges

James R. Harvey
 Mark M. Joy
 Dennis Middendorff
 Harold H. Pennock III
 David W. Slater
 Sherri L.E. Tungate

1994 Cases Added = 54,025
 4th Circuit



FIFTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Ralph S. Pearman
Chief Judge
Edgar County
Courthouse
Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population:
186,346
 (1994 est)

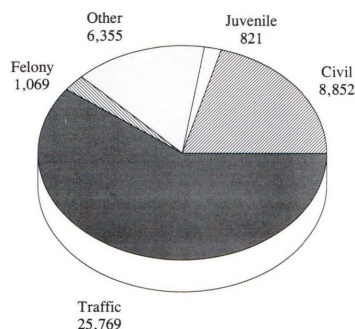
Circuit Judges

Robert B. Cochonour
 Thomas J. Fahey
 Rita B. Garman
 Gary W. Jacobs
 Paul C. Komada
 John P. O'Rourke
 Tracy W. Resch
 Richard E. Scott
 Ashton C. Waller

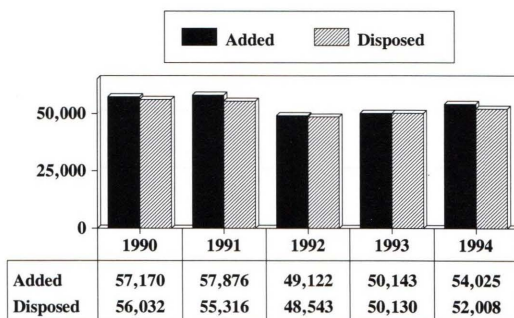
Associate Judges

H. Dean Andrews
 David G. Bernthal
 James K. Borbely
 Dale A. Cini
 Joseph Skowronski Jr.

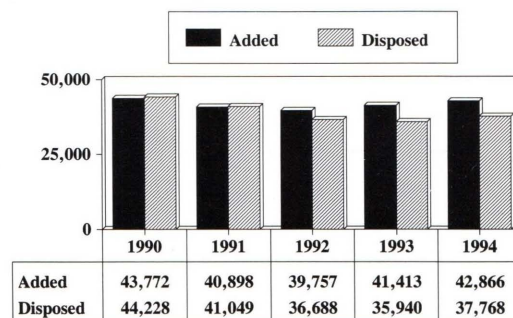
1994 Cases Added = 42,866
 5th Circuit



Five Year Trend - All Cases



Five Year Trend - All Cases



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

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

Circuit Population:
350,645
 (1994 est)

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

J. David Bone
Chief Judge
Morgan County
Courthouse
300 W. State Street
Jacksonville, IL 62650

Circuit Population:
310,676
 (1994 est)

Circuit Judges

John L. Davis
 Dan L. Flannell
 John K. Greanias
 James A. Hendrian
 Harold L. Jensen
 Frank W. Lincoln
 George S. Miller
 Jerry L. Patton
 Stephen H. Peters
 John G. Townsend

Associate Judges

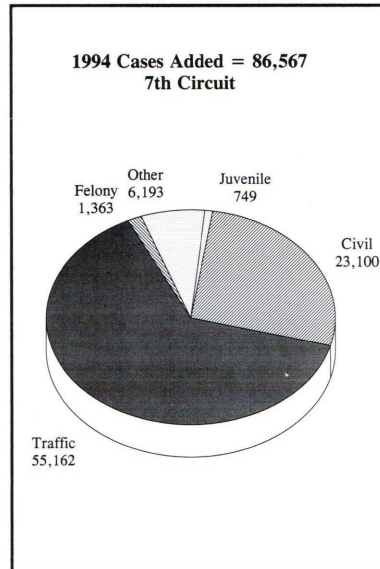
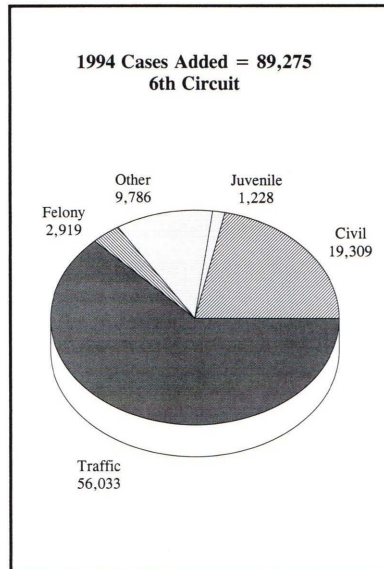
Harry E. Clem
 John R. DeLaMar
 Scott B. Diamond
 Ann A. Einhorn
 Jeffery B. Ford
 Paul M. Francis
 Theodore E. Paine
 Donald R. Parkinson
 Arthur F. Powers Jr.
 Warren A. Sappington

Circuit Judges

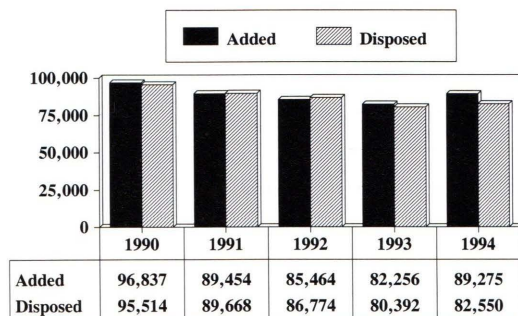
Thomas R. Appleton
 Donald M. Cadagin
 Richard J. Cadagin
 Thomas P. Carmody
 James W. Day
 Joseph P. Koval
 Sue E. Myerscough
 Ronald F. Robinson
 Thomas G. Russell
 Jeanne E. Scott
 Leo J. Zappa Jr.

