

ILLINOIS COURTS

ANNUAL REPORT | 2017



THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



Left to Right: Justice Anne M. Burke, Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, Justice Charles E. Freeman, Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, Justice Robert R. Thomas, Justice Rita B. Garman, Justice Mary Jane Theis.

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

Photo provided by Artistic Portraits.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



On behalf of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), I am pleased to present the 2017 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report contains a summary of the day-to-day operations of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts; court managers; committees; the AOIC; and others who carry out the work of the third branch. Also highlighted are some of the many initiatives undertaken and implemented in 2017. The Supreme Court and the dedicated employees of the Illinois court system have completed yet another year filled with accomplishments and a continued emphasis on issues such as technology, pretrial practices, and judicial education.

The Report has been redesigned and streamlined from two volumes into one. Some components of the Report will be familiar, such as the message from the Chief Justice, the Report to the Illinois General

Assembly, and the overview of the state and local funding required for the operation of our court system. You will also find current information on the judicial officers and employees who maintain operations for our court system. However, the court data now included in the Report highlights the more frequently requested/viewed statistics from the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts (five-year trends in caseloads, filing ratios, etc.). The full complement of statistical pages traditionally included in the Statistical Summary volume of the Report (the detailed case statistics from each district, circuit and county) are now available online at www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnReport.asp, thereby providing an opportunity to update this information more frequently.

The AOIC gratefully acknowledges the clerks of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts for their continued support, commitment and cooperation in compiling and providing the data published in this Report. I also thank the AOIC staff, particularly the Office of Communications and Public Information and the Court Services Division, for the countless hours that go into the preparation of this Report. This Report is indeed a tribute to the efforts and dedication of the men and women who make up the Illinois Judiciary, as well as the non-judicial court personnel, who all strive to advance fair, efficient and affordable justice to all in Illinois.

I hope that this Report serves as a valuable tool in understanding the work and function of our court system. I invite you to visit the Illinois Supreme Court's website at www.illinoiscourts.gov for the most current information concerning the Illinois court system and the judicial branch of government. The website is frequently updated in order to provide a current source of information to the public that we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Meis', written in a cursive style.

Marcia M. Meis, Director
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE LLOYD A. KARMEIER



I am honored to present the 2017 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I join with my colleagues on the Illinois Supreme Court to inform citizens of the Court's ongoing efforts to promote efficiency, fairness and judicial transparency. The Illinois Supreme Court, assisted by the dedicated staff of our Administrative Office and the judges and staff members serving our unified court system, works to uphold individual rights and liberties, to promote the impartial interpretation of the law, and to deliver equal justice in all matters brought before our courts.

This Report has been updated for 2017. Among the changes are a redesigned look to make it more visually appealing and a streamlined format in one volume instead of two. The most popular pages from the Statistical Summary will be combined with the Administrative Summary to create the new single volume Annual Report. The remaining items from the Statistical Summary will be published as they become available on the Supreme Court's website. This will allow for more frequent updates and provide flexibility for future content without increasing costs.

The Administrative Summary serves to acquaint the public with the officers and employees of the Illinois Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts in order to promote a better understanding of the judicial branch and its role as the third branch of government. The previous information included in the Summary will continue. This includes the Supreme Court's Report to the General Assembly on the activities of the Illinois Judicial Conference, information on state and local funding for the courts and details on the operations of our unified court system.

During 2017, the Court continued its active involvement in the efforts to enhance the judicial branch's relationship with the other branches of state government and with the public we serve. The Court hosted a Law School for Legislators on May 9 at the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. The event was intended to familiarize the legislative branch with court operations and to foster dialogue of communication, cooperation and coordination between the legislative and judicial branches. I am also pleased to report that the Court scheduled a special session of oral arguments for the March 2018 Term at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. Several hundred local students were invited to attend. The goal of this special session was to provide the public with greater transparency in the judicial process. We believe it succeeded in doing so.

I will highlight below some of the judicial branch's major accomplishments in 2017. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on ways to improve the Illinois court system.

Mandatory E-Filing in Civil Cases

In 2017, the Court approved amendments to the January 22, 2016 e-filing Order, with the goal of further facilitating the Illinois courts' statewide move to an electronic filing system. The amendments addressed court and vendor fees, incarcerated pro



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se litigants, migration of counties with stand-alone e-filing systems, a statewide remote access system and criminal e-filing. The Court also amended Supreme Court Rule 9(c)(4) to allow self-represented litigants to file a good cause exemption from the e-filing requirement. Mandatory, statewide e-filing ensures efficiency, consistency, and fairness. For attorneys and self-represented litigants alike, mandatory e-filing means no more running to the Clerk's Office to file a document before the close of business or to the post office to make sure that a filing is postmarked on time. Because e-filing may be done at any hour and from any location, access to the court will be more convenient for all.

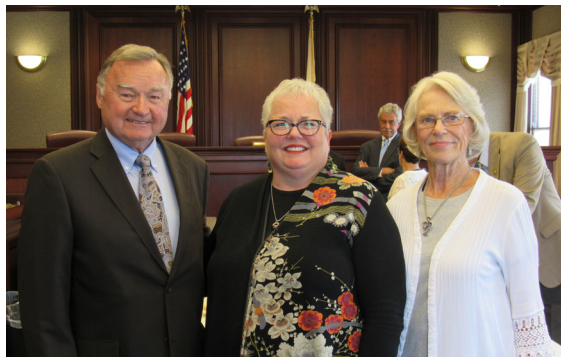
Adoption of Statewide Policy Statement on Pretrial Services and Formation of Pretrial Practices Commission

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

The Court also approved the formation of a commission to provide guidance and recommendations regarding pretrial reform in the Illinois criminal justice system. The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices will conduct a comprehensive review of the Illinois pretrial detention system and will make recommendations for change. This will include studying the fiscal impact of such changes on the county and state level. The Commission shall seek to ensure a fair, efficient, transparent, accountable and adequately-sourced system of pretrial services which includes the use of evidence-based practices and shall develop an operational structure that is guided by the National Institute of Corrections' *Essential Elements of a High Functioning Pretrial System and Agency*.

Illinois Becomes 1st State to Adopt Proactive Management Based Regulation

In 2017, the Court announced the adoption of new rules governing the legal profession in Illinois. The changes are intended to help minimize risks that lawyers face in the private practice of law. In doing so, Illinois became the first state in the nation to adopt Proactive Management Based Regulation (PMBR). The rule changes were based upon a multi-year study of PMBR initiatives in the United States and other countries, and after consultation with key Illinois stakeholders, including



bar associations. Under the Illinois PMBR model, lawyers in private practice must consider establishing mechanisms and protocols to avoid the filing of disciplinary grievances and malpractice claims. Beginning in 2018, Illinois attorneys in private practice who do not have malpractice insurance must complete a four hour interactive, online self-assessment regarding the operation of their law firm. This self-assessment will require lawyers to demonstrate that they have reviewed the operations of their firm based upon both lawyer ethics rules and best business practices. The program will be administered by the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission (ARDC), the Illinois Supreme Court agency that regulates lawyers. Following a lawyer's self-assessment, the ARDC will provide the lawyer with a list of resources to improve those practices that are identified during the self-assessment.

Judicial Decision-Making Study

In 2017, the Court announced findings from a judicial decision-making study undertaken by the Supreme Court Committee on Equality. The statewide online study was developed and analyzed by the American Bar Foundation with researchers Dr. Andrea Miller and Dr. Robert Nelson. The study was designed to analyze various approaches to judicial decision-making and the considerations that influence outcomes of those decisions, including race, gender, poverty, and legal representation in criminal, civil and family law cases. An online questionnaire involving hypothetical court cases assessing judicial decision-making in different areas of law was first distributed in November 2016 with data collection from all circuit courts concluding in April 2017. In all, 619 of the 901 circuit court judges in Illinois completed the survey. The results of the survey found that implicit biases, which are distinguishable from overt biases, are present and impact outcomes depending on the race, gender, poverty and legal representation status of the hypothetical parties.

Additionally, factors such as adverse working conditions were found to have a potential affect on judges' ability to deliver consistent, unbiased decisions. Enlightened with these findings, the Committee on Equality will solicit feedback on the results and will work with the Administrative Office, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, the Illinois Judicial College, the Illinois Supreme Court Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Strategic Planning and the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice to coordinate ongoing judicial education around the state to help judges incorporate anti-bias ideas and procedures into judicial decision-making.

Supreme Court Amends Rule on Minimum Continuing Legal Education Requirement

During 2017, the Court approved changes to a rule impacting the requirements for continuing legal education (CLE) in Illinois. Under amended Supreme Court Rule 794(d), all Illinois lawyers are required to complete one hour of diversity and inclusion CLE and one hour of mental health and substance abuse CLE as part of their Professional Responsibility CLE requirement. The amendment does not affect the total number of hours required to fulfill the professional responsibility requirement or the total number of CLE credits required in each two-year reporting period. Lawyers may alternatively continue to fulfill the required six hours of Professional Responsibility CLE by completing the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism's Lawyer-to-Lawyer Mentoring Program, as set forth in Illinois Supreme Court Rule 795(d)(11). The rule change went into effect on July 1, 2017, and begins with attorneys with the two-year reporting period ending June 30, 2019. Requiring diversity and mental health CLE places Illinois at the forefront of a national movement.

Supreme Court Announces Over 100 Appointees to 6 Judicial College Committees

The Illinois Supreme Court announced in 2017 appointees to the six standing committees of the Judicial College. The committees, which will develop curricula for the Judicial College, are Probation Education, Trial Court Administrator Education, Circuit Clerk Education, Guardian ad litem Education, Judicial Branch

Staff Education, and Judicial Education. Established in January 2016, the Judicial College is designed to provide comprehensive and multidisciplinary educational programs and professional development training to the state's judges and judicial branch employees. This will include identifying opportunities to enhance the efficient and effective administration of justice. Inaugural members of the standing committees will serve varied staggered terms.

Creation of New Rule Regarding Jury Trials in Involuntary Admission Proceedings and Standardized Mental Health Orders

The Court approved Supreme Court Rule 293, which requires trial courts to commence a jury trial if requested by a respondent in an involuntary admission proceeding under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code within 30 days of the request. Rule 293, proposed by the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee for Justice and Mental Health Planning, was adopted to clarify the time limitation which a trial court has to convene a jury in a mental health involuntary commitment hearing and to make that time requirement mandatory.

The Court also approved four standardized mental health orders and a uniform Illinois State Police order related to such proceedings. The adoption of standardized and uniform orders throughout the entire state will assist judges who routinely hear mental health cases to make clear, concise and complete findings of fact on the record. It also provides guidelines to judges who may lack experience in these types of cases.



Conclusion

The accomplishments detailed above represent only a few of the initiatives undertaken by the Illinois courts in 2017. I encourage you to review the 2017 Annual Report, which provides further information about the functions and activities of the judicial branch.

On a final note, I would like to offer my sincere appreciation to everyone in the judicial branch who helped make 2017 a productive year. It takes a lot of dedication and hard work to make the Illinois court system operate with a high level of integrity and efficiency. I look forward to another year of achievement and improvements in our courts.

Lloyd A. Karmeier

Lloyd A. Karmeier
Chief Justice
Illinois Supreme Court



YEAR IN REVIEW

January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

January 23-27

The annual New Judge Seminar was held in Chicago. All newly elected and appointed judges attend this seminar to explore a range of procedural and substantive courtroom topics and judicial ethics. Sessions focused on practical application and best practices to incorporate procedural fairness in courtroom management.



March 13

The Supreme Court took a tour of the State Archives as part of an attorney oath restoration project that has led to the discovery of some rare, historic documents involving famous and infamous Illinois attorneys. The approximately 142,000 oaths had been kept in the basement of the Supreme Court Building and while most were in good condition, some had deteriorated or had been affected by mold or water damage. Archives' conservators were able to restore almost all of the damaged oaths while also flat filing the rest of the oaths and placing them in Archival folders and boxes.

January 25

Illinois becomes the first state in the nation to adopt Proactive Management Based Regulation (PMBR). The rule changes were based upon a multi-year study of PMBR initiatives in other countries and in the United States, and after consultation with key Illinois stakeholders, including many bar association and lawyer groups.



March 20

The Vermilion County Courthouse has been re-named to honor Illinois Supreme Court Justice Rita B. Garman following a vote by the Vermilion County Board. The courthouse, located in Danville, will now be known as the Rita B. Garman Vermilion County Courthouse.

April 14

A recent change to the rule governing how lawyers deal with unidentified funds in their pooled client trust accounts has generated over \$1,000,000 for legal aid in Illinois. In March 2015, the Supreme Court of Illinois amended Rule 1.15 of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct to require Illinois lawyers to remit unidentified funds in these client trust accounts to the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois after a 12-month due diligence process to determine who owns the funds. Since the new rule went into effect on July 1, 2015, the Lawyers Trust Fund (LTF) has received \$1,007,829.21.



May 4

Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court and the Illinois Appellate Court administered the attorney's oath to 476 new attorneys at five separate locations across the state.



May 22-24

The Appellate Court Conference and the Law Clerk and Legal Research Staff Conference were held in Springfield.

May 30

The Supreme Court amended the January 22, 2016 Order to further facilitate the Illinois Courts' statewide move to an electronic filing system. The amended Order M.R. 18368 addresses court and vendor fees for e-filing, exempts incarcerated pro se litigants, furthers the migration of counties with stand-alone e-filing systems, allows permissive criminal e-filing, and includes the implementation of a statewide remote access system.



June 5-8

The biennial Advanced Judicial Academy was held in Springfield. The Academy offers judges an opportunity to critically and analytically consider the intersection of law and other disciplines.

June 15

The Illinois Supreme Court Clerk's Office joined the eFileIL e-filing community to create a more streamlined and efficient e-filing platform that integrates with its case management system. Once all state courts have transitioned to eFileIL, filers statewide will benefit from the ability to file in any jurisdiction using the same registered user login credential.

August 1

Michael J. Tardy, Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, retired following a sterling 40-plus year career with the Judicial Branch. After starting his career with the Circuit Court of Cook County Social Service Department, he joined the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in 1988 as a field supervisor with the Probation Services Division. Marcia Meis, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office, was appointed as Director following Tardy's retirement.



September 20

The Illinois Supreme Court hosted a memorial service in honor of the late Justice John J. Stamos. Justice Stamos served on the First District Appellate Court of Illinois for 20 years and was appointed as a Justice to the Illinois Supreme Court in 1988. Justice Stamos was known for his integrity and thoughtfulness, as well as for his love of painting.



October 4-5

The Convocation and First Meeting of the Illinois Judicial College was held in Springfield. Representatives of the six committees met for this first time to discuss creating an education plan and curricula to serve their respective constituent groups.

December 13

The Illinois Supreme Court announced changes to a rule regarding the requirements for electronic filing (e-filing) of documents or self-represented litigants (SRLs). Amended Illinois Supreme Court Rule 9(c)(4) defines the good cause exemption and specifies the procedures to allow a SRL to obtain the good cause exemption. The good cause exemption is a certification which is to be filed before or contemporaneously with an initial pleading which, upon proper filing, exempts the party from the e-filing requirement.



November 9

Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court and the Illinois Appellate Court administered the attorney's oath to 1,335 new attorneys at five separate locations across the state. They brought the total number of licensed attorneys in Illinois to approximately 98,000.

December 21

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the formation of a commission to provide guidance and recommendations regarding pretrial reform in the Illinois criminal justice system. The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices will conduct a comprehensive review of the Illinois pretrial detention system and will make recommendations for change. This will include studying the fiscal impact of such changes on the county and state level. The Commission shall seek to ensure a fair, efficient, transparent, accountable and adequately-sourced system of pretrial services.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

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



CHIEF JUSTICE LLOYD A. KARMEIER

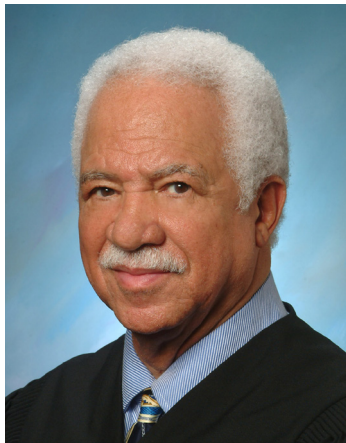
PLACE OF BIRTH Washington County

HOMETOWN 5th District

EDUCATION University of Illinois

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 2004

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



JUSTICE CHARLES E. FREEMAN

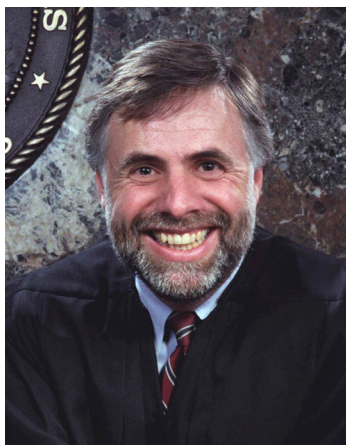
PLACE OF BIRTH Richmond, Va.

HOMETOWN 1st District

EDUCATION John Marshall Law School

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 1990

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



JUSTICE ROBERT R. THOMAS

PLACE OF BIRTH Rochester, N.Y.

HOMETOWN 2nd District

EDUCATION Loyola University School of Law

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 2000

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

JUSTICE THOMAS L. KILBRIDE

PLACE OF BIRTH LaSalle

HOMETOWN 3rd District

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

JOINED THE COURT Elected in 2000

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



JUSTICE RITA B. GARMAN

PLACE OF BIRTH Aurora

HOMETOWN 4th District

EDUCATION University of Iowa College of Law

JOINED THE COURT Appointed in 2001, elected in 2002

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



JUSTICE ANNE M. BURKE

PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago

HOMETOWN 1st District

EDUCATION Chicago Kent College of Law

JOINED THE COURT Appointed in 2006, elected in 2008

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



JUSTICE MARY JANE THEIS

PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago

HOMETOWN 1st District

EDUCATION University of San Francisco School of Law

JOINED THE COURT Appointed in 2010, elected in 2012

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



SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF

Clerk of the Supreme Court **Carolyn Taft Grosboll**

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

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

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

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

The Clerk's Office registers and renews professional service corporations and associations, and limited liability companies and partnerships engaged in the practice of law. In October 2012, the Supreme Court announced an e-renewal process beginning with the 2013 renewal year, that gave law firm entities the option to electronically renew their annual registration and pay the \$40 renewal fee electronically. In the fifth year of this e-initiative, approximately 70% of law firm entities chose to electronically renew. The Clerk's Office is also responsible for maintaining the roll of attorneys, which includes the licensing process, and issuance of law licenses; files judicial financial disclosure statements required of state court judges. The office compiles, analyzes, and reports statistics on the Supreme Court's caseload and other activity, as reflected in the accompanying statistical summary and narrative for 2017.

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

Marshal of the Supreme Court **Jim Cimarossa**

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

Supreme Court Chief Internal Auditor **John Bracco**

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

Supreme Court Research Director **John Robinson**

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

Supreme Court Librarian **Geoffrey P. Pelzek**

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

Reporter of Decisions **Jacob Jost**

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

Supreme Court Filed	Filed	Disposed
2017	2,208	2,320
2016	2,244	2,379
2015	2,402	2,443
2014	2,429	2,443
2013	2,671	2,627

2017 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE 101ST ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

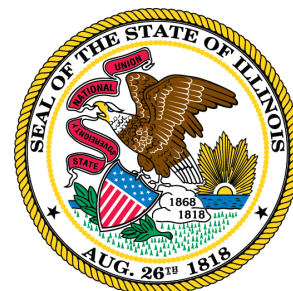
January 31, 2018

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

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

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

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



Dear Legislative Leaders:

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of the activities for the 2017 Illinois Judicial Conference as required by Article VI, Section 17, of the Illinois Constitution of 1970. In keeping with this Constitutional mandate, Illinois Supreme Court Rule 41 creates the Illinois Judicial Conference and charges the conference with considering the work of the courts and suggesting improvements in the administration of justice. As this annual report shows, the past year has been a very productive one.

The Judicial conference consists of an Executive Committee and six standing committees that address issues of: (1) alternative dispute resolution, (2) civil justice, (3) criminal justice, (4) judicial education, (5) juvenile justice and (6) strategic planning. The annual meeting of the Judicial Conference was convened on October 19, 2017, with a theme of Sustainable Court Governance: Strategic Planning and Management. The format and agenda of the annual meeting were structured to promote active participation by all attendees in our effort to identify innovative and promising improvements in the administration of justice.

