

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS



ADMINISTRATIVE
SUMMARY
1999

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Front Cover: Supreme Court Building, Springfield. The building was designed by W. Carbys Zimmerman, who at the time served as State Architect. The building was erected at a cost of \$450,000. Chief Justice John P. Hand accepted the keys to the building on February 4, 1908.

Letter of Transmittal

It is my pleasure to transmit the 1999 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The report highlights the activities of Illinois' judicial system during the 1999 calendar year. Presented within these pages is information on court funding and operations, as well as statistical data on caseloads in the supreme, appellate and circuit courts. As is apparent from this report, 1999 was a year of tremendous advance for Illinois' judicial system.

The Administrative Office is indebted to the clerks of the supreme, appellate and circuit courts for their assistance in providing the statistical data provided herein. My many thanks to all of those whose efforts made possible the preparation of this publication.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph A. Schillaci".

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

A MESSAGE FROM

As Chief Justice, it is my privilege to offer the 1999 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report provides a summary of some of the more significant initiatives undertaken by the Supreme Court, the work of the Illinois Judicial Conference, a description of the Court's several committees, an overview of the funding and operations of the judicial system, as well as a brief description of the various divisions of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Essential to the efficient operation of Illinois' judicial system is a properly functioning administrative component. The Administrative Office, which functions as an arm of the Supreme Court, is charged with implementation of the Court's several projects and initiatives. Under the direction of Joseph A. Schillaci, the Administrative Office provides administrative and technical support to all three levels of Illinois courts and serves as liaison to the Court's various committees. The divisions of the Administrative Office, which are described herein, include the Executive Office, Administrative Services, Court Services, Judicial Education, Judicial Management Information Services and Probation Services.

This year continued the previous years' trend of improving the administration of Illinois' court system. The committees of the Judicial Conference were involved in a diverse range of projects. Some of the more significant contributions made by the Committees included (1) establishing a task force to study the feasibility of developing uniform rules and procedures for family law mediation; (2) continuing support for the planned judicial branch web site, which will be a source of general court information to members of the legal community as well as the general public; (3) reviewing community corrections programs as an alternative to incarceration of non-violent offenders; (4) conducting an in-depth study of the use of discovery depositions in Illinois; (6) updating the Illinois Manuals for Complex Civil and Criminal Litigation; and (7) rewriting the Juvenile Law Benchbook.

Since the Court's 1999 approval of the Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan, educational programming has been a major focus. The multi-faceted Education Plan provides for a minimum number of education seminars, to be held annually, and outlines new judicial education formats. Included in the plan are the Advanced Judicial Academy, essentially a summer school program for judges which will be held on the University of Illinois-Champaign campus, and the reinstatement of education conferences, which are designed to provide a forum for all Illinois judges to meet, attend seminars on substantive areas of the law, and exchange information and ideas. Existing education programs such as the New Judge Seminar, the New Judge Mentoring Program, regional seminars and the Resource Lending Library continue to be enhanced.

The Court continued to expand on its endeavor to provide a record of trial court proceedings using both official court reporters and digital recording equipment. In May, the Court filed Administrative Order M.R. 15956 with the purpose of establishing a framework for this initiative. Court reporting services activities in 1999 required that the Administrative Office (1) conduct site visits to circuits,

THE CHIEF JUSTICE

(2) evaluate electronic court reporting vendors and systems, (3) oversee the installation of digital electronic recording systems in DuPage (15 courtrooms), Saline (2 courtrooms), Randolph (2 courtrooms), and Jersey (1 courtroom) counties, and (4) monitor the operation of installed systems for quality control.

Recognizing the need to provide and maintain adequate facilities for the state's reviewing courts, the Court directed the coordination of the repair and renovation of state owned court facilities. These facilities include the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, the three courthouses of the Second, Third, and Fifth Appellate Districts, and the Waterways Building in Springfield, which is being renovated for use by the Fourth District Appellate Court. These efforts incorporated the need for public access, aesthetics, historic preservation, and modern functionality.

As of January 1, 1999, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 (Public Act 90-590) became effective. The philosophy of these reforms is to establish a balanced and restorative justice approach to dealing with the problem of juvenile crime. For circuit level probation staff, the Act changes the traditional focus from offender case management to one that promotes partnerships with local communities to address public safety concerns, appropriate sanctions, and youth competency development. To implement this new model, extensive training and technical assistance was provided. Additionally, funding resources were appropriated for the expansion of juvenile probation and detention programs prioritized by the reform provisions.

After successful completion of an aggressive Year 2000 project (Y2K), the Court directed that efforts be continued to integrate technology into the judiciary's regular operations and procedures. Projects were initiated to improve the overall communication within the courts. In addition to using a private electronic mail system, options for a document management system, which will allow the Court to exchange judicial opinions and other court documents, began to be explored. To further support the Court's goal of improving the flow of information, a judicial branch web site was created and is now in the final stages of development.

I invite you to review the work of the Illinois courts as described in this Report. As a final note, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Administrative Office, to the members of each committee, and to all of those persons who participated in the planning and implementation of the many projects and programs which served to improve the administration of justice in Illinois throughout 1999.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Moses W. Harrison II". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the "H" being particularly large and stylized.

Moses W. Harrison II
Chief Justice

1999 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE

January 25, 2000

Honorable Michael J. Madigan
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives

Honorable James "Pate" Philip
President of the Senate
State Senate

Honorable Lee A. Daniels
Republican Leader
House of Representatives

Honorable Emil Jones Jr.
Democratic Leader
State Senate

Gentlemen:

Attached is the Supreme Court's Annual Report to the General Assembly. The Report is submitted in accordance with Article VI, section 17 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 which provides that "[t]he Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly." Consistent with section 17, this Report includes a summary of the work of the several committees which make up the Illinois Judicial Conference.

The Committees of the Judicial Conference include (1) Alternation Dispute Resolution, (2) Automation and Technology, (3) Criminal Law and Probation Administration, (4) Discovery Procedures, (5) Education, (6) Study Committee on Complex Litigation, and (7) Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. On September 8, 1999, the Conference was convened to receive the committees' reports and recommendations. The reports revealed a conference year marked by substantial achievement. This Annual Report summarizes those achievements, and includes a forecast of some new and complementary initiatives for conference year 2000.

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's 1999 Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Sincerely,



Moses W. Harrison II
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1999 Illinois Judicial Conference The 46th annual meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference convened on September 8th and 9th in Chicago. The Conference is supervised by the Executive Committee of which the Chief Justice serves as Chairman. The members of the conference include the Supreme Court Justices; the chairman of the Executive committee of the Appellate court, First Judicial District; the presiding justices of the appellate court in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts; and at least twenty-two associate judges, five chief circuit judges, and other circuit and appellate court judges from throughout the State. These judges comprise the membership of the seven Judicial Conference Committees: Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, Automation and Technology Committee, Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration, Committee on Discovery Procedures, Committee on Education, Study Committee on Complex Litigation, and the Study Committee on Juvenile Justice.

The 1999 Conference commenced on September 8th with meetings of the various committees. The Hon. Charles E. Freeman delivered the Chief Justice's annual message to the more than 80 judges attending from throughout the state, praising them for their public service and dedication to improving the administration of justice in Illinois. At the September 9th plenary session, the Committees presented their annual reports, made recommendations, and discussed their anticipated initiatives for 2000. The reports reveal a diverseness of projects ranging from those which are self-initiated and developed by the Committees themselves to those initiated in response to inquiries posed by other Committees or by the Court. The following information summarizes the content of those reports.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee is charged with evaluating, monitoring, studying and making recommendations regarding the use of dispute resolution programs. The Committee favors a proactive approach to litigation and continually explores resolution options for specialized types of cases. During the 1999 conference year, the Committee met with arbitration managers and their supervising judges to discuss topics related to arbitration practice. In response to its review of Supreme Court Rule 87(d)'s requirement that arbitrators file an oath for each case heard, the Committee drafted a proposed amendment to that rule that would allow circuits to determine the procedures for filing those oaths. The Committee also monitored the court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs currently operating in eleven counties.

In the area of mediation, the Committee continued to oversee the court-sponsored pilot major civil case mediation programs operating in six circuits. More than 1000 cases have been disposed of through these programs. The Committee's establishment of a task force to study the feasibility of developing uniform rules and procedures for family law mediation is another example of the Committee's progressive approach to dispute resolution.

In addition, the Committee has proposed to the Judicial conference Committee on Education that a course on alternative dispute resolution be offered at Education Conference 2000, with the Alternative Dispute Resolution committee providing any needed technical support. The Committee also commenced its work on a survey designed to elicit information on the numerous court-sponsored alternate dispute resolution across the state.

Automation and Technology Committee The Automation and Technology committee is charged with evaluating, monitoring, coordinating and making recommendations for new and improved technological applications available to the courts in order to effectuate greater efficiency and lower operating costs upon the judicial system. Among its initiatives which progressed during the past Conference year, the Committee assisted the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) in preparing a summary of its report on optical imagery as a means for document

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

storage. This advancement will represent a tremendous technical achievement for the judiciary.

On the Committee's recommendation last year, the Court approved the Administrative Office to pursue the development of a Judicial Branch web site. With the Committee's technical and creative assistance, the web site is near completion and will be a ready source of general Court information to members of the legal community as well as the general public. The site will link the Judicial Branch to other governmental agency sites and will undoubtedly evolve into one of the primary sources of Court-related information. The Committee announced that it will further participate in the completion of the site in the year 2000, as well as monitor technological advances which may be of benefit to the judiciary. In addition, the Committee continued to monitor legislation surrounding the Electronic Commerce and Security Act, effective July 1, 1999, as well as other acts which could affect court technology.