Associate Judges

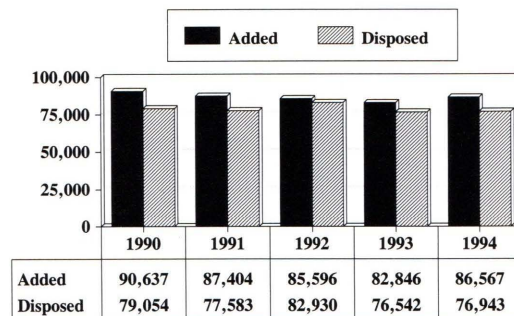
Diane L. Brunton
 Robert J. Eggers
 Robert T. Hall
 Roger W. Holmes
 Theodis P. Lewis
 John A. Mehlick
 Tim P. Olson
 George H. Ray
 Dennis L. Schwartz
 Stuart H. Shiffman



Five Year Trend - All Cases



Five Year Trend - All Cases



EIGHTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Robert L. Welch
Chief Judge
Adams County
Courthouse
521 Vermont St.
Quincy, IL 62301

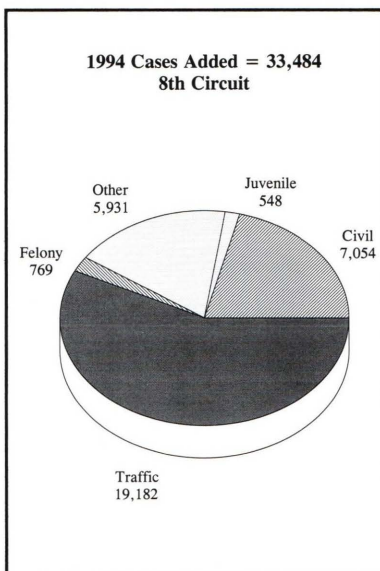
Circuit Population:
145,614
 (1994 est)

Circuit Judges

Thomas L. Brownfield
 Dennis K. Cashman
 Carson D. Klitz
 Alfred L. Pezman
 M. Carol Pope
 Fred W. Reither
 Michael R. Roseberry
 Mark A. Schuering
 David K. Slocum

Associate Judges

Paul A. Kolodziej
 Loren E. Schnack
 Arthur R. Strong
 Chet W. Vahle
 John C. Wooleyhan



NINTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Richard C. Ripple
Chief Judge
McDonough County
Courthouse
Macomb, IL 61455

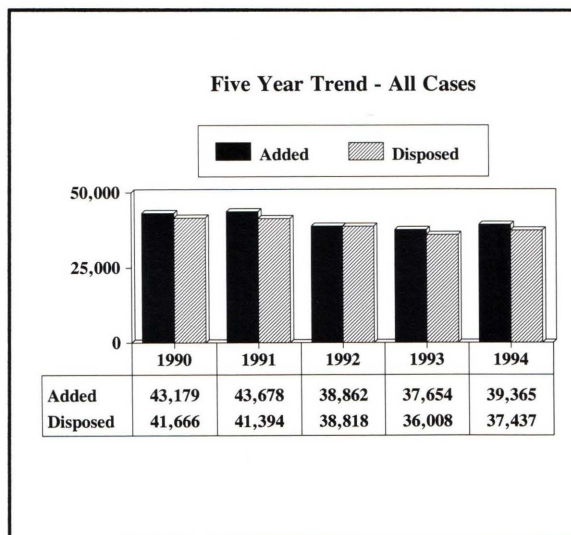
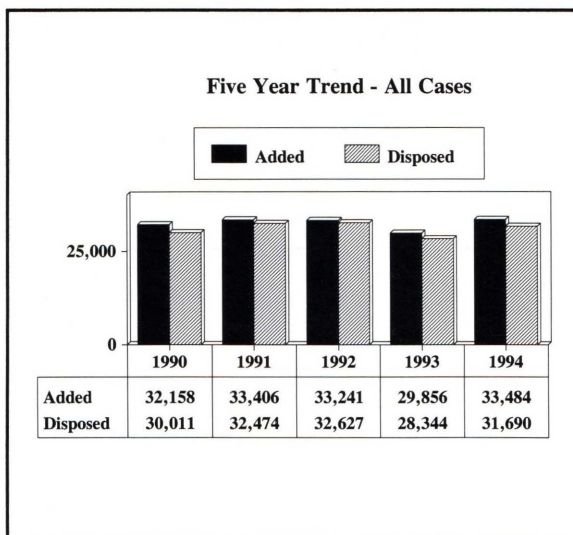
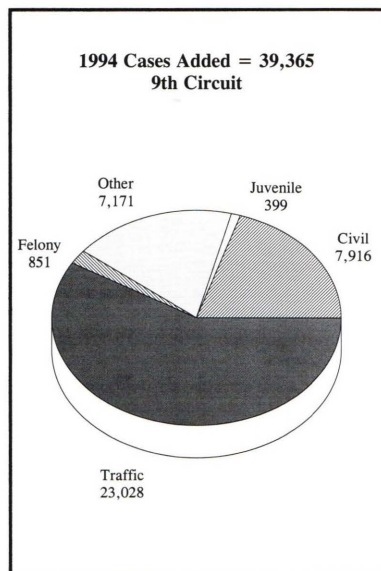
Circuit Population:
178,182
 (1994 est)

Circuit Judges

Kenneth L. Bath
 Harry C. Bulkeley
 Stephen G. Evans
 William D. Henderson
 David R. Hultgren
 Scott I. Klukos
 Stephen C. Mathers
 Charles H. Wilhelm

Associate Judges

John R. Clerkin
 Larry W. Heiser
 James B. Stewart
 Ronald C. Tenold
 Patricia A. Walton



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Donald C. Courson
Chief Judge
Peoria County
Courthouse
324 Main Street, #215
Peoria, IL 61602

Circuit Population:
334,425
 (1994 est)