In further compliance with Article VI, Section 17 of the Illinois Constitution, this report includes a summary of the work performed by each of the six standing committees. Each committee of the Judicial Conference provided the Supreme Court a written report summarizing initiatives undertaken during Conference Year 2017 and proposing projects for 2018.

The work of the Judicial Conference supports the Supreme Court's overall commitment to the efficient administration of justice, management of our court system, and the prudent stewardship of both human and financial resources. The supreme Court will continue to set goals and develop plans to assure that the judiciary provides equal access justice to all and to uphold the rule of law. The focus of this year's Judicial Conference was the development of strategic plan for the Illinois court system. To achieve this goal, the Judicial Conference members were divided into six small groups to address the following discussion topics about the Court's mission, organizational values, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges to be addressed in a strategic plan, and further, the development and implementation of a judicial branch strategic plan. Each group was the asked to deliver their results in the form of a n oral report during the afternoon session of the Judicial Conference.

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

On behalf of the court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's Annual Report to the Legislative Leaders of the General Assembly on the 2017 Illinois Judicial Conference. This report is also available to the other members of the General Assembly on the Supreme Court's website at www.illinoiscourts.gov.

Respectfully,

Lloyd A. Karmeier

Lloyd A. Karmeier
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2017 ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Article VI, Section 17, of the Illinois Constitution mandates that the Illinois Supreme Court convene an annual Judicial Conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. Illinois Supreme Court Rule 41 implements this constitutional requirement by defining the duties and the membership of the Illinois Judicial Conference. The Conference is composed of judges from every level of the judiciary and represents Illinois' five judicial districts. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois presides over the Conference, and the other Justices serve as members.

Pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 41, an Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Conference when it is not in session. The Executive Committee consists of fourteen judges: six from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and two each from the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judicial Districts. The Executive Committee previews the written reports of the Conference committees and submits an annual meeting agenda for the Supreme Court's approval.

Six standing committees carry out the work of the Conference throughout the year. These committees are: the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, the Civil Justice Committee, the Criminal Justice Committee, the Juvenile Justice Committee, the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Strategic Planning. The committees' membership includes appellate, circuit, and associate judges, law professors, and attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court as advisors. Senior level staff from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serve as liaisons to support the committees' activities.

On October 19, 2017, the Illinois Judicial Conference held its annual meeting in Lombard, Illinois. The meeting was concentrated into one full day to minimize the judges' time away from the bench and to reduce costs.

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Director Marcia M. Meis opened the 2017 Conference by introducing herself, and on behalf of the Administrative Office and the Illinois Supreme Court, welcomed those in attendance. Director Meis introduced the Chief Justice and Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court.

Director Meis then provided the history and purpose of the Illinois Judicial Conference, stressing the importance of the Judicial Conference and that it is mandated by the Illinois Constitution. Director Meis concluded her remarks by expressing optimism that much important work would be accomplished at this year's Conference and by introducing Illinois Supreme Court Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier.

Chief Justice Karmeier began his remarks by thanking Director Meis for convening her first Conference as Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and on behalf of himself and his colleagues, welcomed everyone to the conference. The Chief Justice expressed his appreciation to the members of the Judicial Conference Executive Committee and members of the Conference for their hard work to plan and organize this year's conference. He also thanked the leadership of the Administrative Office, and especially the Judicial Education Division, for developing the framework of this year's conference. Chief Justice Karmeier concluded his expression of gratitude by thanking the committees for their work during the conference year to improve the quality of justice in Illinois.

Chief Justice Karmeier then discussed the theme for this year's Judicial Conference, that of sustainable court governance and the critical role of strategic planning and management. He explained that strategic planning is critical to the health and vitality of the judicial branch in order for the court system to address advancements in technology, changing social and political norms, and shifting demographics and economic uncertainty. The Chief Justice advised that, in order for Illinois courts to advance into the future, it is essential to develop a better understanding of what it needs to do, how to do it, and when to do it. Chief Justice Karmeier indicated that previous strategic planning initiatives were a prelude to a more systemic incorporation of advanced planning strategies into the work of the Court, and in general, the role of the Judicial Conference. With this strategic planning effort, the Chief Justice stressed that the Court will be taking another big step toward improving how the judicial branch meets the future and that the members of the Judicial Conference will help lead the way.

Chief Justice Karmeier also explained that this year's Judicial Conference would differ from prior years. He said that the remainder of the morning session would be dedicated to learning how strategic planning enhances the abilities of the courts to deliver judicial services by hearing of the challenges and successes other court systems have experienced with strategic planning efforts; and that the afternoon session, rather than convening each of the conference committees to focus on their specific charges, would involve pre-selected discussion groups being led by members of the Strategic Planning Committee for the purpose of exploring the development and implementation of a long term strategic plan for the Illinois courts. Chief Justice Karmeier stressed how valuable the membership's input would be, especially their thoughts on a mission statement, formation of the core values of the Illinois court system, obstacles that may arise in the implementation of those values, and what other stakeholders might be needed to achieve the strategic planning goals.

As a final matter, Chief Justice Karmeier introduced the remaining presenters: Hon. Thomas M. Donnelly, Associate Judge from the Circuit Court of Cook County and Chair of the Illinois Judicial College Board of Trustees; Ms. Mary McQueen, President of the National Center for State Courts; and Hon. S. Gene Schwarm, retired Justice from the Fifth District Appellate Court and Chair of the Conference's Strategic Planning Committee.

As the first presenter, Judge Donnelly focused his presentation on the role of the Illinois Judicial College in the future of judicial education. He began his presentation with a video depicting how important judicial education is for a smooth, efficient, and fair trial court system. At the conclusion of the video, Judge Donnelly detailed the three characteristics of the Illinois Judicial College, which are: "guided by judges", "taught by judges" and "helps judges," and explained that these characteristics will be achieved by engaging in collaborative training between judges and other court system personnel, such as probation office s and guardians' *ad litem*. This collaborative approach will create a more seamless system to better deliver justice in a timely, effective, and fair manner.

The Conference was then addressed by Ms. Mary McQueen, President of the National Center for State Courts. Ms. McQueen's address stressed the difficulties court systems face in developing

and implementing a strategic plan due to the collaborative and negotiated structure of a court system. Ms. McQueen explained how court systems are “loosely coupled organizations” in that organizational decisions require a complex knowledge base which is constantly developing. Ms. McQueen next discussed the steps necessary in strategic planning: (1) set broad principles of what the Illinois court system is committed to doing now and in the future; and (2) establish a vision statement which details the steps in order to accomplish the goals of the strategic plan. Ms. McQueen concluded her remarks on how strategic planning can assist the judiciary with budgetary matters, employment recruitment and retention, and stabilizing the costs associated with litigation.

The next presentation consisted of a panel discussion facilitated by Justice Schwarm. Included on the panel were Ms. McQueen, Hon. Eric T. Washington, former Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and Dr. Cheryl R. Bailey, Deputy Executive Office for the District of Columbia Courts. The panel shared their experiences in the District of Columbia regarding strategic planning, including the formation of a leadership council comprised of judicial officers, court executives and line staff, as well as performing outreach to individuals and groups that interact with the courts. The panel then fielded several questions from the facilitator and Conference members regarding the challenges faced and lessons learned during the formation and implementation of their strategic plan.

The afternoon session of the annual meeting divided the Conference members into six breakout groups with the charge to discuss the following four questions: what should be the mission of our court system; what should be the court’s organizational values; what are the court’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges that need to be addressed in a strategic plan; and how does the judicial branch of Illinois develop and implement a strategic plan? When the plenary session resumed, each group’s spokesperson presented their findings and conclusions to the Conference members. Justice Schwarm concluded by indicating that all of the responses provided would be utilized to help shape the vision statement, mission statement, and organizational values that would be incorporated into a strategic plan. He then expressed his appreciation for everyone’s participation and engagement in the Conference.

Chief Justice Karmeier provided concluding remarks by thanking the Conference members in attendance, and by expressing his appreciation to the other invited presenters and the Strategic Planning Committee for all their work in preparation for this year’s conference. Chief Justice Karmeier reminded the Conference that formulation of a meaningful and effective strategic plan is a challenge for every large and complex organization like the Illinois courts, and that this type of planning does not happen overnight, but that discussions like those held at this conference were critical to the process. Chief Justice Karmeier concluded by stating that the Illinois courts are truly fortunate to have so many talented members who are willing to step forward each year and help shape the future of the court system.

Each of the six standing committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference provided a written report to the Supreme Court. Their reports are briefly summarized below.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee monitors and assesses court-annexed mandatory arbitration and mediation programs, approved by the Supreme Court.

Along with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Committee tracks both arbitration and mediation statistics to monitor the efficacy of those programs.

During Conference Year 2017, the Committee, in consultation with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, continued to assist with the development of uniform data collection instruments for use by all alternative dispute resolution programs throughout the state of Illinois.

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

The Committee discussed the pros and cons of utilizing fee waiver and fee refunds as an encouragement to utilize alternative dispute resolution processes. The Committee examined the process currently used by McLean County’s small claims mediation program which allows for the respondent’s appearance fee to be waived if the parties agree to participate in mediation at the first appearance and the case is settled at that time. Several Committee members expressed reservations that such a fee waiver/refund scheme would only be practical for small claims mediation programs because other programs rely on filing fees as a major funding source for program administration and continuation.

The Committee also began discussion on monitoring ADR operations to reflect the status of the Court’s electronic filing initiative. Specifically, discussion focused on how to integrate court-annexed dispute resolution programs into the electronic filing program. Continuing discussion will ensure the operation of court-annexed dispute resolution operations are seamlessly integrated into the e-filing program as the initiative progresses.

The Committee also discussed a letter received from the Court requesting the Committee to research, report, and comment on the filing trends of other state’s mandatory arbitration programs, what the cause for filing declines may be and recommendations to increase the use of mandatory arbitration in Illinois. Results found that seven states have programs similar to Illinois’ and that four of those states had a decline in their filings between 2013 and 2015, the most recent data that was available for research purposes. Causes of the filing declines in Illinois included various intangible societal factors, such as race, income level, immigration status, trust in the court system, residents’ understanding of the court system, costs to file a case in mandatory arbitration are prohibitive, and an overall population decline in Illinois. In addition, car safety improvements, with a corresponding reduction in the number of traffic accidents resulting in personal injuries are positive factors impacting this decline. Finally, use of pre-litigation arbitration, especially in the business and technology sectors, is rapidly becoming the preferred method of dispute resolution over the traditional use of a court system. Based on these findings, it was recommended that consideration be given to waiving the jury trial fee in arbitration cases until a party rejects the arbitration award and to explore developing mandatory arbitration programs for specific areas of practice, especially higher dollar value cases.

Civil Justice Committee

The Civil Justice Committee has an overarching mandate to advise the Illinois Judicial Conference and the Illinois Supreme Court in matters affecting civil justice. The Committee’s charge for Conference Year 2017 was to review and make recommendations on matters affecting civil justice. The

Committee was to review, analyze and examine new issues arising out of legislation and case law that impact civil law and procedures and any aspect of civil justice. The Committee members possess significant trial experience, from various jurisdictions, both large and small.

The Committee has undertaken projects designed to provide valuable information to the Illinois Supreme Court to assist it in determining ways to ensure that the Illinois civil justice system is functioning effectively. In Conference Year 2017, the Civil Justice Committee focused on three projects:

(1) Beginning to analyze a statewide survey of civil jury trials to elicit information regarding the comprehension, satisfaction and efficiency of the civil jury trial system with *pro bono* assistance from DecisionQuest;

(2) Considering the elimination of the discovery/evidence deposition dichotomy. Illinois is the last remaining state in the country to have a bifurcated system of two types of depositions. Amending the Supreme Court Rules to have only one deposition that can be used for all purposes would bring Illinois in line with every other jurisdiction in the country, including the federal courts; and

(3) Exploring a civil mandatory disclosure pilot project in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Commercial Law Division, and 23rd Judicial Circuit. The proposed disclosures would essentially parallel those required in federal court by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26. The rationale for such disclosures would be to give the parties necessary information as soon as possible to advance the possibility of early settlement or dispositive motion.

In Conference Year 2018, the Civil Justice Committee hopes to continue exploring and analyzing the statewide results of the civil jury trial questionnaires to assess ways to improve the juror deliberative process and evaluate the use and effectiveness of jury instructions before, during and after the presentation of evidence. If the Court approves, the Civil Justice Committee also hopes to conduct the pilot project requiring mandatory disclosures of basic information by litigants in certain case types in both the Circuit Court of Cook County, Commercial Law Division and 23rd Judicial Circuit to analyze its impact and make recommendations to the Court on how and whether to expand this pilot.

Criminal Justice Committee

In 2017, the Committee continued work on drafting a best practices guide for trial court judges hearing criminal cases. After discussion on this charge, the Committee concluded that due to the varied nature of criminal practice among the various circuits, a best practices guide would not be feasible.

The Committee also continued discussion on implementing sentencing flexibility similar to the federal sentencing guidelines. In 2016, the Committee was advised that the Illinois General Assembly had begun to address this issue legislatively and will continue to do so. As a result, discussion was suspended pending legislative action.

The Committee was charged with coordinating with the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges to promote modifications to pretrial release procedures, including risk assessment. The Committee met with Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Director, Michael Tardy, and the Hon. Robbin Stuckert, Chief Judge of the 23rd Circuit and Chair of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges Pretrial Subcommittee. A detailed description of the trends involving the use of evidence based practices and

risk assessment tools used in other states to assist in pretrial practice was provided. The Committee was also advised that Illinois circuits which have implemented the use of evidence based practices with risk assessment tools for pretrial release have seen a 20% decline in the county jail population. Details were provided on the Pretrial Subcommittee's efforts to gather information, what next steps were being considered, and the status of the development and state wide distribution of a risk assessment tool. The Committee was advised that preliminary discussions were underway to possibly form a working group consisting of multiple stakeholders to discuss issues and concerns with the implementation of evidence based practices in pretrial release decisions. It was stressed to the Committee that evidence based practices and risk assessment tools do not remove or reduce judicial discretion to make a pretrial release decision, but is just one element to assist with the decision making process. After the presentation, the Committee voted to endorse the efforts of the Pretrial Subcommittee and offered whatever assistance was needed.

The Committee also discussed a request from the Hon. Kathryn E. Creswell, Chief Judge of the 18th Circuit, which sought Committee input on the advisability of having the jury waiver forms printed with additional languages. The Committee advised Chief Judge Creswell that including multiple languages on the waiver form was necessary so that the limited English proficiency defendants would have a better understanding of what was happening in Court, but there still may be a need for an interpreter to insure the defendant fully understands the implication of waiving his or her right to a jury trial.

Juvenile Justice Committee

During Conference Year 2017, the Juvenile Justice Committee, in conjunction with the Committee on Education, developed a statewide conference for juvenile court judges (child protection and delinquency) throughout the state. The conference was held on September 27 and 28 in Springfield. The theme of the conference was *The Trauma Informed Courtroom*. The faculty included Illinois judges, as well as nationally recognized judges and mental health practitioners from other states.

The Committee was asked to further consider mandatory minimum education requirements for attorneys handling juvenile abuse and neglect cases and delinquency cases. The Committee reviewed research on the topic, discussed the pros and cons of requiring minimum educational requirements that may impact juvenile courts across the state, considered the educational opportunities that would potentially be available, and the manner in which this could be monitored. The Committee, after reviewing mandatory continuing legal education requirements for juvenile court practitioners in other states, drafted a proposal. The proposal would amend Supreme Court Rules 794 and 795, requiring any attorney practicing in juvenile court to incorporate four (4) hours of CLE courses in specified subjects related to the practice of juvenile law. The proposal is under consideration.

The Committee was also charged with the development and implementation of youth focus groups. The Department of Health and Human Services-Children's Bureau, through the Capacity Building Center for Courts and the Illinois Court Improvement Program, assisted with developing a strategy and evaluation plan. The Administrative Office will conduct focus groups with youth who are currently or recently involved in the foster care system to learn more about their court experience and perceptions of their legal representation. Administrative Office staff will provide a summary and evaluation of the results of the youth focus groups.

The Committee explored and approved a proposed rule creating a privilege for any statements made during the course of a restorative justice program. This rule has been forwarded to the Supreme Court Rules Committee for review and public comment.

The Committee finalized a set of juvenile justice benchcards. In addition, the Committee drafted a set of benchcards for abuse and neglect cases that are currently being finalized. The benchcards essentially update and replace the checklists from the older Juvenile Law Benchbook(s). The benchcards are being distributed to all juvenile court judges and will be available on an ongoing basis to new judges as well as updated periodically, as the law changes.

A proposal was raised at the 2016 October Illinois Judicial Conference meeting to create a mentoring program. The proposal was to allow judges who are new to juvenile courtrooms, or judges who only sporadically handle juvenile court cases, to have someone that they could contact to discuss juvenile law, get tips and talk about their cases. The Committee has changed this to a 'buddy' system, where any judge who wishes to be paired with one or more other judges dealing with juvenile court cases may register. A form was prepared and was distributed at the September 2017 juvenile conference, and is administered by the AOIC. This buddy system will be updated on a regular basis, as new judges are assigned to juvenile courts throughout the state.

Committee on Education

During Conference Year 2017, the Committee on Education, continued its charge to provide judicial benchbooks, and design, deliver and evaluate continuing judicial education programs for Illinois judges under the auspices of the Illinois Judicial Conference, through June 30, 2017, at which time the Committee of Education was sunset. As of July 1, 2017, the 2017 Conference Year projects and activities of the Committee on Education were managed by the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education in coordination with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Committee on Judicial Education is one of six standing Committees of the Illinois Judicial College and is not a Judicial Conference Committee. The Judicial College will expand continuing education opportunities beyond judges and the work of the Committee on Judicial Education, to probation, court administrators, circuit court clerks, judicial branch staff, and guardians' ad litem through the remaining five Judicial College Committees established to focus on the continuing education needs of each of these stakeholders.

Eight Illinois Judicial Benchbooks were released in the Fall of 2017, namely, Civil Law and Procedure, Criminal Law and Procedure, Domestic Violence, DUI/Traffic, Evidence, Family Law and Procedure, Juvenile Law, and Mortgage Foreclosure. Benchbooks serve as judicial resources; however, the Supreme Court has determined that these resources are not citable as legal authority.

New Judge Seminar (January and December, 2017), DUI/Traffic Seminar (March 2017), the first Biennial Juvenile Conference (September 2017), and Bail Reform Webinar (December 2017) were planned, delivered and evaluated in 2017 in addition to the planning of Education Conference 2018, the Court's biennial conference attended by all Illinois judges.

Committee on Strategic Planning

During Conference Year 2017, the Committee continued its mission to assist the Supreme Court of Illinois in advancing the Court's goal of an impartial, accessible and efficient justice system. The Committee has undertaken projects designed to provide valuable information to the Supreme Court to assist it in determining ways to ensure the Illinois court system is functioning in a just and efficient manner. The Committee has continued to maintain communications with the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges and other Supreme Court Committees and Commissions in order to keep abreast of developments related to strategic planning and to collaborate where possible.

The Committee met during the course of the Conference Year and engaged in thorough and extensive discussions about the Committee's priorities. These discussions involved in depth review of the history of the formation of the Committee as well as a detailed data analysis and review of the current landscape of civil cases and court calls in the Illinois courts. The Committee found that civil case trends have profoundly shifted. Data indicates that almost 50% of all civil cases are contract/tort cases under \$50,000. Approximately 25% of all civil cases are domestic relations cases and the remaining 25% of civil cases include chancery, probate, law cases with values above \$50,000, mental health, etc. Data also showed a large number of self represented litigants ("SRLs") participating in court proceedings.

As a result of the information the Committee received about current case trends and discussions about the history and purpose of the Committee, a priority that emerged was remote access to court proceedings (e.g. court appearances via video or telephone). The Committee researched and discussed the history of the development of remote court appearances in the Illinois courts. The Committee agreed that in order to develop policies and initiatives in this regard, it would be beneficial to get a sense of what types of remote court appearances are currently happening across Illinois, what impediments exist to allowing remote court appearances and what judges thoughts are on allowing case participants to appear remotely. In order to obtain this information, the Committee was authorized to conduct a survey of a cross section of Illinois circuit courts that vary in size, structure and location. With the assistance of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Committee developed a survey instrument on remote access, conducted the survey in ten circuits across the State and conducted data analysis of the results. In Conference Year 2018, the Committee and the Access to Justice Commission will develop a report on remote access to court proceedings, which will include amongst other things a discussion of the results of this survey.