Criminal Law and Probation Administration The Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration is charged with providing recommendations on matters affecting the administration of criminal justice and the probation system. During the 1999 Conference year, the Committee continued its review of community corrections issues. Noting that it strongly favors community corrections as an alternative to incarceration of non-violent offenders, the Committee emphasized that sentencing alternatives focused on treatment and rehabilitation would be a less expensive and more effective means of dealing with many non-violent offenders. In a cooperative effort with the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, the Committee reviewed the *Report on Community Corrections* issued by the Committee on Probation of the Conference of Chief Judges, which proposes to implement a community based corrections concept as an alternative to incarceration of non-violent offenders in Illinois. The Committee agreed with the proposed Illinois Community Corrections Model in concept, but would recommend a number of changes.

Along with this issue, the Committee also considered whether mandatory supervised release (parole) should be included in the community corrections proposal. The Committee concluded that, while probation departments are well positioned to provide better supervision of parolees than is currently available, probation department supervision of parolees is not a viable alternative unless adequate funding is available.

In 1999, The Supreme Court issued opinions in *People v. Fitzgibbon* (1998), 184 Ill. 2d 320, and *People v. Linder* (1999), 186 Ill. 2d 67. Both cases addressed the requirements of trial counsel in the context of Supreme Court Rule 604(d) guilty pleas. The Committee considered whether, in light of the Court's rulings in those cases, Rule 604(d) required modification. At the Conference, the Committee presented its recommendation that Rule 604(d) be amended. As an additional initiative, the Committee announced that it has undertaken the task of reviewing the entire body of criminal law and procedure to determine whether any statutes require revision or reorganization.

Committee on Discovery Procedures The charge of the Committee on Discovery Procedures is to monitor and evaluate discovery devices used in Illinois and to investigate and make recommendations on innovative means of expediting pretrial discovery and ending any abuses of the discovery process. During the 1999 Conference year, the Committee conducted an in-depth study of the use of and possible elimination of discovery depositions in Illinois. After research and discussions with various bar associations, the Committee concluded that as discovery depositions encourage free and open discovery and facilitate settlement between parties, discovery depositions should be maintained.

The Committee received and began studying several other discovery-related proposals including broadening the use of discovery depositions, limiting the deposition fees of physicians, and reviewing problems associated with various interpretations of the Supreme Court Rule 213 relating to statements of opinion witnesses. The Committee's 1998 proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 206, which allows parties in a case to take depositions by telephone or by some other electronic means, received favorable commentary at public hearing in 1999. The Committee has now embarked on a plan to review the whole of the discovery rules.

Committee on Education Judicial education is essential to the maintenance of an adept judiciary and the need for an effective and efficient approach to judicial education cannot be overstated. In January 1999, the Court approved the Committee's submission of a Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan, which is one

of the most progressive approaches to judicial education in the country. The comprehensive Plan sets the minimum number of seminars to be held annually and reinstates the large conference format for judicial education in Illinois. The first of these large education conferences, "Education 2000," will be held in February and March. The Plan also outlines new judicial education formats approved for study and possible implementation, including a "Summer School for Judges" and use of new technologies to facilitate distance education.

During the 1999 Conference year, the Committee conducted a New Judge Seminar, eight regional seminars, six mini-seminars, two court management programs, and a faculty development seminar. Seminar attendance was up substantially for the 1998 to 1999 period – indicating not only the quality of the plan, but also a stronger emphasis on the value of continuing judicial education. The Committee sponsored a number of special projects, including a special seminar to train judges to serve as mentors in the New Judge Mentoring Program and implementation of the final phase of the personal computer education program.

The Committee also sponsors the Resource Lending Library, which continues to be a valuable resource for judges. The Library, which is managed by the AOIC, houses a wealth of seminar reading materials, including video tapes, audio tapes, manuals, and other publications of interest to the judiciary. In fiscal year 1999 alone, 508 judges requested one or more items from the Library.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation The charge of the Study Committee on Complex Litigation is to study, make recommendations, and disseminate information on successful practices for managing complex litigation. During the 1999 Conference year, the Committee produced a second update to the third edition of the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation* which addressed recent changes in the law. The 1999 update discusses the impact of *River Park, Inc. v. City of Highland Park*, 184 Ill. 2d 290 (1998) and *People ex rel. Birkett v. City of Chicago*, 184 Ill. 2d 521 (1998) on complex civil litigation in the Illinois courts. Over 200 judges have received copies of the manual which has been used as the basic reading material for a regional educational seminar on complex litigation. The Committee also updated the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation*, adding discussion of case law developments in the criminal law field over the previous two years. These volumes are both available in the Resource Lending Library sponsored by the Committee on Education. The Committee has contemplated an addition to the civil manual which would discuss judicial management of complex environmental litigation.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice The Study Committee on Juvenile Justice continues its commitment to examine and make recommendations on aspects of the juvenile justice system, propose education and training programs for judges, and prepare and update the juvenile law benchbook. On January 1, 1999, the new Juvenile Reform Provisions of 1999, P.A. 90-590, became effective, ushering in the most significant statutory changes in the area of delinquency law in years. Due to the statutory changes, the Committee began the process of rewriting the juvenile law benchbook, the purpose of which is to provide judges at all experience levels with a comprehensive and easily accessible reference guide. In order to incorporate the statutory changes, the Committee decided to split the juvenile law benchbook into two volumes- devoting one volume to the area of delinquency and one volume to the areas of abuse, addiction, neglect and dependency. The Committee completed the drafting of volume one during the 1999 Conference year.

In 1999, the Committee continued its commitment to educating Illinois judges on juvenile law issues by offering recommendations for judicial education programs to meet the demand for additional education concerning the increased complexity of the juvenile law issues. Several Committee members contributed to and served on the faculty of the March 1999 Juvenile Regional Seminar which focused on abuse and neglect. The Committee also assisted the Committee on Education by providing information on the statutory changes for use at seminars.



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, 1999, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: supreme court justices, \$147,024; appellate court judges, \$138,376; circuit court judges, \$126,978; and associate judges, \$118,330. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 1999, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$5,974,116.

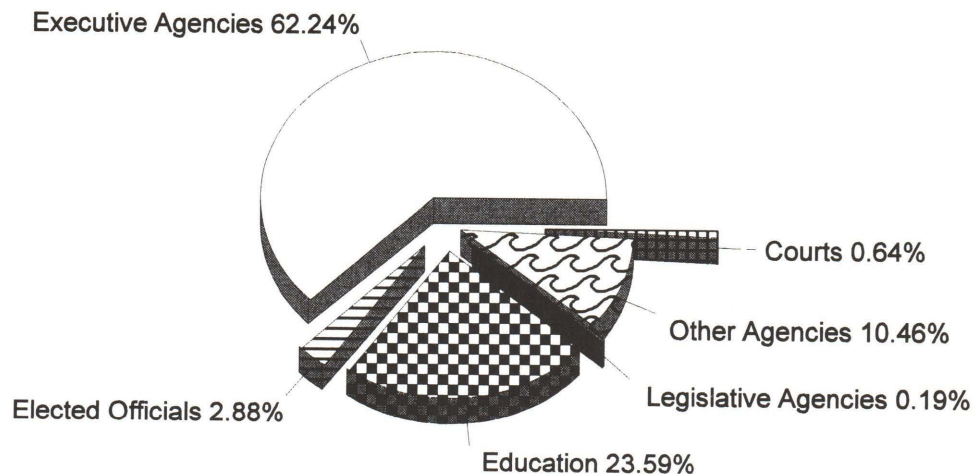
State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 2,900 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately half of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. At the present time, state funding provides for about 35% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

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

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 2000 (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000). The total appropriation was \$42,973,049,200. The appropriation for the courts was \$276,631,900.

**Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 2000**



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2001

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 1999, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,658, assisted by a total of 384 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$146,705,862 in 1999.

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 1999 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

| Court Document Storage Fund | Court Automation Fund | County Law Library Fund | County Fund To Finance the Court System |
|---|--|--|--|
| is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records. | is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records. | helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public. | is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county. |
| \$10,742,429 | \$12,151,214 | \$5,150,920 | \$8,368,916 |

UNCOLLECTED CLAIMS

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to private collection agencies and the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY 99, there were 240 claims due and payable, totaling \$12,000.

REVENUE TO FINANCE OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 1999 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$2,816,706**

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. **\$5,991,799**

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers. **\$4,158,964**

Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers. **\$9,707,731**

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$4,183,439**

Child Support and Maintenance
During 1999, circuit clerks collected and distributed **\$593,767,992** for child support and maintenance.

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

SUPREME COURT

- certain cases from appellate court or circuit courts
- review of death sentences
- 3,231 new cases filed in 1999



APPELLATE COURT

- five districts
- appeals from circuits and industrial commission
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- 8,903 new cases filed in 1999



CIRCUIT COURT

- 22 circuits for 102 counties
- 1 to 12 counties per circuit
- hears most cases
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- 4.2 million new cases filed in 1999



ARBITRATION PANELS

- panels of 3 attorneys - impartial finders of fact and law
- law suits of \$15,000 or less in St. Clair County; \$30,000 or less in Boone, Cook, Ford, Kane, Lake, McLean, McHenry, Will, and Winnebago Counties; and \$50,000 or less in Du Page County



CIRCUIT CLERK

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

CASEFLOW

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

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

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

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

Appellate Court

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

Circuit Court

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

Judicial Inquiry Board

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

Illinois Courts Commission

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

Board of Admissions to the Bar

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

Committee on Character and Fitness

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

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

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

State Appellate Defender

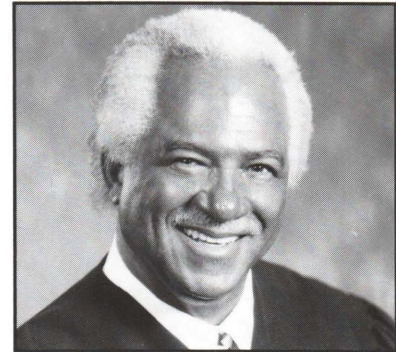
The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

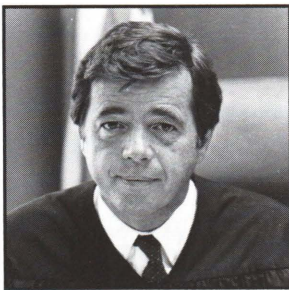
The supreme court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member (as is the state treasurer).



