



ILLINOIS COURTS

2019

ANNUAL REPORT



THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

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

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



On behalf of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), I am pleased to offer the 2019 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report contains a summary of the day-to-day operations of the

Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts, and highlights - in addition to the judges - the court managers, committees, the AOIC and other justice partners who carry out the work of the third branch of government. Also highlighted are some of the major initiatives undertaken and implemented in 2019. The Supreme Court and the dedicated employees of the Illinois court system were responsible for many accomplishments in 2019, including development of the first-ever statewide strategic agenda for the judicial branch, measures to enhance access to justice, and continued commitment to e-business initiatives, pretrial reform and judicial education.

The Report contains an overview of the state and local funding required for the operation

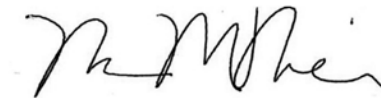
of our court system and current information on the judicial officers and employees who provide the people of Illinois with a court system that fairly and impartially administers justice and efficiently resolves disputes. The Report also contains court data charts regarding the more frequently requested/viewed statistics from the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts. Additional court data from each appellate district, circuit and county is available at www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnReport.asp.

The AOIC acknowledges with appreciation 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 Court Services Division and the Office of Communications and Public Information, for the countless hours that are invested in the preparation of this Report. The Annual Report reflects the efforts and dedication of the individuals who comprise our judiciary, non-judicial staff and justice stakeholders who 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 state's justice system. I invite you to explore the Illinois Supreme Court's website at www.illinoiscourts.gov for the most current information concerning the Illinois courts and court partners who comprise the judicial branch of government.

Sincerely,



Marcia M. Meis

Director

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE ANNE M. BURKE



CHIEF JUSTICE
BURKE

I am honored to present the 2019 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I join with my colleagues on the Illinois Supreme Court

to inform the public 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 entire 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.

To reduce cost and help the environment, printed copies of the Annual Report of the Illinois Courts will no longer be distributed. This will also allow for more frequent statistical updates on the Court's website as the Court now publishes quarterly statistical updates from the Circuit Courts in the following categories: Civil and Domestic Relations Caseload Statistics by County, Criminal and Quasi-Criminal Caseload Statistics by Court, and Juvenile Caseload Statistics by County.

These are available on the Court's website at <http://illinoiscourts.gov/CircuitCourt/CCStats.asp>

During 2019, 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 event to familiarize new legislative members with the operations of the Judicial Branch. There was also a special session of oral arguments during the September Term at Lewis & Clark Community College in Godfrey.

I will highlight below some of the judicial branch's major accomplishments in 2019. In the upcoming year, my colleagues and I will continue our pursuit of ways to improve the Illinois court system.

LAW SCHOOL FOR LEGISLATORS

The Illinois Supreme Court hosted 'Law School for Legislators' on March 13, 2019, with all seven Supreme Court Justices and leadership and new members of the Illinois House of Representatives and Senate in attendance. The event, held at the Illinois Supreme Court Building in Springfield, was intended to familiarize the legislative branch with court operations and to foster communication,



cooperation and coordination between the legislative and judicial branches. Video from the event is available on the Supreme Court's website [here](#).

MAKING COURT COSTS MORE MANAGEABLE

The Illinois Supreme Court adopted multiple changes to the assessment system by which fees, fines, and other court costs are paid by civil and criminal case litigants. These changes are a result of Public Act 100-0987, which was passed by the legislature in 2018 in order to simplify the imposition, collection, and distribution of court assessments. The changes include Civil Assessment Schedules as well as fee waivers in amended Rule 298 and new Rule 404.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE, CONTINUED

Changes to the assessment system were proposed by the 15-member Statutory Court Fee Task Force, a bipartisan body of judges, retired judges, legislators, circuit clerks, and members of the private bar from across the state. In a wide-ranging study, the Task Force found that a large number of filing fees on litigants in civil cases and court costs on defendants in criminal cases result in excessive financial impact on citizens, particularly those near poverty. It was additionally discovered that assessments could be significantly inconsistent from county to county even for the same type of proceedings.

The amendment to Rule 298 expands the existing civil fee waiver provision to allow partial waivers for litigants who may not qualify for a full waiver. New Rule 404 creates similar full and partial fee waivers for criminal defendants.

PRETRIAL PRACTICES COMMISSION HOSTS PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices hosted a series of public hearings as it works towards its final report and recommendations. The Commission released its preliminary report concerning pretrial reform in the Illinois criminal justice system in December 2018. The public hearings were held April 22 in Springfield, May 6 in Champaign/Urbana, June 17 in Chicago and June 24 in Freeport.



Testimony was heard from dozens of citizens from all walks of life. Video from the hearings is available on the Supreme Court website [here](#).

JUDICIAL BRANCH FUNDING GETS FIRST INCREASE IN 5 YEARS

After five years of flat funding, the Judicial Branch received an increase following the signing of the Fiscal Year budget by Governor J.B. Pritzker. The increase came following a concerted effort by the Illinois Supreme Court, AOIC and Chief Judges to educate lawmakers on the importance of fully funding probation services.

Chief Justice Karmeier issued the following statement: "On behalf of the entire court, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the General Assembly and the Governor for their willingness to confront the growing financial problems faced by the Judicial Branch and to do so in a concrete and constructive

way. After five years of flat appropriations and rising expenses, most of which were mandated by law and beyond our control, the court was quickly losing its ability to adequately carry out its core Constitutional and statutory responsibilities as the third branch of government. Our obligation to reimburse counties for critical probation services was particularly strained. The Judicial Branch appropriation for the Fiscal Year 2020 promises to turn that situation around and, in the end, actually save taxpayers money."

SUPREME COURT HOLDS ORAL ARGUMENTS BEFORE LARGE CROWD IN GODFREY

The Illinois Supreme Court left the Illinois Supreme Court Building behind for a day to hear oral arguments in front of over 500 students and teachers at Lewis & Clark Community College in Godfrey. The Supreme Court heard arguments on September 18 in the



A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE, CONTINUED



cases of *People v. Morger* and *Dew-Becker v. Andrew Wu*. Students lined up to ask questions of the participating attorneys following the arguments, which were livestreamed statewide.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE UNVEILS 3-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA

The Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) unveiled its [Strategic Agenda](#) for the Illinois Judicial Branch on October 2. The IJC has created a mission statement, vision statement and core values for the Branch, along with strategic goals and the strategies designed to achieve them. The Strategic Agenda will serve as a guide for the future of the Branch as it begins the implementation phase. The mission of the Branch will be “to protect the rights and liberties of all by providing equal access to justice, resolving disputes, and upholding the rule of law pursuant to the powers and duties entrusted to us by the Illinois Constitution.”

The vision of the Branch is “to be trusted and open to all by being fair, innovative, diverse, and responsive to changing needs.” The IJC also adopted an [Operational Plan](#) to guide a group of task forces in pursuing the established strategic initiatives.

ILLINOIS COURTS RECEIVED \$100,000 GRANT FROM JUSTICE FOR ALL PROJECT

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts announced in October that it will receive a \$100,000 grant from the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) as part of the Justice for All (JFA) project. The Illinois Courts’ Access to Justice Commission (ATJ) will use the funds to support a strategic action planning effort to expand access to justice in Illinois. JFA grants, which are funded by The JPB Foundation, The Public Welfare Foundation, The Kresge Foundation, and Open Society Foundations, were created in an effort to implement two advanced resolutions: meaningful access to effective assistance for essential civil legal needs and for traditional and non-traditional stakeholders to collaborate to develop a comprehensive approach to achieve meaningful access to justice.

REMOTE VIDEO PILOT PROGRAM ANNOUNCED FOR COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURTS

The Circuit Court of Cook County and the Illinois Supreme Court Access to Justice Commission announced a partnership on

November 21 that will allow individuals to appear for cases remotely in three different Divisions of the Cook County Circuit Courts. The Remote Video Pilot program is scheduled to run through November 30, 2020. Two judges from each of the Chancery, County, and Domestic Relations Divisions will oversee the use of remote video in their courtrooms.

CONCLUSION

The accomplishments detailed above represent only a few of the initiatives undertaken by the Illinois Courts in 2019. I encourage you to review the 2019 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 2019 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.

Anne M. Burke
Chief Justice
Illinois Supreme Court

STRATEGIC AGENDA

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE UNVEILS THREE-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA

The Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) unveiled its Strategic Agenda for the Illinois Judicial Branch (Branch) through the year 2022. The IJC has created a mission statement, vision statement and core values for the Branch, along with strategic goals and the strategies designed to achieve them. The Strategic Agenda will serve as a guide for the future of the Branch as it begins the implementation phase.

THE 29-MEMBER ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE UNVEILED
ITS 3-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA ON OCT. 2 IN CHICAGO.



STRATEGIC AGENDA, CONTINUED

"Change is coming so fast from ever-advancing technology, shifting demographics and economic uncertainty that the Judicial Branch could no longer be reactive to the challenges facing the administration of justice. This Strategic Agenda helps us anticipate and prepare for the future," Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier said. "My colleagues and I commend the members of the Conference for the hard work they put into this plan and for the continuing work that lies ahead."

The mission of the Branch will be "to protect the rights and liberties of all by providing equal access to justice, resolving disputes, and upholding the rule of law pursuant to the powers and duties entrusted to us by the Illinois Constitution."

The vision of the Branch is "to be trusted and open to all by being fair, innovative, diverse, and responsive to changing needs."

"It has been a joy to work with so many creative individuals from throughout the court system who are dedicated to making the Illinois Judicial Branch the very best that it can be," AOIC Director Marcia M. Meis said. "This plan gives the Branch a heightened focus on how to best deliver justice throughout the state. The implementation phase will start in the coming months and will put these ideas into action."

THE CORE VALUES OF THE BRANCH ARE:

FAIRNESS

Impartial in our actions, decisions, and treatment of all.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Responsible and answerable for our conduct and performance, and transparent in the use of public resources.

INTEGRITY

Honest, trustworthy, and committed to the highest ethical and professional standards.

RESPECT

Treat all with dignity, courtesy, and understanding.

THE MISSION OF THE BRANCH WILL BE

"to protect the rights and liberties of all by providing equal access to justice, resolving disputes, and upholding the rule of law pursuant to the powers and duties entrusted to us by the Illinois Constitution."

THE VISION OF THE BRANCH IS

"to be trusted and open to all by being fair, innovative, diverse, and responsive to changing needs."

STRATEGIC AGENDA, CONTINUED


THE STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE BRANCH ARE TO PROVIDE:

- 1 Accessible justice & equal protection under the law.
- 2 Procedural fairness, timeliness, & operational efficiency.
- 3 Professionalism & accountability throughout the judicial branch.
- 4 Understanding of & confidence in the judicial branch.
- 5 Sufficient funding & effective use of judicial branch resources.

The full strategic agenda and IJC roster are available [here](#).

"It is very positive that the Judicial Branch is involved in strategic planning. This is happening because of the leadership provided by the Chief Justice and the Director of the AOIC," said retired Justice S. Gene Schwarm, who served as Strategic Planning Project Manager. "A cornerstone of strategic planning is open communication from top to bottom and vice versa. Reconstituting the Judicial Conference into a smaller, more diverse group has allowed many voices to be heard."

The IJC, which crafted the strategic agenda, is comprised of 29 voting members: 15 judges and 14 non-judges, with the Chief Justice serving as Chair. The judicial members include a second member of the Supreme Court, as well as judges from all levels and geographic areas of the state appointed either by nature of their position or individually selected by the Supreme Court. The IJC non-judicial members include the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and 13 other justice partners selected by the Court from the following categories: court clerks, court administrators, attorneys and public members.



ILLINOIS JUDICIAL BRANCH

STRATEGIC AGENDA

AT-A-GLANCE
Illinois Judicial Branch – Operational Plan (2019 – 2020)
October 18, 2019

Mission:
To protect the rights and liberties of all by providing equal access to justice, resolving disputes, and upholding the rule of law pursuant to the powers and duties entrusted to us by the Illinois Constitution.

Core Values: F. A. I. R.
Fairness – impartial in our actions, decisions, and treatment of all.
Accountability – responsible and answerable for our conduct and performance, and transparent in the use of public resources.
Integrity – honest, trustworthy, and committed to the highest ethical and professional standards.
Respect – treat all with dignity, courtesy, and understanding.

Vision:
To be trusted and open to all by being fair, innovative, diverse, and responsive to changing needs.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND 2019 - 2020 STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE/EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW	PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS, TIMELINESS, OR EFFICIENCY	PROFESSIONALISM/ ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGHOUT THE BRANCH	UNDERSTANDING OF/CONFIDENCE IN THE BRANCH	SUFFICIENT FUNDING/ EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES
Strategic Initiatives: 1. Remote Appearances in Civil Cases (Commission on Access to Justice) 2. Statewide Court Technology Assessment & Standards (Conference of Chief Circuit Judges) 3. Self-Represented Litigant Coordinators (Commission on Access to Justice) 4. Plain Language Legal Court Forms (Commission on Access to Justice)	Strategic Initiatives: 5. Court Data and Performance Measures (Court Data & Performance Measures Task Force) 6. Innovative Court Access and Dispute Resolution Methods (Court Access & Dispute Resolution Task Force) 7. Procedural Fairness Curriculum (Judicial College)	Strategic Initiatives: 8. Rules Regarding Chief Judge Authority (Judicial Administration Task Force) 9. Codes of Ethical Conduct (Commission on Professionalism) 10. Professional Competencies (Judicial College)	Strategic Initiatives: 11. Illinois Courts Website (Website Task Force) 12. Public Relations Plan (Public Relations Task Force)	Strategic Initiatives: 13. Workload and Weighted Caseload Study (Weighted Caseload Study Task Force) 14. Funding, Cost, and Fiscal Needs of the Court System (Court Funding Task Force) 15. Statewide Costs of Pre-trial, Probation, and Detention (Cost of Supervision/ Detention Task Force)

© 2019 Developed by the Illinois Judicial Conference with grant assistance from the State Justice Institute.

[VIEW THE STRATEGIC AGENDA](#)

[VIEW THE OPERATIONAL PLAN](#)

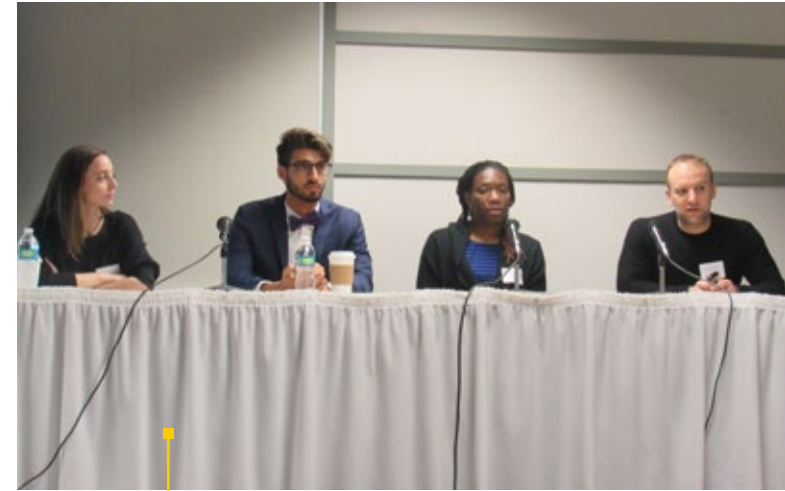
YEAR IN REVIEW

JANUARY 1, 2019–DECEMBER 31, 2019



JANUARY 15

The Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court toured the restored Governor's Mansion in Springfield followed by a reception with new Governor J.B. Pritzker and the First Lady, M.K. Pritzker.



JANUARY 15

The Illinois Supreme Court received a high-quality reproduction of a famous Abraham Lincoln photograph. The photograph was taken in Springfield by well-known photographer Alexander Hesler on June 3, 1860, for Lincoln's 1860 presidential campaign. Historians consider Hesler's portrait one of the best taken of Lincoln during his pre-presidential years. The permanent installation is made possible by donations from the Illinois Judges Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and their respective foundations – the Illinois Judges Foundation and the Illinois Bar Foundation.



FEBRUARY 22

The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice held the Law Student Leaders Summit in Chicago. Over 50 law school students from the nine law schools in Illinois were in attendance to hear from speakers from across the legal spectrum.

YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED

JANUARY 1, 2019–DECEMBER 31, 2019



APRIL 22

The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices hosted the first of a series of public hearings at the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in Springfield as it works towards its final report and recommendations.



MARCH 19

The Illinois Supreme Court hosted 'Law School for Legislators' with all seven Supreme Court Justices and leadership and new members of the Illinois House of Representatives and Senate in attendance. The event, held at the Illinois Supreme Court Building in Springfield, 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.



APRIL 29-30

The Appellate Court Conference was held in Lombard. Justice Mary Jane Theis delivered the conference address and 2nd District Appellate Justice Donald C. Hudson provided the welcome and overview as Chair of the Appellate Court Administrative Committee.

YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED

JANUARY 1, 2019–DECEMBER 31, 2019



MAY 6

The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices hosted the second in a series of public hearings in Urbana at the ILEAS Training Center. The hearing was held to receive the comments of individuals, organizations and entities interested in voicing their opinions on pretrial reform.

JUNE 6-7

The Biennial Juvenile Conference was held in Oak Brook. The Conference brings together stakeholders throughout the state to discuss and develop strategies to better ensure that the experiences of youth in the child protection and juvenile justice systems are consistent with the core principles of Procedural Fairness.



JUNE 17

A hearing hosted by the Illinois Supreme Court's Pretrial Practices Commission was held in Chicago at the Michael A. Bilandic Building. Individuals, organizations, and entities were present to voice their opinions and provide information on pretrial reform in Illinois.

YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED

JANUARY 1, 2019–DECEMBER 31, 2019



JULY 31

The Illinois Supreme Court swore in Judge Mary Ellen Coghlan as an Appellate Court Justice in the First District. Judge Coghlan was assigned to fill the opening created by the retirement of Appellate Justice Mary Anne Mason. Judge Coghlan was first appointed to the bench in 1995, and was elected to six-year term in 1996. She was subsequently retained for six-year terms in the November, 2002, 2008 and 2014 elections.

AUGUST 20

The members of the Illinois JusticeCorps took an oath and were sworn in by Justice Mary K. Rochford. This program places college students, recent graduates and other volunteers in courthouses throughout the state to help the growing number of litigants appearing in court every day without lawyers.



SEPTEMBER 15

The Drake Hotel in Chicago was the site of the 2019 Joint Conference of the Supreme Court of Illinois Judicial College and the American Judges Association during the week of September 15. Judges from both organizations gathered for strategic meetings and educational sessions. Chicago Mayor Lori Lightfoot addressed the attendees in Illinois.

YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED

JANUARY 1, 2019–DECEMBER 31, 2019



OCTOBER 26

Justice Anne M. Burke officially became Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. She began a three-year term, succeeding Lloyd A. Karmeier, whose tenure as Chief Justice ended on Oct. 25, 2019. Chief Justice Burke is the third woman to serve as Chief Justice, following the late Mary Ann McMorrow and current Justice Rita B. Garman.

SEPTEMBER 18

The Illinois Supreme Court left the Illinois Supreme Court Building behind for a day to hear oral arguments in front of over 500 students and teachers at Lewis & Clark Community College in Godfrey. The Supreme Court heard arguments on September 18 in the cases of *People v. Morger* and *Dew-Becker v. Andrew Wu*. Students lined up to ask questions of the participating attorneys following the arguments, which were livestreamed statewide.



NOVEMBER 7

Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court and the Illinois Appellate Court administered the attorney's oath to approximately 1,459 new attorneys at five separate locations across the state.



DECEMBER 9

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts hosted New Judge Orientation during the week of December 9 in Chicago. Approximately 50 new judges attended the seminar, which provides intensive education and training, and featured a workshop at the Art Institute of Chicago.



JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

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 10 years and may be retained in office for additional terms of 10 years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.