Conclusion

As evidenced by these Committee summaries, the scope of work undertaken by the Judicial Conference in 2017 was broad and included recommendations on improving efficiency through the continuing use and expansion of technology and alternative dispute resolution programs. Committees also focused on developing judicial education programs, continuing legal education requirements for practitioners, and presenting training on evidenced based practices. Amendments to Supreme Court Rules were offered, as well as recommendations on how to enhance access and fairness in the administration of justice.

Although many projects and initiatives were completed in the 2017 Conference Year, some will continue on into Conference Year 2018, and additional projects will be assigned in the coming year. Thus, the Judicial Conference will continue to honor its constitutional mandate and remain steadfast in its goal of improving the administration of justice in Illinois.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY WISH TO CONSIDER

People v. Johnson, Case No. 2017 IL 120310 (January 20, 2017).

Defendant was convicted in 2005 of first-degree murder, which was affirmed on appeal. Defendant neither filed a petition for leave to appeal nor a petition for writ of *certiorari* to the United States Supreme Court. Subsequently, defendant filed a pro se postconviction petition, asserting that the petition's due date was March 11, 2008, which was six months after the deadline to seek *certiorari*. Defendant relied on section 122-1(c) of the Post-Conviction Hearing Act (725 ILCS 5/122-1(c)). The Supreme Court disagreed, finding that the due date for this postconviction petition was actually December 11, 2007, which was six months after the deadline for filing a petition for leave to appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court. The Court determined that, although the statute on its face only referenced the deadline for seeking *certiorari*, the correct reading of the statute is that the post-conviction petition deadline is six months after the deadline for either a petition for *certiorari* or a petition for leave to appeal in the Illinois Supreme Court. The Court explained that the legislature's failure to include language referencing petitions for leave to appeal was an oversight.

People v. Pearse, Case No. 2017 IL 121072 (March 23, 2017).

Defendant was found guilty of failing to re-register his home address under Section 3 of the Sex Offender Registration Act (730 ILCS 150/3) after returning home from a short hospital stay. The defendant initially registered his home in Belvidere with local law enforcement, and then notified Forest Park authorities when he was briefly admitted to a hospital there. Defendant registered both his Belvidere address and the hospital address with Forest Park police. He was subsequently charged for failing to re-register the Belvidere address when he returned home. The Supreme Court expressed concern with both the circuit court's and appellate court's confusion as to whether section 3 or section 6 of the Act applied to the case. The Court concluded that these provisions on their face did not adequately provide notice as to what the reporting requirements are for registered offenders. The Court went on to determine that the intent of the legislature was for offenders to be tracked by giving notice to the law enforcement authorities in the jurisdiction that they leave. Defendant was not charged with failure to give that notice, and there was no evidence in any event that he failed to do so. The Court went on to suggest that, in light of the confusion exhibited by the parties and the courts, the legislature should review this statutory scheme and revise it for purposes of clarity.

People v. Peterson, Case No. 2017 IL 120331 (September 21, 2017).

Defendant Drew Peterson was found guilty of first degree murder. The appellate court affirmed, and defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, arguing that certain hearsay statements were improperly admitted at trial under the forfeiture by wrongdoing doctrine. Illinois Rule of Evidence 804(b)(5) identifies only two criteria that must be satisfied for the admission of hearsay statements under this doctrine: (1) that the party against whom the statement is offered "has engaged or acquiesced in wrongdoing" and (2) that such wrongdoing "was intended to, and did, procure the unavailability of the declarant as a witness." Section 115-10.6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (725 ILCS 5/115-10.6) also requires that the time, content, and circumstances of such statements provide sufficient safeguards of reliability. The Court found that the statute's imposition of a reliability requirement created an irreconcilable conflict with a Court Rule, and as such, separation of powers principles dictated that the Rule must prevail. Thus, the Court concluded that the admissibility of the hearsay statements was governed by the common-law doctrine of forfeiture by wrongdoing, embodied in Illinois Rule of Evidence 804(b)(5), and not section 115-10.6 of the Code.

Manago v. County of Cook, Case No. 2017 IL 121078 (September 21, 2017).

Plaintiff was the mother of a minor child who was injured while "elevator surfing" and treated for injuries at Stroger Hospital, who in turn, asserted a lien for the cost of treatment against the minor's personal injury lawsuit. The minor did not claim any specific medical expenses as part of the lawsuit, but was ultimately awarded a monetary judgment. After judgment, plaintiff moved to extinguish the lien held by Stroger Hospital. The Supreme Court was asked to resolve an apparent tension between the Health Care Services Lien Act (770 ILCS 23/1) and the Family Expense Act (750 ILCS 65/15). It concluded that there was nothing in the plain language of the Health Care Services Lien Act to suggest that its application was limited by either age of the injured party or by the Family Expense Act's parental liability provision, thus the hospital was entitled to the lien. The Court did not attempt to harmonize the two Acts by considering notions of public policy, as it determined that was the duty of the legislature, not the Court.

People v. Relford, Case No. 2017 IL 121094 (November 30, 2017).

The Supreme Court held that certain provisions of the stalking and cyberstalking statutes (720 ILCS 5/12-7.3(a)(1) and (a)(2)) violate the First Amendment to the United States Constitution because they are overbroad and impermissibly infringe on the right to free speech by improperly criminalizing innocent conduct. The statutes define stalking and cyberstalking to include communication to or about a person that would reasonably cause that person to suffer emotional distress. The Court determined that the broad sweep of these statutes reaches a host of social interactions that a person would find distressing but are clearly protected by the First Amendment. Accordingly, the phrase "communicates to or about" is stricken from those statutory provisions. Because defendant's convictions under those provisions could not be sustained based on other conduct, his convictions were vacated.

Citibank N.A. v. The Illinois Department of Revenue et al., Case No. 2017 IL 121634 (November 30, 2017).

In this case, the Supreme Court considered whether Citibank could pursue a refund claim of Retailers' Occupation taxes that were paid through affiliated retailers in transactions financed by Citibank which ultimately resulted in uncollectible debt. The Court concluded that taxes paid voluntarily but erroneously cannot be recovered in the absence of an authoritative statute. Section 6 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act (35 ILCS 120/6) and the corresponding administrative regulations only authorized tax relief for "the retailer" in such circumstances. The Court refused to interpret these provisions beyond their plain language to allow lenders such as Citibank to also seek refunds. The Court further noted that if this interpretation is not what the legislature intended, that the legislature should revisit the issue and make its intent clear.

In re Marriage of Goesel, Case No. 2017 IL 122046 (November 30, 2017).

At issue in this case was whether fees that have already been earned by an attorney in a dissolution of marriage proceeding are considered "available funds," such that they may be disgorged under section 501(c-1)(3) of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act (750 ILCS 5/501(c-1)(3)). In resolving a conflict between three districts of the appellate court, the Supreme Court adopted the Third Appellate District's interpretation of this statute and determined that such earned fees are not "available funds" within the meaning of the Act and thus not subject to disgorgement. The Court further noted that the legislature should take another look at this statute and determine whether the Court's interpretation accurately reflects the legislature's intent, and if it does not, then the legislature should amend the statute to make its intention clear.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the Court and chairpersons during 2017

Appellate Court Administrative Committee

Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission

James R. Mendillo, Esq., Chair;
David F. Rolewick, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier,
liaison officer.
Review Board – Claire A. Manning,
Esq., Chair;
Jill W. Landsberg, Esq., Vice-Chair

Board of Admissions to the Bar

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

Committee on Character and Fitness

Jennifer E. Bae, Esq., Chair;
Eileen L. Furey, Esq., Vice-Chair
(First Judicial District);
Bradley N. Pollock, Esq., Chair;
Robert L. Smith, Esq., Vice-Chair
(Second Judicial District);
Jodi K. Obrecht Fisk, Esq., Chair;
Dennis J. Baron, Esq., Vice-Chair
(Third Judicial District);
Frederick H. Underhill, Jr., Esq., Chair;
Homer A. Yow, Esq., Vice-Chair
(Fourth Judicial District);
Lisa M. Porter, Esq., Chair;
David L. Piercy, Esq., Vice-Chair
(Fifth Judicial District);
Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases

Adrian E. Harless, Esq., Chair;
John P. Scanlon, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Professor Nancy S. Marder, Reporter;
Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases

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

Committee on Professional Responsibility

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

Judicial Mentor Committee

Judge Joseph G. McGraw, Status Member
(Chairperson of Chief Judges'
Conference);
Judge David A. Hylla, Status Member
(Vice-Chairperson of Chief Judges'
Conference).

Legislative Committee of the Supreme Court of Illinois

Appellate Judge S. Gene Schwarm, Chair.

Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board

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

Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee for Justice and Mental Health Planning

Appellate Judge Kathryn E. Zenoff, Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues

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

Special Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct

Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice

Appellate Judge Mary K. Rochford, Chair.

Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism

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

Supreme Court Committee on Equality

Judge Joseph G. McGraw, Chair.

Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence

Appellate Judge Donald C. Hudson, Chair;
Warren D. Wolfson, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Professor Marc D. Ginsberg,
Professor-Reporter;
Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer.

Supreme Court e-Business Policy Advisory Board

Judge David Hylla, Chair.

Supreme Court e-Business Technical Committee

Judge Val Gunnarsson, Chair.

Supreme Court Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee

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

Supreme Court Language Access Advisory Board

Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board

David VanLandegan, Esq., Chair;
Rosemarie Gray, Esq., Vice-Chair.

Supreme Court Rules Committee

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

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

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 2017, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$229,345; appellate court judges, \$215,856; circuit court judges, \$198,075; and associate judges, \$188,171. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants

in the program. During Calendar Year 2017, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$4,615,732.92. State funding for probation and court services departments covers approximately 3,100 probation and court services personnel, for which the counties receive partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. State funding provided about 82% of eligible funding reimbursement. Additional cuts would jeopardize the provision of core probation services, and for the past few years, many of the departments struggle to preserve basic services as a result of budget and staff reductions.

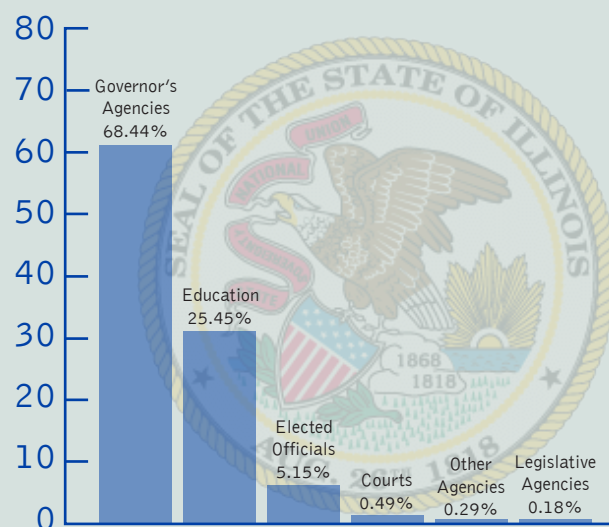
County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and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

State Funding

Appropriations for State Agencies Fiscal Year 2018

The graph to the right, shows the Supreme Court's share of the total appropriations for Fiscal Year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018). The total appropriation was \$78,618,805,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$389,488,000.

Source: Table I-A: Operating Appropriations
by Agency, Chapter 3
Governor's Budget Message to the
General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2018



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 2017, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,175, assisted by a total of 155 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$204,154,954 in 2017.

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

Revenue to Finance Local Improvements

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 2017 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund: is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.
\$25,536,897

Court Automation Fund: is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.
\$25,883,844

County Law Library Fund: helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.
\$9,134,172

County Fund To Finance the Court System: is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$5,456,957

Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administrative Fund: is used to offset costs incurred for collection and disbursement of State and local funds.
\$3,532,144

Uncollected Claims

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY17, there were 14 claims due and payable, totaling \$35,000.01.

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 2017 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Child Support and Maintenance: Court ordered payments collected and distributed by Circuit Clerks and the State Disbursement Unit.
\$1,211,954,950

Drug Treatment Fund: Court ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances.
\$2,902,240

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state.
\$6,333,399

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers.
\$2,758,833

Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional offices.
\$1,919,257

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools.
\$3,304,174

CASEFLOW

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

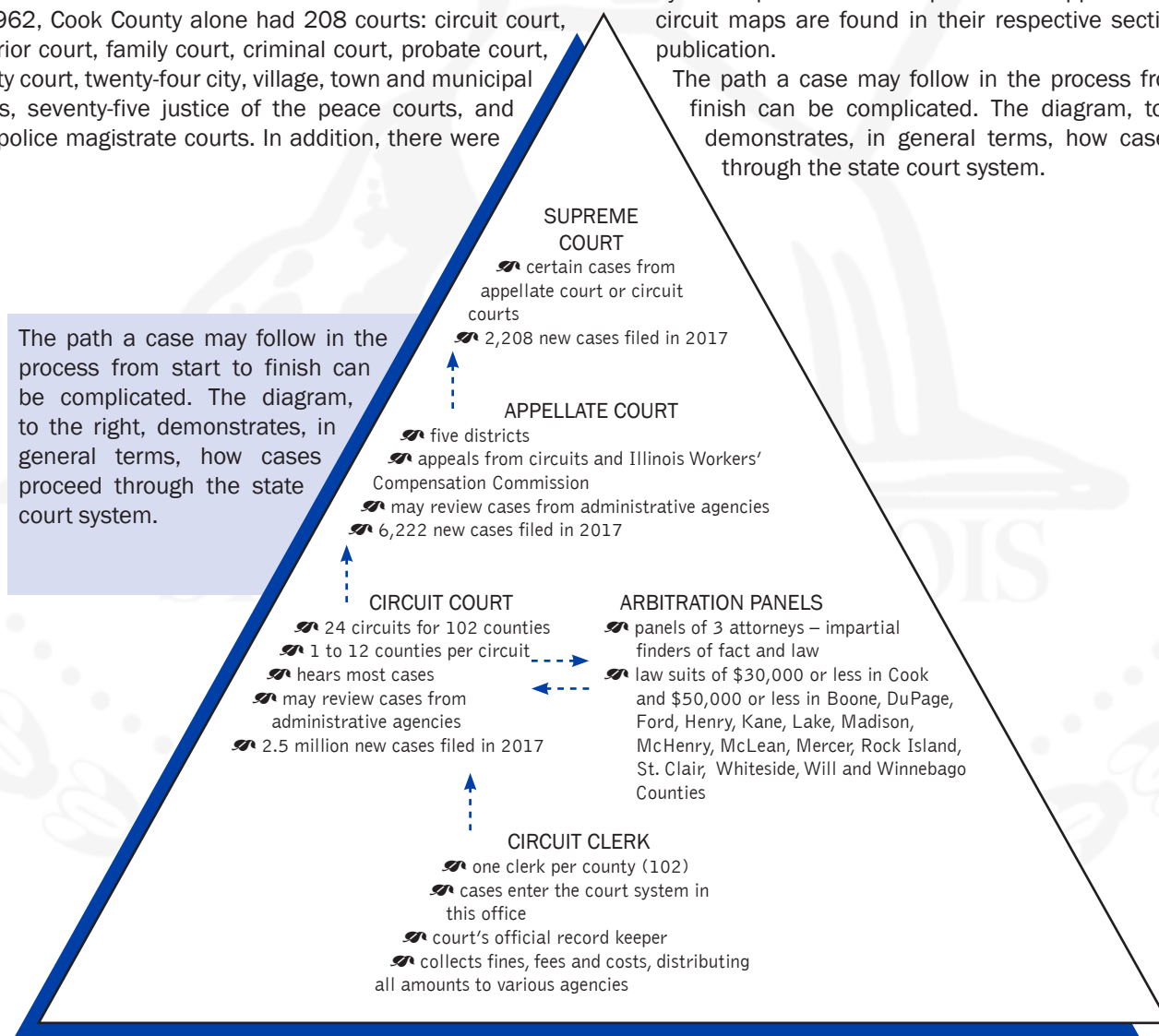
Prior to 1964, the court system was fragmented. The courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others. The old system had a circuit court with statewide original jurisdiction in all cases and some appellate jurisdiction;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

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

seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the First Supreme Court District was in a part of the Fourth Appellate Court District and the Seventh Supreme Court District was in a part of the First Appellate Court District. In today's system, as shown below, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-four circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter the circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the Supreme Court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the Supreme Court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

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

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JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified trial court, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the Supreme Court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the court. These include the Judicial Conference of Illinois and the various committees of the court. More information about committees can be found in the following sections. The Supreme Court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed to the right. The chief justice is responsible for exercising the court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the court's rules. The Supreme Court appoints an administrative director to assist the chief justice in his duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts supports this function. Key support personnel exist at each level of the court to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the Supreme Court level, this includes the clerk, research director, marshal, librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described on pages 18 and 19.

Appellate Court

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

Circuit Court

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

Judicial Inquiry Board

The Supreme Court appoints two circuit judges to the Board, the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers, which receives and investigates complaints against judges and prosecutes the validated complaint before the Illinois Courts Commission.

Illinois Courts Commission

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

Board of Admissions to the Bar

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

Committee on Character and Fitness

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

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

The Supreme Court establishes rules for the registration and discipline of attorneys and appoints four lawyers and three non-lawyers to the Commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

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

Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

The Supreme Court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an *ex-officio* member, as is the state treasurer.

APPELLATE COURT

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

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

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

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently fifty-four, is determined by the legislature. The Supreme Court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district. Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

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

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL** FILED	CIVIL** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2017	3,410	3,490	2,812	2,810
2016	3,586	3,890	3,125	3,078
2015	4,002	4,253	3,311	3,425
2014	4,173	4,238	3,721	3,384
2013	4,153	4,370	3,788	3,740

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

TOTAL CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	FILED	DISPOSED
2017	6,222	6,300
2016	6,835	7,120
2015	7,452	7,609
2014	8,015	7,816
2013	8,134	7,954

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

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting: The Appellate Court held its annual meeting on May 22, 2017 with the Honorable James A. Knecht, Fourth District Appellate Court serving as the Honorary Chair of the 2017 Annual Meeting. Fifty-one appellate justices were in attendance. Pursuant to Article VI, Section 15(e) of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate justices to serve as regular members and three appellate justices to serve as alternative members of the Illinois Courts Commission. For the remainder of 2017, the Honorable Margaret Stanton McBride (First District Appellate Court) and the Honorable Mary S. Schostok (Second District Appellate Court) will continue to serve as regular members, with the Honorable Mary K. O'Brien (Third District Appellate Court), the Honorable Thomas R. Appleton (Fifth District Appellate Court), and the Honorable Richard P. Goldenhersh (Fifth District Appellate Court) to serve as alternate members to the Commission, for a one year term ending December 31, 2017. The Honorable Judith Cates (Fifth District Appellate) was elected to serve as Chair of the 2018 Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court to be held April 9, 2018.

Administrative Committee: The Appellate Court Administrative Committee was created to study and recommend improvements to the Illinois Appellate Court. Additionally, the Committee plans the Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court and develops the curriculum for the annual Appellate Court Conference. The 2017 Conference held May 22 – 24, 2017 in Springfield was the first joint conference including Appellate Court staff and hosted fifty-two appellate justices, along with 115 judicial branch staff representing Clerks of the Appellate Court, Legal Research Directors, judicial law clerks and legal research staff of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. The Conference address was delivered by the Honorable Lloyd A. Karmeier, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Conference topics included presentations on The Value and Impact of Oral Arguments, Public Policy in Judicial Decision Making, Civil and Criminal Law Updates, and the C-Track Case Management system. The Honorable Donald C. Hudson (Second District Appellate Court) serves as Chair of the Appellate Court Administrative Committee. The Honorable Mary Jane Theis, Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois, serves as the Supreme Court liaison to the Appellate Court Administrative Committee.