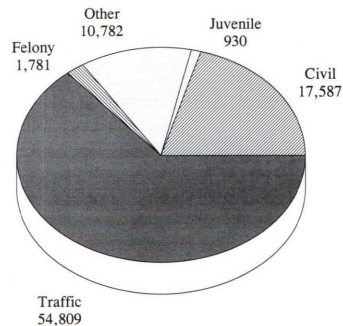
Circuit Judges

Robert A. Barnes
 John A. Barra
 Bruce W. Black
 Robert J. Cashen
 John A. Gorman
 Richard E. Grawey
 Robert E. Manning
 Scott A. Shore
 Joe R. Vespa

Associate Judges

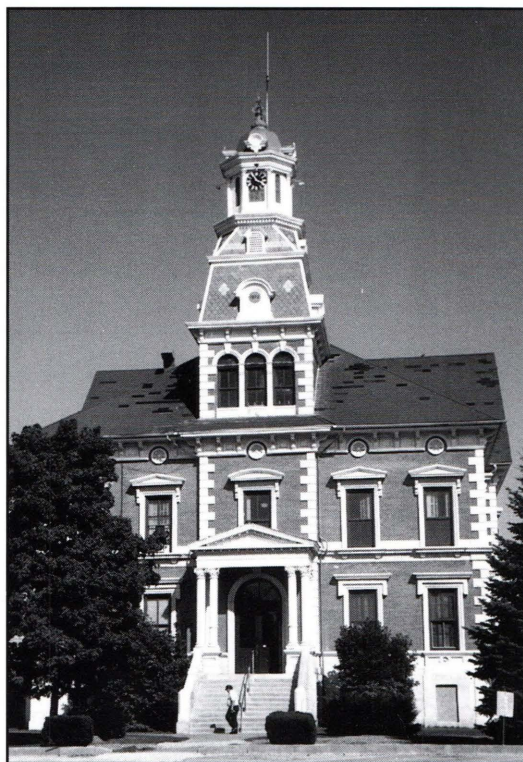
J. Peter Ault
 C. Brett Bode
 Stuart P. Borden
 Michael E. Brandt
 Charles A. Covey
 Thomas G. Ebel
 Arthur H. Gross
 Brian M. Nemenoff
 E. Michael O'Brien
 Rebecca R. Steenrod

1994 Cases Added = 85,889
 10th Circuit



Brown County Courthouse
 Mount Sterling

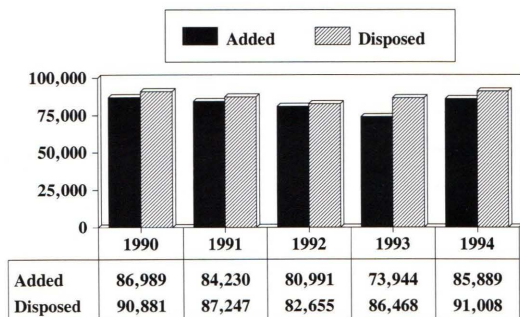
Established in 1839, the county is named for General Jacob Brown, a veteran of the War of 1812. From 1839 until 1844 court was held at a local church. The first courthouse was built in 1844 and used until 1866. The second courthouse above was completed in January 1868. In 1939, a fire destroyed the interior, roof and cupola. When the structure was restored, the cupola was not replaced. (Rich Adkins photo)



McDonough County Courthouse
 Macomb

Three courthouses have been built on the same location since the county was established in 1826. The first, built in 1831 for \$70, was made of logs. The second, erected in 1838 for about \$8,000, was a brick structure. In 1860, Judge C. L. Higbeo was addressing a political meeting at the courthouse when the building began to crack. The crowd dispersed very quickly, and after that, it was almost impossible to retain an audience. The present courthouse above was completed in 1872 for around \$155,000 including furnishings. (Rich Adkins photo)

Five Year Trend - All Cases



ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Charles E. Glennon
Chief Judge
Livingston County
Courthouse
112 West Madison St.
Pontiac, IL 61764

Circuit Population:
256,404
 (1994 est)

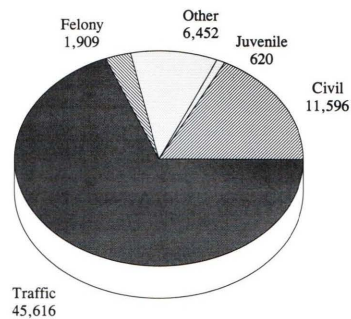
Circuit Judges

Richard M. Baner
 William T. Caisley
 Luther H. Dearborn
 Gerald G. Dehner
 Ronald C. Dozier
 John P. Freese
 William M. Roberts
 W. Charles Witte

Associate Judges

Donald D. Bernardi
 David L. Coogan
 William D. DeCardy
 Charles H. Frank
 Harold J. Frobish
 Joseph H. Kelley
 G. Michael Prall
 Elizabeth A. Robb

1994 Cases Added = 66,193
 11th Circuit



TWELFTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTY (seat):
Will (Joliet)

Herman S. Haase
Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #464
Joliet, IL 60431

Circuit Population:
398,706
 (1994 est)

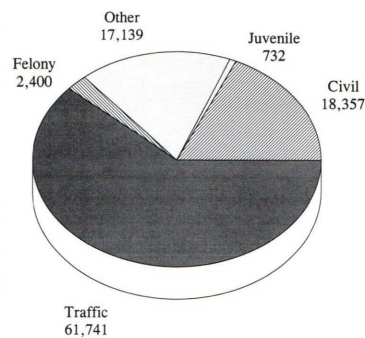
Circuit Judges

Amy M. Bertani
 Gerald R. Kinney
 Rodney B. Lechwar
 William R. Penn
 Stephen D. White