CHIEF 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 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,
Supreme Court Chief Justice



**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 MARY
JANE THEIS**

Place of birth / Chicago

Hometown / 1st District

Education / University of San
Francisco School of Law

Joined the court / Appointed in
2010, elected in 2012

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



**JUSTICE P. SCOTT
NEVILLE, JR.**

Place of birth / Chicago

Hometown / 1st District

Education / Washington
University School of Law

Joined the court / Appointed
in 2018

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

SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT CAROLYN TAFT GROSBOLL

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

In its case management capacity, the Clerk's Office maintains four distinct automated dockets, executing all associated processes, to ensure compliance with Supreme Court Rules and to ensure that cases are effectively monitored and scheduled, from initiation to issuance of mandates and final orders as appropriate. The general docket unit of the office supports the Court's primary docket. The miscellaneous record docket consists primarily of attorney matters. The miscellaneous docket consists of conviction-related cases filed by pro se incarcerated litigants and provides a forum without compromising standard filing requirements. The proposed rule docket was developed

and functions consistent with the mandate of Supreme Court Rule 3. E-filing of Court documents began in 2012 on a pilot basis for certain cases on the general docket and was expanded in 2013 to permit e-filing in all cases on the Court's general and miscellaneous record dockets. Beginning July 2017, mandatory e-filing of civil cases in the Illinois Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts was established through a single, centralized electronic filing manager (EFM), called eFileIL and included integration with each court's case management system.

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

The Clerk's Office registers and renews professional service corporations and associations, and limited liability companies and partnerships engaged in the practice of law. In October 2012, the Supreme Court announced an e-renewal process beginning with the 2013 renewal year, that gave law firm entities the option to electronically renew their annual registration and pay the \$40 renewal fee electronically. In the sixth

IN THE SIXTH YEAR OF THIS
E-INITIATIVE, APPROXIMATELY

82%

OF LAW FIRM ENTITIES CHOSE TO
ELECTRONICALLY RENEW

year of this e-initiative, approximately 82% 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. Beginning in March 2019, state court judges were offered an electronic option to file their annual statement of economic interests. The Office also compiles, analyzes, and reports statistics on the Supreme Court's caseload and other activity, as reflected in the accompanying statistical summary and narrative for 2019.

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.

SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF, CONTINUED

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
2019	1,942	2,075
2018	2,011	2,071
2017	2,208	2,320
2016	2,244	2,379
2015	2,402	2,443

The seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois is located at the bottom right of the page. It features a central figure of a woman, likely representing Justice or Liberty, holding a scale of justice in her right hand and a sword in her left. She is seated on a pedestal. The figure is surrounded by a circular border containing the text "SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT" at the top and "STATE OF ILLINOIS" at the bottom. The seal is rendered in a light blue color against the dark blue background of the page.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE 102ND ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 31, 2020

Dear Legislative Leaders:

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of the activities for the 2019 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.

Following the inaugural meeting of the new Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) in November 2018, the IJC devoted most of 2019 to a strategic planning process that resulted in crafting mission and vision statements, and a set of core values for the judicial branch. The IJC also identified five strategic goals to be addressed in a three-year Strategic Agenda, together with strategies designed to achieve each of these strategic goals. On October 2, 2019, the IJC unveiled the Supreme Court's Strategic Agenda, which was developed by the IJC and approved by the Court. I am pleased to convey that the Strategic Agenda will serve as a guide for the future of the Illinois Judicial Branch as it begins the implementation phase in 2020. This report includes a detailed explanation of the IJC's work on developing the Strategic Agenda.

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

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's Annual Report to the Legislative Leaders of the General Assembly on the 2019 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,



Anne M. Burke
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

THE HONORABLE
MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

THE HONORABLE
JIM DURKIN
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

THE HONORABLE
DON HARMON
President of the Senate
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

THE HONORABLE
WILLIAM E. BRADY
Minority Leader
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706



ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2019 ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

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

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

During Conference Year 2019, the newly reconstituted Judicial Conference was devoted to the development phase of a strategic planning initiative, culminating with the

drafting of a Strategic Agenda for the Illinois Judicial Branch. The Judicial Conference convened three times during the conference year, including a multi-day session. The meetings were facilitated by Hon. S. Gene Schwarm, retired Illinois Appellate Court Justice, as well as Strategic Planning Project consultant, Dr. Brenda Wagenknecht-Ivy. The strategic planning process included drafting and administering a statewide survey gathering feedback and suggestions from judicial officers, judicial branch employees, justice partners, and external stakeholders to help shape the future direction, goals, and strategic priorities of the judicial branch. The responses to the survey indicated that the three biggest challenges/issues facing the court system in the next three years are (1) need for/access to treatment services, (2) limited funding and/or disparity of resources and (3) technology in the court system. In addition to the survey, the Judicial Conference reviewed internal and external trends affecting the judicial branch and assessed future implications of those trends. The Judicial Conference also engaged in an organizational "SWOT" assessment analyzing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the judicial branch. After careful thought and much deliberation, the Judicial Conference crafted mission and vision statements and a set of core values (fairness, accountability, integrity and respect) for the judicial branch.

THE STRATEGIC AGENDA IDENTIFIED FIVE STRATEGIC GOALS TO BE ADDRESSED OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS

On October 2, 2019, the Strategic Agenda, which was developed by the Judicial Conference and approved by the Court, was unveiled. The Strategic Agenda identified five strategic goals to be addressed over the next three-years. The five strategic goals were identified as (1) accessible justice/equal protection under the law, (2) procedural fairness, timeliness and operational efficiency, (3) professionalism/accountability throughout the judicial branch, (4) understanding of/confidence in the judicial branch, and (5) sufficient funding/effective use of judicial branch resources. Each strategic goal included several strategic initiatives to be implemented and aimed at achieving each goal. Subsequent to the unveiling of the Strategic Agenda, it has been distributed to each Illinois judge, reviewing court and circuit clerk, trial court administrator and probation director in the state. Copies were also provided to each state legislator, members of the Conference of Chief Justices and Conference of State Court Administrators, the ISBA, the Dean

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2019 ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, CONTINUED



at every Illinois law school, and executive directors at legal aid providers. Additionally, each Illinois chief judge was advised to contact the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts if they wish to share a copy with local stakeholders (i.e. state's attorneys, public defenders, board members, etc.). For a wider audience, the Strategic Agenda is available on the Court's website.

Implementation of strategies to achieve each strategic goal will allow judicial officers and justice partners to come together to think beyond day-to-day problems. These discussions will be across myriad issues,

including case management practices, the allocation and use of limited resources, improving and expanding on the collection of court data, sustaining internal and external cooperation and collaboration to improve the delivery of justice, and improving service to the public. Crucial next steps with the implementation phase of the Strategic Agenda was the assignment of 15 defined strategic initiatives to existing Supreme Court Commissions, Conference of Chief Circuit Judges or newly established Judicial Conference Task Forces.

The Supreme Court approved creating eight new Judicial Conference Task Forces with 10-12 judicial and non-judicial members to serve on these task forces. Each task force has a designated chair, vice-chair and staff from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), assigned as a member or support person. The Judicial Conference leadership convened all chairs, vice-chairs and AOIC staff serving on these various entities to further explain their charge and process. Following that meeting, it is anticipated that in Conference Year 2020 each entity will meet on a schedule determined by the chair and that each chair will report that entity's progress back to the Judicial Conference at the Judicial Conference meetings in 2020. Justice Schwarm (ret.), as Project Coordinator for the Judicial Conference Strategic Agenda, and Dr. Wagenknecht-Ivy, as Strategic Agenda Project Consultant, will continue to help guide the implementation process throughout Conference Year 2020.

As evidenced by the development of the Strategic Agenda for the judicial branch, the scope of work undertaken by the Judicial Conference will continue during the implementation phase. As such, 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. WEBB, PEOPLE V. GRECO, 2019 IL 122951 (MARCH 21, 2019)

Defendants in two cases were charged with unlawful use of weapons (720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(4)(West 2016)), which provides, in part, that it is unlawful for a person to possess or carry a stun gun or Taser in a vehicle or in public places. The circuit court held that this provision was unconstitutional under the Second Amendment. The Supreme Court affirmed that section 24-1(a)(4) was facially unconstitutional on the basis that section 24-1(a)(4) was a complete ban on carrying a stun gun or Taser in public and the Second Amendment applies to all bearable arms including stun guns and Tasers. In so holding, the Court noted that stun guns and Tasers do not fall under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act (430 ILCS 66/10) because a concealed carry license cannot be issued for a stun gun or Taser.

WINGERT V. HRADISKY, 2019 IL 123201 (MARCH 21, 2019)

In this case, the minor son of a deceased father, whose death was caused by a drug overdose, sought damages against the estate of the deceased drug dealer who sold the son's father the illegal drugs by citing the Drug Dealer Liability Act (Act) (740 ILCS 57/25(b)(2)(West 2016)). Defendant filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that the Act violates the due process clauses of both the federal and state constitutions by imposing an irrebuttable presumption of causation that has no rational connection between defendant's knowing participation in the illegal drug market and causation of the user's injuries. The trial court found section 25(b)(2) of the Act unconstitutional. The Supreme Court held section 25(b)(2) to be unconstitutional as it violates due process. The Court determined that the legislative purpose of the Act was legitimate but that the Act did not bear a reasonable relationship to the legislative purpose. Because section 25(b)(2) imposes liability on persons having no connection to or nexus with the drug use, it is unreasonable and arbitrary.

PICCIOLI V. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM ET AL., 2019 IL 122905 (APRIL 4, 2019)

Plaintiff worked as a lobbyist for the Illinois Federation of Teachers for many years, worked for one day as a substitute teacher in 2007 after obtaining a substitute teaching certificate, and obtained a pension from the Teachers Retirement System (TRS). This pension was permissible as a result of the enactment of Public Act 94-1111, which allowed service credit in the TRS for union work prior to becoming a teacher. Plaintiff contributed nearly \$200,000 to the system for his union service and met the requirements for obtaining service credit in the TRS. However, following public criticism, Public Act 97-651 was enacted into law in 2012 and retroactively repealed the section that had allowed plaintiff service credit in the TRS. The Supreme Court held that the 2012 legislation was unconstitutional because it violated the pension protection clause in the Illinois Constitution, which prohibits reversing public pension benefits that were previously promised.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY WISH TO CONSIDER, CONTINUED

PEOPLE V. CLARK, 2019 IL 122891 (JUNE 6, 2019)

Defendant successfully completed inpatient treatment, and her bond was modified to allow her to enter a halfway house, providing extended residential care following substance abuse treatment. The bond modification provided that if she was released or discharged from the halfway house for any reason, she was to immediately return to the custody of the jail. Defendant left the halfway house but did not report directly to the jail and her probation was revoked. After being sentenced to prison time on the underlying burglary and credit card convictions, the State also charged defendant with the offense of escape, pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/31-6(a)(West 2014) of the Criminal Code. At trial, defendant argued that her bail bond violation did not constitute escape. The trial court convicted her of escape. The appellate court reversed, finding that the failure to report did not constitute an escape because she was not in custody while on bond awaiting sentencing. The Supreme Court reversed the appellate court and affirmed the conviction. The Court determined that, by the statute's plain language, custody is not an element of escape by failing to report. The Court further determined that it was within the discretion of the prosecutor to charge defendant with escape rather than with violation of bond. As a final matter, the Court encouraged the General Assembly to review and revise section 31-6(a) if the Court's construction was not as the legislature intended.

COUNTY OF WILL ET AL. V. THE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, 2019 IL 122798 (JUNE 20, 2019)

At issue in this case is a 2010 amendment to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/1) (West 2010)), which directed the Pollution Control Board (the Board) to adopt rules for the use of clean construction or demolition debris (CCDD), as well as uncontaminated soil, as fill materials at clean construction or demolition debris fill operations. The legislation also stated that the rules must include "standards and procedures necessary to protect groundwater." The Board ultimately required strong "front-end" testing and certain requirements for the debris and soil, but not "back-end" groundwater monitoring in the rules they promulgated and were challenged by the EPA and Will County. The appellate court affirmed the Board. The Supreme Court affirmed, rejecting the contention that not requiring groundwater monitoring was an arbitrary and capricious action by the Board. The Court reasoned that determining how best to provide and maintain a healthy environment in the State is the responsibility of the General Assembly and the Board. The Court encouraged the legislature to direct the Board to adopt a groundwater monitoring program for CCDD and uncontaminated soil fill sites if it believes the Board's requirements run counter to the mandate to protect groundwater



SUPREME COURT DECISIONS THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY WISH TO CONSIDER, CONTINUED

NICHOLS V. FAHRENKAMP, **2019 IL 123990** (JUNE 20, 2019)

Plaintiff sued her mother over claims that parts of settlement funds received from a car accident plaintiff had been in as a minor were used for her mother's benefit. The trial court ruled in plaintiff's favor but found her mother not liable for the entire amount because the guardian *ad litem* that had been appointed at the time had approved the estimates and expenditures. Plaintiff brought a lawsuit against defendant, as guardian *ad litem* for plaintiff, alleging legal malpractice for those approvals, while defendant held that he was not liable for any negligence due to quasijudicial immunity. The trial court ruled in favor of defendant and granted summary judgment in his favor. The appellate court reversed. The Supreme Court reversed the appellate court and affirmed the judgment of the circuit court. The Court held that court-appointed guardians *ad litem* are protected by quasi-judicial immunity provided that the functions actually performed are consistent with that of a witness and not an advocate. The Court also urged the General Assembly to consider reviewing the Probate Act and Marriage Act to ensure consistent use of the phrase "guardian *ad litem*".

PEOPLE V. JOHNSON, 2019 IL 123318 (AUGUST 1, 2019)

In this case, defendant was convicted of burglary in a Walmart store during store hours. On appeal, defendant challenged whether his act of shoplifting could be prosecuted as burglary as opposed to retail theft, arguing that the Supreme Court's recent decision in *People v. Bradford*, 2016 IL 118674 also extended to "unlawful-entry burglary" and precluded all shoplifting-as-burglary prosecutions. The appellate court reversed the conviction. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the appellate court, holding that the act of shoplifting could be prosecuted as burglary as opposed to retail theft. The Court relied on the legislative history surrounding the enactment of retail theft and concluded that it did not show any intent to do away with prosecution of shoplifting as unlawful-entry burglary.

PEOPLE V. MORGER, 2019 IL 123643 (NOVEMBER 21, 2019)

Defendant, who was convicted of aggravated criminal sexual abuse and criminal sexual abuse, was sentenced to four years' probation, including a prohibition against accessing social networking websites. Defendant challenged the probationary condition of section 5-6-3(a)(8.9) of the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-6-3(a)(8.9) (West 2016)), which placed on defendant a "complete ban on accessing social networking websites" as being unreasonable and unconstitutional under the First Amendment. The appellate court rejected this argument. The Supreme Court held that when deciding the propriety of a condition of probation, the overriding concern is reasonableness; where a constitutional right is involved, the condition must be narrowly drawn. The Court found that the complete ban from social media was not narrowly drawn, in part because the offense did not involve social media use, there were other conditions that served rehabilitative purposes, and the ban's protective value did not manifestly outweigh the probationer's constitutional rights. The Court therefore found section 5-6-3(a)(8.9) of the Code to be overbroad and unconstitutional.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY WISH TO CONSIDER, CONTINUED



LAKEWOOD NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER, LLC V. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH ET AL., 2019 IL 124019 (NOVEMBER 21, 2019)

In this case, a resident of the Lakewood Nursing and Rehabilitation Center was facing transfer or discharge over non-payment when the resident requested that the Department of Public Health (Department) hold a hearing. Section 3-411 of the Nursing Home Care Act (Act) (210 ILCS 45/3-411)(West 2012) states that the hearing “shall” be conducted “not later than 10 days” after the resident’s request and requires that a decision be rendered within 14 days after the request. The circuit court interpreted section 3-411 as directory such that the Department did not violate the statutory time requirements, but the appellate court reversed based on a mandatory interpretation of the word “shall,” holding that the Department lost jurisdiction over the involuntary discharge of the resident because it had not held a hearing within 10 days of her hearing request. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the appellate court and affirmed the judgment of the circuit court, concluding that the Department was not precluded from conducting a hearing beyond the 10-day time period. The Court held that section 3-411 of the Act is directory because there was no indication in the statute that the legislature intended to deny authority and prohibit further action in the case of noncompliance and because the rights of nursing home residents will not be generally injured by a directory construction.

PEOPLE V. EUBANKS, 2019 IL 123525 (DECEMBER 5, 2019)

Defendant in this case was convicted of, among other offenses, aggravated driving under the influence (DUI) for a 2009 hit and run that left a woman dead and her son seriously injured. On appeal, the appellate court reversed the aggravated DUI conviction as section 11-501.2(c)(2) of the Illinois Vehicle Code (625 ILCS 5/11-501.2(c)(2) (West 2008)) was held facially unconstitutional because it permits compelled chemical testing without a warrant. The Supreme Court held that section 11-501.2(c)(2), which allows search only where there is probable cause to believe the individual is under the influence and there was a motor vehicle accident causing personal injury or death, is simply a “codified exigency” which will almost always be constitutional. Because it can be constitutionally applied in most instances, the statute is not facially unconstitutional. However, the Court did hold that it is unconstitutional as applied to defendant’s case. The Court reasoned that, given the passage of more than seven hours from arrest to blood draw, and nearly eight-and-a-half hours from arrest to urine collection, there was no reasonable belief by law enforcement that seeking a warrant would have interfered with other pressing duties.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COURT AND CHAIRPERSONS DURING 2019

Appellate Court

Administrative Committee

Justice Mary Jane Theis, *liaison officer*

Appellate Justice Donald C. Hudson, *Chair*

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission

David F. Rolewick, Esq., *Chair*

Timothy L. Bertschy, 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

Andrew M. Raucci, Esq., *President*

Randy K. Johnson, Esq., *Vice President*

Justice Anne M. Burke, *liaison officer*

Committee on Character and Fitness

Eileen L. Furey, Esq., *Chair*

John R. Storino, Esq., *Vice-Chair*
(First Judicial District)

John J. Pcolinski, Jr., Esq., *Chair*

Peter Baroni, Esq., *Vice-Chair*
(Second Judicial District)

Dennis J. Baron, Esq., *Chair*

David B. Collins, Esq., *Vice-Chair*
(Third Judicial District)

A. Clay Cox, Esq., *Chair*

Elizabeth A. Robb, Esq., *Vice-Chair*
(Fourth Judicial District)

David L. Piercy, Esq., *Chair*

Beth A. Bauer, Esq., *Vice-Chair*
(Fifth Judicial District)

Justice Robert R. Thomas, *liaison officer*

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases

Adrian E. Harless, Esq., *Chair*

Elizabeth A. Kaveny, Esq., *Vice-Chair*

Professor Nancy S. Marder, *Reporter*

Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., *liaison officer*

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases

Robert A. Loeb, Esq., *Chair*

Judge Daniel B. Shanes, *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*

Justice Anne M. Burke, *liaison officer*

Judicial Mentor Committee

Judge Michael A. Kramer, *Status Member*
(Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference)

Judge Susan Clancy Boles, *Status Member*
(Vice -Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference)

Legislative Committee of the Supreme Court of Illinois

Judge James P. Flannery, Jr., *Chair*

Appellate Justice Mary K. O'Brien, *Vice-Chair*

Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board

Michele M. Jochner, Esq., *Chair*

Patrick B. Mathis, Esq., *Vice-Chair*

Chief Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, *liaison officer*

Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee for Justice and Mental Health Planning

Appellate Judge Kathryn E. Zenoff, *Chair*

Justice Mary Jane Theis, *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Courts

Judge Andrea M. Buford, *Chair*

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COURT AND CHAIRPERSONS DURING 2019

Special Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct

Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice

Appellate Judge Mary K. Rochford, *Chair*
Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, *liaison Office*.

Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism

Martin V. Sinclair, *Chair*
James L. DeAno, Esq., *Vice-Chair*
Justice Robert R. Thomas, *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Committee on Equality

Judge Joseph G. McGraw, *Chair*

Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence

Warren D. Wolfson, Esq., *Chair*
Appellate Judge Robert L. Carter, *Vice-Chair*
Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., *liaison officer*

Supreme Court e-Business Policy Advisory Board

Judge David Hylla, *Chair*

Supreme Court e-Business Technical Committee

Judge Val Gunnarsson, *Chair*

Supreme Court Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee

Appellate Judge Michael J. Burke, *Chair*
Justice Mary Jane Theis, *Liaison officer*

Supreme Court Language Access Advisory Board

Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board

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

Supreme Court Rules Committee

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

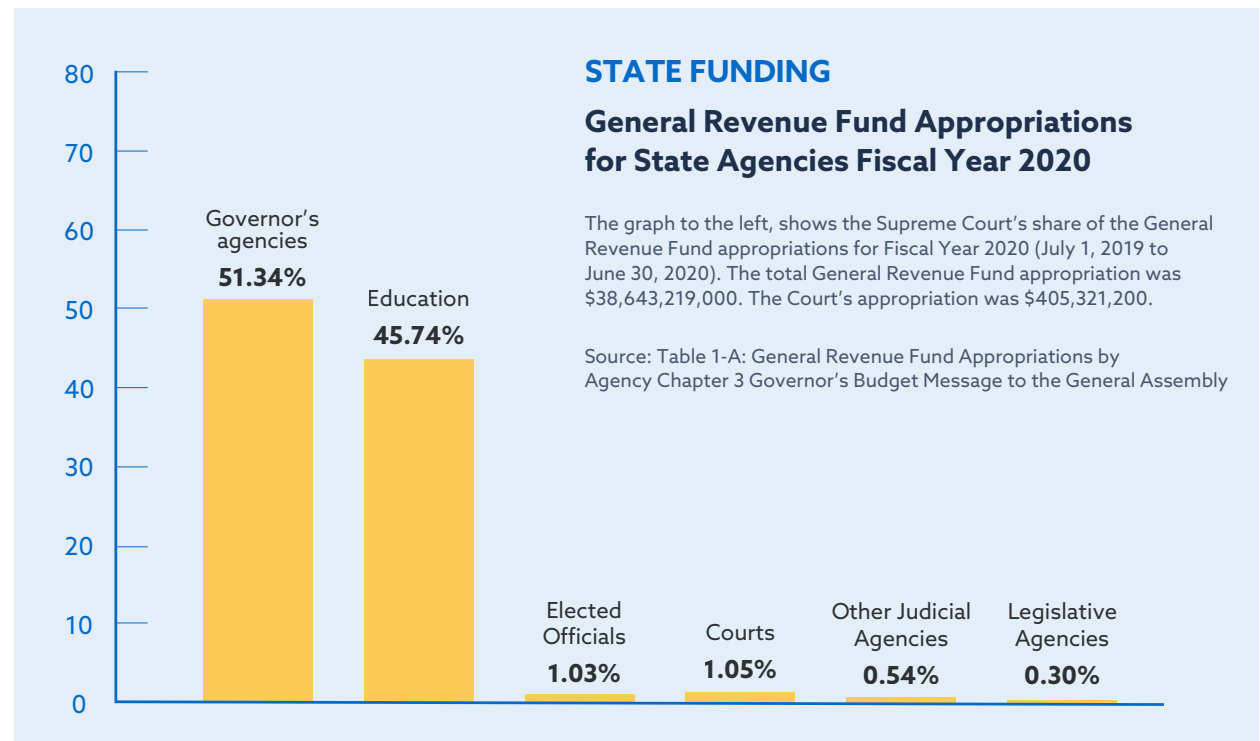
Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and the 102 counties of the state. Revenue to provide court services to the people of the state comes from a variety of sources: the state income tax, county property taxes, case filing fees, court-imposed fines and assessments,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

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 2019, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$240,016; appellate court judges, \$225,900; circuit court judges, \$207,291; and associate judges, \$196,926. 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 2019, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$4,227,284.62.

State funding for probation and court services departments covers approximately 3,100 probation and court services personnel, for which the counties receive full and partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. For the first time in over thirty (30) years, the statutorily mandated full funding level was appropriated to fund eligible probation services positions.

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 AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS, CONTINUED

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 2019, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,048, assisted by a total of 157 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$215,994,087 in 2019.

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 2019 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund: is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.

\$26,516,990

Court Automation Fund: is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.

\$26,723,527

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

\$9,058,750

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

\$5,957,679

Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administrative Fund: is used to offset costs incurred for collection and disbursement of State and local funds.

\$4,594,438



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 FY19, there were 5 claims due and payable, totaling \$21,190.93.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS, CONTINUED



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 2019 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Child Support and Maintenance: Court ordered payments collected and distributed by Circuit Clerks and the State Disbursement Unit.

\$1,088,643,531

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

\$2,957,686

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.

\$6,068,142

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

\$2,386,148

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

\$2,957,819

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

\$2,964,221

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.

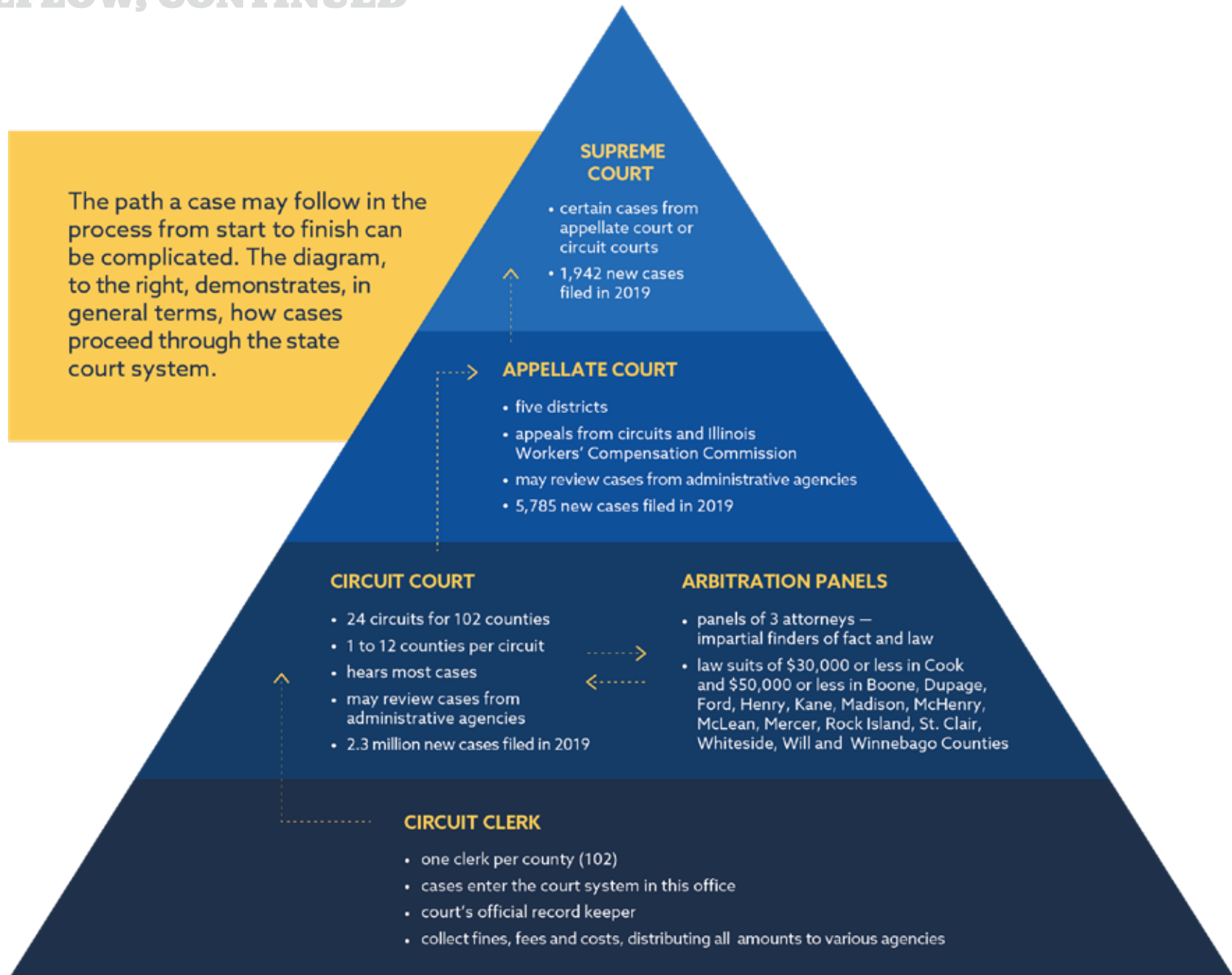
The old system had a circuit court with statewide original jurisdiction in all cases and some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Criminal Court of Cook County also having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit 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.

CASEFLOW, CONTINUED



JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION



Supreme Court

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



Appellate Court

At the appellate court level, the presiding judge and judges of each appellate district are assisted by a clerk of the appellate court and a research director and their staffs appointed by the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk's office, where deputy clerks assign each filing schedules and actively monitor and review cases as they progress through record preparation, motions, briefing, and oral arguments. Problems such as late filings, jurisdictional defects, inadequate records or non-compliant 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 record-keeping 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.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY BOARD

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

ILLINOIS COURTS COMMISSION

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

BOARD OF ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

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

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION, CONTINUED

Circuit Court

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



COMMITTEE ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS

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

ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION

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

STATE APPELLATE DEFENDER

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JUDGES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

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

APPELLATE COURTS

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
2019	3,239	3,219	2,546	2,884
2018	3,113	3,378	2,563	2,787
2017	3,410	3,490	2,812	2,810
2016	3,586	3,890	3,125	3,078
2015	4,002	4,253	3,311	3,425

TOTAL CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	FILED	DISPOSED
2019	5,785	6,103
2018	5,676	6,165
2017	6,222	6,300
2016	6,835	7,120
2015	7,452	7,609

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

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

APPELLATE COURTS, CONTINUED

APPELLATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Annual Meeting: The Appellate Court held its annual meeting on April 29, 2019 with the Honorable Joy V. Cunningham (First District Appellate Court) serving as the Honorary Chair of the 2019 Annual Meeting. Fifty-two 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 2019, the Honorable Margaret Stanton McBride (First District Appellate Court) and the Honorable Mary K. O'Brien (Third District Appellate Court) were approved to serve as regular members, and the Honorable Mary S. Schostok (Second District Appellate Court), the Honorable Thomas M. Harris (Fourth District Appellate Court), and the Honorable Melissa Chapman (Fifth District Appellate Court) were approved to serve as alternate members. The Honorable Susan F. Hutchinson (Second District Appellate Court) was elected to serve as Honorary Chair of the 2020 Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court to be held October 28, 2020.

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 2019 Conference was held on April 29-30, 2019 in Lombard. Fifty-two justices were in attendance along with the Clerks and Legal Research Directors of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, appellate court law clerks and legal staff, and the Office of the Reporter of Decisions. A total of 184 participants attended over the two days of the Conference. The Conference address was delivered by the Honorable Mary Jane Theis, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Conference

topics included presentations on Standards of Review, Judicial Federalism, Trending Issues in the Appellate Courts, Civil and Criminal Law Updates, and the Reader Expectations Approach Writing Workgroup. 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: 5,150,233

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2019	1,637	1,740	976	1,357
2018	1,644	1,853	1,054	1,290
2017	1,844	1,953	1,320	1,445
2016	1,811	2,079	1,562	1,486
2015	2,043	2,182	1,564	1,534

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2019	4,388
2018	4,777
2017	5,160
2016	5,285
2015	5,307

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

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

John C. Griffin, Presiding Judge
 Michael B. Hyman*
 Daniel J. Pierce*
 Carl A. Walker*

DIVISION II

James G. Fitzgerald Smith, Presiding Judge
 Terrence J. Lavin
 Aurelia Pucinski
 Mary Ellen Coghlan*

DIVISION III

David W. Ellis, Presiding Judge
 Margaret S. McBride
 Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.
 Cynthia Y. Cobbs*

DIVISION IV

Robert E. Gordon, Presiding Judge*
 Bertina E. Lampkin
 Jesse G. Reyes
 Eileen O'Neill Burke

DIVISION V

Thomas E. Hoffman, Presiding Judge
 Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
 Mary K. Rochford
 Mathias W. Delort

DIVISION VI

Mary L. Mikva, Presiding Judge*
 Joy V. Cunningham
 Maureen E. Connors+
 Sheldon A. Harris

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

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: 3,194,413

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2019	599	558	484	453
2018	546	522	441	461
2017	524	512	445	393
2016	623	636	480	485
2015	702	754	577	514

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2019	1,070
2018	1,165
2017	1,167
2016	1,321
2015	1,299

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

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT



THIRD DISTRICT — OTTAWA

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

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

District Population: 1,769,894

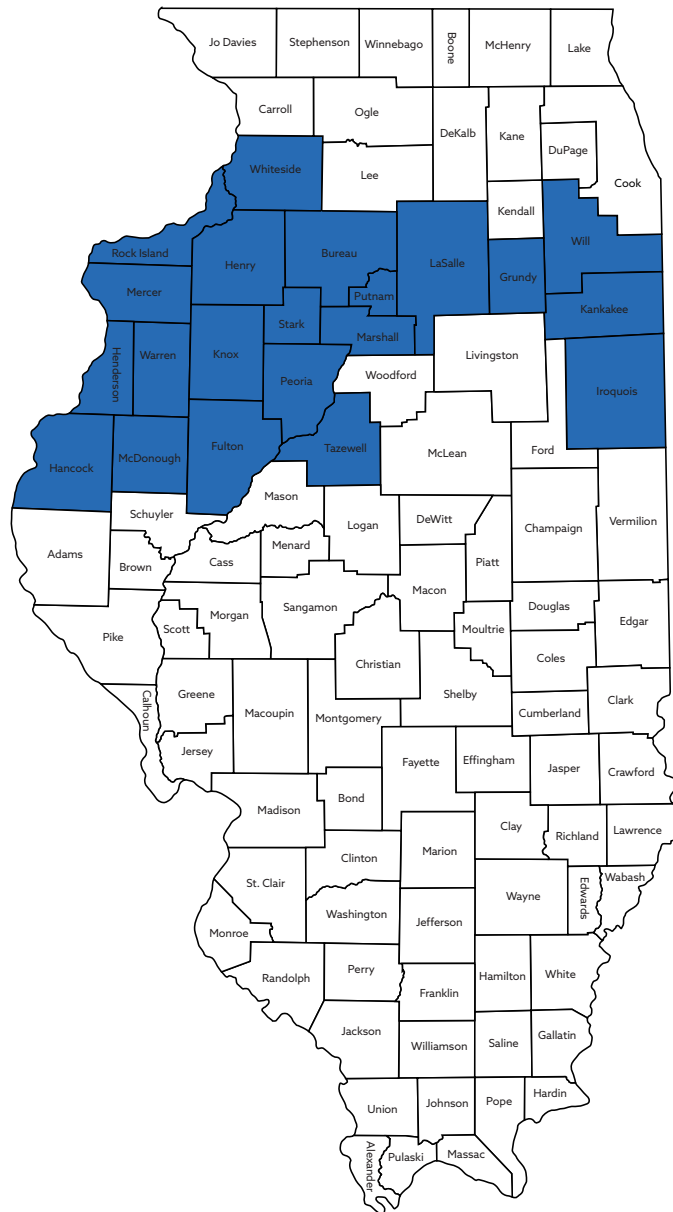
CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2019	361	301	385	383
2018	338	386	377	377
2017	425	374	363	354
2016	399	427	381	426
2015	434	501	434	492

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2019	968
2018	902
2017	938
2016	756
2015	834

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

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

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

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



FOURTH DISTRICT — SPRINGFIELD

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

Carla L. Bender, *Clerk*
Cynthia Laudeman, *Research Director*

District Population: 1,270,690

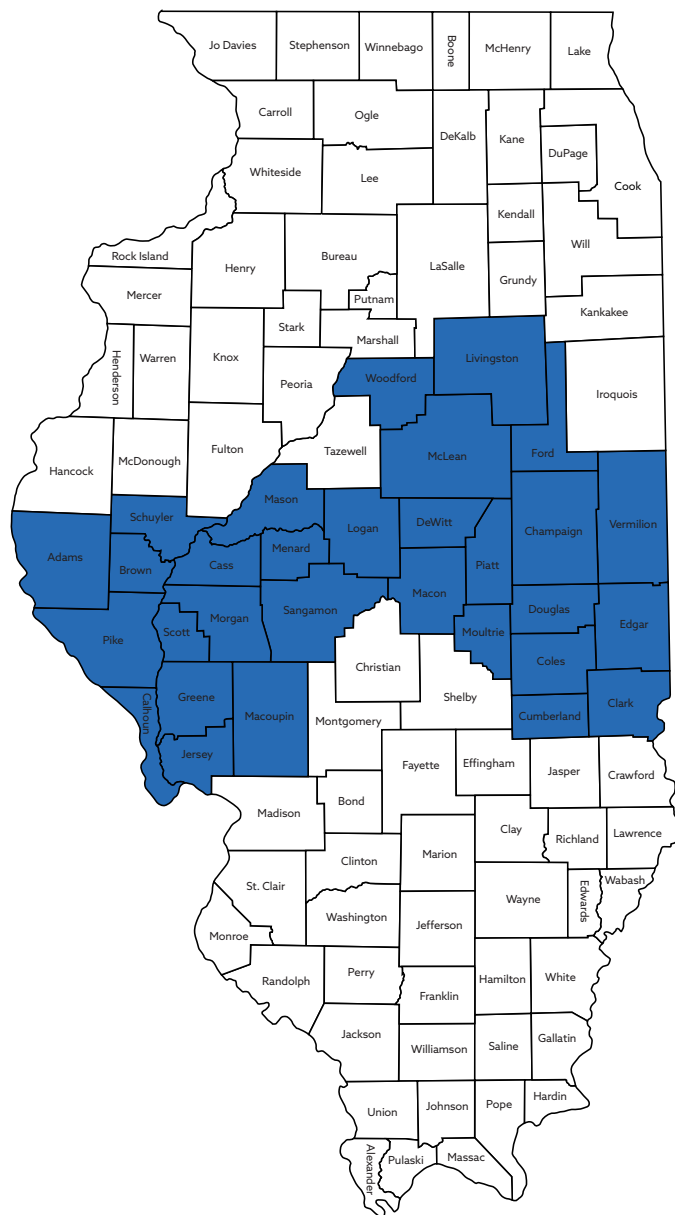
CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2019	371	315	471	472
2018	314	338	470	418
2017	363	374	471	455
2016	422	442	503	496
2015	510	504	498	477

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2019	959
2018	924
2017	931
2016	1,062
2015	1,099

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

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

Lisa Holder White, Presiding Judge

Peter C. Cavanagh

Craig H. DeArmond*

Thomas M. Harris

James A. Knecht

Robert J. Steigmann

John W. Turner

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

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: 1,270,953

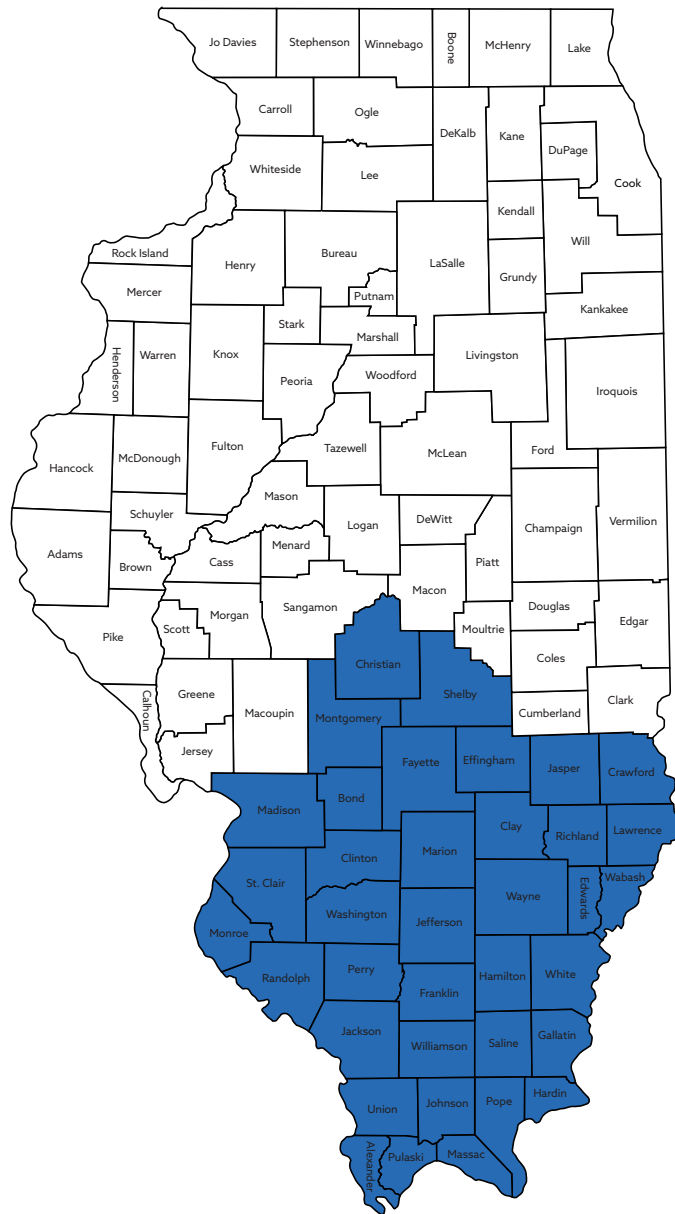
CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL DISPOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL DISPOSED
2019	271	305	230	219
2018	271	249	221	241
2017	254	277	213	163
2016	331	306	199	185
2015	313	312	238	197

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

TOTAL PENDING CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	PENDING
2019	704
2018	726
2017	720
2016	765
2015	717

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

FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

Thomas M. Welch, Presiding Judge

John B. Barberis, Jr.