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

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

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

Thomas D. Palella, Clerk
 Kathleen Warnick, Research Director

Circuit Court of Cook County
 District Population: 5,211,263



APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Daniel J. Pierce, Presiding Judge*
 Sheldon A. Harris
 Mary L. Mikva*
 John B. Simon

DIVISION II

P. Scott Neville, Jr., Presiding Judge*
 Michael B. Hyman*
 Mary Anne Mason*
 Aurelia Pucinski

DIVISION III

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Presiding Judge*
 Nathaniel Howse, Jr.
 Terrence J. Lavin++
 James G. Fitzgerald Smith

DIVISION IV

Eileen O'Neill Burke, Presiding Judge
 David W. Ellis
 Robert E. Gordon*
 Margaret S. McBride

DIVISION V

Jesse. G. Reyes, Presiding Judge
 Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
 Bertina E. Lampkin+
 Mary K. Rochford

DIVISION VI

Thomas E. Hoffman, Presiding Judge
 Maureen E. Connors
 Joy V. Cunningham
 Mathias W. Delort

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

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL ** FILED	CIVIL ** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2017	1,844	1,953	1,320	1,445
2016	1,811	2,079	1,562	1,486
2015	2,043	2,182	1,564	1,534
2014	2,122	2,120	1,799	1,674
2013	2,119	2,292	1,850	1,543

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2017	5,160
2016	5,285
2015	5,307
2014	5,201
2013	4,841

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

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT



Second District - Elgin

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

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

District Population: 3,213,314



APPELLATE JUDGES

Mary S. Schostok, Presiding Judge*

Joseph E. Birkett
Michael J. Burke
Donald C. Hudson*
Susan Fayette Hutchinson
Ann Brackley Jorgensen
Robert D. McLaren
Robert B. Spence*
Kathryn E. Zenoff*

**Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*

CIRCUITS

15th (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle & Stephenson)
16th (Kane)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)
18th (DuPage)
19th (Lake)
22nd (McHenry)
23rd (DeKalb & Kendall)

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL ** FILED	CIVIL ** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2017	524	512	445	393
2016	623	636	480	485
2015	702	754	577	514
2014	702	765	569	581
2013	717	703	596	590

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2017	1,167
2016	1,321
2015	1,299
2014	1,250
2013	1,309

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

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT



Third District - Ottawa

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

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

District Population: 1,787,891

APPELLATE JUDGES

William E. Holdridge, Presiding Judge*

Robert L. Carter
Tom M. Lytton
Mary W. McDade
Mary K. O'Brien
Daniel L. Schmidt
Vicki Wright

CIRCUITS

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

**Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*



CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL ** FILED	CIVIL ** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2017	425	374	363	354
2016	399	427	381	426
2015	434	501	434	492
2014	478	470	521	483
2013	461	485	507	554

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2017	938
2016	756
2015	834
2014	940
2013	889

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

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



Fourth District - Springfield

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

Carla L. Bender, Clerk
Shirley K. Wilgenbusch, Research Director

District Population: 1,300,890



APPELLATE JUDGES

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

CIRCUITS

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

*Circuit judge assigned to appellate court

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL ** FILED	CIVIL ** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2017	363	374	471	455
2016	422	442	503	496
2015	510	504	498	477
2014	530	527	571	461
2013	515	546	596	589

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2017	931
2016	1,062
2015	1,099
2014	1,043
2013	922

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

FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



Fifth District - Mt. Vernon

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

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

District Population: 1,288,665

APPELLATE JUDGES

John B. Barberis, Jr., Presiding Judge

Judy Lynn Cates
Melissa A. Chapman
Richard P. Goldenhersh
James R. Moore
David K. Overstreet*
Thomas M. Welch

CIRCUITS

1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union & Williamson)
2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White)
3rd (Bond & Madison)
4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery & Shelby)
20th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair & Washington)

**Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*



CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL** FILED	CIVIL** DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2017	254	277	213	163
2016	331	306	199	185
2015	313	312	238	197
2014	341	356	261	226
2013	341	344	239	208

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2017	720
2016	765
2015	717
2014	676
2013	647

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

CIRCUIT COURTS

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



Circuit Court Administrative Matters

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is comprised of the chief circuit judges from the twenty-four Illinois judicial circuits. Since January 2015, Judge Joseph G. McGraw, Chief Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, was elected by his peers to serve as Chair of the Conference. Judge David A. Hylla, Chief Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, was elected to serve as the Vice-Chair. The Conference meets regularly to discuss issues related to the administration of justice in the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Conference.

Conference Committees and Activities: The Conference has several established committees which address particular issues, and provide information and recommendations. Conference Committees active during 2017 include the Article V Committee; Associate Judge Vacancy Committee; Children and Families Committee; Evidenced-Based Pretrial Practices Committee; Executive Committee; Orientation Committee and the Technology Committee. From time to time, the Conference may establish an ad hoc or special committee convened to study specific short-term subject matter such as the Conference's Jury Representation Committee to study whether any issues exist that relate to the disproportionate representation in jury pools or the Court Performance Metrics Committee to review what court performance measures and data may benefit chief circuit judges with their responsibilities within their circuit courts. These committees of the Conference

considered topics in several areas. Early in the year, the Orientation Committee, along with staff from the Administrative Office, met with and provided all new Chief Circuit Judges with information and tools to help guide them in their new administrative role. The Associate Judge Vacancy Committee recommended the use of electronic ballots when appointing and reappointing Associate Judges. The Evidence-Based Pretrial Practices Committee discussed reforming current pretrial practices, including use of new pretrial screening instruments and a review of new bail reform legislation. Ongoing throughout the year, the Special Committee on Standardized Forms disseminated to the Conference and sought review of many court forms developed for use by the Commission on Access to Justice designed to aid self-represented litigants navigate the justice system. The Article V Committee recommended changes to the electronic traffic and civil law citations, as well as amendments to several Article V rules regarding violators that receive multiple citations and ex parte judgments. The Executive Committee continued to review policies and issues related to court reporting services; while the Children and Families Committee recommended revisions to the Order of Commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice which are consistent with recent statutory changes. The Technology Committee provided updates on the work of the Supreme Court's e-Business Policy Advisory Board and Technical Committee, including status updates regarding the Court's statewide electronic filing program, eFileIL. With assistance from the Administrative Office, the Jury Representation Committee initiated a six-month pilot program in multiple counties designed to study the representation in jury pools from some of the most diverse counties in the state through alternative summoning procedures. The pilot program

is anticipated to conclude in 2018. All of the many Conference committees continued to monitor and analyze new legislation, Supreme Court rules and policies relevant to the committee's focus and the administration of justice in the trial courts as it is introduced and adopted.

In the interest of furthering the knowledge and skills of its members, the Conference hosted a variety of presentations focused on judicial and trial court issues. For example, the Supreme Court's Judicial Performance Evaluation (JPE) Committee requested the Conference's assistance in identifying and recruiting new JPE Facilitators from among all active judges. JusticeCorps offered information about assisting self-represented litigants at courthouses throughout the state; and the Supreme Court Committee on Equality presented results of a pilot study and survey of three circuits regarding the psychology underlying judicial decision making, leading to the roll out of the same survey statewide. The State Court Improvement Program presented findings from the five circuits participating in the grant-funded Reimagining Dependency Courts Project aimed at reducing time to permanency and other significant events occurring in child protection cases. Lastly, the Conference was also introduced to the Court's new comprehensive educational initiative, the Illinois Judicial College, which will enhance educational opportunities to judicial partners working in the courts, such as circuit clerks, trial court administrators, judicial branch staff, probation officers and guardians ad litem.

SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS

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

Starting in 2015, the Administrative Office began seeking court case data from circuit courts to help identify the prevalence of SRLs utilizing Illinois courts, and in which types of civil cases is SRL participation the greatest. Identification of these factors helps the Administrative Office to better tailor its resources and services to this population in our state. A new report with more accurate measures was started for 2017, measuring cases involving SRLs rather than the total number of SRL individuals. This means that the 2017 data cannot be compared directly with the 2015 or 2016 data. While courts are still refining the SRL data collection practices, data collection for 2017 revealed the following:

- Over 100,000 cases were filed by SRLs, most commonly in Orders of Protection, Family/Dissolution, Miscellaneous Remedy, and Law Magistrate (including Landlord-Tenant disputes);
- Over 150,000 cases were closed in 2017 with at least one SRL appearing, most frequently in Orders of Protection, Family/Dissolution, Law Magistrate (Landlord-Tenant disputes), and Small Claims cases;
- Both the plaintiff and defendant were self-represented in over 38,000 cases, most frequently in Order of Protection and Dissolution cases; and
- Defendants are more frequently self-represented than plaintiffs.

As this data continues to be collected and analyzed, additional creative initiatives will be developed to assist the courts in meeting this growing trend while also improving access to justice for all.

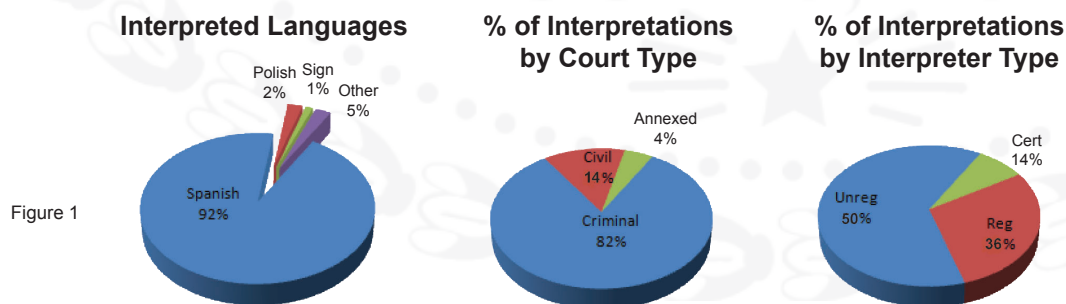
COURT INTERPRETER AND LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT LITIGANTS

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

The statewide report (figure 1) illustrates the 2017 data on interpreter usage. Spanish is by far the language of highest need, with 92% of interpreted proceedings in Spanish (101,700 court events). The other most frequently requested languages are Polish (2%), Sign Language (1%), Arabic (0.47%), Russian (0.26%), Chinese (0.26%) and Korean (0.15%). In 2017, 82% of interpreters were assigned for criminal and traffic cases, while 14% were assigned for civil cases. Court-annexed proceedings, which include arbitration, mediation, and probation contacts, comprised 4% of interpreted proceedings.

In 2017, there has been an improvement with courts using interpreters appearing on the Registry. In 2016 only 33% of interpreters used in court appear on the Registry, and in 2017 this number has increased to 50%. We hope to see this number continue to increase over the years, as interpreters that do not appear on the Registry have not been assessed for language proficiency or interpreting skills.

Due to limited availability of interpreters in certain parts of the state, or availability of interpreters for certain languages, several courts use remote interpreting services and technology to increase access to interpreters. In 2017, 3422 court events utilized a remote interpreter over phone or video. The AOIC is exploring the use of remote video technology in five counties – Cook, DeKalb, Kendall, McLean and Champaign– to pilot its use and examine whether technology can improve access to interpreters across the state.



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: **Law and Law Magistrate** for monetary damages over \$10,000; **Arbitration**; **Small Claims**; **Chancery** (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); **Miscellaneous Remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **Mental Health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **Probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **Eminent Domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **Municipal Corporation and Tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level).

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

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

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

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

Category	Caseload Statistics	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Civil	Filed	444,288	429,649	436,175	457,444	513,928
	Reinstated	26,534	24,162	22,060	22,930	24,002
	Disposed	441,541	576,457	453,313	504,800	555,648
	Clearance Rate %	93.8%	127.0%	98.9%	105.1%	103.3%
	End Pending	614,766	590,596	731,149	731,953	759,914
Domestic Relations	Filed	130,368	140,416	144,284	133,641	136,549
	Reinstated	1,237	1,287	1,398	1,354	1,467
	Disposed	114,893	133,708	140,137	133,585	132,010
	Clearance Rate %	87.3%	94.4%	96.2%	99.0%	95.7%
	End Pending	123,282	111,621	107,942	105,197	106,754
Juvenile	Filed	19,029	19,943	21,862	22,058	23,293
	Reinstated	201	177	559	213	204
	Disposed	19,716	20,914	22,966	21,766	23,535
	Clearance Rate %	102.5%	103.9%	102.4%	97.7%	100.2%
	End Pending	49,835	50,991	53,538	54,998	55,444
Criminal	Filed	263,513	280,385	320,653	338,313	377,393
	Reinstated	5,209	6,182	5,539	6,876	8,408
	Disposed	216,452	272,060	326,579	345,684	377,209
	Clearance Rate %	80.5%	94.9%	100.1%	100.1%	97.8%
	End Pending	270,178	219,204	206,219	207,713	209,349
Quasi-Criminal	Filed	1,671,314	1,661,619	1,784,440	1,979,530	2,122,981
	Reinstated	17,161	17,282	19,545	22,981	20,921
	Disposed	1,581,583	1,624,848	1,765,419	1,922,845	2,076,351
	Clearance Rate %	93.7%	96.8%	97.9%	96.0%	96.8%
	End Pending	1,433,934	1,337,169	1,291,507	1,258,257	1,165,262
Statewide Totals	Filed	2,528,512	2,532,012	2,707,414	2,930,986	3,174,144
	Reinstated	50,342	49,090	49,101	54,354	55,002
	Disposed	2,374,185	2,627,987	2,708,414	2,928,680	3,164,753
	Clearance Rate %	92.1%	101.8%	98.3%	98.1%	98.0%
	End Pending	2,491,995	2,309,581	2,390,355	2,358,118	2,296,723

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

First Appellate District

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
James L. Allegretti
John M. Allegretti
Thomas R. Allen
Marina E. Ammendola
Mauricio Araujo
Edward A. Arce
Larry Axelrood
Robert Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Fredrick H. Bates
Charles S. Beach II
Carole K. Bellows
Steven James Bernstein
Robert W. Bertucci
Samual J. Betar III
Carl B. Boyd
Daniel P. Brennan
Margaret Ann Brennan
Tommy Brewer
Rodney Hughes Brooks
Janet Adams Brosnahan
Mary M. Brosnahan
James R. Brown
Andrea M. Buford
Kathleen Marie Burke
Charles Burns
Thomas J. Byrne
John P. Callahan, Jr.
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas J. Carroll
Michael R. Clancy
Evelyn B. Clay
Gerald V. Cleary III
Jeanne Cleveland
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Matthew E. Coghlan
Bonita Coleman
H. Yvonne Coleman
Ann Finley Collins
Ann Collins-Dole
Alison C. Conlon
Richard C. Cooke
Donna L. Cooper
Patrick K. Coughlin
John J. Curry, Jr.
Paula M. Daleo
Adrienne E. Davis
Daniel R. Degnan
Eulalia De La Rosa
Kent Delgado

Anna Helen Demacopoulos
Grace G. Dickler
Deborah M. Dooling
Daniel P. Duffy
Laurence J. Dunford
Lynn Marie Egan
John H. Ehrlich
Diana L. Embil
Jerry A. Esrig
Peter A. Felice
Rossana P. Fernandez
Denise K. Filan
Kathy M. Flanagan
Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery, Jr.
Ellen L. Flannigan
John J. Fleming
Peter Flynn
Nicholas R. Ford
Michael A. Forti
John. S Fotopoulos
Raymond Funderburk
Carolyn J.. Gallagher
Daniel J. Gallagher
John T. Gallagher
William G. Gamboney
Celia G. Gamrath
Rodolfo Garcia
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Michael P. Gerber
Aleksandra Gillespie
Megan E. Goldish
Peter Gonzalez
John C. Griffi
Deborah J. Gubin
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Sophia H. Hall
Orville E. Hambright, Jr.
Kay M. Hanlon
Maureen O. Hannon
Anjana M.J. Hansen
Edward Harmening
Robert F. Harris
Toya T. Harvey
Russell W. Hartigan
Elizabeth M. Hayes
William H. Hooks
Cecilia A. Horan
Carol M. Howard
Arnette R. Hubbard
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Doretha Renee Jackson
Marianne Jackson



Richard J. Daley Center

(Photo courtesy of the
Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population:
5,211,263
(2017 est.)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	1,004,474	22,332	885,632	86.3%	1,246,808
2016	1,015,097	20,926	1,077,686	104.0%	1,105,634
2015	1,082,598	19,952	1,053,244	95.5%	1,158,072
2014	1,201,403	20,361	1,184,095	96.9%	1,108,254
2013	1,361,166	22,761	1,322,748	95.6%	1,069,752

Moshe Jacobius
 Raymond L. Jagielski
 Lionel Jean-Baptiste
 Sharon O. Johnson
 Daryl J. Jones
 Linzey D. Jones
 Preston Jones, Jr.
 Rickey Jones
 Elizabeth A. Karkula
 Paul A. Karkula
 Martin C. Kelley
 Thomas J. Kelley
 Kerry M. Kennedy
 Susan L. Kennedy
 Diana L. Kenworthy
 Edward J. King
 John P. Kirby
 Steven A. Kozicki
 Daniel J. Kubasiak
 Geary W. Kull
 Margarita Kuly's Hoffman
 Robert D. Kuzas
 Anthony C. Kyriakopoulos
 William G. Lacy
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Christopher E. Lawler
 Marjorie C. Laws
 Pamela Leeming
 Casandra Lewis
 Kimberly D. Lewis
 Matthew Link
 Thomas J. Lipscomb
 Anna M. Loftus
 Pamela E. Loza
 Stuart F. Lubin
 Marvin P. Luckman
 John F. Lyke, Jr.
 Freddrenna M. Lyle
 Daniel Joseph Lynch
 Thomas V. Lyons II
 Aicha MacCarthy
 Terence MacCarthy
 Myron F. Mackoff
 John J. Mahoney
 William O. Maki
 Daniel B. Malone
 Edward M. Maloney
 Marcia Maras
 Lisa Ann Marino
 Jill Cerone Marisie
 Diann K. Marsalek
 LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
 Patricia Martin
 Maritza Martinez
 James P. McCarthy
 James M. McGing
 Dennis M. McGuire
 Terrence J. McGuire
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Michael B. McHale
 Mary McHugh Ranke
 Clare E. McWilliams
 Pamela McLean Meyerson
 Stephanie K. Miller
 Bridget A. Mitchell
 Raymond W. Mitchell
 Caroline K. Moreland
 Michael T. Mullen
 Allen F. Murphy
 James P. Murphy
 Patrick T. Murphy
 Thomas W. Murphy
 Timothy P. Murphy
 Joyce Marie Murphy Gorman
 Leonard Murray
 David R. Navarro

Marya Nega
 Lewis Nixon
 Brendan A. O'Brien
 Jessica A. O'Brien
 Joan Margaret O'Brien
 William Timothy O'Brien
 Ann O'Donnell
 Kevin M. O'Donnell
 James N. O'Hara
 Karen L. O'Malley
 John A. O'Meara
 Ramon Ocasio III
 Susana L. Ortiz
 Jesse Outlaw
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 Paul S. Pavlus
 Litricia Payne
 Marian E. Perkins
 James P. Pieczonka
 Jackie M. Portman-Brown
 Joan E. Powell
 Patrick J. Powers
 Lorna E. Propes
 Marguerite Quinn
 Clare J. Quish
 William B. Raines
 Cynthia Ramirez
 Sandra G. Ramos
 Erica L. Reddick
 Eve M. Reilly
 Judith C. Rice
 Travis Richardson
 Kristal R. Rivers
 Mary Colleen Roberts
 Patrick T. Rogers
 Abbey Fishman Romanek
 Joanne F. Rosado
 Diana Rosario
 Dominique C. Ross
 Thomas D. Roti
 James Ryan
 Kristyna C. Ryan
 Stephanie D. Saltouros
 Beatriz Santiago
 Regina A. Scannicchio
 Andrea M. Schleifer
 Catherine A. Schneider
 Deborah Ann Seaton
 Patricia O'Brien Sheahan
 Colleen F. Sheehan
 Kevin M. Sheehan
 Diane M. Shelley
 Patrick J. Sherlock
 Robin D. Shoffner
 Maura Slattery Boyle
 Irwin J. Solganick
 Patricia S. Spratt
 Patrick T. Stanton
 Laura M. Sullivan
 Sharon M. Sullivan
 William B. Sullivan
 Carrie H. Sussman
 Shelley Sutker-Dermer
 Anthony Swanagan
 Michael P. Toomin
 John D. Turner, Jr.
 Valarie Turner
 James M. Varga
 Raul Vega
 Kenneth J. Wadas
 Carl Anthony Walker
 Debra B. Walker
 Ursula Walowski
 Maureen Ward Kirby
 Edward Washington II

Steven G. Watkins
 Alexander P. White
 Oran F. Whiting
 Camille E. Willis
 Thaddeus L. Wilson
 Gregory J. Wojkowski
 E. Kenneth Wright, Jr.
 Frank G. Zelezinski