*Courtroom of the Illinois Supreme Court
Springfield*

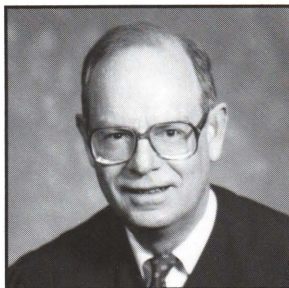


Charles E. Freeman
Chief Justice



Benjamin K. Miller

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



James D. Heiple

Justice Heiple received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After graduating from law school, he joined his father and brother in the family law firm. From 1957 to 1970, he engaged in the general practice of law with offices in Washington and Pekin. During this time, he also served as an appellate law clerk, a public defender, and a special master in chancery. He was elected a circuit judge in the tenth circuit in 1970. In 1980, he was elected to the appellate court, third district. He was elected to the supreme court in 1990 and served as chief justice from January to May of 1997.



**Mary Ann G.
McMorrow**

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

THE SUPREME COURT

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

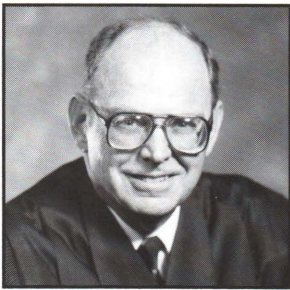
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices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

Justice Bilandic received a Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. Prior to becoming a member of the Chicago City Council in 1969, he was in the private practice of law. He served as a council member until 1976, when he was elected Mayor of the City of Chicago. He is a former master in chancery, Circuit Court of Cook County, and a former Special Assistant Illinois Attorney General. He was elected to the appellate court for the first district in 1984, where he served until his election to the supreme court in 1990. He served as chief justice from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1996.



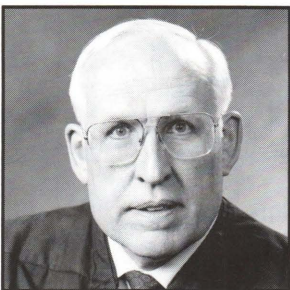
Michael A. Bilandic

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



Moses W. Harrison II

Justice Rathje received his Juris Doctor degree from Northwestern University College of Law. He was engaged in the practice of law for over twenty-eight years, twenty-two years of which he was a partner with the firm of Rathje, Woodward, Dyer and Burt. He was elected to the circuit court for the eighteenth circuit in 1992 and served until 1994; he was then elected to the appellate court for the second district in 1994 until he was selected in 1999 to complete the term of Justice John L. Nickels.



S. Louis Rathje

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)
Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

Chicago (60601)
State of Illinois Building
160 North LaSalle Street
Area Code 312
TDD 793-6185

Clerk 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)
P. O. Box 3456
Area Code 309

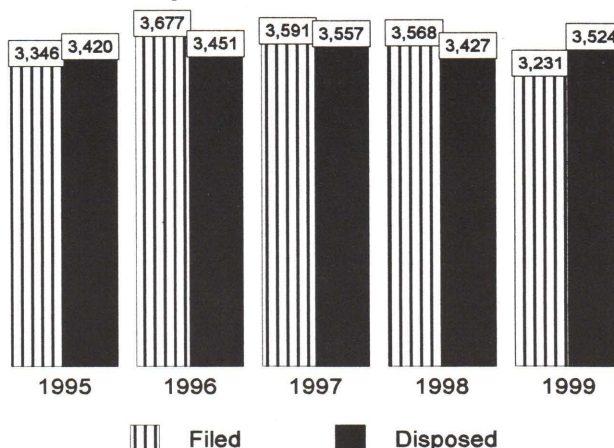
Reporter of Decisions 827-8513
FAX 828-4651

SUPPORT STAFF

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

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

Supreme Court Caseload



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

Reporter of Decisions. The reporter of decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the *Official Reports*. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, topical summaries, and other materials appearing in the *Official Reports*; edit opinions for style and grammar; and maintain the court's website for opinions of the Supreme and Appellate Court (www.state.il.us/court).

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

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

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

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the court and chairpersons during 1999

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...Judge James A. Knecht, Appellate Court, Fourth District, Chair; Justice S. Louis Rathje, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...Jay H. Janssen, Esq., Chair; Justice Charles E. Freeman, liaison officer.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...Joseph A. Bartholomew, Esq., President; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...Kurt N. Rodin, Esq., Chair; Michael T. Reagan, Esq., Reporter; Justice S. Louis Rathje, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Sam Adam, Esq., Chair; Patrick J. Cotter, Reporter; Justice Charles E. Freeman, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness... Alan Rosen, Esq., Chair (First Judicial District); Lamont L. Perington, Esq., Chair (Second Judicial District); Judge Stuart R. Lefstein, 21st Circuit, Chair (Third Judicial District); William F. Costigan, Esq., (Fourth Judicial District); Robert E. Wells, Esq., Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...William R. Quinlan, Esq., Chair; Professor John M. Breen, Loyola University School of Law, Esq., Reporter; Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, liaison officer.

Judicial Mentor Committee...Judge Jeffery W. O'Connor, Status Member (Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference), Judge Stephen M. Kernan, Status Member (Vice-Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference).

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

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...Judge Robert J. Hillebrand, 20th Circuit, Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases...Judge Thomas R. Fitzgerald, Chair.

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

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...Judge Ronald D. Spears; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Rules Committee... Joseph A. Power Jr., Esq., Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, SIU School of Law, Reporter; Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

*Judge Robert E. Byrne
18th Circuit
Chair*

During this conference year, the committee met with arbitration administrators and their supervising judges to discuss topics related to arbitration practice. Following the meeting, the committee drafted a proposed amendment to Supreme Court Rule 87(d) that would allow circuits to determine procedures for filing oaths taken by arbitrators. The committee also continued to oversee the court-sponsored pilot major civil case mediation programs operating in six circuits, and began to study the feasibility of developing uniform rules and practices for “family law” mediation in Illinois. Finally, the committee developed a proposal for alternative dispute resolution training to be offered at the Education Conference next year, and started work on a survey designed to elicit information on the numerous court-sponsored ADR programs across the state.

Automation and Technology Committee

*Judge Grant S. Wegner
16th Circuit
Chair*

During this conference year, the committee assisted the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) in the preparation of a summary of its report on optical imagery, which was prepared for the Administrative Director last year. In addition, the committee reviewed the Judicial Branch web page developed by the AOIC for use by the Illinois judiciary and the public. The committee also continued to monitor legislation relating to the Electronic Commerce and Security Act (Public Act 90-759) and other acts which could affect court technology.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration

*Judge Thomas A. Hett
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair*

During this conference year, the committee continued its review of community corrections. The committee focused its attention on the *Report on Community Corrections* prepared by the Committee on Probation of the Conference of Chief Judges. The *Report* provides a detailed proposal for implementing the community corrections concept in Illinois, in the form of an Illinois Community Corrections Model. The goals of a community corrections program are to provide a less expensive and more effective means of dealing with many non-violent offenders, to protect the public through effective community-based supervision of offenders, and to prevent recidivism through rehabilitation of offenders. The committee also considered two proposals for modification of Supreme Court Rule 604(d) in light of the Evans and Clark line of cases.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

*Judge Dale A. Cini
5th Circuit
Chair*

During this conference year, the committee focused on the use of discovery depositions in Illinois, including Illinois’ use of discovery and evidence depositions. After receiving information from various legal groups in response to a proposal eliminate discovery depositions, the committee voted to retain the use of discovery depositions. The committee also adopted proposals to broaden the use of discovery depositions and to place limits on the discovery depositions of nontreating physicians.

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

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

During the year, the committee conducted a New Judge Seminar, eight regional seminars, six mini-seminars, two court management programs, and a faculty development seminar. The committee also obtained funding from the Illinois Department of Transportation to conduct a special seminar on sentencing in DUI cases. In addition, the committee sponsored a special seminar to train judges to serve as mentors in the New Judge Mentoring Program and sponsored implementation of the final phase of the personal computer education program.

Committee on Education
Judge John A. Gorman
10th Circuit
Chair

During the year, the committee produced a second update to the third edition of the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation*, which incorporates recent changes to the law. The manual was produced in 1991 and revised in 1994 and 1997. This latest update discusses the impact of two supreme court decisions during 1998, includes changes in portions of the manual text affected by other case law development, and adds a section discussing the emerging topic of complex litigation over insurance coverage. The committee also drafted the first update memorandum to the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation*, which discusses case law developments over the previous two years.

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

The committee continued its commitment to educating Illinois judges on juvenile law issues during this conference year. In December 1998, various committee members assisted in the presentation of a two-hour program on juvenile law at the New Judge Seminar. In March 1999, committee members also contributed to and served on the faculty of the Juvenile Law Seminar which focused on abuse and neglect. In addition, the committee began the final phase of the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* revision project. Revision efforts indicate a possible need to publish the *Benchbook* as a two-volume set. If published as a two-volume set, the first volume would be devoted to the topic of delinquency. The second volume would be devoted to abuse and neglect.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice
Judge John P. Freese
11th Circuit
Chair

Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 1999

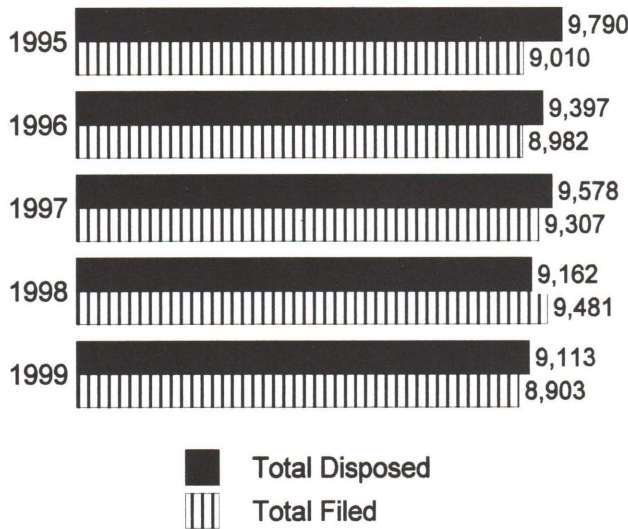
Chief Justice Charles E. Freeman, Chair
Joseph A. Schillaci, Secretary