Mark M. Boie*

Judy Lynn Cates

James R. Moore

David K. Overstreet

Milton S. Wharton

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*

CIRCUIT COURTS

In Illinois, the circuit court is the court of original jurisdiction. There are twenty-four judicial circuits in the state. Six are single county circuits (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will) and the remaining eighteen circuits comprise as few as two and as many as twelve counties each.

Except for redistricting of the general assembly and ruling on the ability of the governor to serve or resume office, the circuit court has jurisdiction for all matters properly brought before it. The circuit court shares jurisdiction with the Supreme Court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. If the Supreme Court chooses to exercise its authority in a case of these types, the circuit court loses jurisdiction. The circuit court is also the reviewing court for certain state agency administrative orders. There are two types of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for a six year term and may be retained by voters for additional six year terms. They can hear any circuit court case. Circuit judges are initially elected either circuit-wide, from the county where they reside or from a sub-circuit within a circuit,

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF JUDGES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT: CIRCUIT JUDGES AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is comprised of the chief circuit judges from the twenty-four judicial circuits. Since May 2019, Judge Michael D. Kramer, Chief Judge of the Twenty-First Judicial Circuit, was elected by his peers to serve as Chair of

the Conference, succeeding Judge David A. Hylla. Judge Susan Clancy Boles continued to serve as 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 2019 include the Article V Committee; Associate Judge Vacancy Committee; Children and Families Committee; Court Performance Metrics Committee; Criminal Procedure Committee; Evidenced-Based Pretrial Practices Committee; Executive Committee; Orientation Committee. 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 Ad Hoc Committee on ICE Activity in Courthouses or the Special Committee to Review Standardized Forms.

These committees of the Conference considered topics in several areas. Early in the year, the Orientation Committee, along with staff from the Administrative Office, met with and provided six new Chief Circuit Judges with

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



information and tools to help guide them in their new administrative role. The Associate Judge Vacancy Committee completed their work on making recommendations for appropriate questions and information required for the Associate Judge application. The Criminal Procedure Committee worked with a variety of stakeholders to create a new sentencing order that takes the new financial requirements of the Criminal Traffic and Assessment Act into consideration. The Evidence-based Pretrial Practices Committee continued to discuss and review questions received relating new bail reform legislation and worked closely with the Supreme Court

Commission on Pretrial Practices. The Court Performance Metrics Committee surveyed courts and worked with case management systems on the amount of post-judgment activity and found a large amount of judicial work that goes unreported. Ongoing throughout the year, the Committee to Review Standardized Forms sought review of many draft standardized court forms developed for use by the Commission on Access to Justice designed to aid self-represented litigants navigate the justice system. The Article V Committee reviewed and recommended amendments to several Article V rules as a result of new legislation and to conform to

the new Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act. The Executive Committee continued to review policies, issues and budget related to court reporting services; while the Children and Families Committee worked to review a new order for use in Juvenile Abuse cases. The Technology Committee provided input on the Supreme Court's Remote Access Policy and accepted a charge to the Conference from the Judicial Conference regarding technology inventory and standards. All of the many Conference committees continued to monitor and analyze new legislation, Supreme Court rules and policies relevant to the committee's focus and the administration of justice in the trial courts as it is introduced and adopted.

Presentations to the Conference: In the interest of furthering the knowledge and skills of its members, the Conference hosted a variety of guest presentations focused on judicial and trial court issues. For example, the Chair and Vice Chair of the Committee on Judicial Education presented to the Conference regarding the Illinois Judicial College's efforts to assess and improve circuit judge education, AOIC staff in the Access to Justice Division presented on SB 1504 and fee waiver provisions for civil and criminal cases in light of the Criminal Traffic Assessment Act, the Chair of the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee for Mental Health and Justice Planning discussed updating the problem solving court standards to address

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

access to justice, recertification and specialized training, the Interim Director of DCFS gave an update on the department's initiatives, particularly in light of the forthcoming Family First Prevention Services Act, the Chair of the Supreme Court Committee on Equality and a University of Illinois researcher discussed implicit bias and the work being done on a judicial decision-making study, and the Conference heard a presentation regarding the rules and organizations designed to assist in their administrative responsibilities in assisting judges who fail to perform their duties or engage in some level of misconduct.



SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS

For several years, one of the growing challenges in courts across the country is the number of self-represented litigants (SRLs).

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

Starting in 2015, the AOIC began seeking court case data from Circuit Courts on the number of SRL individuals involved in trial level civil cases. This was intended to help identify the prevalence of SRLs utilizing Illinois courts, and in which types of civil cases is SRL participation the greatest. Identification of these factors helps the AOIC to better tailor its resources and services to this population in our state. In 2017, the AOIC changed the measure and

asked for the number of cases involving SRLs rather than the total number of SRL individuals. These measures were taken at two points: the filing of a new case and the disposition of a case.

In 2019, the AOIC started collecting SRL data in civil cases in the Appellate Courts at the time of filing a Notice of Appeal. We understand during the life of an appeal that some litigants may become represented by counsel while others' counsel may withdraw, however, this data point illustrates the numbers of litigants starting an appeal without the assistance of an attorney.

There are many barriers to receiving accurate data. At the Circuit Court level, each individual county submits reports based of their Case Management System and how they respectively classify cases. Multiple counties across Illinois reported having zero or very few SRLs involved in cases, yet anecdotally report seeing SRLs frequently. We believe the overall data is inaccurate and Circuit Court numbers should be read as the minimum number of SRL involved cases across the state. The Appellate Court SRL data should be accurate and was verified to ensure only civil cases were counted.

The 2019 data collection in Circuit Courts revealed the following:

- » SRLs filed about 90,000 civil cases, most commonly in Orders of Protection, Family/Dissolution, Miscellaneous Remedy, and Probate;
 - » 62% of new cases filed by SRLs were filed by traditional means while 38% of the new cases filed by SRLs were filed through the newly mandatory e-filing system.
- » Over 130,000 cases were closed in 2019 with at least one SRL appearing, most frequently in Orders of Protection, Family/Dissolution, Mental Health, Miscellaneous Remedy, and Small Claims cases;
 - » Both the plaintiff and defendant were self-represented in over 30,000 cases, most frequently in Order of Protection and Family/Dissolution cases; and
 - » Defendants are more frequently self-represented than plaintiffs.

The 2019 data collection in Appellate Courts revealed the following:

- » 41% of civil appeals filed statewide are filed by SRLs.
- » Of the civil appeals filed by SRLs, the following percentages show where those cases were filed:
 - » 41% in the First Appellate District
 - » 42% in the Second Appellate District
 - » 40% in the Third Appellate District
 - » 43% in the Fourth Appellate District
 - » 43% in the Fifth Appellate District

COURT INTERPRETER AND LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT LITIGANTS



The AOIC collects data on interpreter usage in circuit courts by the number of “court events” and by the type of interpreter used in civil, criminal, and court-annexed proceedings.

The type of interpreters include: sign language, certified, qualified or registered foreign language interpreters listed on the AOIC Court Interpreter Registry (“Registry”); unregistered interpreters; or remote interpreters present via phone or video conference. To be listed on the Registry, interpreters must complete training and pass exams testing language proficiency and interpreting skills.

The statewide report (figure 1) illustrates the 2019 data on interpreter usage. Spanish is by far the language of highest need, with 91% of interpreted proceedings in Spanish (108,076 court events). The other most frequently requested languages are Polish (3%), Sign Language (1%), Arabic (1%), Russian (0.5%), Vietnamese (0.29%) and Korean (0.26%). In 2019, 78% of interpreters were assigned for criminal and traffic cases, while 18% were assigned for civil cases. Court-annexed proceedings, which include arbitration, mediation, and probation contacts, comprised 4% of interpreted proceedings.

COURT INTERPRETER AND LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT LITIGANTS, CONTINUED

In 2019, we see a continuing upward trend of courts using interpreters appearing on the Registry. In 2016 the rate was 33%, increasing to 50% in 2017, and in 2018 and 2019 66% of interpreters used in court appear on the Registry. We hope to see this number continue to increase over the years, as interpreters that do not appear on the Registry have not been assessed for language proficiency or

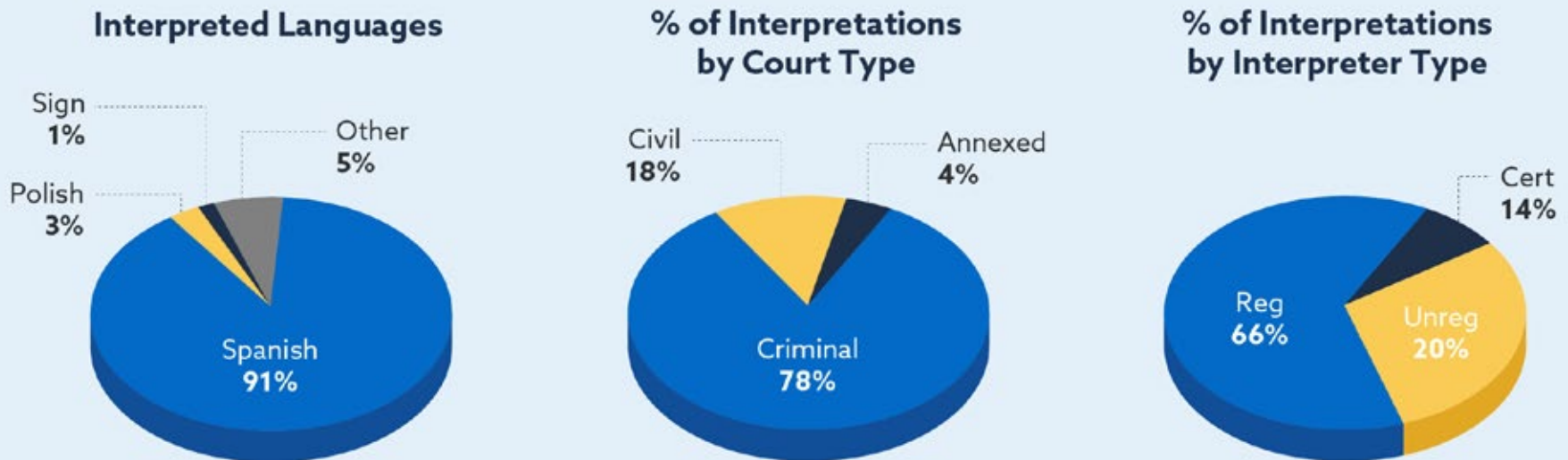
interpreting skills.

Due to limited availability of interpreters in certain parts of the state, or availability of interpreters for certain languages, several courts use remote interpreting services and technology to increase access to interpreters. In 2019, 1,191 court events utilized a remote

interpreter over phone or video. The AOIC is exploring the use of remote video technology in six counties – Cook, Winnebago, Rock Island, McLean and Champaign– to pilot its use and examine whether technology can improve access to interpreters across the state.

Note: Data excludes Lake County.

FIGURE 1



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, firearms restraining order, and stalking no contact order filed separately from an existing case).

CRIMINAL

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

QUASI-CRIMINAL

Traffic (excluding parking tickets), **Conservation, Ordinance, and Civil Law**.

JUVENILE

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



CATEGORY	CASELOAD STATISTICS	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
CIVIL	Filed	413,418	415,504	444,288	429,649	436,175
	Reinstated	16,005	17,822	26,534	24,162	22,060
	Disposed	407,763	422,038	441,541	576,457	453,313
	Clearance Rate %	95.0%	97.4%	93.8%	127.0%	98.9%
	End Pending	628,456	627,913	614,766	590,596	731,149
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	Filed	120,461	121,789	130,368	140,416	144,284
	Reinstated	1,220	1,242	1,237	1,287	1,398
	Disposed	120,859	117,327	114,893	133,708	140,137
	Clearance Rate %	99.3%	95.4%	87.3%	94.4%	96.2%
	End Pending	108,806	127,839	123,282	111,621	107,942
JUVENILE	Filed	19,019	17,500	19,029	19,943	21,862
	Reinstated	176	226	201	177	559
	Disposed	15,562	16,377	19,716	20,914	22,966
	Clearance Rate %	81.1%	92.4%	102.5%	103.9%	102.4%
	End Pending	52,850	49,863	49,835	50,991	53,538
CRIMINAL	Filed	272,657	263,118	263,513	280,385	320,653
	Reinstated	6,192	5,821	5,209	6,182	5,539
	Disposed	219,116	210,900	216,452	272,060	326,579
	Clearance Rate %	78.6%	78.4%	80.5%	94.9%	100.1%
	End Pending	393,608	327,951	270,178	219,204	206,219
QUASI-CRIMINAL	Filed	1,493,472	1,586,864	1,671,314	1,661,619	1,784,440
	Reinstated	17,449	17,892	17,161	17,282	19,545
	Disposed	1,335,810	1,401,695	1,581,583	1,624,848	1,765,419
	Clearance Rate %	88.4%	87.3%	93.7%	96.8%	97.9%
	End Pending	1,814,882	1,639,547	1,433,934	1,337,169	1,291,507
STATEWIDE TOTALS	Filed	2,319,027	2,404,775	2,528,512	2,532,012	2,707,414
	Reinstated	41,042	43,003	50,342	49,090	49,101
	Disposed	2,099,110	2,168,337	2,374,185	2,627,987	2,708,414
	Clearance Rate %	89.2%	88.6%	92.1%	101.8%	98.3%
	End Pending	2,998,602	2,773,113	2,491,995	2,309,581	2,390,355

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT



RICHARD J. DALEY CENTER

Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 5,150,233

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	853,539	12,223	671,821	77.6%	1,657,936
2018	940,753	13,581	737,147	77.2%	1,463,995
2017	1,004,474	22,332	885,632	86.3%	1,105,634
2016	1,015,097	20,926	1,077,686	104.0%	1,158,072
2015	1,082,598	19,952	1,053,244	95.5%	1,108,254

CIRCUIT JUDGES

Martin S. Agran
James L. Allegretti
John M. Allegretti
Erin H. Antonietti
Marina E. Ammendola
Mauricio Araujo
Edward A. Arce
Robert Balanoff
Michael B. Barrett
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Fredrick H. Bates
Steven James Bernstein
Samuel J. Betar III
Tiana Blakely
Carl B. Boyd
Daniel P. Brennan
Margaret A. Brennan
Tommy Brewer
Lloyd James Brooks
Janet Adams Brosnahan
Mary M. Brosnahan
James R. Brown
Andrea M. Buford
Kathleen Marie Burke
Charles Burns
Thomas J. Byrne
John P. Callahan, Jr.
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas J. Carroll
Joel Chupack
Elizabeth Ciaccia-Lezza
Michael R. Clancy
Jeanne Cleveland
Bonita Coleman
H. Yvonne Coleman
Ann Finley Collins

Ann Collins-Dole
Alison C. Conlon
Donna L. Cooper
Patrick K. Coughlin
Kevin P. Cunningham
John J. Curry, Jr.
Thomas M. Cushing
Paula M. Daleo
Colleen Reardon Daly
Adrienne E. Davis
Eulalia De La Rosa
Daniel R. Degnan
Kent Delgado
Anna Helen Demacopoulos
Sondra N. Denmark
James T. Derico, Jr.
Grace G. Dickler
Daniel P. Duffy
John H. Ehrlich
Jerry A. Esrig
Patricia M. Fallon
Peter A. Felice
Rossana P. Fernandez
Kathy M. Flanagan
James P. Flannery, Jr.
Ellen L. Flannigan
Michael A. Forti
Beatriz Frausto-Sandoval
Carolyn J. Gallagher
Daniel J. Gallagher
John T. Gallagher
William G. Gamboney
Celia G. Gamrath
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Michael P. Gerberg
Aleksandra Gillespie
Megan E. Goldish

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CONTINUED

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

CIRCUIT JUDGES CONT.

Peter Gonzalez
Ieshia Gray
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Jack J. Hagerty
Sophia H. Hall
Maureen O. Hannon
Anjana M.J. Hansen
Edward Harmening
Robert F. Harris
Toya T. Harvey
Elizabeth M. Hayes
Sheree D. Henry
William H. Hooks
Cecilia A. Horan
Carol M. Howard
Arnette R. Hubbard
Lindsay Huge
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Doretha Renee Jackson
Moshe Jacobius
Raymond L. Jagielski
Lionel Jean-Baptiste
Sharon O. Johnson
Daryl J. Jones
Linzey D. Jones
Preston Jones, Jr.
Paul A. Karkula
Martin C. Kelley
Thomas J. Kelley
Kerry M. Kennedy
Susan L. Kennedy
Diana L. Kenworthy
Edward J. King
John P. Kirby
Steven A. Kozicki
Daniel J. Kubasiak
Geary W. Kull
Robert D. Kuzas
Anthony C. Kyriakopoulos
Kathaleen T. Lanahan
Christopher E. Lawler

Pamela Leeming
Casandra Lewis
Kimberly D. Lewis
Matthew Link
Thomas J. Lipscomb
Anna M. Loftus
Pamela E. Loza
Stuart F. Lubin
John F. Lyke, Jr.
Freddrenna M. Lyle
Daniel Joseph Lynch
Thomas V. Lyons II
Aicha MacCarthy
Terence MacCarthy
John J. Mahoney
Daniel B. Malone
Daniel E. Maloney
Kerrie Maloney-Latin
Edward M. Maloney
Marcia Maras
Lisa Ann Marino
Jill Cerone Marisie
Diann K. Marsalek
LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
Patricia Martin
Maritza Martinez
Celestia L. Mays
Dennis M. McGuire
Terrence J. McGuire
Thomas F. McGuire
Kathleen M. McGury
Michael B. McHale
Mary McHugh Ranke
Scott McKenna
Clare E. McWilliams
Pamela McLean Meyerson
Bridget A. Mitchell
Raymond W. Mitchell
Teresa Molina
Caroline K. Moreland
Michael T. Mullen
John G. Mulroe

James P. Murphy
Patrick T. Murphy
Thomas W. Murphy
Timothy P. Murphy
Leonard Murray
David R. Navarro
Lewis Nixon
Brendan A. O'Brien
Joan Margaret O'Brien
William Timothy O'Brien
Kevin M. O'Donnell
James N. O'Hara
Karen L. O'Malley
Shannon P. O'Malley
Ramon Ocasio III
Erika Orr
Susana L. Ortiz
Jesse Outlaw
Nichole C. Patton
Paul S. Pavlus
Linda Perez
Marian E. Perkins
James P. Pieczonka
Jackie M. Portman-Brown
Joan E. Powell
Patrick J. Powers
Lorna E. Propes
Marguerite Quinn
Clare J. Quish
Willaim B. Raines
Cynthia Ramirez
Sandra G. Ramos
Erica L. Reddick
Eve M. Reilly
Judith C. Rice
Kristal R. Rivers
Mary Colleen Roberts
Patrick T. Rogers
Abbey Fishman Romanek
Joanne F. Rosado
Diana Rosario
Dominique C. Ross
James Ryan

Kristyna C. Ryan
Stephanie D. Saltouros
Beatriz Santiago
Regina A. Scannicchio
Andrea M. Schleifer
Catherine A. Schneider
Debra Seaton
James A. Shapiro
Patricia O'Brien Sheahan
Diane M. Shelley
Patrick J. Sherlock
Athanasios S. Sianis
Rosa M. Silva
Maura Slattery Boyle
Cara L. Smith
Levander Smith, Jr.
Irwin J. Solganick
Patricia S. Spratt
Ketki Shroff Steffen
Michael A. Strom
Laura M. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
William B. Sullivan
Carrie H. Sussman
Shelley Sutker-Dermer
Daniel D. Tiernan
Michael P. Toomin
Gerardo Tristan, Jr.
Kathryn M. Vahey
James M. Varga
Raul Vega
Kenneth J. Wadas
Debra B. Walker
Ursula Walowski
Tyria B. Walton
Maureen Ward Kirby
Steven G. Watkins
Lynn Weaver-Boyle
Andrea M. Webber
Arthur Wesley Willis
Thaddeus L. Wilson
Gregory J. Wojkowski
Jeanne Marie Wrenn

E. Kenneth Wright, Jr.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Carmen K. Aguilar
Gregory E. Ahern, Jr.
Sophia Atcherson
David B. Atkins
Callie L. Baird
Patrice Ball-Reed
Charles S. Beach, II
Laura Bertucci Smith
Shauna L. Boliker
Darron E. Bowden
Karen J. Bowes
William Stewart Boyd
Elizabeth M. Budzinski
Joel Buikema
Clarence Lewis Burch
Anthony J. Calabrese
George L. Canellis, Jr.
Matthew J. Carmody
John Thomas Carr
James R. Carroll
Joseph M. Cataldo
Timothy J. Chambers
Peggy Chiampas
Vincenzo Chimera
Jeffery G. Chrones
Joseph M. Claps
LaGuina Clay-Herron
Gerald V. Cleary
Jean M. Coccozza
Neil H. Cohen
Thomas J. Condon
Stephen J. Connolly
Israel A. Desierto
Thomas M. Donnelly
Geraldine A. D'Souza
Melissa A. Durkin
Lauren Gottainer Edidin
Brian K. Flaherty
Lawrence E. Flood

Nicholas Geanopoulos
Mohammed M. Ghouse
Daniel T. Gillespie
Steven J. Goebel
Jean M. Golden
Renee G. Goldfarb
Sanju Oomen Green
Joel L. Greenblatt
Maxwell Griffin, Jr.
Jonus E. Hanlon, Jr.
David E. Haracz
Donald R. Havis
Patrick J. Heneghan
Thomas J. Hennelly
Arthur F. Hill, Jr.
Stanley L. Hill
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Michael J. Hood
John L. Huff
Bridget J. Hughes
Colleen A. Hyland
Lana C. Johnson
Moirra Susan Johnson
Robert W. Johnson
Timothy J. Joyce
Michael J. Kane
James L. Kaplan
Carol A. Kipperman
Demetrios G. Kottaras
Joan M. Kubalanza
Maria Kuriakos Ciesil
Kevin Lee
James B. Linn
Mark J. Lopez
Myron F. Mackoff
Alfredo Maldonado
Ellen Beth Mandeltort
Marc W. Martin
Mary C. Marubio
Patricia Mendoza
Stephanie Miller
Mary R. Minella
Lisette Catherine Mojica

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CONTINUED

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

CIRCUIT JUDGES CONT.