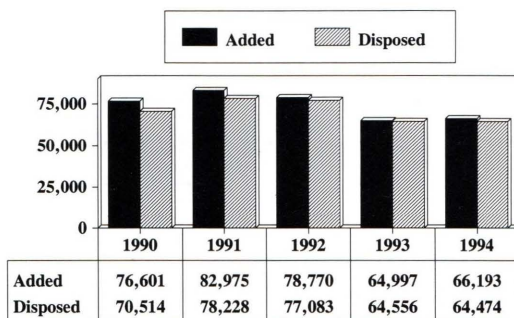
Associate Judges

Raymond A. Bolden
 Vincent J. Cerri
 John F. Cirricione
 Thomas M. Ewert
 Edwin B. Grabiec
 Lawrence C. Gray
 Kathleen G. Kallan
 Ludwig J. Kuhar Jr.
 Robert C. Lorz
 Michael H. Lyons
 Wm. G. McMenamin
 Gilbert L. Niznik
 Martin Rudman

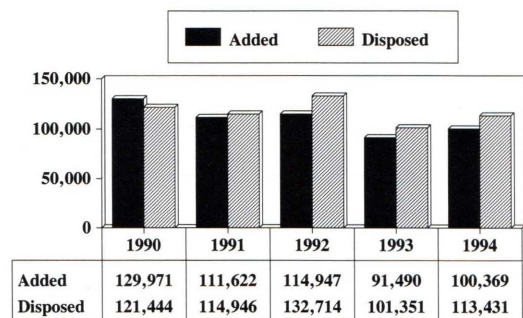
1994 Cases Added = 100,369
 12th Circuit



Five Year Trend - All Cases



Five Year Trend - All Cases



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Bureau (Princeton)

Grundy (Morris)

LaSalle (Ottawa)

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

Circuit Population:
180,217
(1994 est)

Circuit Judges

Robert H. Adcock

James A. Lanuti

Terence M. Madsen

Louis J. Perona

Cynthia M. Raccuglia

Howard C. Ryan Jr.

Associate Judges

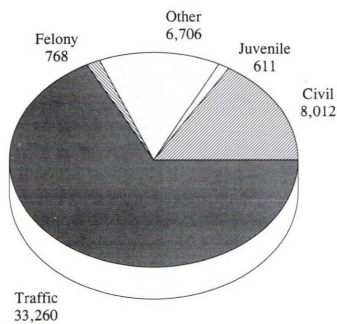
William R. Banich

Paul E. Root

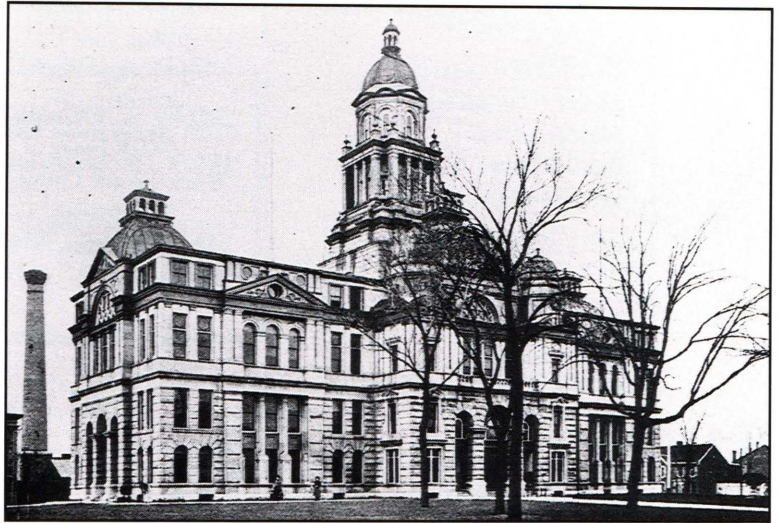
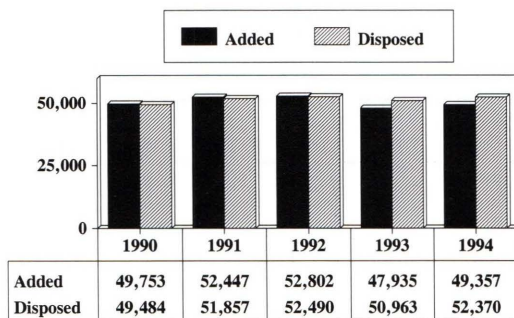
James J. Wimbiscus Sr.

John D. Zwanzig

1994 Cases Added = 49,357
13th Circuit



Five Year Trend - All Cases



Rock Island County Courthouse

Rock Island

Named for Rock Island, an island in the Mississippi at the mouth of the Rock River, the county's first courthouse, a two-story building, was completed in 1838 for around \$12,000. The cornerstone for the second courthouse, a two-story brick building described as the county's "disgrace," was laid in July 1883. The third and present courthouse constructed of bedford stone with sixty rooms was completed in 1897 and nicknamed "The Dome." Charles J. Larkin, a local stonecutter, won the bid for the courthouse for \$112,201. The domes seen in this 1901 photograph were removed in 1958 due to deterioration of their copper roofs. (Victoria Bluedorn photo)



DeKalb County Courthouse

Sycamore

The county was created in 1837, carved out of what was then Kane County. The first courthouse, a two-story log building measuring 20 by 30 feet, was constructed in 1839. By 1850, the number of court cases (many for matters such as livestock theft, stage coach robberies, claim jumping, grave robbing, murder, and counterfeiting) required a larger courthouse. In that year, a two-story brick building with a large cupola-like clock tower became the second courthouse. In 1863, a large addition was built to house the offices of the Circuit Clerk. The third courthouse above was completed in 1905. Remodeling and restoration was completed in 1987. (Joiner History Room, DeKalb County photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges

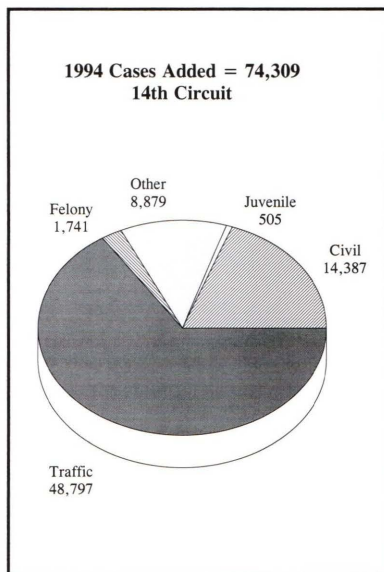
Joseph F. Beatty
Martin E. Conway Jr.
Clarence A. Darrow
Danny A. Dunagan
Susan B. Gende
Jay M. Hanson
Edward Keefe
John D. O'Shea
Timothy J. Slavin
James T. Teros
Larry S. Vandersnick

Associate Judges

Clarke C. Barnes
Thomas C. Berglund
Michael P. Brinn
Dennis A. DePorter
John R. McClean Jr.
Dana R. McReynolds
James J. Mesich
Ronald C. Taber
Vicki Wright

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

Circuit Population:
279,575
(1994 est)



FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

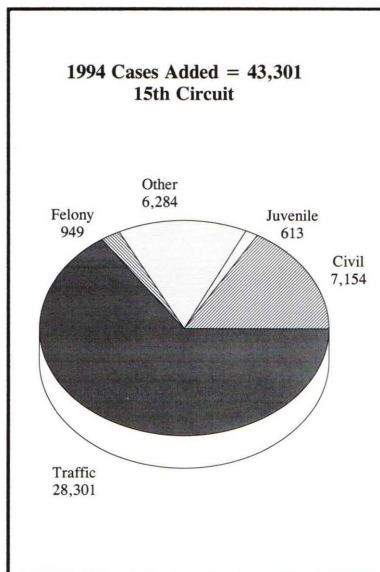
Carroll (Mount Carroll)
Jo Daviess (Galena)
Lee (Dixon)
Ogle (Oregon)
Stephenson (Freeport)

Circuit Judges

Charles R. Hartman
Thomas E. Homsby
William A. Kelly
Tomas M. Magdich
Stephen C. Pemberton
Dennis J. Riley
Lawrence A. Smith Jr.

John W. Rapp Jr.
Chief Judge
Carroll County
Courthouse
301 North Main Street
Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

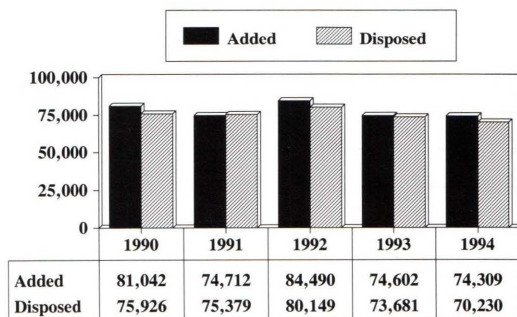
Circuit Population:
172,281
(1994 est)



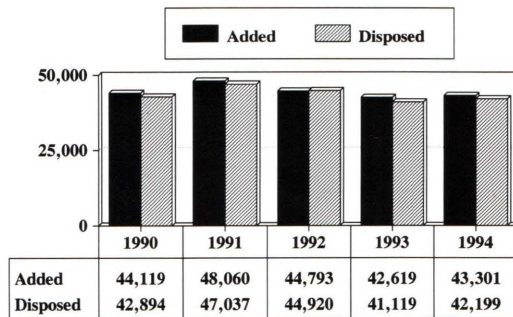
Associate Judges

Barry R. Anderson
Richard E. DeMoss
Martin D. Hill
Robin A. Minnis
John E. Payne
Victor Sprengelmeyer

Five Year Trend - All Cases



Five Year Trend - All Cases



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges

John W. Countryman
 Philip L. DiMarzio
 Patrick J. Dixon
 James T. Doyle
 Melvin E. Dunn
 Douglas R. Engel
 Robert P. Grometer
 Pamela K. Jensen
 Michael F. O'Brien
 Barry E. Puklin
 Grant S. Wegner
 James M. Wilson

Associate Judges

Judith M. Brawka
 F. Keith Brown
 James Donnelly
 Wiley W. Edmondson
 Roger W. Eichmeier
 Donald J. Fabian
 James C. Hallock
 Thomas E. Hogan
 Donald C. Hudson
 Richard D. Larson
 Richard J. Larson
 John L. Petersen
 Timothy Q. Sheldon

Gene L. Nottolini
Chief Judge
Kane Co. Judicial Ctr.
37 W 777 Rt. 38
Suite 400A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population:
474,739
 (1994 est)

Harris H. Agnew
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State, #320
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population:
297,907
 (1994 est)

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

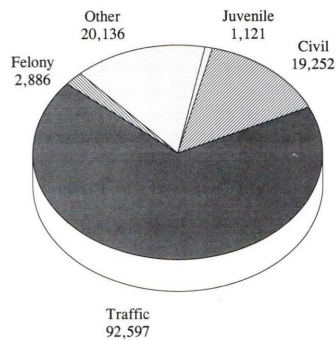
Circuit Judges

Robert G. Coplan
 Frederick J. Kapala
 Galyn W. Moehring
 John W. Nielsen
 Alford R. Penniman
 R. L. Pirrello

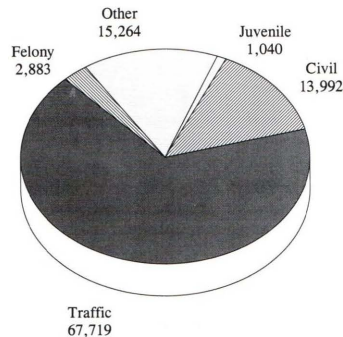
Associate Judges

Rosemary Collins
 Robert J. French
 Timothy R. Gill
 Gerald F. Grubb
 John Todd Kennedy
 Michael R. Morrison
 Steven M. Nash
 K. Craig Peterson
 Richard W. Vidal