Judith M. Brawka, Associate Judge, 16th Circuit
Fred S. Carr Jr., Circuit Judge, 21st Circuit
William Cousins Jr., Appellate Judge, 1st District
Rita B. Garman, Appellate Judge, 4th District
Albert Green, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Miriam E. Harrison, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Thomas E. Hoffman, Appellate Judge, 1st District

William E. Holdridge, Appellate Judge, 3rd District
Daniel M. Locallo, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Donald P. O'Connell, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Philip J. Rarick, Appellate Judge, 5th District
William G. Schwartz, Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit
John P. Shonkwiler, Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit

Total Caseload *

All Case Categories



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

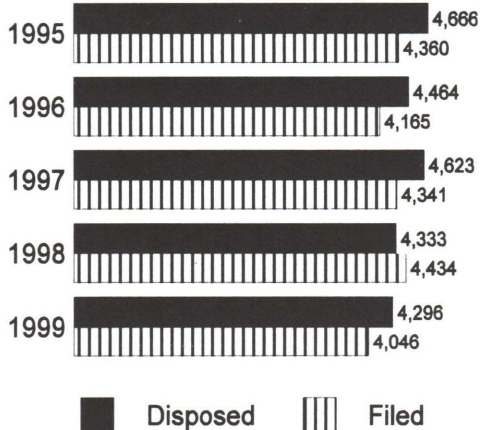
The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

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

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

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

Criminal Caseload



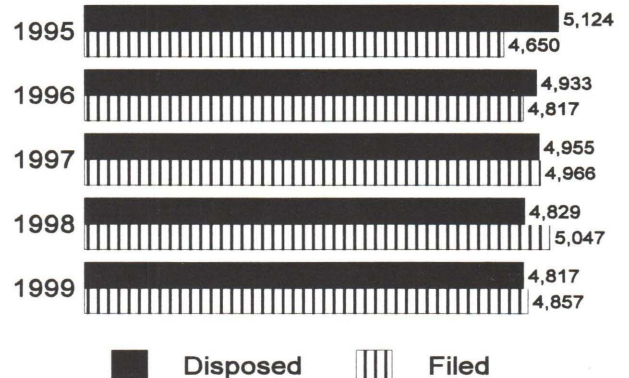
has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

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.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the appellate court. The appellate court held its annual meeting in December with Judge Alan J. Greiman presiding as chair. Forty-six appellate judges attended the meeting. Justices Benjamin K. Miller, Michael A. Bilandic, and Mary Ann McMorrow also attended. Pursuant to amended section 15(e) article VI of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate judges to serve as regular members and three appellate judges to serve as alternate members on the Illinois Courts Commission. Judges Thomas R. Rakowski and James A. Knecht were elected as regular members. Judges Susan Fayette Hutchinson, Tom M. Lytton, and Philip J. Rarick were elected as alternate members. Judge Kent F. Slater was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload*

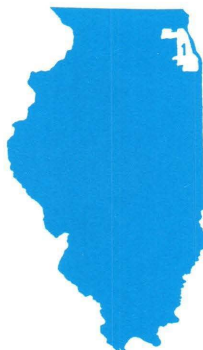


Administrative Committee. The Appellate Court Administrative Committee, created by order of the supreme court, studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. The committee sponsored the 1999 Appellate Court Seminar. Forty-seven judges attended the one and one-half day seminar. Additionally the committee sponsored Law Clerk Seminars for appellate law clerks. The one day seminars were well attended. Further, the committee met during the year to consider various matters and plan the 2000 Appellate Court Seminar. Members of the committee include Judges James A. Knecht (Chair), Robert P. Cahill, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Alan J. Greiman, Joseph Gordon, Lawrence D. Inglis, and Judith E. Koehler. Justice S. Louis Rathje served as the supreme court liaison.

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court of Cook County

District Population:
5,192,326 (1999 est)



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

*Gilbert S. Marchman, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Margaret O'Mara Fossard*,
Presiding Judge
Michael J. Gallagher
Thomas R. Rakowski
John P. Tully

DIVISION II

William Cousins Jr.,
Presiding Judge
Joseph Gordon
Margaret S. McBride
Jill K. McNulty

DIVISION III

Robert Cahill,
Presiding Judge
Anne M. Burke
David Cerda*
Warren D. Wolfson*

DIVISION IV

Thomas E. Hoffman ++,
Presiding Judge
Shelvin Louise Marie Hall*
John N. Hourihane*
Leslie E. South

DIVISION V

Mary Jane Theis,
Presiding Judge
Alan J. Greiman *+
Allen Hartman
Patrick J. Quinn

DIVISION VI

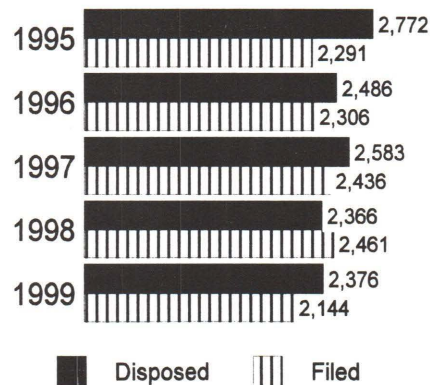
Morton Zwick*,
Presiding Judge
Robert C. Buckley
Calvin C. Campbell
Sheila M. O'Brien

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

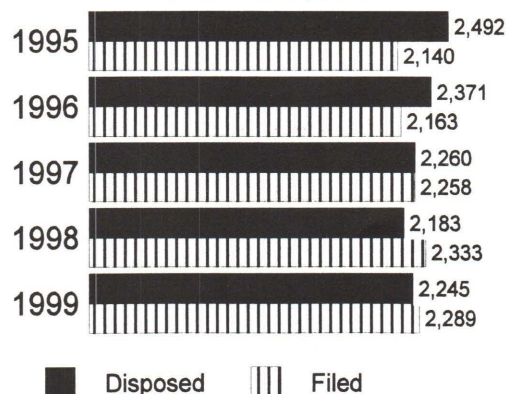


State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload



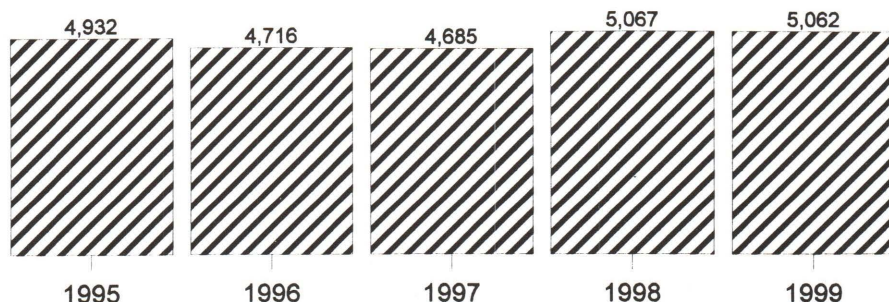
Civil Caseload*



*Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



SECOND DISTRICT

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

Loren J. Strotz, Clerk
Francis Lenski, Research
Director



Circuits (Counties):

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

District Population:

2,782,013 (1999 est)

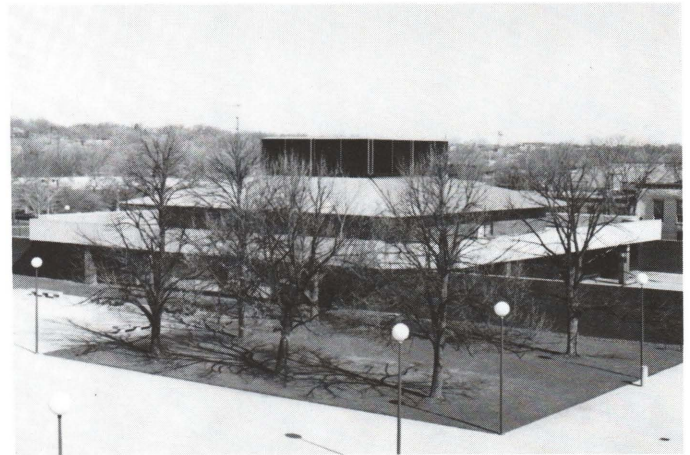
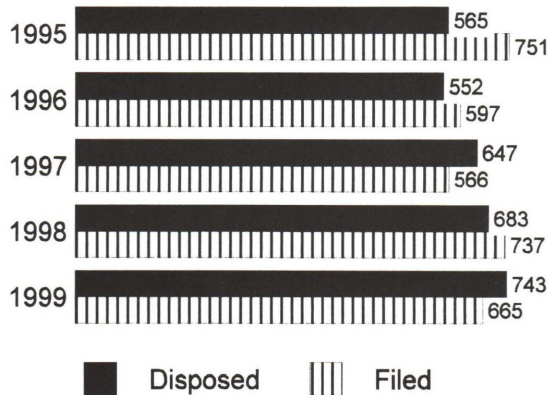
APPELLATE JUDGES

John J. Bowman, Presiding Judge

Michael J. Colwell * Michael R. Galasso
Fred A. Geiger* Susan F. Hutchinson
Lawrence D. Inglis Robert D. McLaren
John W. Rapp Jr.* Robert R. Thomas

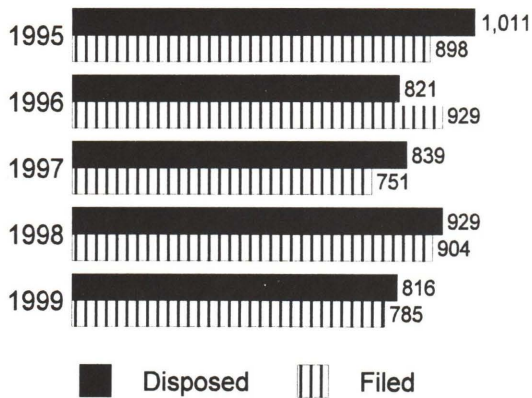
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Criminal Caseload