Associate Judges:

Carmen K. Aguilar
 Gregory E. Ahern, Jr.
 Sophia Atcherson
 David B. Atkins
 Callie L. Baird
 Patrice Ball-Reed
 Laura Bertucci Smith
 Samuel J. Betar III
 Shauna L. Boliker
 Adam D. Bourgeois, Jr.
 Yolande M. Bourgeois
 Darron E. Bowden
 Karen J. Bowes
 William Stewart Boyd
 Elizabeth M. Budzinski
 Clarence Lewis Burch
 Anthony J. Calabrese
 George L. Canellis, Jr.
 Matthew J. Carmody
 John Thomas Carr
 James R. Carroll
 Joseph M. Cataldo
 Timothy J. Chambers
 Peggy Chiampas
 Vincenzo Chimera
 Joseph M. Claps
 LaGuina Clay-Herron
 Jean M. Cocozza
 Neil H. Cohen
 Susan M. Coleman
 Thomas J. Condon
 Stephen J. Connolly
 Lisa R. Curcio
 Israel A. Desierto
 Thomas M. Donnelly
 Geraldine A. D'Souza
 Melissa A. Durkin
 Lauren Gottainer Edidin
 Fe' Fernandez
 Brian K. Flaherty
 Lawrence E. Flood
 Thomas V. Gainer, Jr.
 Nicholas Geanopoulos
 Mohammed M. Ghouse
 Daniel T. Gillespie
 Pamela Hughes Gillespie
 Susan Fox Gillis
 Gregory R. Ginex
 Steven J. Goebel
 Renee G. Goldfarb
 William E. Gomolinski
 Joel L. Greenblatt
 Maxwell Griffin, J.
 David E. Haracz
 Donald R. Havis
 Patrick J. Heneghan
 Thomas J. Hennelly
 Arthur F. Hill, Jr.
 Stanley L. Hill
 Earl B. Hoffenberg
 Michael J. Hood
 John L. Huff
 Bridget J. Hughes
 Colleen A. Hyland

John J. Hynes
 Lana C. Johnson
 Moira Susan Johnson
 Robert W. Johnson
 Timothy J. Joyce
 Michael J. Kane
 James L. Kaplan
 James N. Karahalios
 Nancy J. Katz
 Stuart P. Katz
 Carol A. Kipperman
 Demetrios G. Kottaras
 Maria Kuriakos Ciesil
 Kevin Thomas Lee
 Alfred L. Levinson
 Neil J. Linehan
 James B. Linn
 Patricia M. Logue
 Mark J. Lopez
 Patrick F. Lustig
 Thaddeus S. Machnik
 Alfredo Maldonado
 Ellen Beth Mandeltort
 Marc W. Martin
 Mary C. Marubio
 Brigid Mary McGrath
 Patricia Mendoza
 Mary R. Minella
 Martin P. Moltz
 Thomas R. Mulroy
 Raymond Myles
 Thomas J. O'Hara
 James M. Obbish
 Marcia B. Orr
 Michael F. Otto
 Donald D. Panarese, Jr.
 Joseph D. Panarese
 Luciano Panici
 Kathleen Ann Panozzo
 Linda J. Pael
 Alfred J. Paul
 Angela M. Petrone
 Michele M. Pitman
 Dennis J. Porter
 Carolyn Quinn
 Jeanne M. Reynolds
 Hyman Riebman
 Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
 Edward Robles
 Steven Jay Rosenblum
 Stanley J. Sacks
 Bernard J. Sarley
 Naomi H. Schuster
 Richard D. Schwind
 Joseph M. Sconza
 Robert E. Senechalle, Jr.
 Terrence V. Sharkey
 Darryl B. Simko
 David A. Skryd
 James E. Snyder
 Domenica A. Stephenson
 Richard A. Stevens
 Marita C. Sullivan
 Sanjay T. Tailor
 Sybil C. Thomas
 Elmer J. Tolmaire III
 Mary S. Trew
 Franklin U. Valderrama
 Rena M. Van Tine
 Gregory P. Vazquez
 Peter J. Vilkelis
 Steven M. Wagner
 Allen P. Walker
 Neera Walsh
 Jeffrey L. Warnick
 Leon Wool

CIRCUIT COURTS



Massac County Courthouse

FIRST CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Williamson County Courthouse

James R. Williamson, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 210,107

Alexander (Cairo)

Jackson (Murphysboro)

Johnson (Vienna)

Massac (Metropolis)

Pope (Golconda)

Pulaski (Mound City)

Saline (Harrisburg)

Union (Jonesboro)

Williamson (Marion)



Lawrence County Courthouse

SECOND CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Jefferson County Justice Center

Thomas Joseph Tedeschi, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 193,978

Crawford (Robinson)

Edwards (Albion)

Franklin (Benton)

Gallatin (Shawneetown)

Hamilton (McLeansboro)

Hardin (Elizabethtown)

Jefferson (Mount Vernon)

Lawrence (Lawrenceville)

Richland (Olney)

Wabash (Mount Carmel)

Wayne (Fairfield)

White (Carmi)



Bond County Courthouse

THIRD CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Madison County Courthouse

David A. Hylla, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 282,376

Bond (Greenville)

Madison (Edwardsville)

Circuit Judges: Brad K. Bleyer, Mark M. Boie, Mark H. Clarke, Jeffery B. Farris, Carey C. Gill, W. Charles Grace, Joseph M. Leberman, Walden E. Morris, John W. Sanders, William G. Schwartz, William J. Thurston

Associate Judges: Ralph R. Bloodworth, III, Charles Clayton Cavaness, Michael A. Fiello, Jeffrey A. Goffin t, Todd D. Lambert, Brian D. Lewis, Christy W. Solverson

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	69,558	73	64,359	92.4%	136,396
2016	68,696	58	63,315	92.1%	133,769
2015	74,349	85	70,601	94.9%	129,527
2014	78,983	56	74,402	94.1%	128,301
2013	84,512	72	78,846	93.2%	106,244

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	37,140	16	35,034	94.3%	46,119
2016	36,568	16	35,063	95.8%	45,040
2015	38,063	13	37,300	98.0%	45,128
2014	37,547	14	36,889	90.5%	45,905
2013	40,581	18	39,580	97.5%	46,013

Circuit Judges: Barbara L. Crowder, David W. Dugan, John Knight, A. Andreas Matoesian, William A. Mudge, Kyle Napp, Dennis R. Ruth, Richard L. Tognarelli

Associate Judges: Philip B. Alfeld, Thomas Chapman, Donald M. Flack, Clarence W. Harrison, II, Janet R. Heflin, Jennifer L. Hightower, Martin J. Mengarelli, Neil T. Schroeder, Maureen D. Schuette, Luther Simmons, Ronald R. Slemer, Sarah D. Smith, Stephen A. Stobbs

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	76,042	431	72,569	94.9%	68,929
2016	75,704	1,262	73,388	95.4%	65,592
2015	79,712	851	77,234	95.9%	62,616
2014	80,914	608	80,591	98.9%	59,129
2013	87,289	611	88,711	100.9%	58,122



Christian County Courthouse

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Fayette County Courthouse

Kimberly G. Koester, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 237,890

Christian (Taylorville)

Clay (Louisville)

Clinton (Carlyle)

Effingham (Effingham)

Fayette (Vandalia)

Jasper (Newton)

Marion (Salem)

Montgomery (Hillsboro)

Shelby (Shelbyville)



Cumberland County Courthouse

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Vermilion County Courthouse

Mitchell Shick, Acting Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 173,891

Clark (Marshall)

Coles (Charleston)

Cumberland (Toledo)

Edgar (Paris)

Vermilion (Danville)



Champaign County Courthouse

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Moultrie County Courthouse

Richard L. Broch, Jr., Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 382,023

Champaign (Urbana)

DeWitt (Clinton)

Douglas (Tuscola)

Macon (Decatur)

Moultrie (Sullivan)

Piatt (Monticello)

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	50,135	112	47,513	94.6%	38,729
2016	47,440	86	46,236	97.3%	36,903
2015	48,403	75	45,610	94.1%	37,133
2014	45,607	61	44,865	98.2%	34,844
2013	48,169	67	50,155	104.0%	35,088

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	31,085	5	26,192	84.2%	53,884
2016	32,994	0	29,272	88.7%	50,945
2015	32,595	4	29,441	90.3%	50,755
2014	33,280	4	29,857	89.7%	49,862
2013	28,197	0	25,339	89.9%	48,569

Circuit Judges: Robert C. Bollinger, Thomas J. Difanis, William Hugh Finson, Jeffrey B. Ford, Thomas E. Griffith, J. J., Michael Q. Jones, Karle E. Koritz, Heidi Ladd, Thomas E. Little, Bradford A. Rau, Sr., Randall B. Rosenbaum, Albert G. Webber, Roger B. Webber

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	59,498	1,143	56,122	92.5%	66,578
2016	64,140	935	64,806	99.6%	63,826
2015	67,626	977	68,434	99.8%	67,122
2014	67,594	432	66,590	97.9%	68,654
2013	73,732	372	72,703	98.1%	68,295



Jersey County Courthouse

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Sangamon County Courthouse

John Belz, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 315,813

Greene (Carrollton)

Jersey (Jerseyville)

Macoupin (Carlinville)

Morgan (Jacksonville)

Sangamon (Springfield)

Scott (Winchester)



Pike County Courthouse

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Adams County Courthouse

Diane M. Lagoski, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 139,104

Adams (Quincy)

Brown (Mount Sterling)

Calhoun (Hardin)

Cass (Virginia)

Mason (Havana)

Menard (Petersburg)

Pike (Pittsfield)

Schuyler (Rushville)



Knox County Courthouse

NINTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

McDonough County Courthouse

David L. Vancil, Jr., Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 158,553

Fulton (Lewistown)

Hancock (Carthage)

Henderson (Oquawka)

Knox (Galesburg)

McDonough (Macomb)

Warren (Monmouth)

Circuit Judges: Ryan M. Cadagin, Peter C. Cavanagh, David R. Cherry, James W. Day, Kenneth R. Deihl, Leslie J. Graves, John M. Madonia, Eric S. Pistorius, Christopher E. Reif, April G. Troemper

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	77,151	32	82,957	107.5%	81,937
2016	75,513	43	77,602	102.7%	82,993
2015	76,510	48	77,395	101.1%	88,376
2014	78,697	60	77,476	98.4%	93,187
2013	78,948	72	78,677	99.6%	92,612

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	28,676	10	27,457	95.7%	20,695
2016	28,239	14	27,906	98.8%	19,689
2015	28,356	23	28,301	99.7%	19,438
2014	29,455	14	29,322	99.5%	19,751
2013	31,808	20	30,982	97.3%	20,139

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	32,881	5	31,280	95.1%	25,605
2016	30,675	32	31,528	102.7%	24,827
2015	30,636	15	29,378	95.8%	25,379
2014	32,152	9	30,613	95.2%	22,292
2013	31,963	7	32,091	100.4%	20,474



Tazewell County Courthouse

TENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Peoria County Courthouse

Paul P. Gilfillan, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 339,428

Marshall (Lacon)

Peoria (Peoria)

Putnam (Hennepin)

Stark (Toulon)

Tazewell (Pekin)



Woodford County Courthouse

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

McLean County Law & Justice Center

Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 290,059

Ford (Paxton)

Livingston (Pontiac)

Logan (Lincoln)

McLean (Bloomington)

Woodford (Eureka)



Will County Courthouse

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Will County Courthouse

Richard C. Schoenstedt, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 692,661

Will (Joliet)

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	68,134	46	65,671	96.3%	45,098
2016	70,781	24	69,675	98.4%	52,190
2015	80,195	33	82,060	102.3%	51,739
2014	82,325	79	73,752	89.5%	53,925
2013	80,924	148	79,046	97.5%	45,647

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

Associate Judges: David W. Butler, Pablo Eves, Thomas W. Funk, John Brian Goldrick, Lee Ann S. Hill, Amy L. McFarland, Michael Stroh, Robert M. Travers, William Gordon Workman, William A. Yoder

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	60,379	900	59,550	97.2%	42,597
2016	57,406	1067	59,496	101.7%	41,226
2015	59,479	924	59,485	98.5%	43,868
2014	65,872	990	66,079	98.8%	45,068
2013	68,518	840	68,982	99.5%	43,954

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	126,660	3,757	129,993	99.7%	81,322
2016	126,054	43,743	132,385	102.0%	80,886
2015	137,637	4,361	143,809	101.53%	83,742
2014	150,724	4,399	157,430	101.5%	85,556
2013	150,905	4,143	159,531	102.9%	87,929



LaSalle County Courthouse

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

LaSalle County Courthouse

Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 193,896

Bureau (Princeton)

Grundy (Morris)

LaSalle (Ottawa)



Henry County Courthouse

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Rock Island County Courthouse

Walter D. Braud, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 265,872

Henry (Cambridge)

Mercer (Aledo)

Rock Island (Rock Island)

Whiteside (Morrison)



Ogle County Courthouse

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Ogle County Courthouse

Daniel A. Fish, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 166,635

Carroll (Mount Carroll)

Jo Daviess (Galena)

Lee (Dixon)

Ogle (Oregon)

Stephenson (Freeport)

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	36,345	890	36,958	99.3%	19,055
2016	38,326	735	38,197	97.8%	19,815
2015	40,123	661	39,756	97.5%	19,862
2014	40,344	651	41,271	100.7%	18,949
2013	41,543	896	45,052	106.2%	19,799

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	52,875	14	48,340	91.4%	60,956
2016	52,628	82	49,797	94.5%	58,001
2015	55,730	30	51,896	93.1%	56,507
2014	54,585	20	52,879	96.8%	53,574
2013	55,562	35	55,259	99.4%	54,865

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

Associate Judges: Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Charles T. Beckman, John J. Kane, John F. Joyce, Clayton L. Lindsey, David M. Olson, John C. Redington, Glen R. Schorsch, Kevin J. Ward

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	37,405	1	35,264	94.3%	27,201
2016	37,289	14	36,704	98.4%	25,438
2015	35,001	16	33,733	96.3%	24,260
2014	35,097	22	35,262	100.4%	23,331
2013	42,445	17	42,541	100.2%	24,079



Kane County Courthouse

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District
Kane County Judicial Center
Susan Clancy Boles, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 534,667
Kane (Geneva)



Boone County Courthouse

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District
Winnebago County Courthouse
Joseph G. McGraw, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 338,291
Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)



DuPage County Courthouse

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District
DuPage County Courthouse
Daniel P. Guerin, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 930,128
DuPage (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: David R. Akemann, John A. Barsanti, Kevin T. Busch, René Cruz, John G. Dalton, Joseph M. Grady, James C. Hallock, Thomas Clinton Hull, III, James R. Murphy, John A. Noverini, Donald M. Tegeler

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	84,075	1,237	56,153	65.8%	78,152
2016	75,848	787	84,406	110.1%	48,993
2015	93,970	825	95,181	100.4%	56,764
2014	101,495	935	102,635	100.2%	57,070
2013	109,434	939	110,278	99.9%	57,090

Circuit Judges: Rosemary Collins, Eugene G. Doherty, Lisa R. Fabiano, Gwyn Gulley, Janet R. Holmgren, Brendan A. Maher, J. Edward Prochaska, Curtis R. Tobin, III, Ronald J. White

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	77,380	362	77,983	100.3%	90,997
2016	77,367	220	75,666	97.5%	93,946
2015	81,589	137	79,911	97.8%	94,879
2014	90,946	287	89,251	97.8%	93,950
2013	93,015	144	88,783	95.3%	95,098

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	186,033	11,316	195,655	99.1%	55,617
2016	185,905	10,750	198,414	100.9%	53,923
2015	198,184	11,262	211,437	101.0%	55,685
2014	224,313	11,653	238,416	101.0%	57,682
2013	232,808	12,395	249,756	101.9%	60,141



Lake County Courthouse

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District
Lake County Courthouse
Jorge L. Ortiz, Chief Judge
 Circuit Population: 703,520
 Lake (Waukegan)



Perry County Courthouse

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District
St. Clair County Building
Andrew J. Gleeson, Chief Judge
 Circuit Population: 364,314
 Monroe (Waterloo)
 Perry (Pinckneyville)
 Randolph (Chester)
 St. Clair (Belleville)
 Washington (Nashville)



Kankakee County Courthouse

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District
Kankakee County Courthouse
Michael D. Kramer, Chief Judge
 Circuit Population: 137,481
 Iroquois (Watseka)
 Kankakee (Kankakee)

Circuit Judges: Christen L. Bishop, James K. Booras, Valerie Boettle Ceckowski, Mitchell L. Hoffman, Mark L. Levitt, Margaret J. Mullen, Victoria A. Rossetti, Thomas M. Schippers, Daniel B. Shanes, Charles W. Smith, Patricia Sowinski Fix, Christopher Stride, Jay W. Ukena, Diane E. Winter

Associate Judges: Luis A. Berrones, Michael B. Betar, David P. Brodsky, Janelle Christensen, Raymond Collins, Michael J. Fusz, Brian P. Hughes, Daniel Jasica, Charles D. Johnson, D. Christopher Lombardo, Margaret A. Marcouiller, Christopher B. Morozin, Paul B. Novak, Veronica M. O'Malley, Theodore S. Potkonjak, Elizabeth M. Rochford, Helen Rozenberg, Joseph V. Salvi, John J. Scully, Stacey L. Seneczko, James Simonian, George D. Strickland, Donna-Jo Vorderstrasse, Nancy S. Waites

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	135,107	4,172	137,986	99.1%	39,016
2016	134,203	4,919	142,748	102.6%	37,721
2015	149,127	5,134	156,097	101.2%	41,345
2014	163,101	10,149	175,139	101.1%	43,173
2013	178,926	7,005	190,925	102.7%	45,059

Circuit Judges: Richard A. Brown, James W. Campanella, Zina Renea Cruse, Dennis B. Doyle, Ronald R. Duebbert, Daniel J. Emge, Jan V. Fiss, Robert B. Haida, Vincent J. Lopinot, Stephen P. McGlynn

Associate Judges: Walter C. Brandon, Jr., Thomas B. Cannady, William G. Clay IV, Julia R. Gomric, Eugene E. Gross, Janet M. Hornberg, Julie K. Katz, Randall W. Kelley, Patricia H. Kievlan, Christopher T. Kolker, John J. O'Gara, Stephen R. Rice, Heinz M. Rudolf

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	79,397	300	83,722	105.1%	70,425
2016	81,178	239	88,697	108.9%	75,051
2015	91,583	239	106,780	116.3%	82,610
2014	99,537	219	100,858	101.1%	97,787
2013	104,927	305	101,684	96.6%	99,122

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

Associate Judges: Thomas W. Cunningham, JoAnn Imani Drew, Ronald J. Gerts, Kenneth Leshen, Michael Sabol

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	28,601	0	24,882	87.0%	58,605
2016	27,668	1	27,903	100.8%	55,827
2015	28,375	0	28,896	101.8%	56,670
2014	31,794	0	30,259	95.2%	57,683
2013	33,823	1	31,484	93.1%	56,337



McHenry County Courthouse

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

McHenry County Government Center

Michael J. Sullivan, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 309,122

McHenry (Woodstock)



DeKalb County Courthouse

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

DeKalb County Courthouse

Robbin J. Stuckert, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 230,951

DeKalb (Sycamore)

Kendall (Yorkville)

Circuit Judges: Michael T. Caldwell, Michael J. Chmiel, James S. Cowlin, Tiffany E. Davis, Michael W. Feetterer, Sharon Prather, Robert A. Wilbrandt, Jr.

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	55,913	1,964	58,214	100.6%	16,730
2016	57,576	1,921	59,997	100.8%	16,895
2015	59,374	2,116	62,049	100.9%	17,260
2014	64,089	2,173	67,975	102.6%	17,708
2013	72,312	2,546	76,393	102.1%	19,328

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

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2017	33,568	1,224	34,699	99.7%	20,544
2016	34,717	1,216	37,100	103.2%	20,451
2015	38,199	1,320	40,386	102.2%	21,618
2014	41,132	1,158	42,774	101.1%	22,483
2013	42,637	1,588	45,207	102.2%	22,967

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

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



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

The Executive Office plans and coordinates Administrative Office staff support for Supreme Court Committees and the Committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference. In that regard, the Judicial Conference committees are charged with examining and making recommendations on matters of judicial branch policy. The reports and recommendations which flow from each Judicial Conference committee to the Supreme Court relate to the improvement of the administration of justice in Illinois. As such, the Court assigned new and on-going tasks and projects to Judicial Conference committees in 2017. The Administrative Director assigns senior level staff with subject matter expertise to serve as liaisons to assist each committee in its assignments.