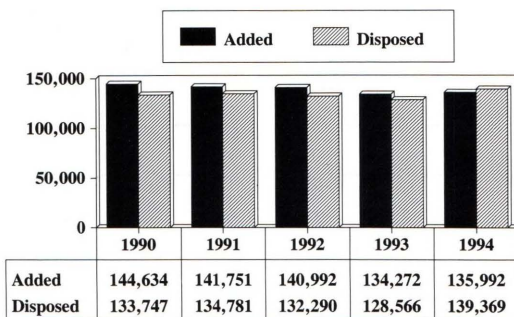
1994 Cases Added = 135,992
 16th Circuit



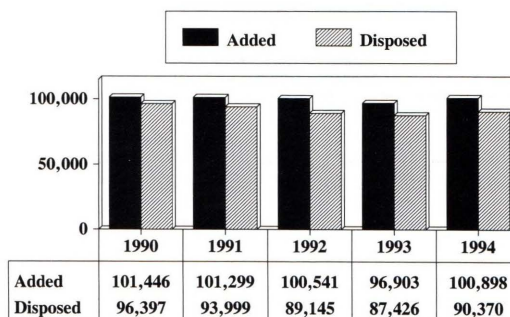
1994 Cases Added = 100,898
 17th Circuit



Five Year Trend - All Cases



Five Year Trend - All Cases



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTY(seat):
DuPage (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges

William E. Black
Robert E. Byrne
Thomas E. Callum
John W. Darrah
Edward R. Duncan Jr.
Michael R. Galasso
Ann B. Jorgensen
Robert K. Kilander
Ronald B. Mehling
John J. Nelligan
John S. Teschner Sr.
Bonnie M. Wheaton

Associate Judges

Kenneth A. Abraham
Robert J. Anderson
C. Stanley Austin
George J. Bakalis
Edmund P. Bart
Joseph S. Bongiorno
Michael J. Burke
Peter J. Dockery
Thomas C. Dudgeon
John T. Elsner
Rodney W. Equi
C. Andrew Hayton
Donald J. Hennessy
James W. Jerz
Roy F. Lawrence
S. Keith Lewis
Richard A. Lucas
Paul Noland
Cary B. Pierce
Maryellen P. Provenzale
Perry R. Thompson
Hollis L. Webster
Eugene A. Wojcik

Edward W. Kowal
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm
Road, Suite 2015
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
843,067
(1994 est)

Stephen E. Walter
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population:
775,337
(1994 est)

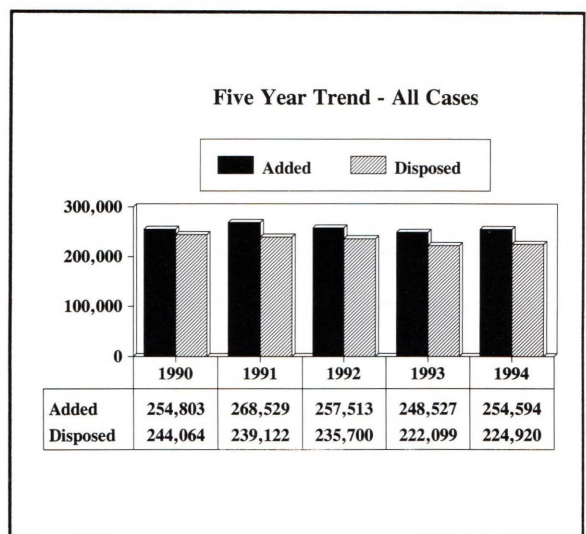
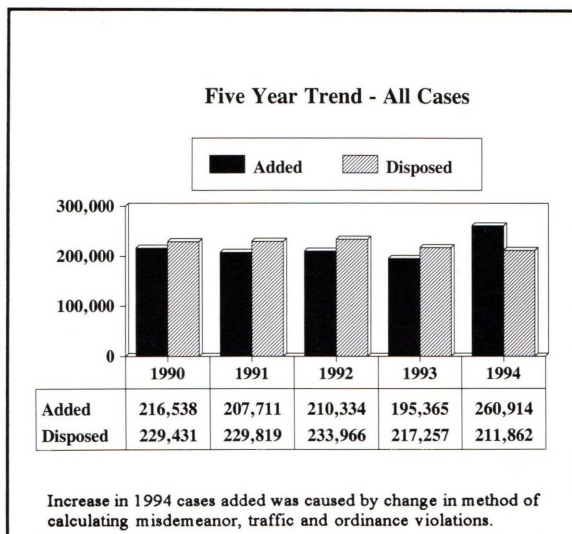
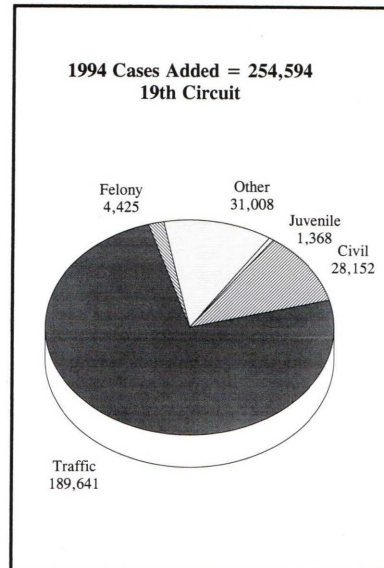
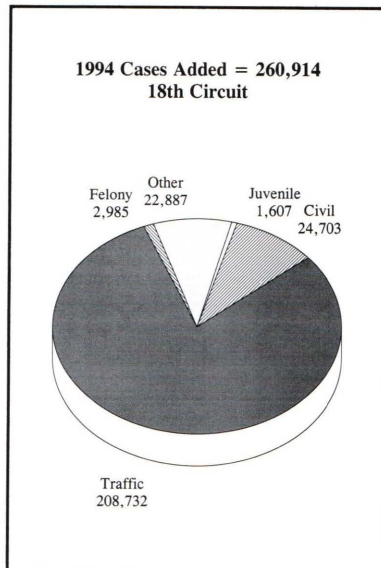
COUNTIES (seats):
Lake (Waukegan)
McHenry (Woodstock)