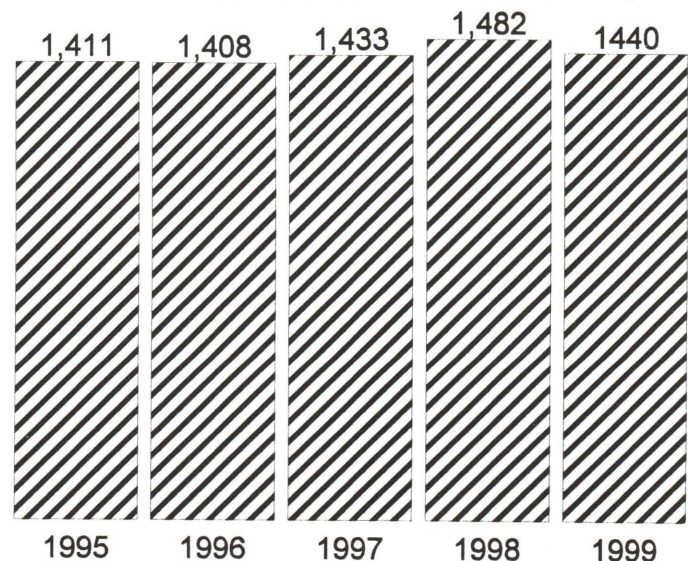
Second District Courthouse - Elgin
Completed in 1966 (C. Jane Bradley photo)

Civil Caseload*



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



*Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

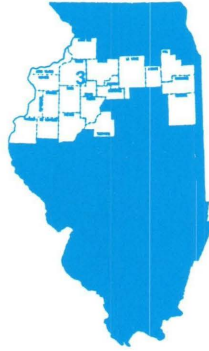
THIRD DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

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

District Population:

1,585,531 (1999 est)



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

*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
 Gerald Ursini, Research
 Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

**William E. Holdridge,
 Presiding Judge**

Peg Breslin Thomas J. Homer
 Judith E. Koehler** Tom M. Lytton
 Kent F. Slater

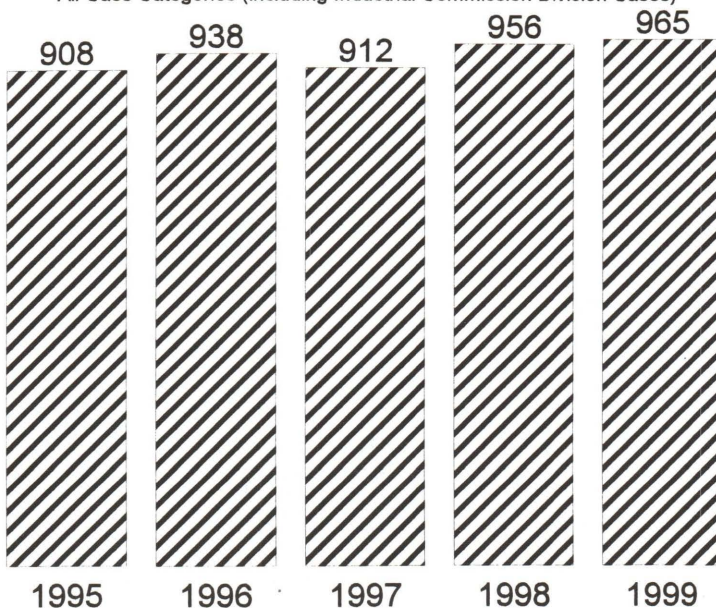
** appointed to appellate court



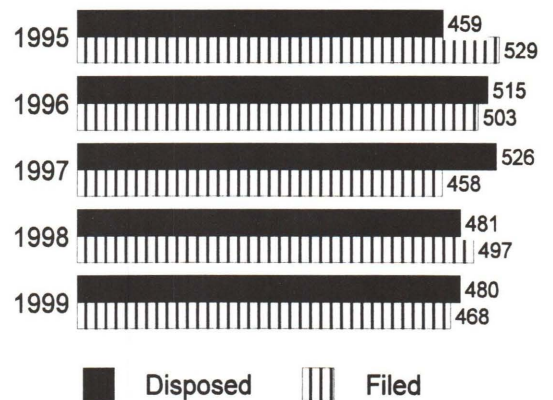
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Total Pending Caseload

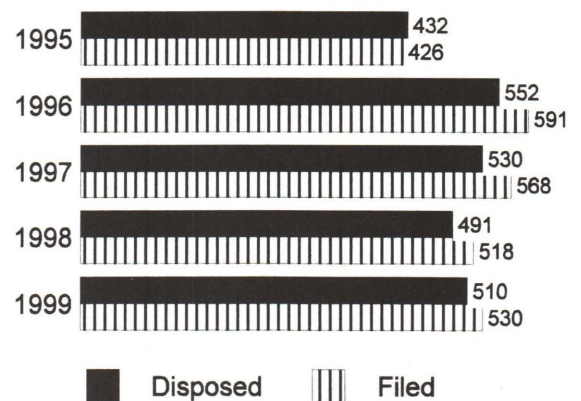
All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



Criminal Caseload



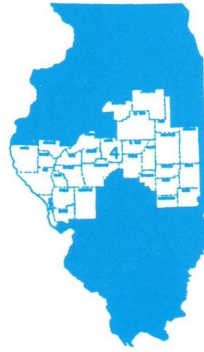
Civil Caseload*



FOURTH DISTRICT

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

*Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director*



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

District Population:
1,265,113 (1999 est)

APPELLATE JUDGES

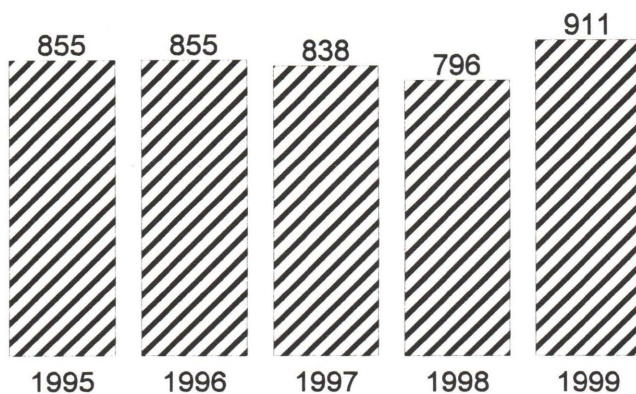
Robert W. Cook, Presiding Judge
 Rita Garman James A. Knecht
 John T. McCullough Sue E. Myerscough
 Robert J. Steigmann



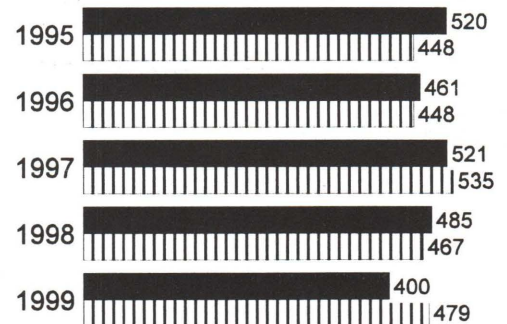
Fourth District - Supreme Court Building
Completed in 1908 (Robert McCracken photo)

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)

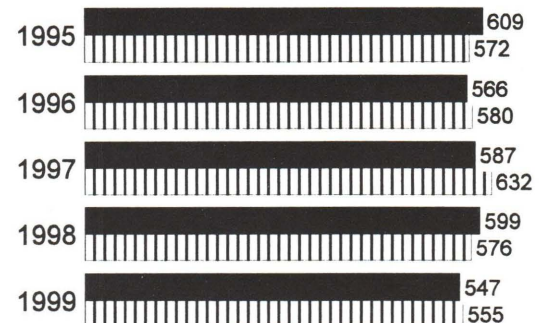


Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Civil Caseload*



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

*Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIFTH DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

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

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

3rd (Bond & Madison)

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

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

District Population:

1,303,387 (1999 est.)



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

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

APPELLATE JUDGES

**Philip J. Rarick,
Presiding Judge**

Charles W. Chapman

Richard P. Goldenhersh

Terrence J. Hopkins

Clyde L. Kuehn*

Gordon E. Maag

Thomas M. Welch

*circuit judge

assigned

to the

appellate

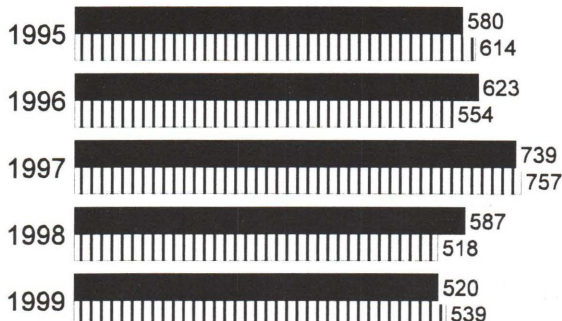
court

Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Civil Caseload*



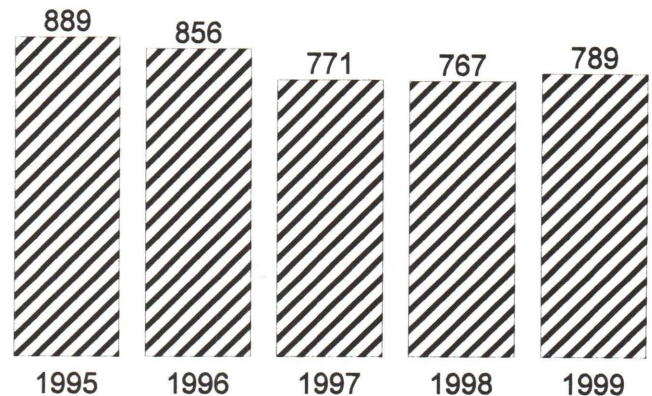
■ Disposed ▨ Filed



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

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)