In its administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 (Appointment of Associate Judges), the Executive Office conducted the election of 19 associate

judges in 13 of Illinois' 24 judicial circuits during 2017. Also, as provided by Rule 39, the Executive Office will manage the 2019 quadrennial reappointment process for Illinois' more than 400 associate judges. The Executive Office additionally processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which authorizes the assignment of associate judges to hear felony matters. Other matters administered through the Executive Office include applications for licenses issued to law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711.

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

The Executive Office also oversees the Logistics/Property Control Unit. This unit serves as the central distribution and shipping center for the Administrative Office; produces print quality manuals, brochures, and publications; maintains inventories of office supplies; and coordinates the transfer

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Marcia M. Meis, Director

Jan Zekich, Deputy Director

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Christopher Bonjean, Director

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIVISIONS

Administrative Services Division - Kara McCaffrey, Assistant Director

Civil Justice Division - Danielle Hirsch, Assistant Director

Court Services Division - Todd Schroeder, Assistant Director

Human Resources Division - Christina Webb, Assistant Director

Judicial Education Division - Cyrana Mott, Assistant Director

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

Probation Services Division - Richard Adkins, Assistant Director

Administrative Office - Chicago

222 North LaSalle Street, 13th Floor

Chicago, IL 60601

(312) 793-3250

FAX: (312) 793-1335

Administrative Office - Springfield

3101 Old Jacksonville Road

Springfield, IL 6 704

(217) 558-4490

FAX: (217) 785-3905

of equipment and furniture among judicial branch offices. Finally, it is responsible for maintaining the physical inventory of all state-owned judicial branch property and ensures that judicial branch property is accurately recorded and bears the proper identification tag.

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

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

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

The Office introduced two newsletters in 2017. The Media Monitor is sent out each morning (Monday-Friday) to all judges and key judicial branch staff. It is a summary of relevant media clips intended to keep readers informed about Court-related news. Illinois Courts Connect is published the last Wednesday of each month. It goes out to a broader audience, including the media and public, and contains Court news for that particular month. Current and past issues are available online at illinoiscourts.gov/Media/enews/default.asp

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

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

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

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

The **Civil Justice Division** was established in January 2014. The Civil Justice Division's objective is to help the legal system efficiently deliver outcomes that are fair and accessible to all court users, particularly to those who are low-income and vulnerable. The Civil Justice Division also supports the work of the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice, and works collaboratively with the Commission and its subcommittees to promote access to justice within the Illinois courts. Moreover, Civil Justice Division staff work closely with the other Divisions of the Administrative Office and with other civil

justice system stakeholders to improve the justice delivery systems that serve low-income, limited English proficient, self-represented and vulnerable litigants.

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

Standardized Forms. The Civil Justice Division partners with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Forms Committee (Forms Committee) and its various subcommittees to develop standardized, simplified forms that—once promulgated by the Forms Committee—must be accepted by state courts. Litigants who use the statewide standardized forms will be able to solve basic legal problems without the assistance of an attorney. At present, the Division is supporting the work of nine subcommittees developing forms in appellate, certificates, divorce, eviction, expungement/sealing, mortgage foreclosure, name change, orders of protection and procedural forms. Before finalizing any forms, drafts are sent to public user testing, reviewed by both the substantive subcommittee and the full Forms Committee, posted on the Court's website for public comment, shared with chief circuit judges for feedback and notice is provided to circuit and appellate court clerks and bar associations statewide.

Language Access. The Civil Justice Division's language access efforts seek to promote initiatives and reforms to serve the growing number of people with limited English proficiency (LEP) participating in legal proceedings in state court. The Division also works with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Language Access Committee to develop statewide standards and policies for courts and judges, and

resources for LEP litigants. In 2014, the Court adopted the Illinois Supreme Court Language Access Policy and Code of Interpreter Ethics, which state that Illinois courts should provide interpreters for LEP litigants and witnesses in all civil and criminal proceedings and court-annexed proceedings. In support of the Court's Language Access Policy, the Civil Justice Division administers a robust interpreter certification program that requires foreign and sign language interpreters to attend an orientation and pass interpreting exams offered by the National Center for State Courts. Orientation and testing sessions are offered throughout the year. Foreign language and sign language interpreters that complete certification requirements are listed on the AOIC Court Interpreter Registry, which currently includes interpreters in 28 languages. The Court's policies also provide standard procedures for determining the need for an interpreter, and support the development of circuit-specific Language Access Plans. All circuits are now in the process of implementing their Language Access Plan, which details the circuit's commitment to language access, their population's language needs and outlines available language assistance resources in the circuit.

Training Materials and Educational Programs. The Civil Justice Division works with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Court Guidance and Training Committee (Court Guidance and Training Committee) to develop and maintain training materials and educational programs on access to justice issues. In addition, the Civil Justice Division and Court Guidance and Training Committee developed a series of guidelines and

training materials for circuit clerks, court staff and court volunteers to shed light on the distinction between legal information and legal advice. For judges, circuit clerks and court staff, the Civil Justice Division planned a multi-disciplinary access to justice training on procedural fairness, poverty and implicit bias, together with the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Equality. The Civil Justice Division and the Court Guidance and Training Committee conducted two trainings for the Illinois Association of Court Clerks and at access to justice regional meetings held throughout the state in 2016. In addition, the Civil Justice Division conducted several training sessions for individual counties at the invitation of circuit clerks and court administrators.

Data Collection. The Civil Justice Division is involved in efforts to begin collecting, compiling and analyzing access to justice data, including both the numbers of self-represented litigants involved in civil legal proceedings, by case type and party, and the numbers of interpreters provided in legal proceedings, by case type and the type of interpreter provided.

The **Court Services Division** is organized into multiple working groups (the Courts, Children and Families Unit; the Program Unit; and the Recordkeeping and Technology Unit) and is involved in a diverse and wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court administrators and other components of the judicial branch of government. The Division is responsible for staffing a variety of Supreme Court committees, Judicial Conference committees, and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The

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



Inside the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts - Springfield Illinois courts.

In 2017, the **Program Unit** continues to monitor all courts' submission(s) of mediation programs' data, statistics, or financial sustainability plans and respond to all local rule requests submitted that pertain to mediation programs, including residential mortgage foreclosure mediation, general civil mediation, small claims mediation and child custody and visitation mediation. Oversight and support of all Mandatory Arbitration programs in the state, including the guidance and collection of arbitration program statistics, also continues to rest within the Program Unit responsibilities.

The Program Unit also assists the Supreme, five Appellate and twenty-four Circuit courts with the development and annual updates of Emergency Preparedness-Continuity of Operations [EP-COOP] Plans for each court, to safeguard the court record, access to justice, and the safety of court users and staff in the event of a catastrophe or disruption. Program Unit continued to maintain the list of Court Disability Coordinators for all circuit courts in the state and serve as a liaison to the Illinois Attorney General's Office with regard to circuit court inquiries about disabilities and accommodations. Additionally, Program Unit staff reviewed requests for waivers from the Supreme Court's *Minimum Courtroom Standards* regarding courthouse construction or renovation projects. Lastly, staff within this unit work with the Civil Justice Division at the Administrative Office and the Supreme Court's Standardized Forms Committee on the development of standardized court forms utilized by self-represented litigants and accepted in all courts throughout the state.

The **Courts, Children and Families Unit (CCFU)** oversees the administration of the federally-funded statewide Court Improvement Program (CIP). The unit works to support the mission, vision, and core values of Illinois' CIP of ensuring safety and stability for children and families involved in child abuse and neglect proceedings by managing the programmatic and fiscal components of three grant awards (Basic, Data and Training). In the past year, the CCFU continued to develop the foundation and infrastructure for improved court practices in child protection cases by concentrating its efforts on participating in a national study conducted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), expanding the Child Protection Data Courts Project to include a new sites, and collaborating with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services on a number of important projects. Other

long-term projects received continuation funding, including the Family Advocacy Clinic at the University of Illinois School Of Law in Champaign County, the Juvenile Justice Clinic at Southern Illinois University in Jackson County, and the Winnebago County Guardians ad Litem Project, a project aimed at quality enhancement and development of best practice models in GAL representation. CCFU staff also served as an advisor to the Illinois Judicial College Standing Committee on Guardians Ad Litem Education, which was launched in July, 2017.

Reimagining Dependency Courts Project: In 2016, the AOIC began participating in the National Center for State Courts' four state initiative called the *Reimagining Dependency Courts Project*. The goal of the project is to improve time to permanency for children placed in foster care. The AOIC initially participated in the assessment phase in five sites (Kane, Sangamon, Jefferson, Peoria, and Cook Counties). In 2017, the planning phase of this project was initiated where the AOIC, along with NCSC, has developed action steps to address barriers to timely permanency in Illinois. Some of the action steps have included conducting caseload management studies in Peoria and Cook Counties, and a hearing quality study in Kane County.

Child Protection Data Courts Project (CPDC): Through the CPDC Project, the CCFU continued to collect and analyze child protection court performance measures, demographic information and case characteristics in child abuse and neglect cases. Currently, nine counties (a tenth county will be added in 2018) collect CPDC Project data. The CPDC Project sites track case demographic information as well as 18 of 30 nationally recognized child protection court performance measures. The project sites are implementing action plans developed, by each county, based on the collected performance measure data that includes a project initiative with goals, action items, responsibilities, timelines, and outcome measures.

Collaboration with the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IDCFS): In 2017, the CCFU continued its' working relationship with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS) by assisting with the title IV-E federal review. The AOIC hosted four webinar trainings for the Department outlining key judicial findings, policies and procedures related to title IV-E funding. The AOIC hosted four webinar trainings



Inside the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts - Springfield

for the Department outlining key judicial findings, policies and procedures related to title IV-E funding. Members of the CCFU actively participated in the Birth to Three Working Conference held in Springfield in December 2017. In addition, the AOIC began meeting with members of DCFS to begin preparation for Illinois' Child and Family Services Review (CFSR). The onsite review is scheduled for spring 2018. Lastly, several representatives of IDCFS are members of the Court Improvement Program Advisory Committee.

The **Recordkeeping and Technology Unit (RTU)** provides an array of guidance and technical support services to circuit clerks and their staff throughout the year. RTU staff, as members of the Illinois Association of Court Clerks Oversight Board, continues to work with the Association in developing educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff, as well as coordinating the Circuit Clerk Mentor Program. The RTU also monitored the filing of the circuit clerks' annual financial audits, updated the Applicable Legal Requirements, and distributed the Requirements upon request. RTU staff also served as an advisor to the Illinois Judicial College Standing Committee on Circuit Court Clerk Education, which was launched in July, 2017.

RTU staff worked to facilitate development of e-Business programs in Illinois' circuit courts as they continued to expand throughout 2017 in anticipation of statewide mandatory e-filing in civil cases, effective January 1, 2018. The Supreme Court, the five Appellate Districts, and 96 circuit courts were live, prior to the mandate, on the Supreme Court's Electronic Filing Manager (EFM), the statewide e-Filing solution eFileIL. The

remaining six circuit courts will be transitioned to eFileIL in 2018 or 2019; however, these remaining circuit courts must provide a mechanism for mandatory e-filing in civil case types in the interim using a stand-alone e-filing program. In support of electronic filing, the Supreme Court authorized the new Supreme Court Rule 9 which provides clarification on electronic filing exemptions, timely filings, and other requirements. The Rule allows a self-represented litigant to present a certification for a good cause exemption for

a good cause exemption from the requirement to electronically file. In addition, the Court announced the development and implementation of a statewide system called re:SearchIL to be implemented by July 1, 2018, which will allow authorized case information and documents to be remotely accessible from any county by a single sign-on.

Four counties were approved to accept electronic pleas of guilty in accordance with the Standards for Accepting Pleas of Guilty in Minor Traffic and Conservation Offenses pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 529, bringing the total to 59 counties in the state. The RTU continued to assist the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges' Ad Hoc Committee on Article V Rules. In 2017, the Article V Committee recommended approval to authorize statewide implementation of electronic citation programs for the Overweight, Civil Law, and Uniform Citation Forms. Counties are now authorized to implement the use of an electronic citation form, without prior approval, provided the citation form meets the requirements contained in the applicable printing instructions. The Article V Committee also proposed updates to Article V of the Supreme Court Rules regarding electronic signatures, multiple citations requiring court appearances and ex parte judgments in late 2017.

The RTU provided merged jury lists and Petit and Grand Jury Handbooks to all 102 counties, as requested. The unit continued to manage the Offense Code Table (OFT), which identifies offenses reported to four state entities through the Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program. An updated version of the OFT was issued in June 2017. Version 2.0 of the Fines and Fees Manual (FFM) was released effective July 1, 2017. The FFM contains more than 300 statutory citations and Supreme Court Rule references

regarding the collection and distribution of fines, fees, penalties, restitution, assessments surcharges, and costs that may be applied to any case in Illinois. The RTU also completed and published the two-volume 2016 Annual Report from the collection and compilation of quarterly caseload statistics and annual reports submitted by the clerks of the circuit, appellate, and supreme courts, and other divisions of the Supreme Court and Administrative Office. An updated version of the Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts was released effective April 1, 2017. Included in the release is the designation of the electronic record as the official court record. This update will help facilitate circuit clerks' transition from paper records to an electronic court file, complementing the electronic filing program. During the past year, the RTU continued to assist the Civil Justice Division with the data collection related to Self- Represented Litigants (SRLs) and parties with Limited English Proficiencies (LEPs).

The announcement of the Illinois Judicial College was officially released May, 2017, effective July 1, 2017. Under the direction of the Board of Trustees, the Supreme Court designated six standing committees to coordinate and deliver continuing education to various judicial branch groups. RTU staff served as an advisor to the Committee on Circuit Court Clerk Education. The inaugural Judicial College Convocation was held in October 2017 where members from all six committees participated in informational and training sessions focused on development of needs assessment tools.

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

The Division's labor attorneys negotiate collective

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

The **Judicial Education Division** identifies, coordinates, designs and develops judicial education curricula and resources for the benefit of Illinois judges and those that aid the court in the administration of justice. The Division, on behalf of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has collaborated with the Illinois Judicial College and Supreme Court Committees and Commissions on the development of continuing education programs and resources, including, but not limited to the Committee on Judicial Education, Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, Judicial Mentor Committee, Appellate Court Administrative Committee, Access to Justice Commission and the Committee on Equality.

The Committee and Commission collaborations support the planning and delivery of the Supreme Court's mandatory continuing education programs for Illinois judges - *New Judge Seminar* and *Education Conference*. Each newly elected or appointed judge is required to attend *New Judge Seminar*. All Illinois judges, regardless of tenure or assignment, are required to attend the biennial *Education Conference* and must attain a minimum of thirty hours of continued education credits. New judges are also required to participate in a new judge mentoring program. The Judicial Education Division manages the *New Judge Mentoring Program* in coordination with the Judicial Mentor Committee. The *New Judge Mentoring* program pairs new associate and circuit judges with an experienced judge for a period of one year during the first year of transition to the bench.

The Division coordinates annual benchbook updates, publication and distribution. The Benchbook Project is a collaborative effort of the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education and the Judicial Education Division of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Active and retired Illinois judges and law professors serve as authors, topic editors and peer reviewers. The Benchbook Project series includes: *Civil Law and Procedure*; *Criminal Law and Procedure*; *DUI/Traffic*; *Domestic Violence*; *Evidence*; *Family Law and Procedure*; *Juvenile Law Benchbooks*; *Mortgage Foreclosure and the Illinois Manual on Complex Civil Litigation* and the *Illinois Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation*.

The **Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) Division** is one of seven divisions in the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). At the direction of the Supreme Court and Administrative Director, JMIS provides technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, Supreme Court supporting units and all divisions within the AOIC. JMIS also facilitates the Court's digital recording initiative which provides digital audio recording systems in the circuit courts used for the preparation of paper transcripts.

JMIS is staffed by 22 professionals consisting of five groups experienced in specific technologies and able to support various court initiatives. JMIS' IT Security group manages the Courts' data center, including numerous firewalls, security systems, local and wide area networks, and network servers installed in more than 30 offices throughout the state. The Hardware / Software group manages server applications, desktop and laptop computers, peripherals, and productivity software. The Hardware / Software group is also responsible for the installation and support of the digital recording systems in the Supreme Court (2 courtrooms), Appellate Court (6 courtrooms) and Trial Courts (more than 350 courtrooms). JMIS' Internet Services group is responsible for the design and upkeep of the Court's website (www.illinoiscourts.gov), where approximately 45,000 visitors access the website each month. In conjunction with the Supreme Court Communication Office, the Court's Twitter account (@illinoiscourts), broadcasts events and information to more than 6,900 followers. The User Services group staffs JMIS' Help Desk, supports telecommunication services and phones (land line and mobile), and coordinates asset tracking of the Court's technology equipment. The Application Group is responsible for the design and enhancements to approximately fourteen enterprise database applications written in the Oracle or Progress database and programming languages.

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to the Chief Judges and their probation staff in Illinois' 24 Judicial Circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer's Act, at 730 ILCS 110/15(1) states: *"The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of uniform standards for probation services in the State, and otherwise carry out the intent of this Act."*

Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Services Division is to enhance the capacity of the community corrections system in order to reduce offender recidivism and create safer communities. In carrying out this mission, the Division's training, monitoring, standards setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of the 67 local probation departments or districts that serve Illinois' 102 counties. All sixteen juvenile detention centers are administered by the circuit courts.

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

Pursuant to statute, Division responsibilities include the administration of state salary reimbursement to counties for probation and detention services; review and approval of local departments' annual probation plans; collection and analysis of statewide probation data; administration of probation employment and compensation standards; employment eligibility lists; development and implementation of evidence-based practices (EBP); monitoring and evaluation of probation programs and operations; administration of the interstate compact for adult and juvenile probationers transferring into and out of the state; design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation and detention personnel; and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois.

During 2017 staff reviewed 2,166 applications for eligibility for employment/promotion. Of those reviewed, 1,424 were determined as meeting the eligibility requirements for employment or promotion as a probation/detention officer in Illinois. Additionally, Division staff review, compile and analyze monthly statistical data submitted by

probation and court services departments to assist in policy and decision-making. Quality assurance, validity and reliability, and outcome measures continue to be Division priorities with particular emphasis on risk assessment, case planning and supervision, and targeted interventions for higher risk offenders.

In 2017 five major projects/priorities continued to guide the work of the Division personnel: 1) Training and certification reviews of problem-solving court operational and certification standards; 2) Intensive technical support to the Circuit Court of Cook County Pretrial Services in the implementation of a Model Bond Court; 3) Piloting of the Public Safety Assessment-Court (PSA-C) in three Illinois probation and court services departments which were providing full-time pretrial services; and 4) Substantive updates to adult probation services standards.


Division staff, with the guidance and assistance of the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, created Problem-Solving Court Standards and a certification process for Illinois' 109 problem-solving courts. Collaborative efforts with local problem-solving court teams concentrated on the certification process during 2017. Division staff will continue conducting site visits to local problem-solving courts to offer technical assistance and support to these teams. Future multi-disciplinary training for problem-solving court team members will remain a priority.

Division staff also will continue the ongoing implementation of EBP through interaction with departments to develop basic and advanced knowledge through skill-based training for adult and juvenile probation officers, juvenile detention officers, supervisors and department managers. Follow-up training and technical assistance on both adult and juvenile offender risk assessment and effective case management strategies will also continue throughout the state. In 2017 Division staff worked, in concert with circuit probation staff, to deliver 47 regional and departmental training events to 852 participants. In addition to four 40-hour basic training sessions for 96 adult, juvenile and juvenile detention officers, other events enhanced coaching and supervisory skills, addressed legal liability issues and mental health needs of juveniles in probation and detention, and broadened pretrial supervision skills.

The Division's Interstate Compact Unit staff oversees the transfer of adult felony and qualifying misdemeanor probation cases and juvenile probation cases between states consistent with the national rules set forth by the Interstate Commission on Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) and the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ). As of December 31, 2017, a total of 5,282 (3,330 outgoing; 1,982 incoming) adult probation compact cases were under active supervision. The Compact Unit's staff also coordinated the transfer of 798 juvenile probation cases. Besides oversight of adult and juvenile transfers, the Compact Unit's staff continuously provides extra information and support to probation officers regarding ICAOS and ICJ through training and responses to email queries addressing questions about the transfer process.