Martin P. Moltz
Thomas R. Mulroy
James M. Obbish
Margaret M. Ogarek
Marcia B. Orr
Michael F. Otto
Donald D. Panarese, Jr.
Joseph D. Panarese
Luciano Panici
Kathleen Ann Panozzo
Linda J. Pael
Alfred J. Paul
Angela M. Petrone
Michele M. Pitman
Dennis J. Porter
Carolyn Quinn
Jeanne M. Reynolds
Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
Edward Robles
Lori Rosen
Steven Jay Rosenblum
Stanley J. Sacks
Bernard J. Sarley
Naomi H. Schuster
Joseph M. Sconza
Robert E. Senechalle, Jr.
Terrence V. Sharkey
Darryl B. Simko
David A. Skryd
James E. Snyder
Patrick T. Stanton
Domenica A. Stephenson
Marita C. Sullivan

Sanjay T. Tailor
Sybil C. Thomas
Daniel A. Trevino
Mary S. Trew
Franklin U. Valderrama
Rena M. Van Tine
Gregory P. Vazquez
Peter J. Vilkelis
Steven M. Wagner
Allen P. Walker
Neera Walsh
Jeffrey L. Warnick
James A. Wright
William Yu



CIRCUIT COURTS



Massac County Courthouse

FIRST CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Williamson County Courthouse
James R. Williamson, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 204,953

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

Photo provided by Michele Longworth



Lawrence County Courthouse

SECOND CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Jefferson County Justice Center
Thomas Joseph Tedeschi, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 190,443

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

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock



Bond County Courthouse

THIRD CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Madison County Courthouse
William A. Mudge, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 279,392

Bond (Greenville)
Madison (Edwardsville)

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

FIRST CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

FIRST CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Casey Bloodworth, Ralph R. Bloodworth, III, Tyler R. Edmonds, Michael A. Fiello, Jeffrey A. Goffinet, Todd D. Lambert, Brian D. Lewis

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	66,348	78	60,045	90.4%	143,585
2018	64,166	98	59,587	92.7%	139,311
2017	69,558	73	64,359	92.4%	136,396
2016	68,696	58	63,315	92.1%	133,769
2015	74,349	85	70,601	94.9%	129,527

SECOND 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

SECOND CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Jerry Crisel, Thomas J. Dinn, III, Kimbara G. Harrell, Sonja L. Ligon, Evan Lee Owens, Mark Shaner

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	61,704	519	60,447	97.1%	46,521
2018	33,217	20	31,141	93.7%	47,311
2017	37,140	16	35,034	94.3%	46,119
2016	36,568	16	35,063	95.8%	45,040
2015	38,063	13	37,300	98.0%	45,128

THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGES

Christopher Bauer, David W. Dugan, David Hylla, Kyle Napp, Dennis R. Ruth, Sarah D. Smith, Richard L. Tognarelli

THIRD CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Philip B. Alfeld, Veronica Armouti, Thomas Chapman, Ronald J. Foster, Jr., Clarence W. Harrison, II, Janet R. Heflin, John Barry Julian, Anthony R. Jumper, Martin J. Mengarelli, Neil T. Schroeder, Maureen D. Schuette, Ronald R. Slemer, Stephen A. Stobbs

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	51,388	1,307	53,224	101.0%	39,908
2018	75,198	490	71,693	94.7%	74,133
2017	76,042	431	72,569	94.9%	68,929
2016	75,704	1,262	73,388	95.4%	65,592
2015	79,712	851	77,234	95.9%	62,616

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



Jasper County Courthouse

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Fayette County Courthouse
Kimberly G. Koester, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 235,257

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

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock



Edgar County Courthouse

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Vermilion County Courthouse
Mitchell Shick, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 169,747

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

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock



Champaign County Courthouse

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Moultrie County Courthouse
Karle E. Koritz, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 364,008

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

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

FOURTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Amanda S. Ade-Harlow, Stanley Brandmeyer, Daniel E. Hartigan, Douglas L. Jarman, Michael D. McHaney, Bradley T. Paisley, Joel J.C. Powless, James L. Roberts, M. Don Sheafor, Jr., Martin W. Siemer, Mark W. Stedelin

FOURTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Jeffrey A. DeLong, 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
2019	130,251	3,892	131,007	97.7%	87,765
2018	43,562	304	43,905	100.1%	37,585
2017	50,135	112	47,513	94.6%	38,729
2016	47,440	86	46,236	97.3%	36,903
2015	48,403	75	45,610	94.1%	37,133

FIFTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

FIFTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Brian L. Bower, Derek Girton, Mark S. Goodwin, David W. Lewis, Karen E. Wall

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	33,763	800	33,191	96.0%	20,355
2018	29,544	2	23,339	79.0%	58,072
2017	31,085	5	26,192	84.2%	53,884
2016	32,994	0	29,272	88.7%	50,945
2015	32,595	4	29,441	90.3%	50,755

SIXTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Jason M. Bohm, Robert C. Bollinger, Richard L. Broch, Jr., Thomas J. Difanis, William Hugh Finson, Jeffrey B. Ford, Thomas E. Griffith, Jr., Heidi Ladd, Thomas E. Little, Jeremy Richey, Randall B. Rosenbaum, Albert G. Webber, Roger B. Webber

SIXTH CIRCUIT 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
2019	52,886	12	50,045	94.6	60,406
2018	63,725	1,258	60,869	93.7%	68,945
2017	59,498	1,143	56,122	92.5%	66,578
2016	64,140	935	64,806	99.6%	63,826
2015	67,626	977	68,434	99.8%	67,122

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



Morgan County Courthouse

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Sangamon County Courthouse

Eric S. Pistorius, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 312,949

Greene (Carrollton)
Jersey (Jerseyville)
Macoupin (Carlinville)

Morgan (Jacksonville)
Sangamon (Springfield)
Scott (Winchester)



Brown County Courthouse

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Adams County Courthouse

John Frank McCartney, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 136,783

Adams (Quincy)
Brown (Mount Sterling)
Calhoun (Hardin)
Cass (Virginia)

Mason (Havana)
Menard (Petersburg)
Pike (Pittsfield)
Schuyler (Rushville)



McDonough County Courthouse

NINTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

McDonough County Courthouse

David L. Vancil, Jr., Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 154,919

Fulton (Lewistown)
Hancock (Carthage)
Henderson (Oquawka)

Knox (Galesburg)
McDonough (Macomb)
Warren (Monmouth)

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

SEVENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

John Belz, Ryan M. Cadagin, David R. Cherry, James W. Day, Kenneth R. Deihl, Adam Giganti, Raylene Grischow, John M. Madonia, Gail L. Noll, Christopher E. Reif, April G. Troemper

SEVENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Jennifer M. Ascher, Rudolph M. Braud, Jr., Dwayne A. Gab, Jack D. Davis II, Colleen R. Lawless, Matthew J. Mauer, Joshua A. Meyer, Chris Perrin, Karen S. Tharp, Jeffery E. Tobin

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	34,403	14	32,875	95.5%	29,217
2018	75,641	51	88,113	116.4%	86,583
2017	77,151	32	82,957	107.5%	81,937
2016	75,513	43	77,602	102.7%	82,993
2015	76,510	48	77,395	101.1%	88,376

EIGHTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Robert K. Adrian, Michael L. Atterberry, Charles H. W. Burch, Scott J. Butler, Drew T. Erwin, Jerry J. Hooker, Amy C. Lannerd, Scott D. Larson, Alan D. Tucker, Timothy J. Wessel

EIGHTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Holly J. Henze, Roger B. Thomson, Kevin D. Tippey, Debra L. Wellborn, John C. Wooleyhan

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	102,151	1,143	73,652	71.3%	66,286
2018	28,509	23	27,396	96.0%	21,597
2017	28,676	10	27,457	95.7%	20,695
2016	28,239	14	27,906	98.8%	19,689
2015	28,356	23	28,301	99.7%	19,438

NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Bruce C. Beal, Heidi A. Benson, Raymond A. Cavanaugh, Rodney G. Clark, Thomas B. Ewing, William E. Poncin, Scott Shipplett, James R. Standard, Emily Sutton

NINTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

James G. Baber, Nigel D. Graham, Curtis S. Lane, William A. Rasmussen

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	71,288	291	70,210	98.1%	85,359
2018	30,006	5	30,494	98.3%	26,043
2017	32,881	5	31,280	95.1%	25,605
2016	30,657	32	31,528	102.7%	24,827
2015	30,636	15	29,378	95.8%	25,379

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



Stark County Courthouse

TENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Peoria County Courthouse
Paul P. Gilfillan, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 333,501

Marshall (Lacon)
Peoria (Peoria)
Putnam (Hennepin)

Stark (Toulon)
Tazewell (Pekin)



Livingston County Courthouse

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

McLean County Law & Justice Center
Mark A. Fellheimer, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 287,203

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: 690,743

Will (Joliet)

**THE NEW WILL COUNTY
COURTHOUSE WILL OPEN IN
2020.**

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

TENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Christopher R. Doscotch, Bruce P. Fehrenbacher, Katherine S. Gorman, Stephen Kouri, Kevin W. Lyons, James A. Mack, Michael P. McCuskey, Michael D. Risinger, John P. Vespa

TENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Derek G. Asbury, David A. Brown, Daniel Cordis, Timothy Cusack, Sean W. Donahue, Mark E. Gilles, Frank W. Ierulli, Albert L. Purham, Jr., Suzanne L. Rezac, Alicia N. Washington, Lisa Y. Wilson

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	178,304	10,819	190,204	100.6%	52,615
2018	59,119	289	58,334	98.2%	45,514
2017	68,134	46	65,671	96.3%	45,098
2016	70,781	24	69,675	98.4%	52,190
2015	80,195	33	82,060	102.3%	51,739

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	123,015	4,208	128,433	101.0%	37,538
2018	55,975	1,179	56,857	99.5%	41,689
2017	60,379	900	59,550	97.2%	42,597
2016	57,406	1,067	59,496	101.7%	41,226
2015	59,479	924	59,485	98.5%	43,868

TWELFTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

TWELFTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	32,422	41	29,669	91.4%	49,262
2018	122,330	3,654	125,755	99.8%	81,942
2017	126,660	3,757	129,993	99.7%	81,322
2016	126,054	43,743	132,385	102.0%	80,886
2015	137,637	4,361	143,809	101.5%	83,742

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



LaSalle County Courthouse

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

LaSalle County Courthouse
Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 192,351

Bureau (Princeton)
Grundy (Morris)
LaSalle (Ottawa)



Henry County Courthouse

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Rock Island County Courthouse
Frank R. Fuhr, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 261,404

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



Ogle County Courthouse

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Ogle County Courthouse
Robert T. Hanson, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 164,777

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

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	76,113	735	74,471	96.9%	123,261
2018	35,295	856	35,384	97.9%	19,375
2017	36,345	890	36,958	99.3%	19,055
2016	38,326	735	38,197	97.8%	19,815
2015	40,123	661	39,756	97.5%	19,862

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Walter D. Braud, James G. Conway, Jr., Clarence M. Darrow, John L. McGehee, Kathleen Mesich, Jeffrey W. O'Connor, Terence M. Patton, Patricia A. Senneff, Stanley B. Steines, Linnea E. Thompson, Mark A. VandeWieler

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Thomas C. Berglund, Gregory George Chickris, Peter Church, James F. Heuerman, Norma Kauzlarich, Theodore G. Kutsunis, Clayton R. Lee, Dana R. McReynolds, Carol Pentuic, Richard A. Zimmer

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	27,324	0	18,868	69.1%	72,666
2018	47,032	20	45,425	96.5%	60,520
2017	52,875	14	48,340	91.4%	60,956
2016	52,628	82	49,797	94.5%	58,001
2015	55,730	30	51,896	93.1%	56,507

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Michael P. Bald, Val Gunnarsson, James M. Hauser, William A. Kelly, Douglas E. Lee, John B. Roe, IV

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

John J. Kane, Theresa M. Friel Draper, Matthew Klahn, Clayton L. Lindsey, David M. Olson, John C. Redington, Glenn R. Schorsch, Kevin J. Ward

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	54,357	2,069	57,598	102.1%	16,040
2018	35,058	4	33,605	95.8%	27,994
2017	37,405	1	35,264	94.3%	27,201
2016	37,289	14	36,704	98.4%	25,438
2015	35,001	16	33,733	96.3%	24,260

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



Kane County Courthouse

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Kane County Judicial Center
Thomas Clinton Hull, III, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 532,403

Kane (Geneva)



Boone County Courthouse

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Winnebago County Courthouse
Eugene Doherty, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 336,116

Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)



DuPage County Courthouse

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

DuPage County Courthouse
Daniel P. Guerin, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 922,921

DuPage (Wheaton)

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

John A. Barsanti, Susan Clancy Boles, Kevin T. Busch, René Cruz, John G. Dalton, Elizabeth Flood, Joseph M. Grady, James R. Murphy, M. Noland, John A. Noverini, Donald M. Tegeler, Robert K. Villa

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Bradley P. David, Christine A. Downs, Keith A. Johnson, Kathryn Karayannis, David P. Kliment, Marmarie J. Kostelny, Salvatore LoPiccolo, Jr., Sandra T. Parga, William J. Parkhurst, Charles E. Petersen, Mark A. Pheanis, Divya K. Sarang, Todd B. Tarter, Alice C. Tracy, Julio Valdez, Julia A. Yetter

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	28,892	706	29,237	98.8%	20,646
2018	89,521	1,403	50,555	55.6%	118,521
2017	84,075	1,237	56,153	65.8%	78,152
2016	75,848	787	84,406	110.1%	48,993
2015	93,970	825	95,181	100.4%	56,764

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Stephen E. Balogh, Ronald A. Barch, Joseph J. Bruce, Jennifer J. Clifford, John T. Gibbons, Mary Linn Green, Donna R. Honzel, Francis M. Martinez, Philip J. Nicolosi, Steven L. Nordquist, Debra D. Schafer, Donald P. Shriver, Ryan Swift, Robert R. Wilt, John H. Young

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	74,228	530	69,087	92.4%	77,481
2018	74,839	283	74,367	99.0%	88,639
2017	77,380	362	77,983	100.3%	90,997
2016	77,367	220	75,666	97.5%	93,946
2015	81,589	137	79,911	97.8%	94,879

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

George J. Bakalis, Liam C. Brennan, Linda E. Davenport, Richard D. Felice, Paul M. Fullerton, John Kinsella, Robert G. Kleeman, Dorothy French Mallen, Monique O'Toole, Kenneth Popejoy, Brian F. Telander, Ann Celine O'Hallaren Walsh, Bonnie M. Wheaton, K. Wilson

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Susan L. Alvarado, Kavita Athaniker, Joseph T. Bugos, Neal W. Cerne, Bryan S. Chapman, Anthony V. Coco, Christine T. Cody, Brian J. Diamond, Joshua J. Dieden, Robert E. Douglas, Maureen R. Dunsing, Thomas A. Else, Michael W. Fleming, George A. Ford, Robert G. Gibson, Anne T. Hayes, Brian W. Jacobs, James J. Konetski, Jeffrey S. MacKay, Paul A. Marchese, James F. McCluskey, Alexander F. McGimpsey, Timothy J. McJoynt, Robert A. Miller, James D. Orel, Michael W. Reidy, Robert William Rohm, David E. Schwartz, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Kenton J. Skarin

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	43,908	171	42,398	96.2%	37,346
2018	179,328	11,696	192,933	101.0%	53,702
2017	186,033	11,316	195,655	99.1%	55,617
2016	185,905	10,750	198,414	100.9%	53,923
2015	198,184	11,262	211,437	101.0%	55,685

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



Lake County Courthouse

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Lake County Courthouse
Jay W. Ukena, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 696,535

Lake (Waukegan)



Washington County Courthouse

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

St. Clair County Building
Andrew J. Gleeson, Chief Judge
Circuit Population: 360,908

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: 136,976

Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Luis A. Berrones, Michael B. Betar, David P. Brodsky, Janelle Christensen, Raymond Collins, Patricia L. Cornell, Stephen M. DeRue, Ari Fisz, Bolling W. Haxall, III, Daniel Jasica, Charles D. Johnson, D. Christopher Lombardo, Reginald C. Mathews, Jacquelyn D. Melius, Christopher B. Morozin, Paul B. Novak, Veronica M. O'Malley, Theodore S. Potkonjak, Elizabeth M. Rochford, Helen Rozenberg, Stacey L. Seneczko, James Simonian, George D. Strickland, Donna-Jo VorderstrasseGoffinet, Todd D. Lambert, Brian D. Lewis

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	30,808	66	24,396	79.0%	62,428
2018	127,130	4,118	131,524	100.0%	38,743
2017	135,107	4,172	137,986	99.1%	39,016
2016	134,203	4,919	142,748	102.6%	37,721
2015	149,127	5,134	156,097	101.2%	41,345

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

S. Campbell, Thomas B. Cannady, William G. Clay IV, Patrick R. Foley, Julia R. Gomric, Eugene E. Gross, Kevin T. Hoerner, Julie K. Katz, Patricia H. Kievlan, Elaine L. LeChien, Alana I. Mejias, Tameeka L. Purchase, Jeffrey K. Watson

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	63,786	1,331	60,536	93.0%	72,253
2018	75,783	590	75,229	98.5%	71,136
2017	79,397	300	83,722	105.1%	70,425
2016	81,178	239	88,697	108.9%	75,051
2015	91,583	239	106,780	116.3%	82,610

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT JUDGES

Adrienne W. Albrecht, Thomas W. Cunningham, Kathy Bradshaw Elliott, Clark E. Erickson, Michael J. Kick, James B. Kinzer

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

William S. Dickenson, JoAnn Imani Drew, Ronald J. Gerts, Michael Sabol, Scott Sliwinski

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	71,635	51	83,092	115.9%	90,700
2018	27,607	1	21,014	76.1%	64,429
2017	28,601	0	24,882	87.0%	58,605
2016	27,668	1	27,903	100.8%	55,827
2015	28,375	0	28,896	101.8%	56,670

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



McHenry County Courthouse

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

McHenry County Government Center

James S. Cowlin, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 307,774

McHenry (Woodstock)



DeKalb County Courthouse

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

DeKalb County Courthouse

Robert P. Pilmer, Chief Judge

Circuit Population: 233,887

DeKalb (Sycamore)

Kendall (Yorkville)

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT JUDGES

Michael J. Chmiel, Tiffany E. Davis, Michael W. Feetterer, David R. Gervais, Mark R. Gerhardt, Justin M. Hansen, Robert A. Wilbrandt, Jr.