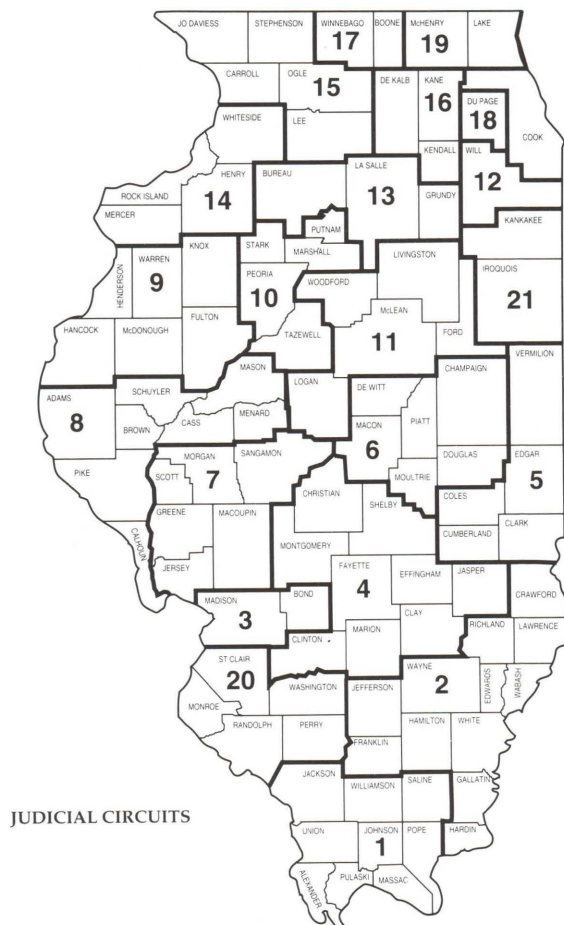


The court of "original jurisdiction" is the circuit court. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and Du Page). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

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

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

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



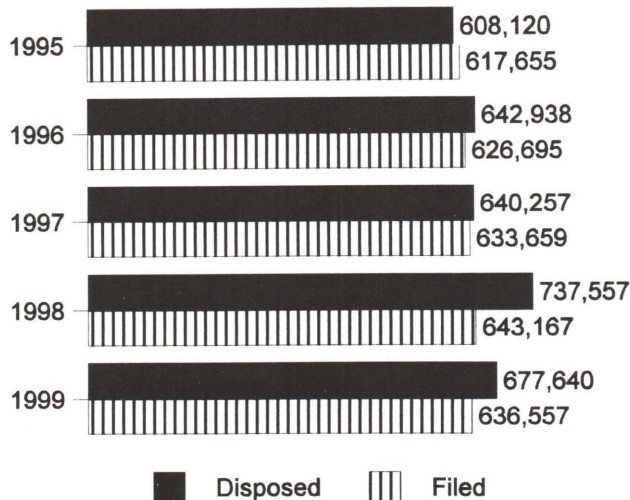
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

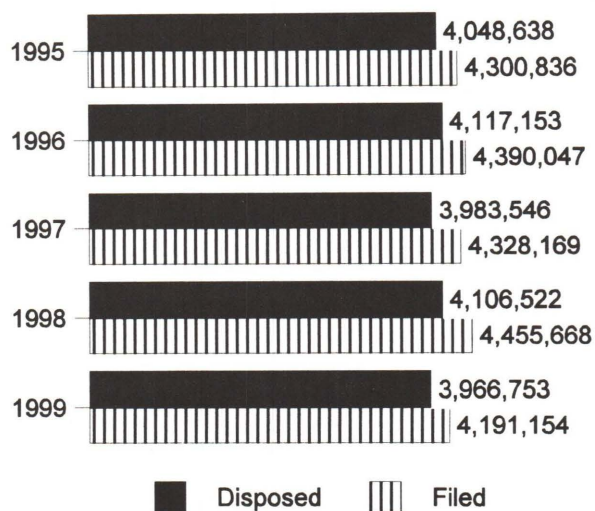
Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The conference meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and other matters referred to the conference by the supreme court. The twenty-two chief judges are members of the conference. In 1999, Jeffrey W. O'Connor, chief judge of the fourteenth circuit, was elected to serve as chair and Stephen M. Kernan, chief judge of the twentieth circuit, was elected to serve as vice-chair. The Administrative Office serves as Secretary of the Conference.

Conference Committees: Article V Committee, Court Reporting Committee; Juvenile Committee; Prison Committee; and Probation Committee. Among the Conference's many activities during the year were the approval of a traffic safety school program for Logan County; continued monitoring of the impact of the federal mandates regarding child support and extensive work on a Uniform Order for Child Support by the Child Support Advisory Committee for statewide use. The Prison and Juvenile Committees continued the work on a Judgement and Sentence to Illinois Department of Corrections - Juvenile Division and Order Revoking Stay of Adult Criminal Sentence for statewide use. The Court Reporting Committee revised the Regulations Governing Court Reporting Services and reviewed the newly created job descriptions for the electronic court reporting operators (ERO's). The Article V Committee began studying the effectiveness of mandatory attendance at traffic safety programs by first-time violators and began exploring additional methods for collecting unpaid fines and fees.

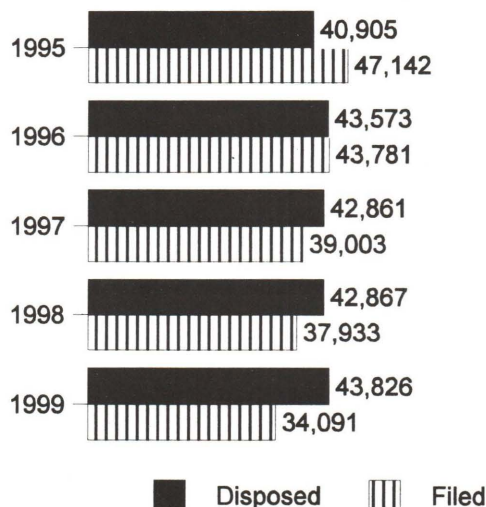
Civil Cases



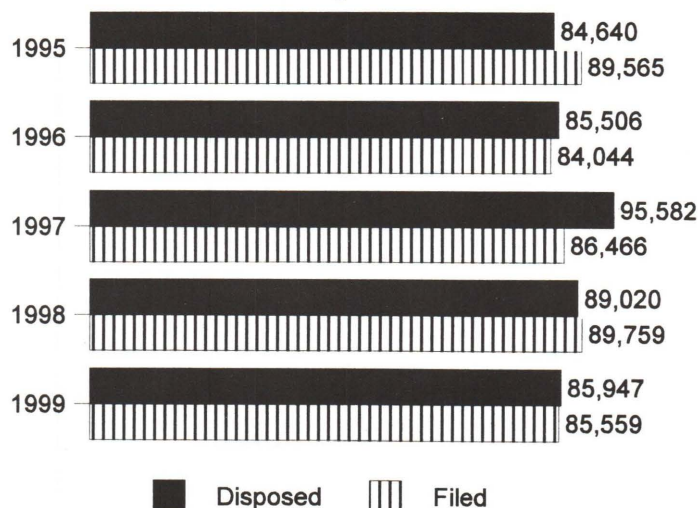
Total Cases



Juvenile Cases



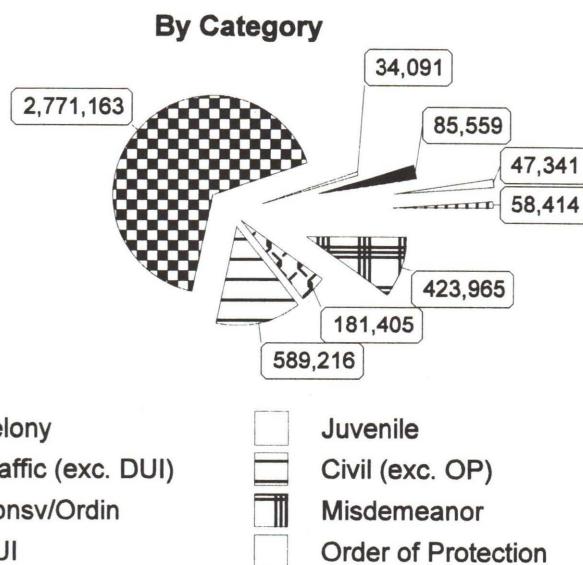
Felony Cases



CASE CATEGORIES

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

1999 Total Cases Filed



Donald P. O'Connell
Chief Judge
2600 Daley Center
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,192,326 (1999 est)

Circuit Judges:

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

Thomas R. Fitzgerald
 Kathy M. Flanagan
 Thomas E. Flanagan
 James P. Flannery Jr.
 Philip A. Fleischman
 John J. Fleming
 Susan G. Fleming
 Peter Flynn
 Nicholas R. Ford
 Lester D. Foreman
 Allen A. Freeman
 Raymond Funderburk
 Rodolfo Garcia
 Sheldon Gardner
 Vincent M. Gaughan
 James J. Gavin
 Adrienne M. Geary
 Francis W. Glowacki
 Allen S. Goldberg
 Francis X. Golniewicz Jr.
 Robert E. Gordon
 Leonard R. Grazian
 Albert Green
 Llwellyn L. Greene-Thapedi
 Patrick S. Grossi
 Susan Ruscitti Grussel
 Catherine M. Haberkorn
 Sophia H. Hall

Leo E. Holt
 Vanessa A. Hopkins
 Garritt E. Howard
 Nathaniel R. Howse Jr.
 Arnette R. Hubbard
 Cheyrl D. Ingram
 Moshe Jacobius
 Aaron Jaffe
 Raymond L. Jagielski
 Dorothy F. Jones
 Rickey Jones
 Sidney A. Jones III
 Daniel E. Jordan
 Edward R. Jordan
 James J. Jorzak
 Aubrey F. Kaplan
 Paul A. Karkula
 Themis N. Karnezis
 Joseph G. Kazmierski Jr.
 Michael R. Keehan
 Daniel J. Kelley
 Carol A. Kelly
 Michael J. Kelly
 James W. Kennedy
 Kathleen G. Kennedy
 Dorothy K. Kinnaird
 John P. Kirby
 Robert J. Kowalski