Throughout 2017, the Division convened several planning and special focus committees and workgroups comprised of probation and court services officers, supervisors or managers. The purpose of these committees and workgroups is to collaborate with probation and juvenile detention personnel in the design and implementation of training events, or to provide expertise and practical application feedback on programming, policy and standards development, and other initiatives.

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

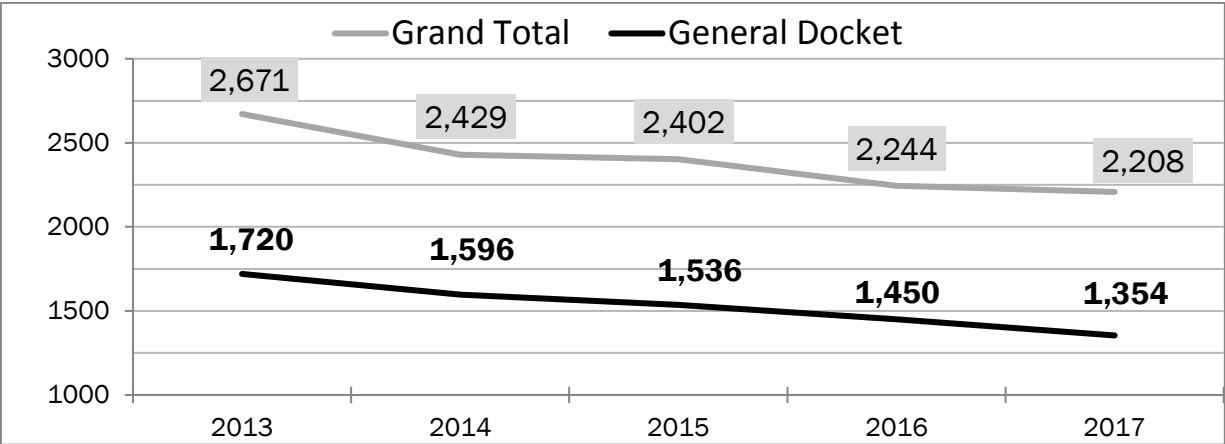
A photograph of the Supreme Court of Illinois building, a grand neoclassical structure with tall columns and statues. An American flag flies on a tall pole to the left. The foreground is a green lawn with some shrubs. The sky is blue with white clouds.

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

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

FILINGS



DISPOSITIONS

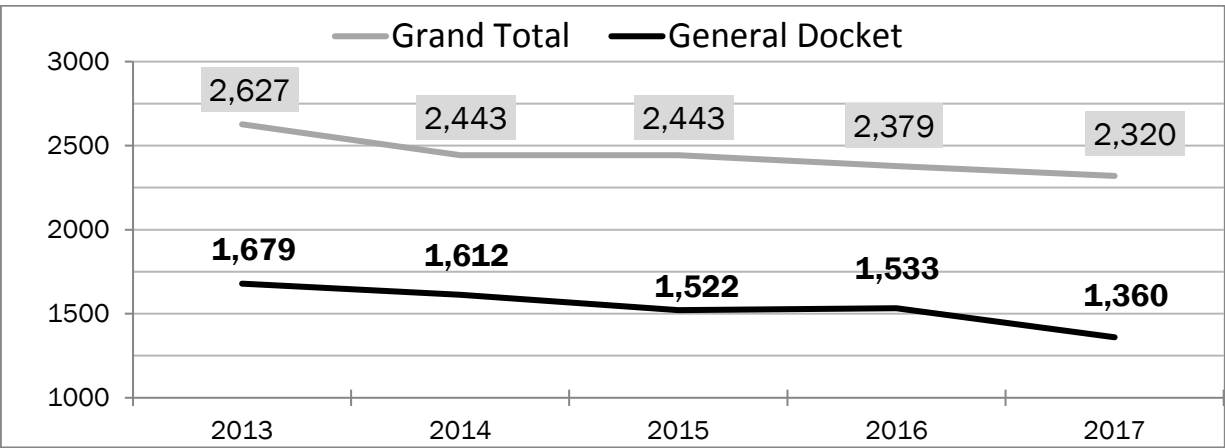


Table 1
Summary of Case Filings and Final Dispositions
Supreme Court of Illinois
2013 - 2017

Filings	Grand Total	Total General Docket	Direct Appeals by Right (a)	Certificates of Importance (b)	Direct Appeals by Permission (c)	Petitions for Leave to Appeal (d)	Original Action Motions (e)	Attorney Disc. Cases on General Docket	Other General Docket (f)	Total Misc. Record (g)	Total Misc. Docket (h)
2013	2671	1720	11	0	10	1584	103	1	11	707	244
2014	2429	1596	11	0	8	1469	94	1	11	644	189
2015	2402	1536	9	5	4	1434	74	0	7	716	148
2016	2244	1450	4	2	8	1361	66	0	5	628	166
2017	2208	1354	45	0	7	1221	79	0	2	657	197
Dispositions											
2013	2627	1679	5	1	9	1491	98	2	74	717	231
2014	2443	1612	6	0	9	1487	94	1	61	631	200
2015	2443	1522	14	0	4	1355	82	0	65	752	169
2016	2379	1533	13	6	7	1395	56	0	26	691	155
2017	2320	1360	3	1	7	1254	92	0	3	749	211

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

MAP OF APPELLATE AND SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

APPELLATE COURT DIRECTORY

First District

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

Second District

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

Third District

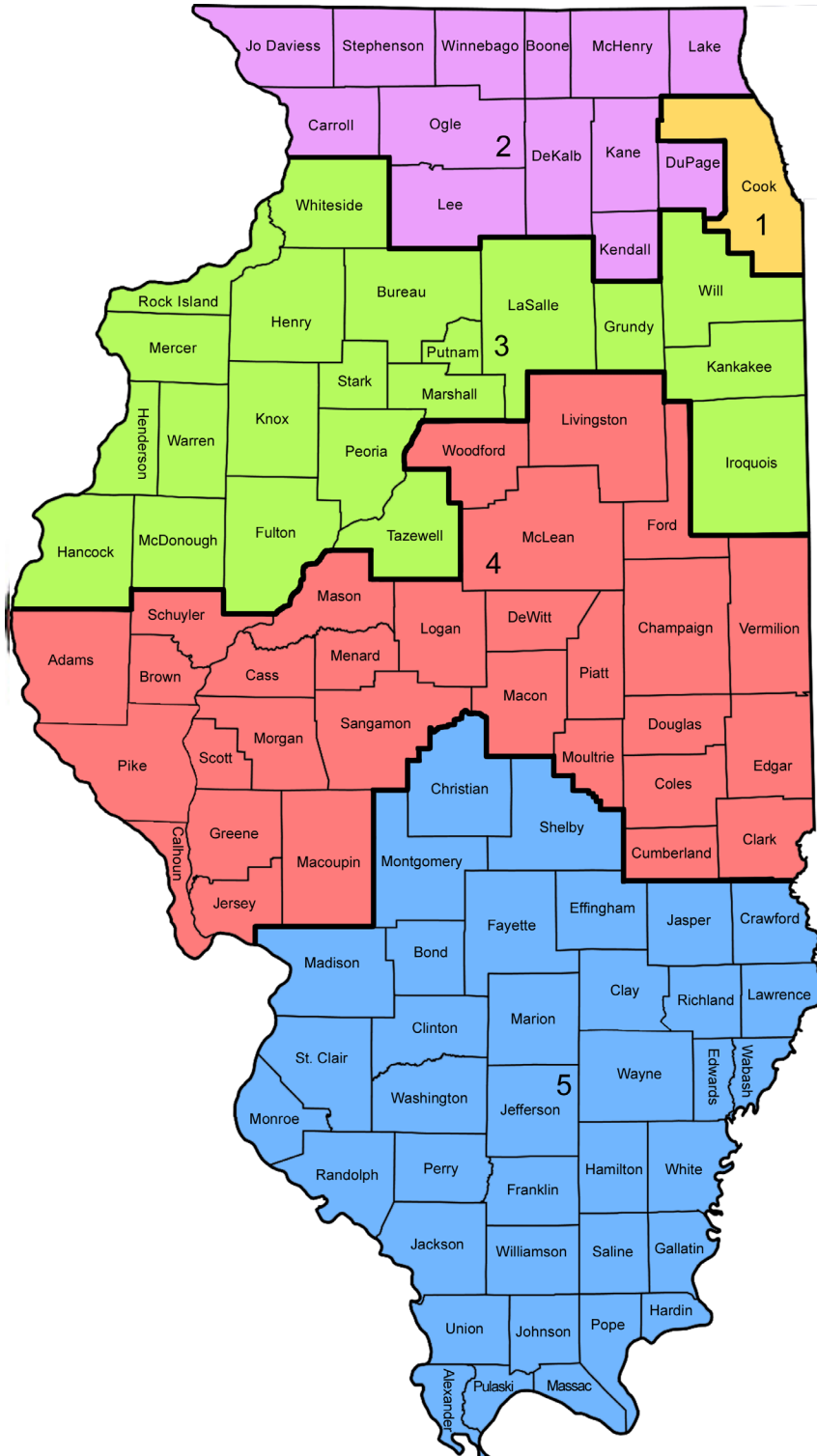
1004 Columbus Street
Ottawa 61350
815-434-5050
Barbara Trumbo, Clerk

Fourth District

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

Fifth District

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



**CASELOAD SUMMARY BY DISTRICT
APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
CALENDAR YEAR 2017**

Appellate District	Type of Case	# Number of Cases Pending January 1, 2017	Number of Cases Filed During 2017	Number of Cases Reinstated	Number of Cases Disposed	Number of Cases Disposed by Majority Opinion	Number of Cases Disposed By Rule 23 Order	Number of Cases Disposed By Summary Order	Number of Cases Disposed Without Opinion, R23 or Sum. Ord.	# Number of Cases Pending December 31, 2017	Inventory Increase\Decrease
First	Civil	1,902	1,844	113	1,953	243	611	138	961	1,906	4
	Criminal	3,345	1,320	34	1,445	138	790	268	249	3,254	-91
Second	Civil	377	524	2	512	69	196	53	192	391	14
	Criminal	723	445	1	393	48	163	82	99	776	53
Third	Civil	267	425	0	374	66	156	19	133	318	51
	Criminal	609	363	2	354	56	140	30	128	620	11
Fourth	Civil	194	363	3	374	36	185	5	148	186	-8
	Criminal	717	471	12	455	48	212	41	154	745	28
Fifth	Civil	265	254	0	277	18	110	17	132	242	-23
	Criminal	427	213	1	163	13	53	35	62	478	51
TOTALS	Civil	3,005	3,410	118	3,490	432	1,258	232	1,566	3,043	38
	Criminal	5,821	2,812	50	2,810	303	1,358	456	692	5,873	52

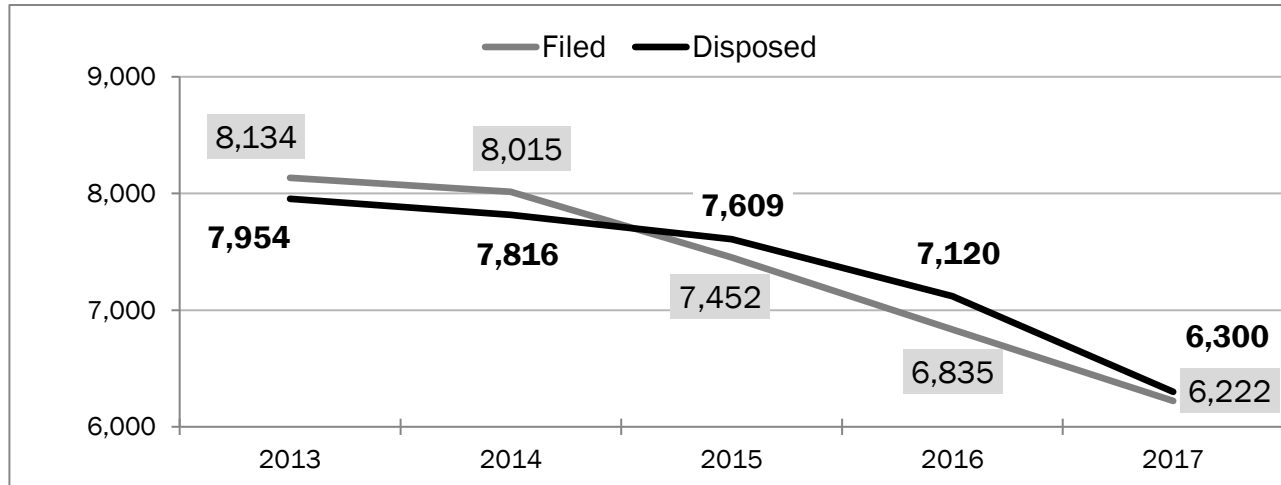
Note: Beginning in 2017, Illinois Workers' Compensation case statistics are no longer referenced.

Due to reporting software computations, there are small variances in the number of cases pending on January 1, 2017 when compared to the number of cases pending on December 31, 2016, as well as, minor reconciliation differences in the number of cases pending on December 31, 2017.

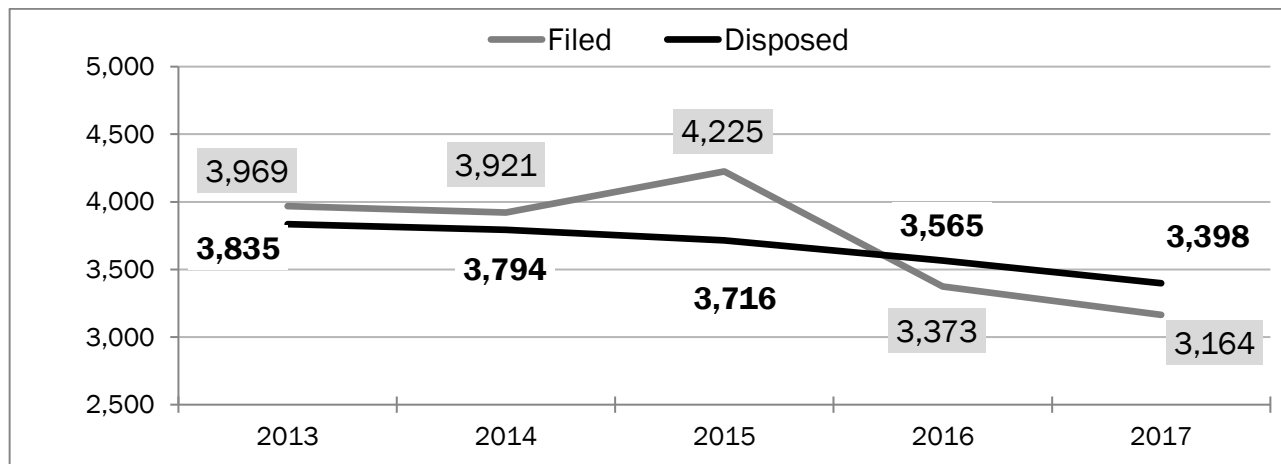
APPELLATE COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

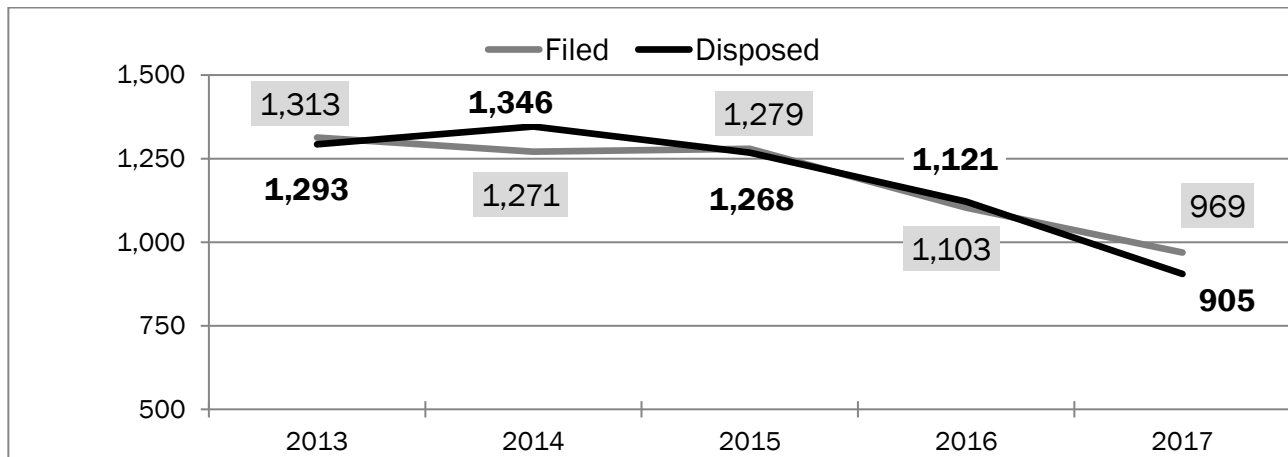
Total Caseload—Total Cases*



First District—Total Cases**



Second District—Total Cases**

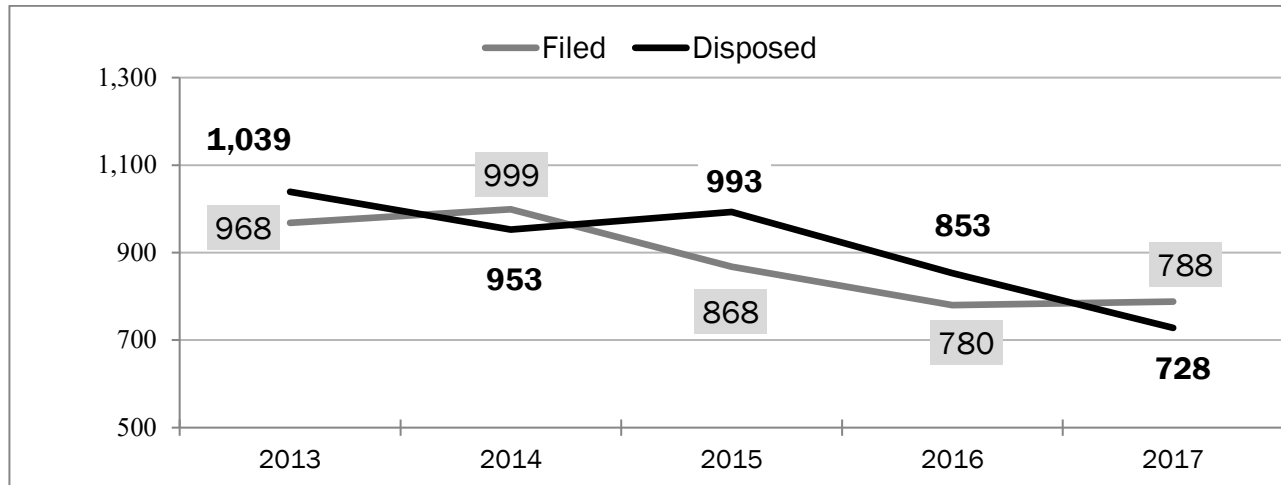


*2017 totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

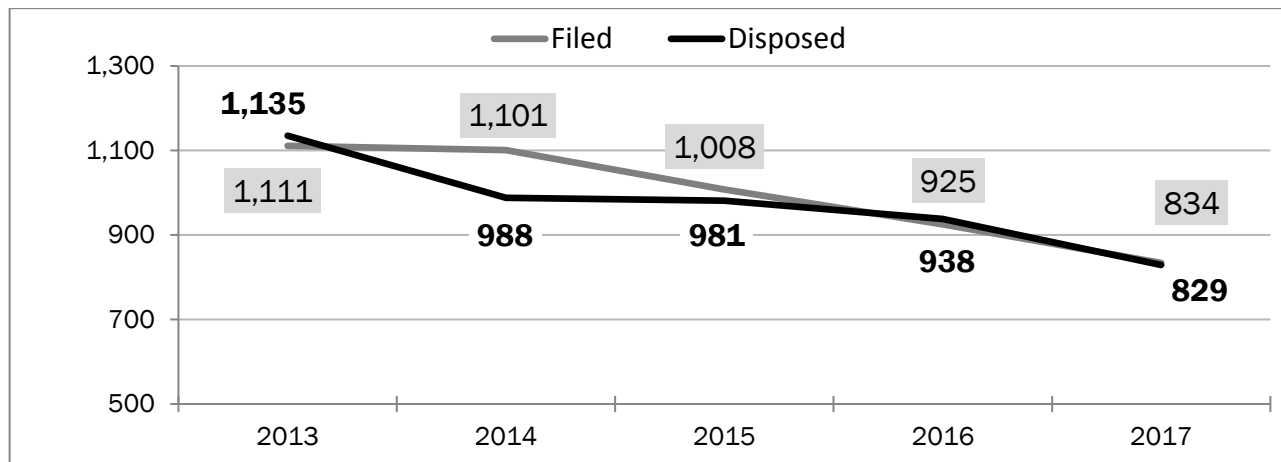
** Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