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Joel D. Berg, Michael E. Coppedge, Kevin G. Costello, Mark R. Facchini, Christopher M. Harmon, Jeffrey L. Hirsch, Jennifer L. Johnson, Suzanne C. Mangiamele, Thomas A. Meyer, Mary H. Nader, Robert J. Zalud

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	27,492	24	26,024	94.6%	22,563
2018	58,229	2,050	60,156	99.8%	17,067
2017	55,913	1,964	58,214	100.6%	16,730
2016	57,576	1,921	59,997	100.8%	16,895
2015	59,374	2,116	62,049	100.9%	17,260

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGES

Melissa S. Barnhart, Thomas L. Doherty, Jody P. Gleason, Stephen L. Krentz, R. Matekaitis, Robert P. Pilmer, Robbin J. Stuckert, Bradley J. Waller

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Marcy L. Buick, John McAdams, Philip G. Montgomery, Joseph C. Pedersen, Joseph R. Voiland

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	PENDING
2019	29,022	12	28,580	98.4%	26,465
2018	32,208	1,028	33,515	100.8%	20,267
2017	33,568	1,224	34,699	99.7%	20,544
2016	34,717	1,216	37,100	103.2%	20,451
2015	38,199	1,320	40,386	102.2%	21,618

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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

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

The Executive Office plans and coordinates Administrative Office staff support for



Supreme Court Committees and the Illinois Judicial Conference. Effective October 1, 2018, the Judicial Conference was reconstituted to focus on strategic planning for the judicial branch. Specifically, the Judicial Conference was reconstituted as a smaller, more active body to create and implement a long-term statewide Strategic Agenda for the judicial branch. On October 2, 2019, the Judicial Conference unveiled the Supreme Court's Strategic Agenda, which was developed by the Judicial Conference and approved by the Court. The Strategic Agenda will serve as a guide for the future of the Illinois Judicial

Branch as it begins the implementation phase in 2020 through the creation of several task forces. The Administrative Director assigns senior level staff to assist the Judicial Conference with its mandate. The recommendations flowing from the Judicial Conference to the Supreme Court will relate to the improvement of the administration of justice in Illinois.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

58 associate judges in 21 of Illinois' 24 judicial circuits during 2019. Also, as provided by Rule 39, the Executive Office is responsible for managing the quadrennial reappointment process for Illinois' more than 400 associate judges, which was held in 2019. Other matters administered through the Executive Office include applications for licenses issued to law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711.

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

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

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

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.

JUDICIAL COLLEGE

The Illinois Supreme Court established the **Illinois Judicial College** January 1, 2016 to provide continuing education and professional development opportunities to strategic Judicial Branch justice partners in a manner consistent with offerings developed for Illinois judges. The Court, in its recognition that Illinois judges serve the public in coordination with many Judicial Branch professionals, envisioned a comprehensive continuing education structure with common goals, objectives and learning strategies.

The Illinois Judicial College is governed by a nine-member Board of Trustees (Board) of Illinois judges from across the State, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and one Supreme Court justice.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Marcia M. Meis, *Director*
Jan B. Zekich, *Deputy Director*

JUDICIAL COLLEGE

Cyran Mott, *Director*

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Christopher Bonjean, *Director*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIVISIONS

Administrative Services Division
Kara McCaffrey, *Assistant Director*

Access to Justice Division
Alison D. Spanner, *Assistant Director*

Court Services Division
Todd Schroeder, *Assistant Director*

Human Resources Division
Christina Webb, *Assistant Director*

Judicial Education Division
Jerome Galang, *Assistant Director*

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

Probation Services Division
Daniel Hunt, *Assistant Director*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

Current Board members, the Honorable Daniel B. Shanes, 19th Cir., Chair, the Honorable Christy W. Solverson, 1st Cir., Vice Chair, the Honorable Cynthia Y. Cobbs, 1st App. Dist., Honorable Thomas M. Donnelly, the Honorable Robert F. Harris, Circuit Court of Cook County, the Honorable Ronda Holliman, the Honorable Lisa Y. Wilson, 10th Cir., and ex officio members, the Honorable Mary Jane Theis, Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois, and Marcia M. Meis, Director, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Board members serve

as liaisons to the six Illinois Judicial College Committees on Circuit Court Clerk Education, Judicial Branch Education, Judicial Education, Guardian ad Litem Education, Probation Education and Trial Court Administrator Education, who each develop comprehensive education plans, competency-based curricula and courses for Illinois Judges and justice partners serving the Illinois Judicial Branch. To facilitate this work, over 100 judges and justice partners have been appointed by the Supreme Court of Illinois to these six Committees, in addition to subject matter experts and

professionals from across the state who have volunteered to aid Judicial College Committees, and approved by the Board as non-Judicial College Committee Workgroup members. This concerted collaborative effort of Committee appointees, staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and Committee volunteers, under the auspices of the Board and the Supreme Court, is crucial to the task of planning, developing and delivering relevant professional development and courses in-person and online covering professional responsibility, substantive and procedural topics, in addition to courses that embrace the Court's advance of deliberative decision making and core principles.

In May 2019, the Administrative Director, Marcia Meis, created, with the Court's approval, a Judicial College Division within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts to aid the Board of Trustees and the Judicial College Committees in their charge.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

The Office coordinates the Court's social media communications and responds to media



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

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

The Payroll/Benefits Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees as well as records for all previous judicial branch offices and employees. Staff of this unit work with the Office of the Comptroller to produce both monthly and

THE ACCESS TO JUSTICE DIVISION'S OBJECTIVE IS TO HELP THE LEGAL SYSTEM EFFICIENTLY DELIVER OUTCOMES THAT ARE FAIR AND ACCESSIBLE TO ALL COURT USERS, PARTICULARLY TO THOSE WHO ARE LOW- INCOME AND VULNERABLE

semi-monthly payrolls for over 1,500 current judicial branch employees. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff interact with representatives of both the Judges' Retirement System and the State Employees' Retirement System to ensure continued benefits for judicial branch officers and employees. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff also coordinate the state's varied employee benefit programs, including health, dental, and life insurance.

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

In addition to overseeing procurement

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

ACCESS TO JUSTICE DIVISION

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

The Access to Justice Division's current priorities include: (1) developing statewide standardized forms for simpler civil legal problems and basic procedural functions;

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

(2) providing language access services and support to assist state courts in addressing language barriers and improving interpreter services; (3) developing training materials and education programs for courts, clerks and other judicial stakeholders to assist with interacting with self-represented litigants and limited English proficient parties and witnesses; (4) developing statewide appellate resources for self-represented litigants; and (5) expanding statewide collaboration, research, and analysis to aid in the development of innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for and the availability of quality legal assistance.

Standardized Forms

The Access to Justice Division partners with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Forms Committee (Forms Committee) and its various subcommittees to develop standardized, simplified forms that—once promulgated by the Forms Committee—must be accepted by state courts. Litigants who use the statewide standardized forms will be able to solve basic legal problems without the assistance of an attorney. At present, the Division is supporting the work of 13 subcommittees developing forms in appellate, criminal records relief for adults and juveniles, family law, eviction, mortgage foreclosure,

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

Language Access

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



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

listed on the AOIC Court Interpreter Registry, which currently has 372 certified interpreters in 33 languages. In 2015, only 25% of state court interpretations used interpreters on the Registry. In 2018, this number increased to 66%.

Training Materials and Educational Programs

The Access to Justice Division works with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice Court Guidance and Training Committee (Court Guidance and Training Committee) to develop and maintain training materials and educational programs on access to justice issues. In 2019, the Access to Justice Division conducted training for clerks, court staff, and justice partners like public libraries in many individual counties focusing on the distinction between legal information and legal advice. During each of these trainings, there was additional discussion of how assisting with e-filing information falls on that spectrum. We developed and then distributed a desk card for clerks and court staff and a bench card for judges about the changes to the fee waiver statute creating partial fee waivers and a waiver option for criminal assessments. The Access to Justice Division was also involved in planning several multi-disciplinary access to justice trainings for the 2020 Judicial Education Conference on language access, self-represented litigants, and fee waivers.

Appellate Resource Program

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

THE COURTS, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES UNIT (CCFU) OVERSEES THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEDERALLY-FUNDED STATEWIDE COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP)

the website and have them answered by a lawyer. This is be the first-ever appellate help desk for SRLs in Illinois and it is expected to launch in September 2020.

Statewide Collaboration

The Access to Justice Commission seeks to create, maintain, and support a statewide network of court partners focused on serving self-represented litigants. This endeavor started with Illinois JusticeCorps, which was first piloted in 2009 and expanded to cover more jurisdictions. Currently, the program serves 13 courthouses in 11 judicial circuits. In 2017, we launched the Self-Represented Litigant Coordinator (Coordinator) grant program. Coordinators serve as a bridge, linking their courthouses with others throughout the state to share ideas, develop new resources, and establish programs for assisting self-represented and limited English proficient litigants. In 2019, we had representatives from 17 of the 24 judicial

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

circuits participate in the network.

COURT SERVICES DIVISION

The **Court Services Division** is organized into multiple working groups (the Courts, Children and Families Unit; the Special Programs Unit; and the Recordkeeping and Technology Unit) and is involved in a diverse and wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court administrators and other components of the judicial branch of government. The Division is responsible for staffing a variety of Supreme Court committees or boards, the Judicial Conference, and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The Division also serves as the primary liaison for the Supreme Court's Peer Judge Mentoring Program, Judicial Performance Evaluation Program; and processes court requests for a judicial assignment outside the original court jurisdiction, as well as requests for the reimbursement of claims for persons subject to the Sexually Violent Person's Commitment Act. Staff within Court Services frequently interacts and collaborates with several other divisions at the Administrative Office on a wide array of topics of interest to the operations of the Illinois courts, including serving as staff on multiple Standing Committees of the Illinois Judicial College.

In 2019, the Program Unit underwent a slight name change to further reflect its diverse nature of assigned programs and projects. The **Special Programs Unit** staff was assigned

as liaison for the Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence. Throughout the year, the Committee worked on draft amendments to several Illinois Rules of Evidence: Rule 613 – Prior Statements of Witnesses; Rule 901 – Requirement of Authentication or Identification; and Rule 1101 – Applicability of Rules. The proposed amendments were adopted by the Court and effective in September.

With the sunset of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee last year, SPU staff have taken a more proactive role in overall guidance and oversight of mandatory arbitration programs. Staff have begun in-person visits to each arbitration center, as well as a review of each program's local rules. In addition, staff responded to a comprehensive audit conducted on each of the 16 programs; there were ultimately no material audit findings.

Throughout the year, SPU staff continued to serve in an advisor role to the Illinois Judicial College's Trial Court Administrator Education Committee. Staff took part in several professional development workshops throughout the year, designed to assist the Committee in acquiring the skills needed to effectively develop and/or teach a course. Subsequently, the Committee developed a three-year educational curriculum that was approved by the College's Board of Trustees and will begin course offerings in March 2020.

The **Courts, Children and Families Unit (CCFU)** oversees the administration of the federally-funded statewide Court Improvement Program (CIP). The unit works to support the mission, vision, and core values of Illinois' CIP of ensuring safety and stability for children and families involved in child abuse and neglect proceedings by managing the programmatic and fiscal components of three grant awards (Basic, Data and Training). In the past year, the CCFU continued to develop the foundation and infrastructure for improved court practices in child protection cases by concentrating its efforts on addressing timely permanency in Illinois, continuing the Child Protection Data Courts Project, and collaborating with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services on the Child and Family Services Review Program Improvement Plan and implementation of the Family First Prevention and Services Act. In addition to providing continuation funding for long-term projects, including the Family Advocacy Clinic at the University of Illinois School of Law and the Juvenile Justice Clinic at Southern Illinois University, the CIP funded new projects aimed at enhancing representation for children. The Manager of the CCFU also serves as staff and an advisor to the Illinois Judicial College Standing Committee on Guardians ad Litem Education (GALE) and the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

Child Protection Data Courts Project (CPDC)

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

Collaboration with the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IDCFS):

In 2019, the CCFU continued its' working relationship with the Illinois Department

of Children and Family Services (IDCFS) by assisting with the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Program Improvement Plan (PIP) development. The onsite review occurred in spring 2018 and developed court related interventions for the Program Improvement Plan (PIP) aimed at addressing compliance issues identified during the CFSR. Lastly, several representatives of IDCFS are members of the Court Improvement Program Advisory Committee.

Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) Implementation

FFPSA, enacted in February 2018, shifts the focus of child protection to include prevention services. Beginning Oct. 1, 2019, Title IV-E funding can be used for evidence-based prevention services if doing so allows the child to remain safely in the home. In addition, FFPSA seeks to curtail the use of congregate or group care for children, and instead places a new emphasis on family foster homes. Reimbursement will only occur for Qualified Residential Placement Programs (QRTP). Justice partners created forms for the court to use when making required findings approving or disapproving of placement in the QRTP. The CIP will be providing training for judges and attorneys in 2020 on the FFPSA.

The **Recordkeeping & Technology Unit (RTU)** provided an array of guidance and technical support services to courts and circuit clerks

in 2019. RTU staff, as members of the Illinois Association of Court Clerk's (IACC) Oversight Board, continued to work with the IACC in development of educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff, as well as coordinating the New Circuit Clerk Mentor Program. RTU further staff served as staff and advisors to the Illinois Judicial College Standing Committee on Circuit Court Clerk Education (CCCE). In 2019, the CCCE reviewed results of the needs assessment conducted in 2018, developed a Comprehensive Education Plan, and continued the process of developing a 3-year curriculum and associated courses. In preparation of Education Conference 2020, RTU staff began working with the Judicial Education Division to plan multi-disciplinary sessions to be held as part of the ongoing expansion of education opportunities available to court clerks and other justice partners.

The Manual on Fines and Fees, maintained by the RTU, includes more than 300 statutory citations and Supreme Court Rule references regarding the collection and distribution of fines, fees, penalties, restitution, assessments, surcharges and costs which may be applied to cases in Illinois. With the enactment of the Criminal and Traffic Assessment Act in 2018 (Public Act 100-0987, effective July 1, 2019), staff began to disseminate information regarding the systematic and procedural changes at the circuit court level resulting from the Act. RTU staff also serves as liaison to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges Ad Hoc Committee on Article V Rules, which provides

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT'S ORDER DIRECTING STATEWIDE MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FILING IN CIVIL CASES TOOK EFFECT ON JANUARY 1, 2018

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

recommendations of updates to the Article V Rules, Uniform Citation Forms, and Electronic Citation Forms, as may be necessary.

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

The Unit continues to provide assistance and oversight in regards to the Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts and instructions in the Manual on Recordkeeping, as well as managed and updated the Offense Code Table (OFT), which contains the coded listing of all criminal offenses reportable to four recipient state agencies through the Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program. Additionally, RTU staff collected, compiled, and published quarterly and



annual statistical information for the 2018 Statistical Summary by the clerks of the supreme, appellate, and circuit courts, and other divisions of the Supreme Court and Administrative Office.

Annually, the RTU monitors the filing of the circuit clerks' financial audits, compiled and distributed the Applicable Legal Requirements to auditors for their compliance testing, and disseminated updated auditing guidelines to county boards and circuit clerks; and provided certified merged jury lists and Petit and Grand Juror Handbooks to all 102 counties, as requested.

Lastly, the RTU has provided support to the Illinois Judicial Conference's Court Data and Performance Measures Task Force, which is undertaking the significant task of updating the Manual on Recordkeeping and making recommendations to the Judicial Conference on appropriate performance measures and reporting.

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

The **Human Resources Division** provides employee and labor relations support to state-paid judicial branch employees and managers. Among other duties, Division staff maintain

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

comprehensive attendance and leave records for all judicial branch personnel covered by the Supreme Court's Leave of Absence Policies and assist individuals with questions regarding the Supreme Court's personnel policies. Staff also work with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch's classification and compensation plan, as well as assisting judicial branch managers in the recruitment and selection process. Additionally, the Division is responsible for EEOC reporting and dissemination of economic interest statements required under Supreme Court Rule 68.

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

JUDICIAL EDUCATION DIVISION

The **Judicial Education Division** identifies, coordinates, designs and develops judicial education curricula and resources for the benefit of Illinois judges. The Division, on behalf of the Supreme Court of Illinois, aids the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education in the development of judicial education programs and resources. The

Division also assists the Committee on Judicial Education in its collaborative efforts with the Judicial College Committees on Probation Education, Circuit Court Clerk Education, Trial Court Administrator Education, Guardian ad Litem Education and Judicial Branch Staff Education; the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning; Judicial Mentor Committee; Appellate Court Administrative Committee; Access to Justice Commission; Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism; and the Supreme Court Committee on Equality in the development of competency-based, multi-disciplinary courses intended to embrace ethical, substantive, decision making and leadership competencies desired of the profession.

In 2019, elective and mandatory programs were offered to Illinois judges, including *New Judge Seminar* and the *Biennial Juvenile Conference*. Each newly elected or appointed judge is required to attend the first available *New Judge Seminar* following election or appointment to the bench. The Division also manages the logistics of the *New Judge Mentoring* program in coordination with the Judicial Mentor Committee, facilitating the pairing of experienced new judge mentors with new associate and circuit judges, and minimum contacts between mentors and mentees throughout the one-year mentoring assignment. The *Biennial Juvenile Conference* is a multi-disciplinary program bringing together juvenile delinquency and child protection judges, guardians *ad litem*, and

juvenile probation and detention professionals to develop strategies to address new and ongoing challenges facing the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

The Judicial Education Division facilitates judicial access to resources designed exclusively for judges, and manages the annual peer review, editing and publication of *Illinois Judicial Benchbooks*. Benchbook production is a collaborative effort of the Judicial Education Division and the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education Benchbook Editorial Board and the individual benchbook teams of law school professors, judicial editors and judicial peer reviewers who serve on the writing teams. The 2019 Benchbook series included: *Civil Law and Procedure*; *Criminal Law and Procedure*; *DUI/Traffic*; *Domestic Violence*; *Evidence*; *Family Law and Procedure*; *Juvenile Law*; *Mortgage Foreclosure* and the *Illinois Manual on Complex Civil Litigation* and the *Illinois Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation*.

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES (JMIS) DIVISION

The **Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS)** division is one of ten divisions / offices in the AOIC. At the direction of the Supreme Court and Administrative Director, JMIS provides technology to the Illinois Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, reviewing court supporting units, and the AOIC. JMIS coordinates the Court's statewide digital recording initiative, which provides digital

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

audio and video recording systems in the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts. JMIS is also involved in managing the Court's statewide e-filing initiative (eFileIL - <http://efile.illinoiscourts.gov>), central document repository called re:SearchIL (<http://research.illinoiscourts.gov>), and facilitates statewide remote hearings using Zoom and related technologies.

JMIS is staffed by 21 professionals consisting of five groups organized to respond to specific technologies and support for court initiatives. JMIS' IT Security group manages the Courts' cybersecurity systems, including numerous firewalls, account administration, and local network policies 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 401 courtrooms). JMIS' Internet Services group is responsible for the design and upkeep of the Court's website (www.illinoiscourts.gov), where approximately 40,000 visitors access the website each month. In conjunction with the Supreme Court Communication Office, the Court's Twitter account (@illinoiscourts), broadcasts events and information to more than 8,600

followers. The User Services group staffs JMIS' Help Desk, supports telecommunication services and phones (land and cellular lines), and coordinates asset tracking of the Court's technology equipment. The Application Group is responsible for the design and enhancements to approximately fifteen enterprise database applications written in the Oracle or Progress database and programming languages.

PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION

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

Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Services Division is to enhance the capacity of the community corrections system in order to reduce offender recidivism and create safer communities. In carrying out this mission, the Division's training, monitoring, standards setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of the 69 local probation departments or districts



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED



that serve Illinois' 102 counties. All 16 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 1 vacancy), with office sites in Springfield and Chicago, and is comprised office operational units: Field Operations; Training and Juvenile Justice; Data, Eligibles, and Reimbursement Vouchering Program; and Interstate Compact/ Intrastate Transfer. Additionally, there are two specialized programs, Problem-Solving Courts and 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 2019, staff reviewed 1219 applications for eligibility for

employment/promotion. Of those reviewed, 1092 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 2019 four major projects/priorities continued to guide the work of the Division personnel: 1) Training and certification reviews of problem-solving court operational and certification standards; 2) Work with the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices 3) Implement and begin to train over 2,500 adult and juvenile probation officers in new Risk Assessments; 4) Developing and promulgating new adult and juvenile probation supervision standards which were effective January 1, 2019.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

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. In 2019 this group also established a recertification process for the Illinois problem-solving courts. The recertification process begins in 2020.

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

The Division's Interstate Compact Unit staff oversees the transfer of adult felony and qualifying misdemeanor probation cases and juvenile probation cases between states consistent with the national rules set forth by the Interstate Commission on Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) and the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ). As of December 31, 2019, a total of 6,400 (3,878 outgoing; 2,522 incoming) adult probation compact cases were under active supervision. The Compact Unit's staff also coordinated the transfer of 1,049 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 2019, the Division convened several planning and special focus committees and workgroups comprised of probation and court services officers, supervisors or managers. The purpose of these committees and workgroups is to collaborate with probation and juvenile detention personnel in the design and implementation of training events, or to provide expertise and practical application feedback on programming, policy and standards development, and other initiatives. Division staff also continued to serve as liaison to the Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board with the purpose of: 1) Advising the AOIC on policy matters and programming in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Illinois' probation and court services departments; 2) Providing a formal venue for communication, review, analysis and exchange of information; and 3) Identifying opportunities, resources and strategies to advance the probation profession's mission. Membership of the Board is comprised of probation and court services managers representing all five of Illinois' appellate court districts. Advisement was provided on myriad policies, including Probation Supervision Standards, training, intrastate transfers and detention.



STATISTICAL SUMMARIES & TRENDS

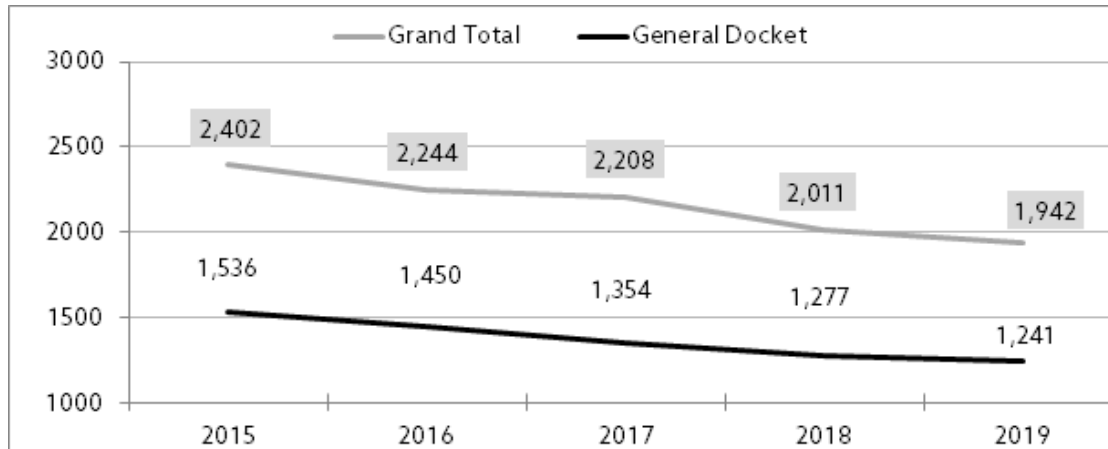
OF THE

SUPREME, APPELLATE & CIRCUIT COURTS

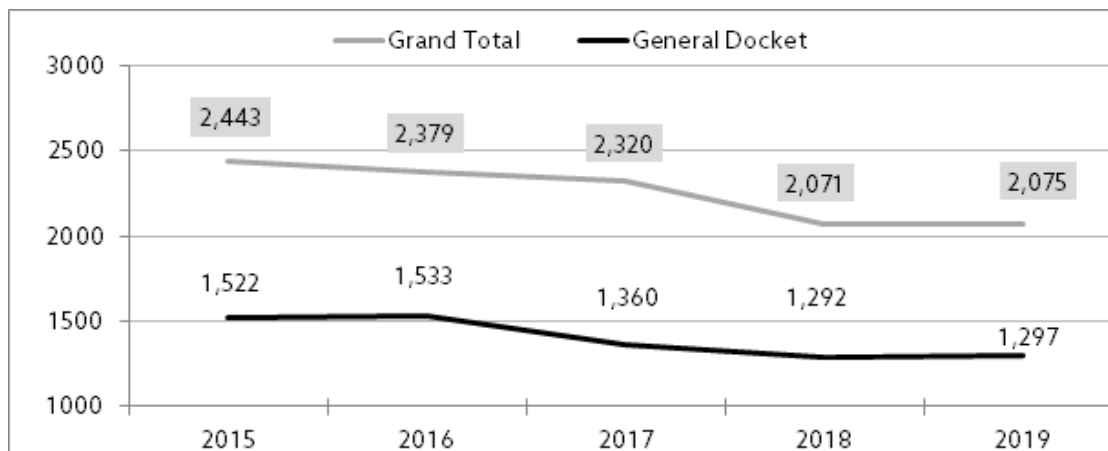


SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

FILINGS



DISPOSITIONS



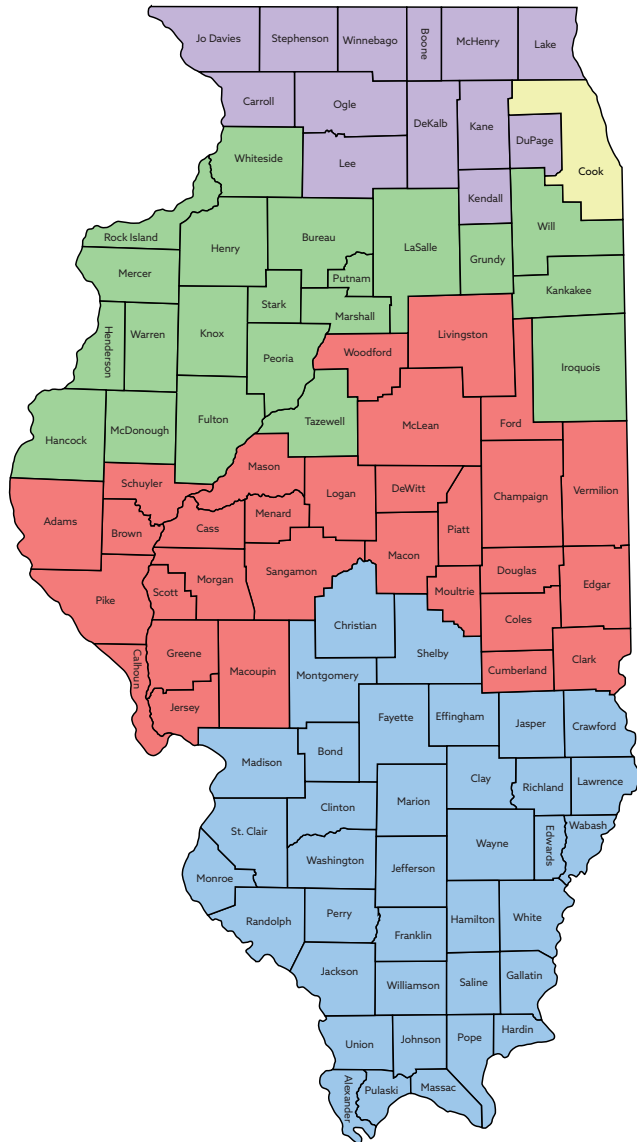
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

TABLE 1: Summary of Case Filings and Final Dispositions / Supreme Court of Illinois / 2015-2019

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)
2015	2,402	1,536	9	5	4	1,434	74	0	7	716	148
2016	2,244	1,450	4	2	8	1,361	66	0	5	628	166
2017	2,208	1,354	45	0	7	1,221	79	0	2	657	197
2018	2,011	1,277	6	0	5	1,175	89	0	2	538	196
2019	1,942	1,241	2	0	4	1,112	116	0	5	522	179
DISPOSITIONS											
2015	2,443	1,522	14	0	4	1,355	82	0	65	752	169
2016	2,379	1,533	13	6	7	1,395	56	0	26	691	155
2017	2,320	1,360	3	1	7	1,254	92	0	3	749	211
2018	2,071	1,292	44	0	4	1,155	87	0	2	576	203
2019	2,075	1,297	6	0	4	1,177	106	0	3	576	202

(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

1 FIRST DISTRICT

160 North LaSalle
Room S 1400
Chicago 60601

312-793-5484

Thomas D. Palella, *Clerk*

2 SECOND DISTRICT

160 North LaSalle
55 Symphony Way
Elgin 60120

847-695-3750

Robert J. Mangan, *Clerk*

3 THIRD DISTRICT

1004 Columbus Street
Ottawa 61350

815-434-5050

Barbara Trumbo, *Clerk*

4 FOURTH DISTRICT

Waterways Building
201 W. Monroe Street
Springfield 62794

217-782-2586

Carla Bender, *Clerk*

5 FIFTH DISTRICT

14th & Main Streets
Mt. Vernon 62864

618-242-3120

John J. Flood, *Clerk*

CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

APPELLATE COURT - CALENDAR YEAR 2019

Appellate District	Type of Case	Number of Cases Pending January 1, 2019 *	Number of Cases Filed During 2019	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, 2019 *	Inventory Increase/Decrease
First	Civil	1,752	1,637	91	1,740	239	525	149	827	1,740	-12
	Criminal	3,025	976	4	1,357	116	607	335	299	2,648	-377
Second	Civil	305	599	2	558	54	237	51	216	336	31
	Criminal	705	484	1	453	45	166	97	145	734	29
Third	Civil	274	361	0	301	58	113	8	122	338	64
	Criminal	618	385	6	383	78	167	13	125	630	12
Fourth	Civil	155	371	2	315	26	156	12	121	205	50
	Criminal	752	471	11	472	46	231	21	174	754	2
Fifth	Civil	266	271	1	305	36	119	18	132	236	-30
	Criminal	455	230	0	219	16	102	38	63	468	13
TOTALS	Civil	2,752	3,239	96	3,219	413	1,150	238	1,418	2,855	103
	Criminal	5,555	2,546	22	2,884	301	1,273	504	806	5,234	-321

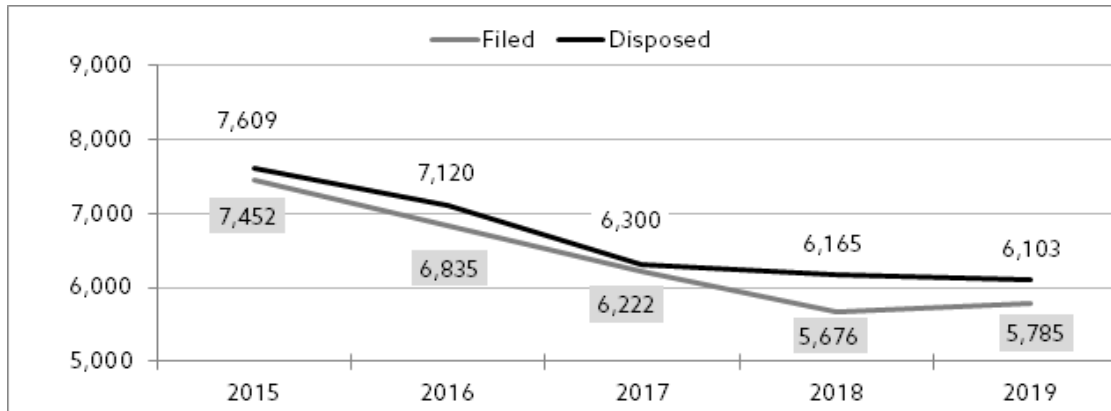
Note: Beginning in 2017, Illinois Workers' Compensation case statistics are no longer referenced.

* Due to reporting software computations; there are small variances in the number of cases pending on January 1, 2019 when compared to the number of cases pending on December 31, 2018, as well as, minor reconciliation differences in the number of cases pending on December 31, 2019.

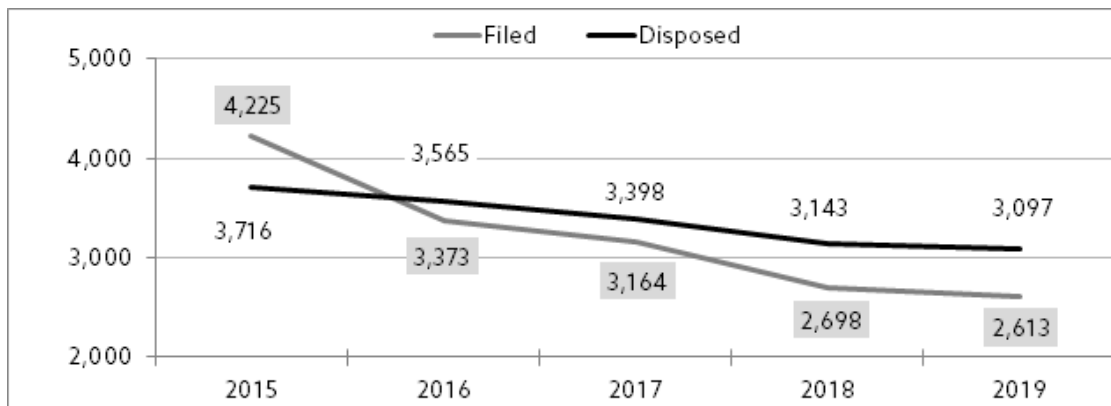
APPELLATE COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

TOTAL CASELOAD - TOTAL CASES*



FIRST DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES**

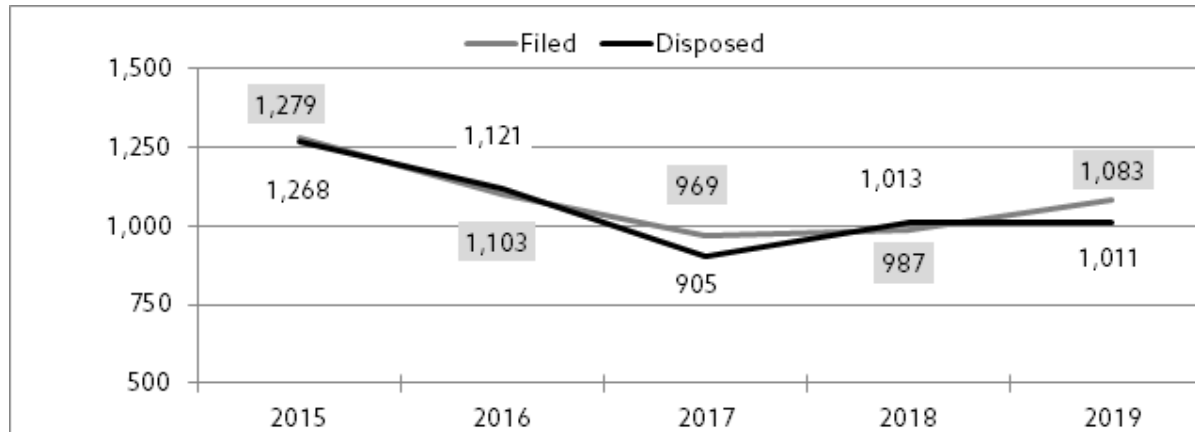


*Beginning in 2017, totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

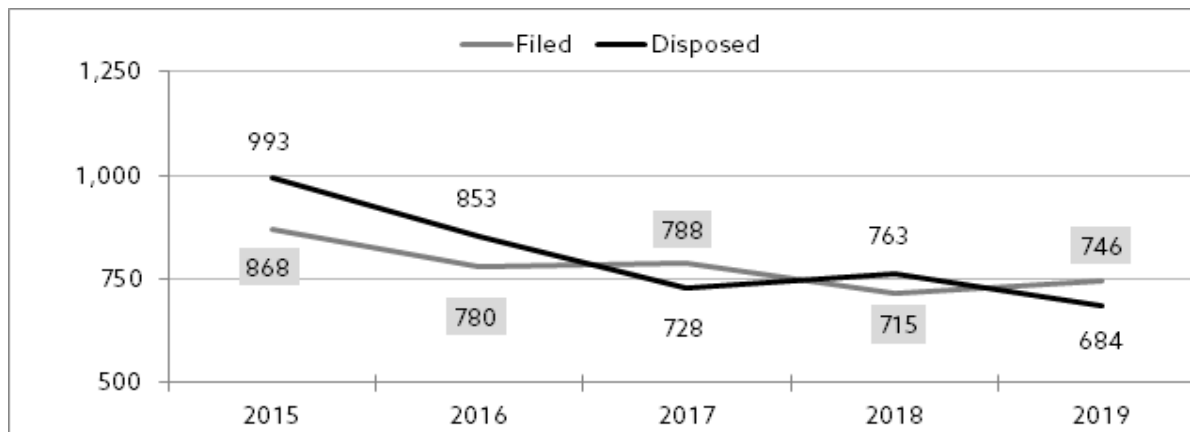
**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

APPELLATE COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

SECOND DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES**



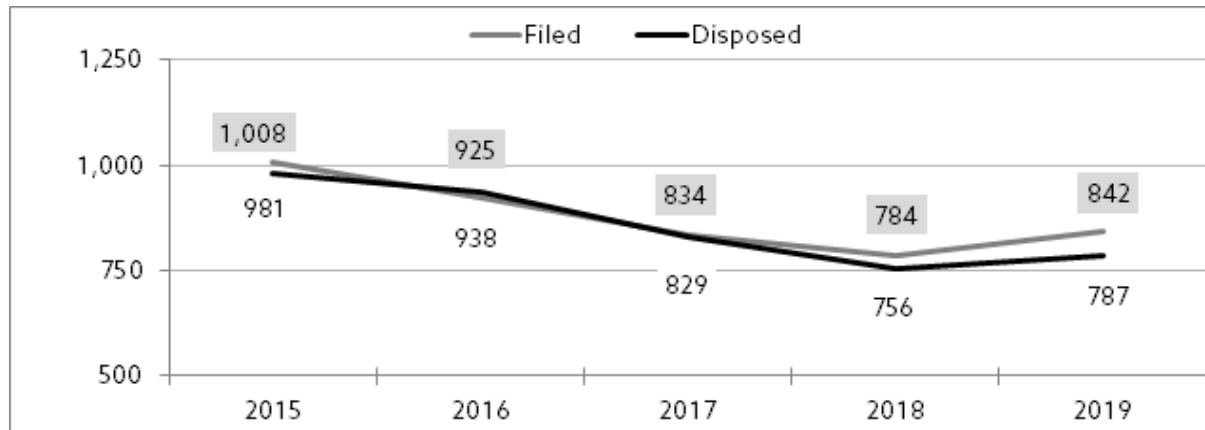
THIRD DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES**



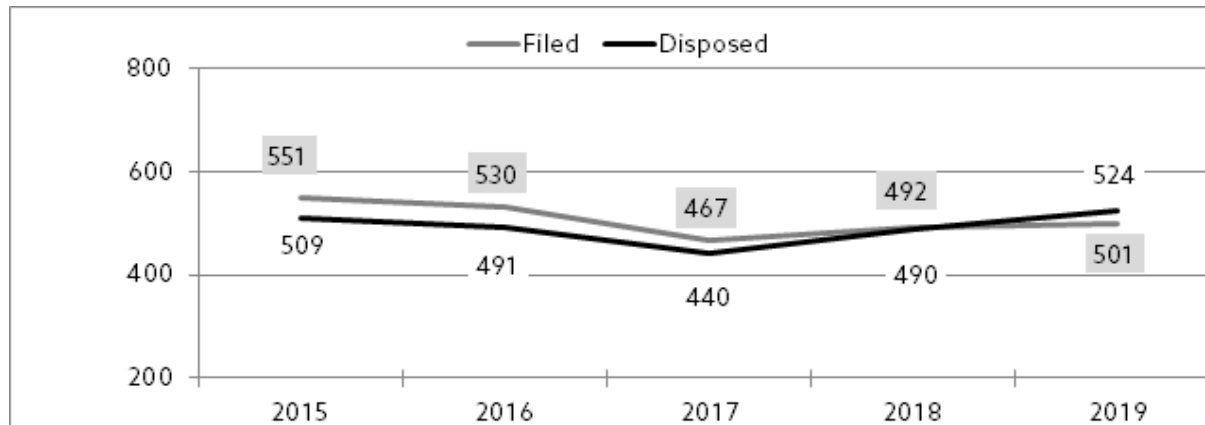
**Totals do not include Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission Cases.