Daniel M. Locallo
 Gay-Lloyd Lott
 Michele F. Lowrance
 Stuart F. Lubin
 Marvin P. Luckman
 Daniel Lynch
 Daniel J. Lynch
 John K. Madden
 William D. Maddux
 William O. Maki
 Marcia Maras
 Veronica B. Mathein
 Carol Pearce McCarthy
 James P. McCarthy
 Barbara A. McDonald
 Susan J. McDunn
 Patrick E. McGann
 Janice R. McGaughey
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Paddy H. McNamara
 Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
 Anthony S. Montelione
 Colleen McSweeney
 Moore
 John J. Moran Jr.
 Dennis J. Morrissey
 John E. Morrissey
 Mary A. Mulhern
 Lisa Ruble Murphy
 Michael J. Murphy
 Elliott Muse Jr.
 Raymond Myles
 Marya T. Nega
 P. Scott Neville Jr.
 Benjamin E. Novoselsky
 Julia M. Nowicki
 Thomas E. Nowinski
 Stuart A. Nudelman
 Donald J. O'Brien Jr.
 Edward P. O'Brien
 Denise M. O'Malley
 James P. O'Malley
 William P. O'Malley
 William D. O'Neal
 Frank Orlando
 Stuart E. Palmer
 Thomas P. Panichi
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 William M. Phelan
 Edward N. Pietrucha
 Edmund Ponce de Leon
 William P. Prendergast
 Lee Preston
 James S. Quinlan Jr.
 Robert J. Quinn
 Thomas P. Quinn
 Ellis E. Reid
 Ralph Reyna
 James L. Rhodes
 Barbara A. Riley
 Daniel A. Riley
 James G. Riley
 Ronald C. Riley
 Maureen Durkin Roy
 James T. Ryan
 Nancy S. Salyers
 Richard L. Samuels
 Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
 Drella C. Savage
 Stephen A. Schiller
 Kevin M. Sheehan
 Nancy Drew Sheehan
 Lon W. Shultz
 Richard A. Siebel
 Henry R. Simmons Jr.
 Frank M. Siracusa
 George J. W. Smith
 James Fitzgerald Smith



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

La Quetta J. Hardy
 Marsha D. Hayes
 Shelli Williams Hayes
 Michael T. Healy
 Curtis Heaston
 James F. Henry
 Thomas A. Hett
 Ronald A. Himmel
 Michael J. Hogan
 Thomas L. Hogan

Walter J. Kowalski
 William G. Lacy
 Bertina E. Lampkin
 Joanne L. Lanigan
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Jeffrey Lawrence
 Marjorie C. Laws
 Marvin Leavitt
 Leonard L. Levin
 David G. Lichtenstein

OF COOK COUNTY
District)

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

Associate Judges:

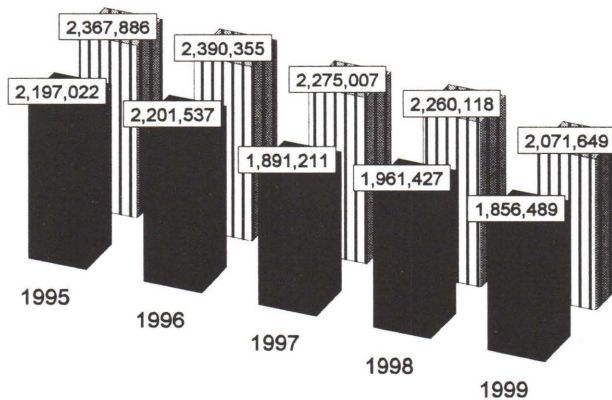
Sam L. Amirante
Edward A. Antonietti
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Mark J. Ballard
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya
Helaine L. Berger
J. Martin Berry
Samuel J. Betar III
Adam D. Bourgeois Jr.
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
William Stewart Boyd
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Michael Brown
Gary L. Brownfield
Dennis J. Burke
Eugene C. Campion
Joseph N. Casciato
Frank B. Castiglione
Donna L. Cervini
Timothy J. Chambers
Carl J. Cipolla
Joseph M. Claps
Gloria G. Coco
George W. Cole
Susan M. Coleman
Thomas J. Condon
Abishi C. Cunningham
Joy V. Cunningham
Noreen M. Daly
Ronald S. Davis
Frank DeBoni
Dennis A. Dernbach
Grace G. Dickler
John J. Divane
James G. Donegan
Richard E. Dowdle
James P. Etchingham

Fe' Fernandez
Edward M. Fiala Jr.
Howard L. Fink
Lawrence P. Fox
Nello P. Gamberdino
Sheldon C. Garber
Edwin A. Gausselin Jr.
Marvin E. Gavin
Francis A. Gembala
Daniel T. Gillespie
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
Perry J. Gulbrandsen

Marianne Jackson
Arthur L. Janura Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speh
Jordan Kaplan
Pamela G. Karahalios
Nancy J. Katz
Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto
Carol A. Kipperman
Randy A. Kogan
Thaddeus L. Kowalski
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien

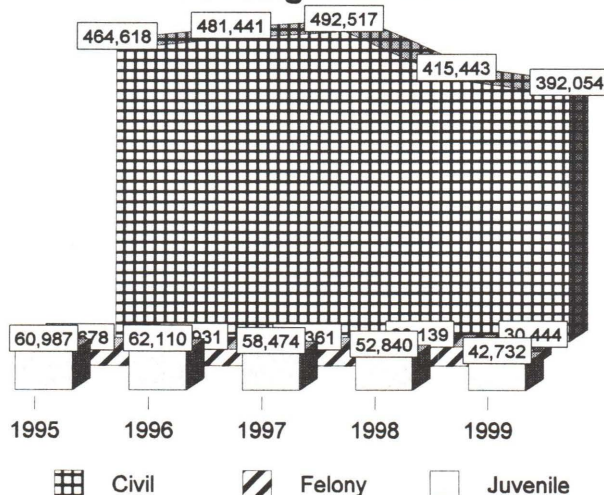
Joseph M. Macellaio
Thaddeus S. Machnik
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Charles M. May
Brendan J. McCooley
Martin E. McDonough
William F. McGlynn
Brigid Mary McGrath
Clifford L. Meacham
Frank W. Meekins
Daniel R. Miranda
George M. Morrissey
J. Patrick Morse
James V. Murphy II
Michael J. Murray
Paul J. Nealis
Rita M. Novak
Gregory M. O'Brien
Thomas J. O'Hara
James M. Obbish
Ronald W. Olson
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Donald D. Panarese Jr.
Alfred J. Paul
Arthur C. Perivolidis
William G. Pileggi
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Joan M. Pucillo
Robert R. Retke
Jesse G. Reyes
Wayne D. Rhine
Elizabeth Loreda Rivera
Mary K. Rochford
Gerald T. Rohrer
Joseph H. Romano
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
James M. Schreier
John J. Scotillo
Terrence V. Sharkey
Michael F. Sheehan Jr.
Karen G. Shields
Robert M. Smierciak
Susan Snow
John M. Sorrentino
Oliver M. Spurlock
James F. Stack
John O. Steele
Eddie A. Stephens
Michael W. Stutley
Thomas R. Sumner
John D. Tourtelot
Thomas M. Tucker
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Welter
LaBrenda E. White
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiecki
William S. Wood
Leon Wool
Willie B. Wright
Michael C. Zissman

Total Caseload



Filed Disposed

Pending Caseloads



Civil Felony Juvenile

Calvin H. Hall
R. Morgan Hamilton
Miriam E. Harrison
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Patricia B. Holmes
Ann Houser
John J. Hynes

John G. Laurie
Mitchell Leikin
Philip S. Lieb
Neil J. Linehan
James B. Linn
Clarence S. Lipnick
Mark J. Lopez

FIRST CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

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

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

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

Circuit Population:
217,314
 (1999 est)

SECOND CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

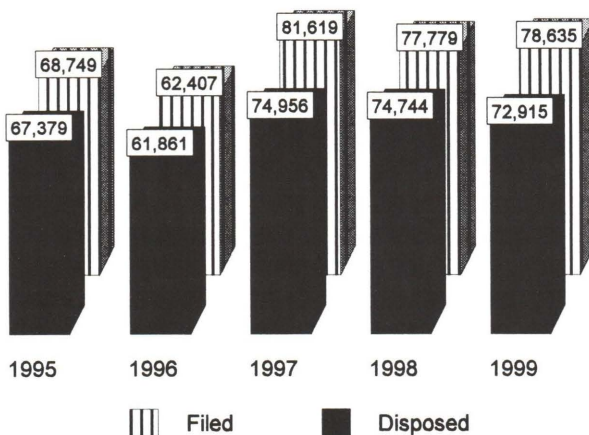
Terry H. Gamber
Chief Judge
Jefferson County
Courthouse
P.O. Box 1197
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

Circuit Population:
204,206
 (1999 est)

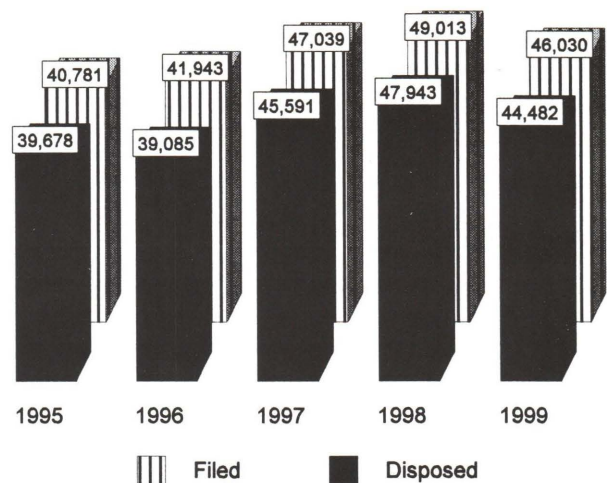
COUNTIES (seats):
Crawford (Robinson)
Edwards (Albion)
Franklin (Benton)
Gallatin (Shawneetown)
Hamilton (McLeansboro)
Hardin (Elizabethtown)
Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
Richland (Olney)
Wabash (Mount Carmel)
Wayne (Fairfield)
White (Carmi)