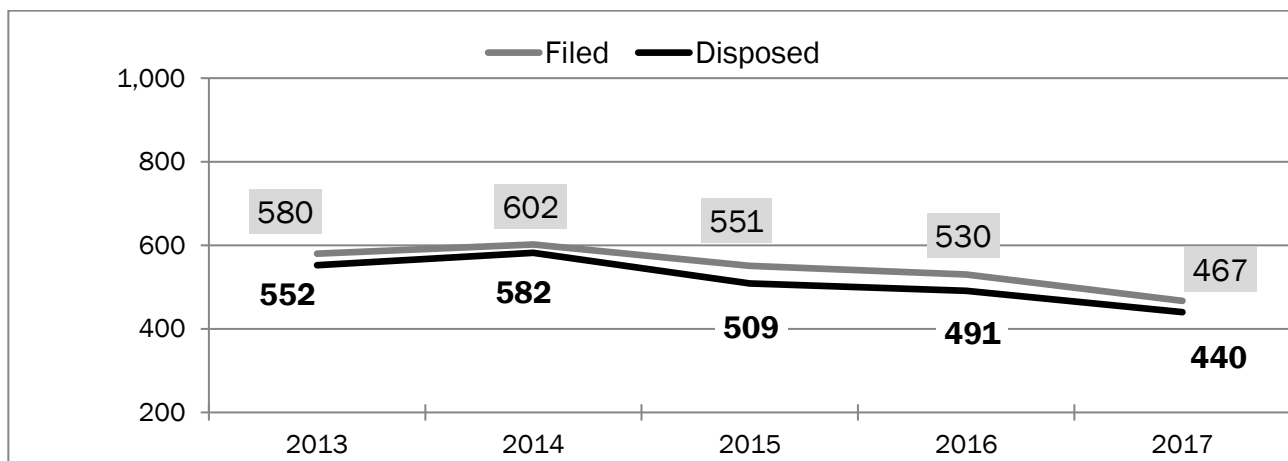
Third District—Total Cases**



Fourth District—Total Cases**

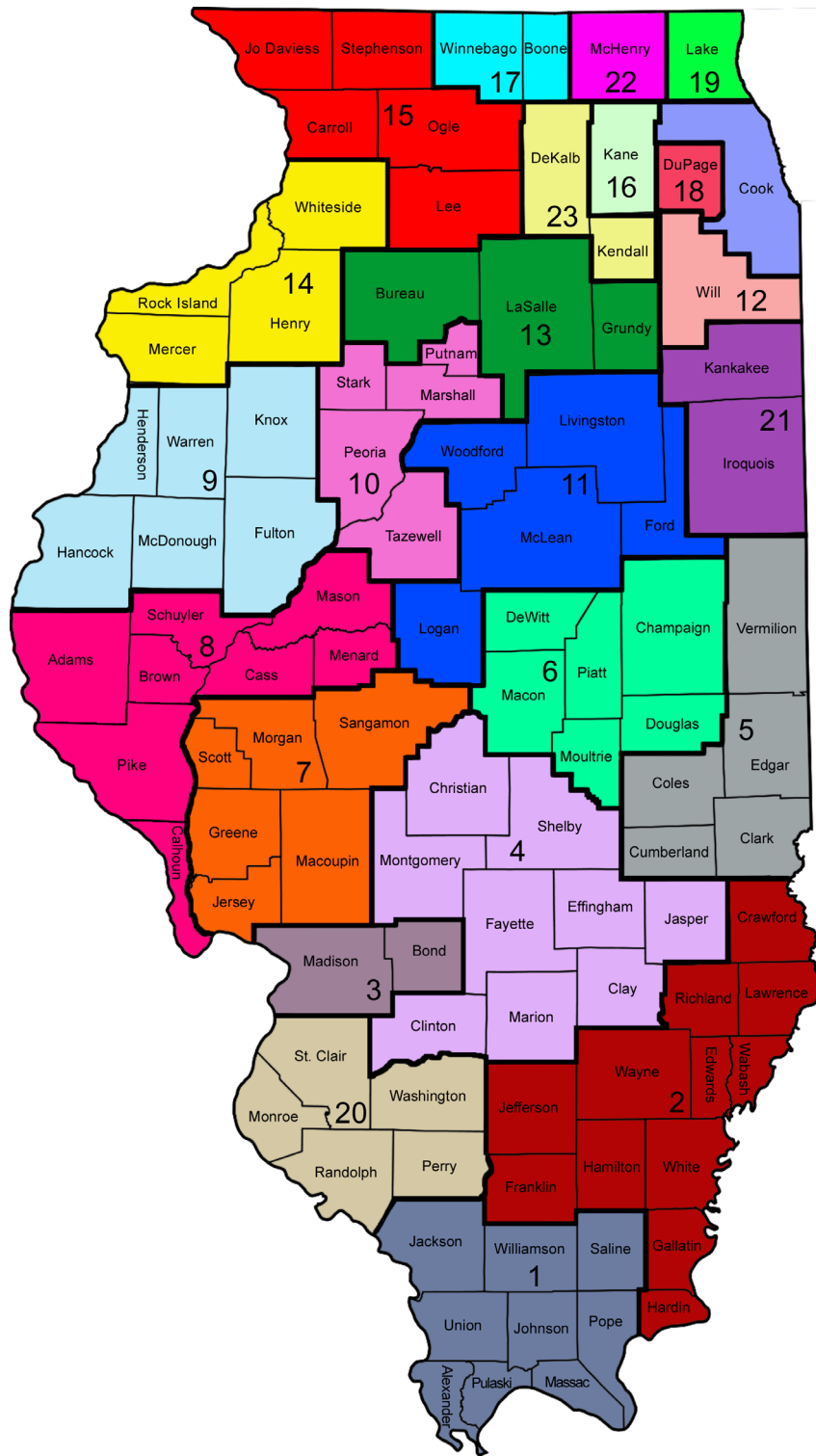


Fifth District—Total Cases**



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

MAP OF JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS



DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL CATEGORY

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

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CATEGORY

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

JUVENILE CATEGORY

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

CRIMINAL CATEGORY

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

QUASI-CRIMINAL CATEGORY

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

CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY CIRCUIT
CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS
CALENDAR YEAR 2017

CIRCUIT	NEW FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	PENDING AT END
1st	69,558	73	64,359	136,396
2nd	37,140	16	35,034	46,119
3rd	76,042	431	72,569	68,929
4th	50,135	112	47,513	38,729
5th	31,085	5	26,192	53,884
6th	59,498	1,143	56,122	66,578
7th	77,151	32	82,957	81,937
8th	28,676	10	27,457	20,695
9th	32,881	5	31,280	25,605
10th	68,134	46	65,671	45,098
11th	60,379	900	59,550	42,597
12th	126,660	3,757	129,993	81,322
13th	36,345	890	36,958	19,055
14th	52,875	14	48,340	60,956
15th	37,405	1	35,264	27,201
16th	84,075	1,237	56,153	78,152
17th	77,380	362	77,983	90,997
18th	186,033	11,316	195,655	55,617
19th	135,107	4,172	137,986	39,016
20th	79,397	300	83,722	70,425
21st	28,601	0	24,882	58,605
22nd	55,913	1,964	58,214	16,730
23rd	33,568	1,224	34,699	20,544
DOWNSTATE TOTAL .	1,524,038	28,010	1,488,553	1,245,187
COOK COUNTY	1,004,474	22,332	885,632	1,246,808
STATE TOTAL	2,528,512	50,342	2,374,185	2,491,995

CASE FILING RATIO: JUDGE/POPULATION
CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS
CALENDAR YEAR 2017

CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	2017 CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FILED DURING 2017 **	NUMBER OF JUDGES			NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER JUDGE	NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER 1000 POPULATION
				CIRCUIT	ASSOCIATE	TOTAL*		
1st	9	210,107	69,558	14	7	21	3,312.3	331.1
2nd	12	193,978	37,140	14	6	20	1,857.0	191.5
3rd	2	282,376	76,042	9	13	22	3,456.5	269.3
4th	9	237,890	50,135	12	7	19	2,638.7	210.7
5th	5	173,891	31,085	12	5	17	1,828.5	178.8
6th	6	382,023	59,498	14	11	25	2,379.9	155.7
7th	6	315,813	77,151	12	10	22	3,506.9	244.3
8th	8	139,104	28,676	11	5	16	1,792.3	206.1
9th	6	158,553	32,881	10	4	14	2,348.6	207.4
10th	5	339,428	68,134	10	11	21	3,244.5	200.7
11th	5	290,059	60,379	10	10	20	3,019.0	208.2
12th	1	692,661	126,660	16	20	36	3,518.3	182.9
13th	3	193,896	36,345	8	5	13	2,795.8	187.4
14th	4	265,872	52,875	12	10	22	2,403.4	198.9
15th	5	166,635	37,405	8	8	16	2,337.8	224.5
16th	1	534,667	84,075	12	17	29	2,899.1	157.2
17th	2	338,291	77,380	10	15	25	3,095.2	228.7
18th	1	930,128	186,033	15	28	43	4,326.3	200.0
19th	1	703,520	135,107	15	24	39	3,464.3	192.0
20th	5	364,314	79,397	12	13	25	3,175.9	217.9
21st	2	137,481	28,601	7	5	12	2,383.4	208.0
22nd	1	309,122	55,913	8	11	19	2,942.8	180.9
23rd	2	230,951	33,568	8	5	13	2,582.2	145.3
DOWNSTATE TOTAL	101	7,590,760	1,524,038	259	250	509	2,994.2	200.8
COOK COUNTY	1	5,211,263	1,004,474	248	136	384	2,615.8	192.8
STATE TOTAL	102	12,802,023	2,528,512	507	386	893	2,831.5	197.5

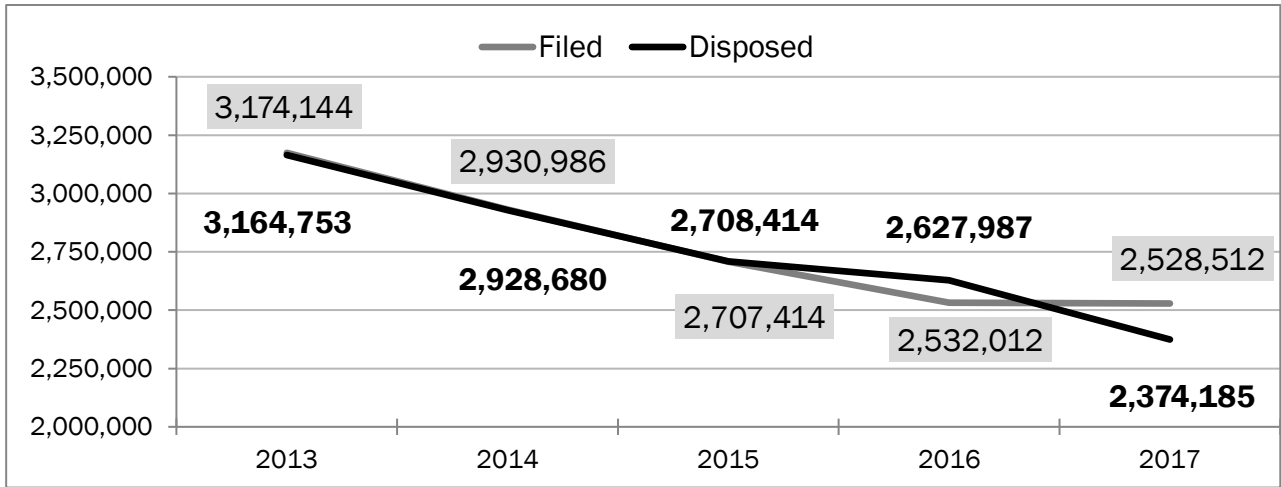
*Average number of sitting Circuit Judges

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

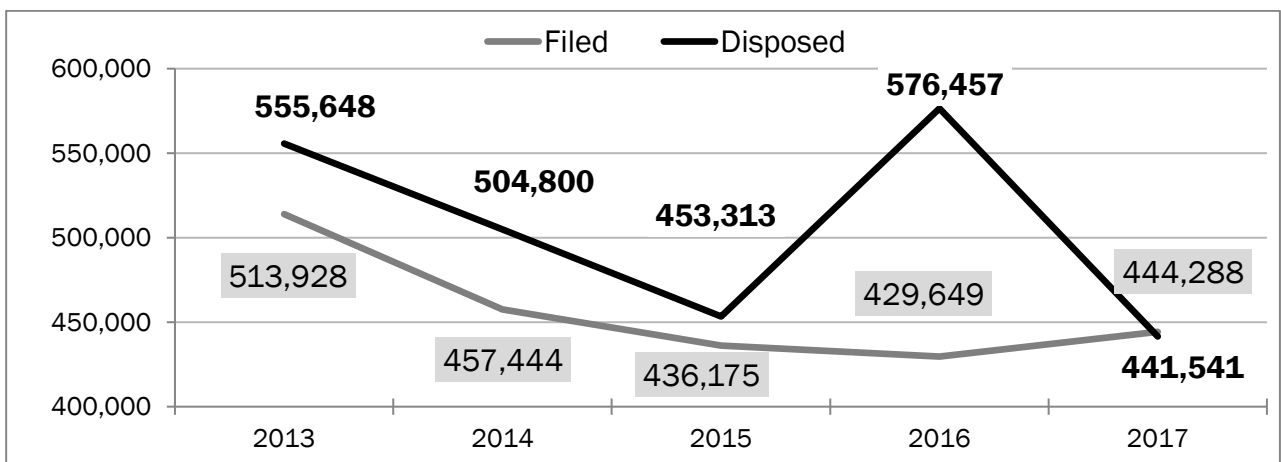
CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

Total Caseload—Total Cases

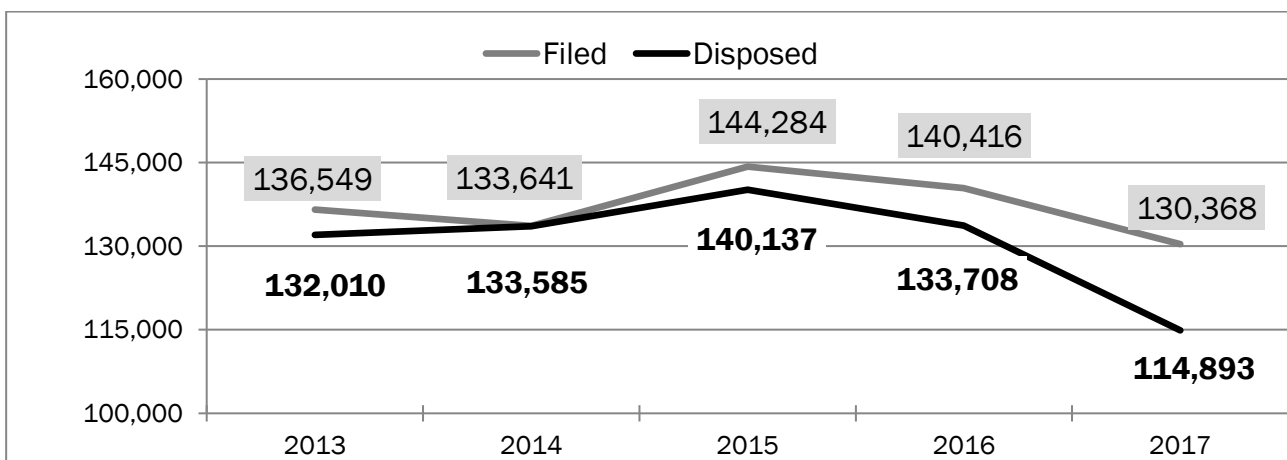


Civil Category—All Cases



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

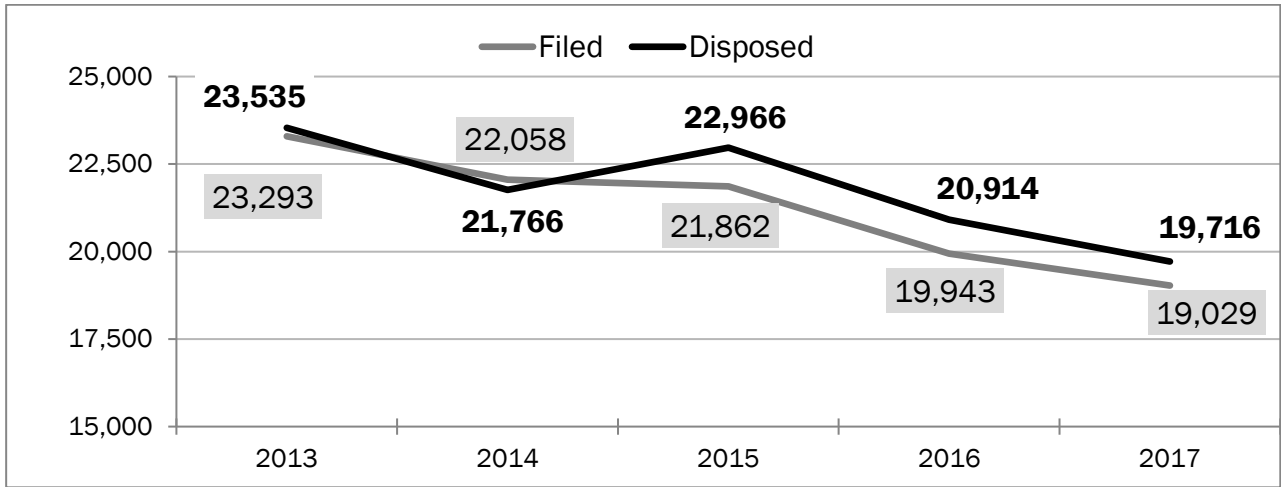
Domestic Relations Category—All Cases



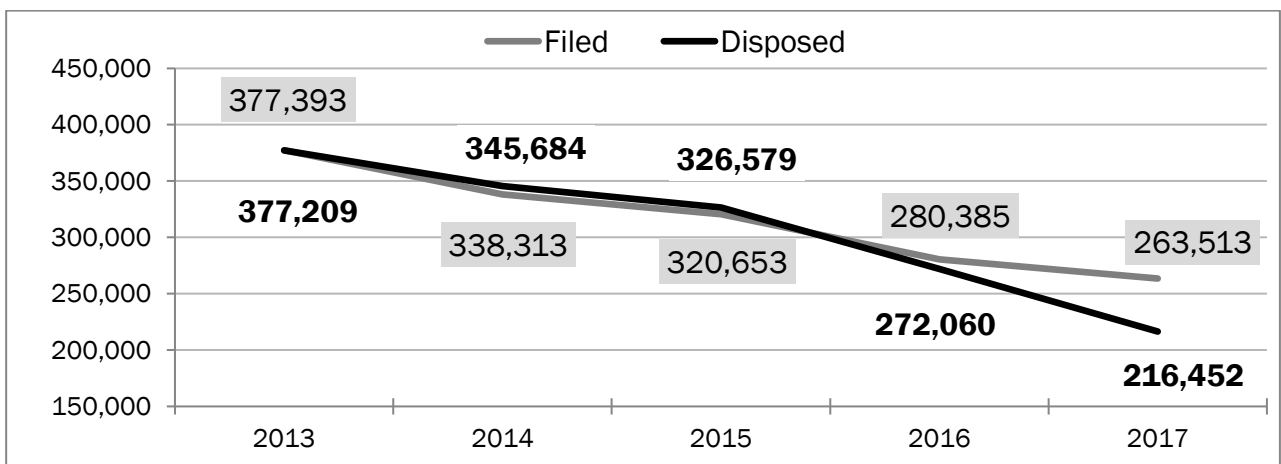
CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

Juvenile Category—All Cases



Criminal Category—All Cases



Quasi-Criminal Category—All Cases