Circuit Judges

William D. Block
Henry L. Cowlin
Bernard E. Drew Jr.
Conrad F. Floeter
James C. Franz
John R. Goshgarian
Jack Hoogasian
Raymond J. McKoski
Charles F. Scott
Michael J. Sullivan
Henry C. Tonigan III

Associate Judges

Ward S. Arnold
James K. Booras
Terrence J. Brady
Wallace B. Dunn
Helen R. Franks
Michael J. Fritz
Barb Gilleran-Johnson
David M. Hall
Harry D. Hartel Jr.
E. Thomas Lang
Patrick N. Lawler
Victoria L. Martin
Margaret J. Mullen
Gary G. Neddenriep
John T. Phillips
Haskell M. Pitluck
Sharon Prather
John G. Radosevich
Frank J. Rhode Jr.
Victoria A. Rossetti
Emilio B. Santi
Thomas Schermerhorn
Sr.
Christopher C. Starck
Peter M. Trobe
Jane D. Waller



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges

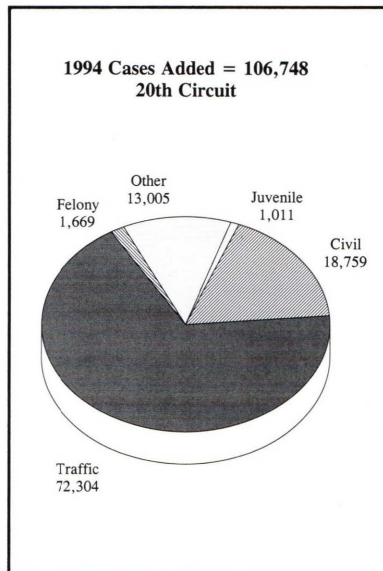
Lloyd A. Cueto
 Jan V. Fiss
 Jerry D. Flynn
 Robert N. Gandy
 Dennis J. Jacobsen
 Lloyd A. Karmerier
 Clyde L. Kuehn
 Jerome F. Lopinot
 Michael J. O'Malley
 Roger M. Scrivner
 Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges

Richard Aguirre
 Robert L. Craig
 Ellen A. Dauber
 Annette A. Eckert
 John M. Goodwin Jr.
 Robert J. Hillebrand
 Robert P. LeChien
 Scott Mansfield
 Alexis D. Otis-Lewis
 James M. Radcliffe III
 Wm. A. Schuwerk Jr.
 C. Glenn Stevens

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

Circuit Population:
360,371
 (1994 est)



TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

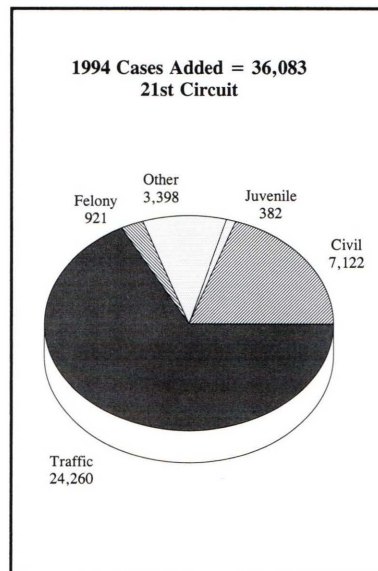
(Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

Daniel W. Gould
 Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
132,718
 (1994 est)



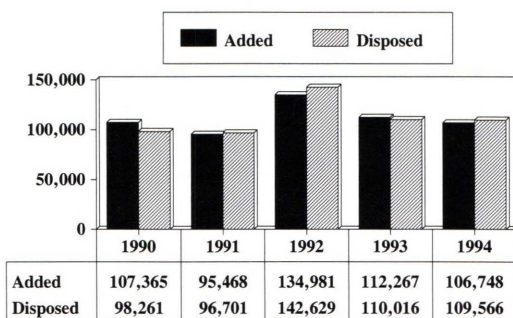
Circuit Judges

Patrick M. Burns
 Fred S. Carr Jr.
 Robert L. Dannehl
 John F. Michela
 Kendall O. Wenzelman

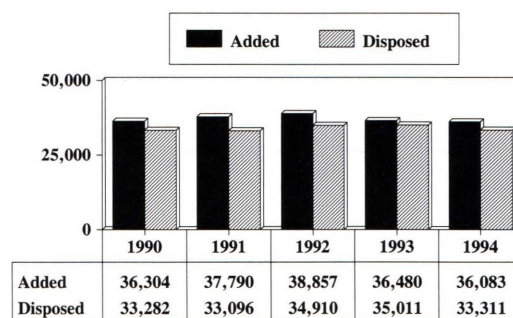
Associate Judges

J. Gregory Householter
 Dwight W. McGrew
 Sheldon W. Reagan

Five Year Trend - All Cases



Five Year Trend - All Cases



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

CHICAGO

Executive Office

160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-7869
FAX (312) 793-7870

Daniel R. Pascale, Director
Joseph A. Schillaci, Deputy Director

Chicago Office for Court Services, JMIS, and Probation Services Divisions

30 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60602
(312) 793-3250
FAX (312) 793-1335

SPRINGFIELD

Administrative Services

Kathleen L. Gazda, Assistant Director
118 West Edwards Street
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 782-7770
FAX (217) 785-9114
TDD (217) 524-4740

Court Services

Nathan P. Maddox, Assistant Director
**Judicial Management
Information Services**
Riley E. Lane, Assistant Director
840 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 785-2125
FAX (217) 785-3793

Probation Services

James R. Grundel, Associate Director
300 East Monroe Street
Springfield, IL 62701
(217) 785-0413
FAX (217) 782-0546

Effective January 1, 1995, the supreme court named Daniel R. Pascale as director and Joseph A. Schillaci as deputy director.