APPELLATE COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

FOURTH DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES**

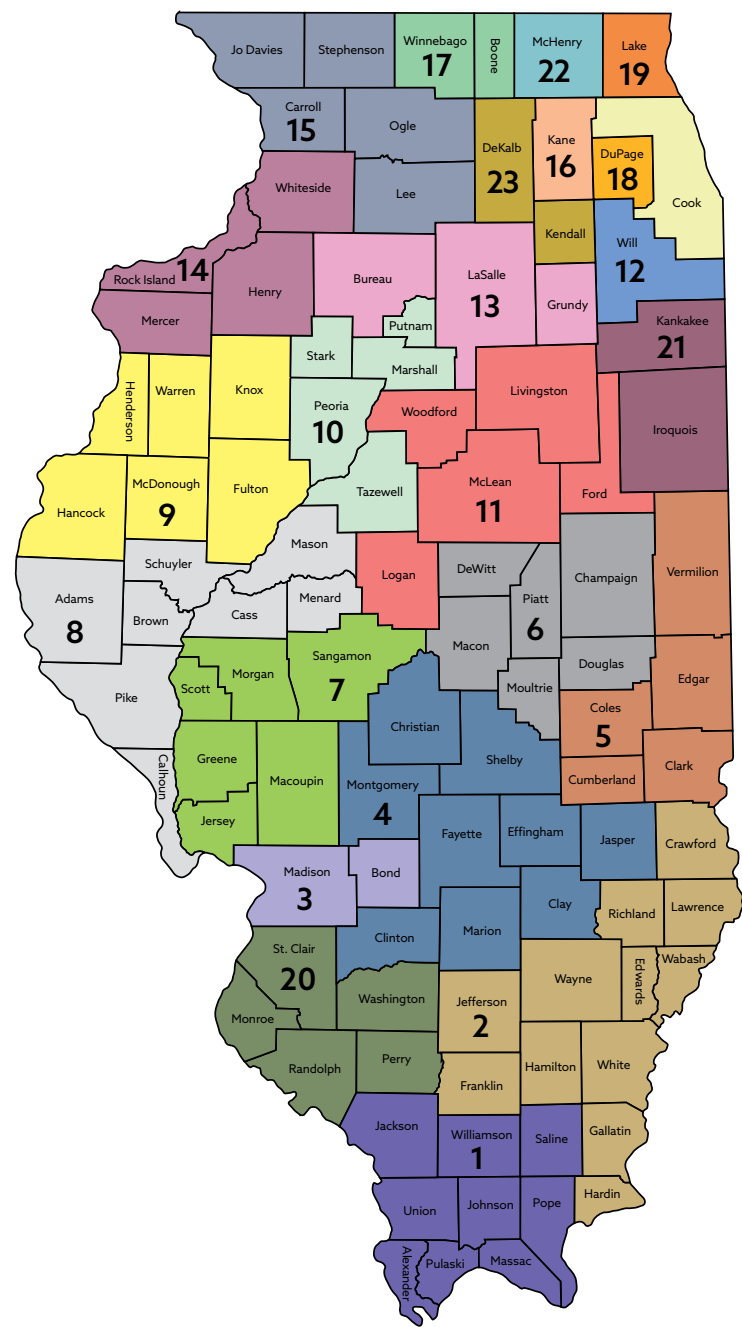


FIFTH DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES**



**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.

DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES, CONTINUED

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CATEGORY

AD

An Adoption case number shall be assigned to every adoption case.

D

A Dissolution case number shall be assigned to a complaint for dissolution of marriage, annulment, or separate maintenance.

F

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.

OP

An Order of Protection case number shall be assigned to any petition for an order of protection, civil no contact order, firearms restraining order, and stalking no contact order that is filed separately from an existing case. NOTE: If it is the practice of a county or circuit not to file orders of protection in existing criminal or civil cases, that practice may be continued and all petitions for orders of protection should be given an OP number.

JUVENILE CATEGORY

J

A Juvenile case number shall be assigned to any proceeding initiated under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/1-1 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).

DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES, CONTINUED

CRIMINAL CATEGORY

CF

A Felony case number shall be assigned when a complaint, information or indictment is filed in which at least one count charges a felony.

CM

A Misdemeanor case number shall be assigned when a case is filed in which the most serious charge carries a penalty of less than one year imprisonment.

DT

A Driving Under the Influence case number shall be assigned to any case charging a violation of a statute, ordinance, or regulation governing driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug, or combination thereof.

QUASI-CRIMINAL CATEGORY

TR

A Traffic case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f), except DUI cases. Note that a violation of a traffic ordinance as defined by Rule 501(f) is given a TR number.

CV

A Conservation case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(c).

OV

An Ordinance Violation case number shall be assigned to any case in which violation of a local ordinance is charged. However, violation of a traffic ordinance as defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f) shall be given a TR or DT number, as appropriate.

CL

A Civil Law case number shall be assigned to all cases for civil law violations charged under paragraph (a), Section 4 of the Cannabis Control Act (720 ILCS 550/4(a)), or Paragraph (c), Section 3.5 of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act (720 ILCS 600/3.5(c)). In accordance with Supreme Court Rule 589, each Uniform Civil Law Citation form shall be assigned a separate case number.

CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY CIRCUIT

CALENDAR YEAR 2019

CIRCUIT	BEGIN PENDING	NEW FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	END PENDING
1st	139,311	66,348	78	60,045	143,585
2nd	47,311	32,422	41	29,669	49,262
3rd	72,396	74,228	530	69,087	77,481
4th	37,585	43,908	171	42,398	37,346
5th	58,072	30,808	66	24,396	62,428
6th	68,945	63,786	1,331	60,536	72,253
7th	86,583	71,635	51	83,092	90,700
8th	21,597	27,492	24	26,024	22,563
9th	26,043	29,022	12	28,580	26,465
10th	45,514	61,704	519	60,447	46,521
11th	41,689	51,388	1,307	53,224	39,908
12th	81,942	130,251	3,892	131,007	87,765
13th	19,375	33,763	800	33,191	20,355
14th	60,520	52,886	12	50,045	60,406
15th	27,994	34,403	14	32,875	29,217
16th	118,521	102,151	1,143	73,652	66,286
17th	88,639	71,288	291	70,210	85,359
18th	53,702	178,304	10,819	190,204	52,615
19th	38,743	123,015	4,208	128,433	37,538
20th	71,136	76,113	735	74,471	123,261
21st	64,429	27,324	0	18,868	72,666
22nd	17,067	54,357	2,069	57,598	16,040
23rd	20,267	28,892	706	29,237	20,646
DOWNSTATE TOTAL	1,307,381	1,465,488	28,819	1,427,289	1,340,666
COOK COUNTY	1,463,995	853,539	12,223	671,821	1,657,936
STATE TOTAL	2,771,376	2,319,027	41,042	2,099,110	2,998,602

CASE FILING RATIO: JUDGE/POPULATION CIRCUIT COURTS - CALENDAR YEAR 2019

Circuit	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	2019 CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FILED DURING 2019 **	NUMBER OF JUDGES			NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER JUDGE	NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER 1000 POPULATION
				CIRCUIT	ASSOCIATE	TOTAL *		
1st	9	204,953	66,348	13	7	20	3,317.4	323.7
2nd	12	190,443	32,422	14	6	20	1,621.1	170.2
3rd	2	279,392	74,228	9	13	22	3,374.0	265.7
4th	9	235,257	43,908	12	7	19	2,310.9	186.6
5th	5	169,747	30,808	11	5	16	1,925.5	181.5
6th	6	364,008	63,786	14	11	25	2,551.4	175.2
7th	6	312,949	71,635	12	10	22	3,256.1	228.9
8th	8	136,783	27,492	11	5	16	1,718.3	201.0
9th	6	154,919	29,022	10	4	14	2,073.0	187.3
10th	5	333,501	61,704	10	11	21	2,938.3	185.0
11th	5	287,203	51,388	11	10	21	2,447.0	178.9
12th	1	690,743	130,251	16	21	37	3,520.3	188.6
13th	3	192,351	33,763	8	5	13	2,597.2	175.5
14th	4	261,404	52,886	12	10	22	2,403.9	202.3
15th	5	164,777	34,403	8	8	16	2,150.2	208.8
16th	1	532,403	102,151	12	17	29	3,522.4	191.9
17th	2	336,116	71,288	10	15	25	2,851.5	212.1
18th	1	922,921	178,304	15	29	44	4,052.4	193.2
19th	1	696,535	123,015	15	25	40	3,075.4	176.6
20th	5	360,908	76,113	12	13	25	3,044.5	210.9
21st	2	136,976	27,324	7	5	12	2,277.0	199.5
22nd	1	307,774	54,357	8	11	19	2,860.9	176.6
23rd	2	233,887	28,892	8	5	13	2,222.5	123.5
DOWNSTATE TOTAL	101	7,505,950	1,465,488	258	253	511	2,867.9	195.2
COOK COUNTY	1	5,150,233	853,539	245	136	381	2,240.3	165.7
STATE TOTAL	102	12,656,183	2,319,027	503	389	892	2,599.8	183.2

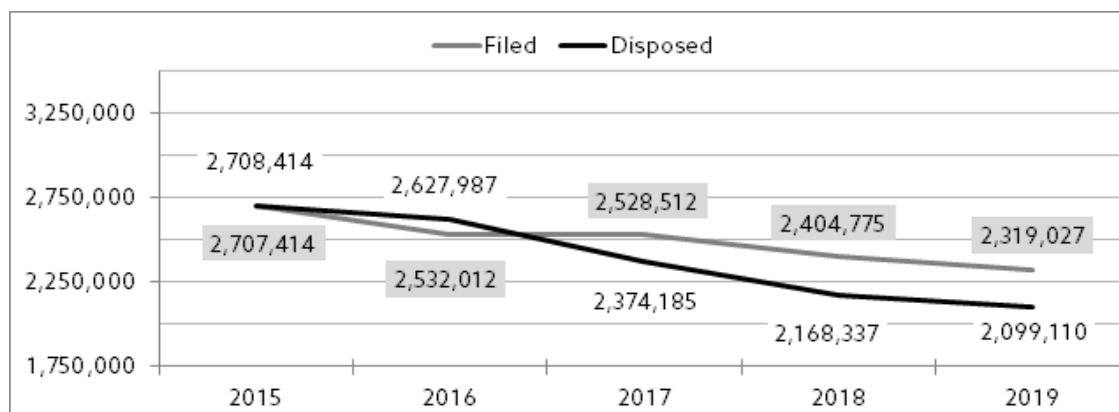
* Average number of sitting Circuit Judges

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

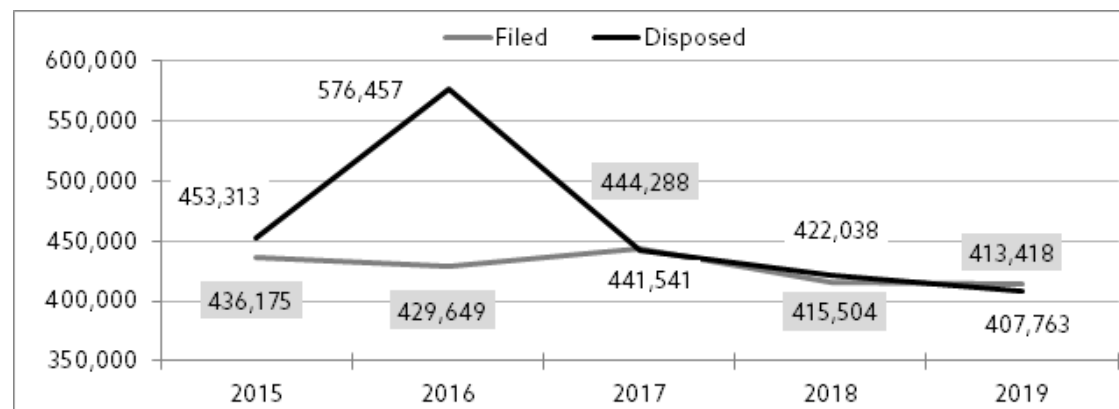
CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

TOTAL CASELOAD - TOTAL CASES



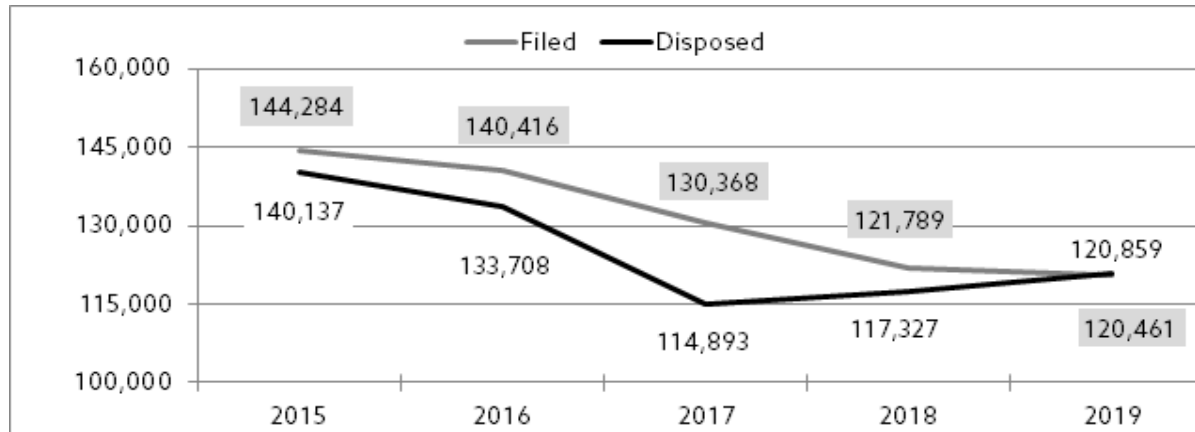
CIVIL CATEGORY - ALL CASES



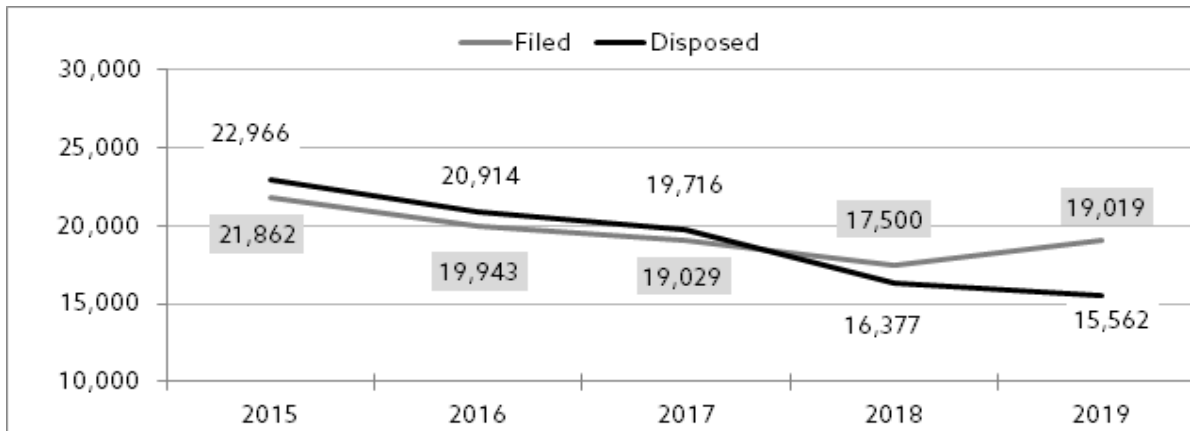
The 2016 spike in civil case closures is due to a mass closure of over 208,703 Law Non-Jury < \$50,000 cases in Cook County in 2016, which is approximately 100,000 more cases than the prior year's average of total case closures for this specific case type.

CIRCUIT COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CATEGORY - ALL CASES

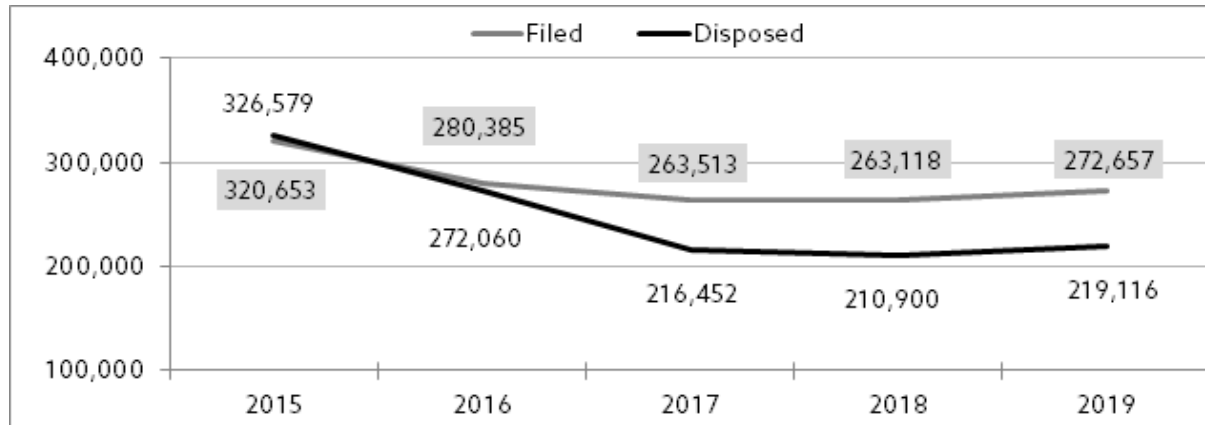


JUVENILE CATEGORY - ALL CASES

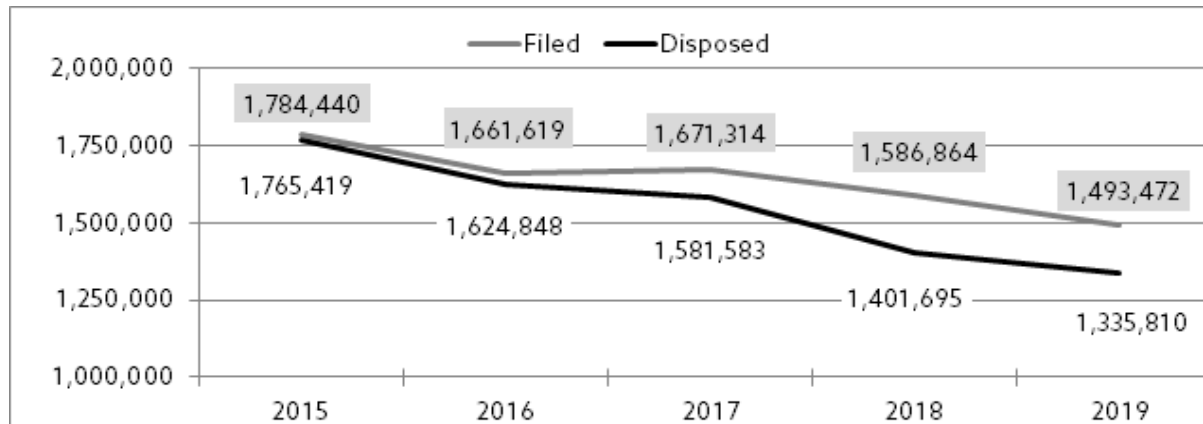


CIRCUIT COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

CRIMINAL CATEGORY - ALL CASES



QUASI-CRIMINAL CATEGORY - ALL CASES





FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT

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