The **Executive Office** is responsible for the activities of all administrative office divisions. The office also provides staff assistance to the Supreme Court Rules Committee; provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission; provides legislative support services to the supreme court; and keeps records of judicial vacancies, assignments, and appointments.

The **Administrative Services Division** processes paychecks for 2,200 judicial branch employees and coordinates the benefits program with the executive branch; prepares the judicial branch budget and keeps accounting records; maintains the classification/compensation plan and provides personnel, reprographics and mail service for other divisions; and provides procurement, inventory control, and related services to the appellate and supreme courts, and support units.

The **Court Services Division** provides services to judges of the circuit, appellate, and supreme courts, and circuit clerk offices. Services include staff support to judicial committees established by the supreme court; legal and labor relations; court reporting; circuit clerk liaison; statistical reporting; annual and special reports and publications; child support enforcement and domestic violence prevention; continuing education and training; and records retention and storage.

The **Judicial Management Information Services Division** provides data automation services to the appellate and supreme courts, supreme court support units, and the administrative office. The division studies manual processes and designs or purchases computer programs for processing records and generating reports; buys, installs, and maintains computers and related equipment; and provides training to court personnel on the operation of personal computers and the use of computer programs.

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The division sets statewide standards for hiring and promoting probation officers; maintains a list of qualified applicants for probation positions; develops training programs for new and promoted probation officers; develops and monitors operational standards for probation departments; monitors the development of annual plans in each probation department; gathers state-wide statistics and publishes reports; and establishes standards for probation department compensation plans. The division also develops and monitors innovative probation programs to enhance the services and sanctions for offenders supervised in the community and to provide effective alternatives to imprisonment. State funding for probation departments currently covers over 2,200 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately 1/3 of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. State funding presently provides for about 30% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

JUDICIAL HISTORY OF ILLINOIS

1835 - The legislature appointed circuit court judges for the other four circuits, thus freeing the supreme court judges from circuit court duty. A sixth circuit was created and a circuit judge appointed.

1838 - The legislature increased the number of circuits to nine and appointed additional circuit judges.

1841 - The legislature abolished all circuits and all circuit court judgeships.

1848 - The second state constitution made the judicial branch independent of the legislature. It also reduced the size of the supreme court to three judges. For the first time, supreme court judges were elected, not appointed. Nine circuits were created. One judge was elected for a six year term in each circuit. Until 1897, the supreme court met alternately in Springfield, Mt. Vernon, and Ottawa.

1862 - Illinois voters failed to ratify a new state constitution proposed by the legislature. If enacted, the constitution would have limited the supreme court to three judges, and required the court to hold one or more terms annually at Springfield, Mt. Vernon, Chicago, and Peoria. The proposed constitution would have reduced the number of circuits from twenty-eight to seventeen and permitted the governor to commission all judicial officers. Each county would have a court with probate and other civil jurisdiction. County courts would also have exclusive appellate jurisdiction over justice of the peace courts. Major changes would have been made to the grand jury system. In particular, grand juries would have been abolished but for crimes punishable by death or incarceration in the penitentiary, and when used, the grand jury would have been reduced to 15 jurors from the previous 23 jurors.

1870 - The third state constitution created a supreme court with seven judges who had the same jurisdiction as under the constitution of 1818. Also, clerks of the circuit and county courts were to be elected.

1879 - Legislation was passed requiring sessions of the supreme court to be held only in Springfield.

1897 - Legislation was enacted allowing the supreme court to appoint three circuit court judges to a branch of the appellate court.

1899 - Legislation established a juvenile court (later called family court) in Cook County.

1905 - The legislature passed an act allowing for branch circuit courts in any county.

1906 - Legislation established the Municipal Court of Chicago with jurisdiction in civil claims.

1908 - The Supreme Court Building in Springfield was dedicated. The structure with all its exquisite materials and fine craftsmanship was completed for less than the \$500,000 appropriated.

1922 - As was the case sixty years earlier, the legislature proposed a new state constitution, and the voters chose not to ratify it. The proposed constitution provided for a supreme court, an independent appellate court of four districts, circuit and county courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court was to have nine judges. Three would be elected from the districts containing Cook County. There would be seven districts in all. The supreme court was to be given original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, prohibition, and other matters of public importance. The appellate court was to have received all appeals from circuit and county courts. Supreme court judges were to have a ten year term, while the term for other judges was for six years but for justices of the peace who were to serve two year terms. It would have provided that the supreme and appellate courts each appoint a clerk for a term of six years, instead of one being elected. Additionally, the new constitution would have required that state's attorneys be licensed in this state for practice.

1962 - The number of courts had increased tremendously in the last 100 years. In Cook County alone there were 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. Many courts had overlapping jurisdiction presenting a confusing pattern of justice.

1964 - A new Judicial Article to the 1870 constitution passed by the voters placed the judicial power of the state in a supreme court, an appellate court with five districts, and twenty-two circuit courts. This created a successful unified court system.

1970 - The fourth state constitution was approved by the voters. The basic structure of a unified, three-tiered judiciary was retained. The new Judicial Article also provided for circuit judges and associate judges, and created the Judicial Inquiry Board and Courts Commission to handle complaints against judges.

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Rolewick, David F. *A Short History of the Illinois Judicial Systems*. AOIC: Springfield, 1968; reprint 1990.

Scott Musser, a senior at Illinois Valley Central High School (Chillicothe) and a participant in the Illinois Governmental Internship Program for the spring semester of the 1994-95 school year, assisted in the compilation of "Judicial History of Illinois."

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS
840 SOUTH SPRING STREET
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62704-2652**