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

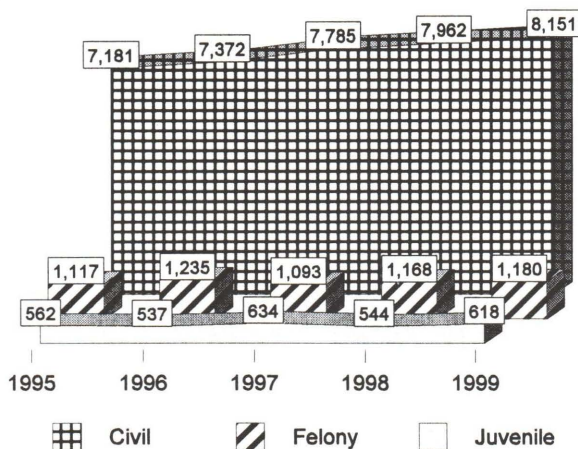
Total Caseload



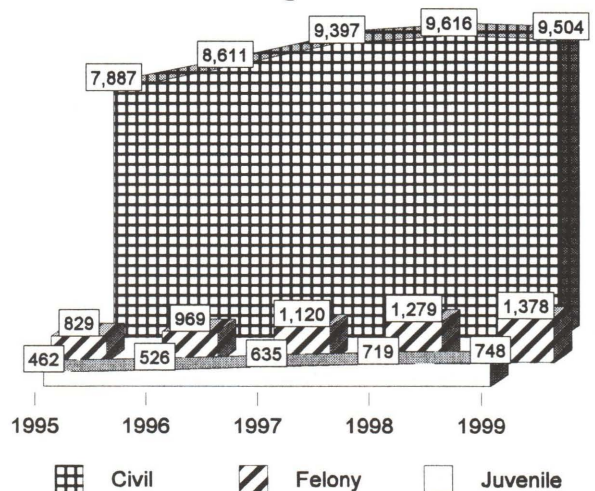
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges:

Nicholas G. Byron,
 Ann Callis,
 John L. DeLaurenti,
 Edward C. Ferguson,
 Phillip J. Kardis,
 George J. Moran Jr., P. J. O'Neill,
 Charles V. Romani Jr.

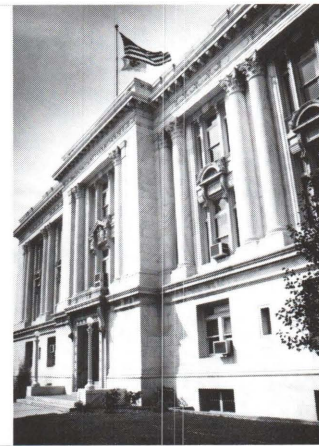
Associate Judges:

Randall A. Bono,
 Barbara L. Crowder, Ellar Duff,
 Wendell Durr, James Hackett,
 Clarence W. Harrison II, Robert P. Hennessey,
 Lola P. Maddox, Lewis E. Mallott,
 Daniel J. Stack

A. Andreas Matoesian
Chief Judge
Madison County
Courthouse

155 North Main, #405
Edwardsville, IL 62025

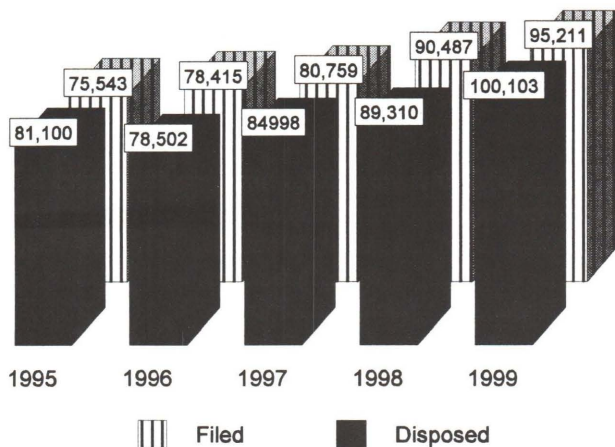
Circuit Population:
276,589
 (1999 est)



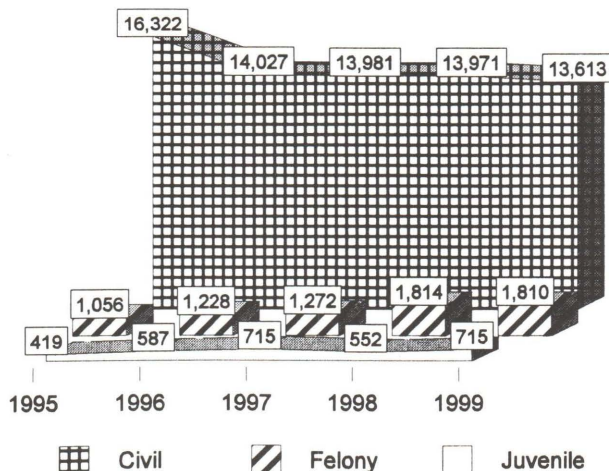
Madison County
Edwardsville

Established in 1812, six years before Illinois became a state, the first court met in the log cabin home of Thomas Kirkpatrick. A log cabin structure built in 1817 was the first permanent courthouse -- one with a dirt floor. The second structure, referred to as the "Donation Courthouse" because materials and cash were donated by 23 firms and individuals, was started in 1821 but not finished until 1835. A two-story brick structure, it too had a dirt floor. Access to the second floor was by a steep and rickety ladder. Although deemed "unsafe, inconvenient, uncomfortable, and unworthy of the county," it was used until 1857. In that year, despite protests from taxpayers, the third structure was built -- a two-story brick building with a second-story balcony. An annex was built next to the courthouse in 1891. After voters defeated two bond issues to build a new courthouse, and Granite City and Alton were competing with Edwardsville for the county seat, a successful election in 1913 resulted in the building of the present courthouse above. In June 1914, the cornerstone was laid and the Honorable William F. Farmer, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois delivered the main address. Dedication ceremonies were held in October 1915. The county is named after James Madison, the fourth President of the United States who favored a strong central government over the Articles of Confederation. (Madison County Historical Society photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Marshall County Courthouse
Lacon

In 1836, Columbia was renamed Lacon by early settlers drawing from the title "Lacon or Many Things in Few Words" by Rev. C.C. Colton, a book of philosophical quotes that a settler brought to the name-selection meeting. In 1839, the state legislature created Marshall County, the state's twenty-first county. The county is named after John Marshall, the fourth Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The first courthouse, constructed in 1840, was a two-story brick building measuring fifty-five by forty feet and costing about \$8,000. In 1853 it was destroyed by fire and the second and present courthouse was built on the same site. Both courthouses were built along the lines of the Metamora Courthouse (now a historic site) in Woodford County. In the 1880's the four columns were removed and years later an addition was built. The cupola seen in this photograph from the early 1900's was removed in the 1940's. (Marshall County Historical Society photo)

FOURTH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

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

Circuit Population:
 247,809
 (1999 est)

Circuit Judges:

Richard H. Brummer,
 John P. Coady, Patrick L. Duke, Patrick J. Hitpas,
 Dennis M. Huber, Michael P. Kiley, Kathleen P. Moran,
 David L. Sauer, S. Gene Schwarm, Steven P. Seymour,
 Ronald D. Spears **Associate Judges:** James R. Harvey,
 Mark M. Joy, John W. McGuire, Dennis Middendorff,
 Harold H. Pennock III, David W. Slater, Sherri L.E. Tungate

FIFTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

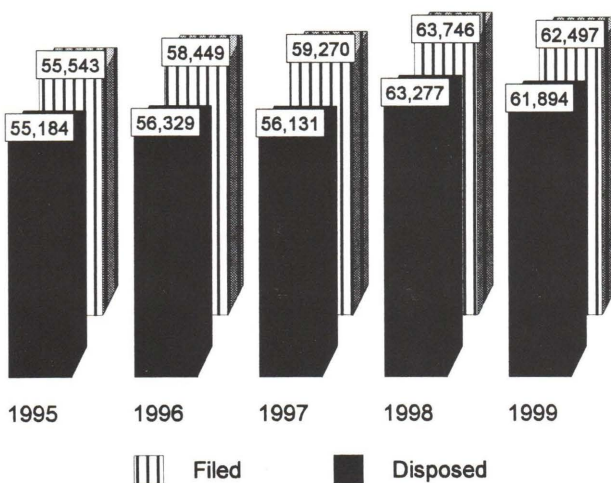
Richard E. Scott
 Chief Judge
 Edgar County
 Courthouse
 Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population:
 182,799
 (1999 est)

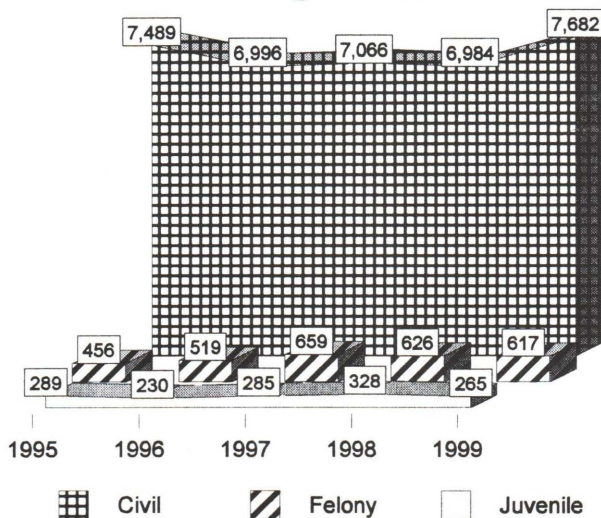
Circuit Judges:

Claudia S. Anderson, Dale A. Cini,
 Michael D. Clary, Robert B. Cochonour, Thomas J. Fahey,
 James R. Glenn, Gary W. Jacobs, Paul C. Komada, John P. O'Rourke,
 Tracy W. Resch, Ashton C. Waller **Associate Judges:**
 H. Dean Andrews, James K. Borbely, Teresa K. Righter,
 Joseph P. Skowronski Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

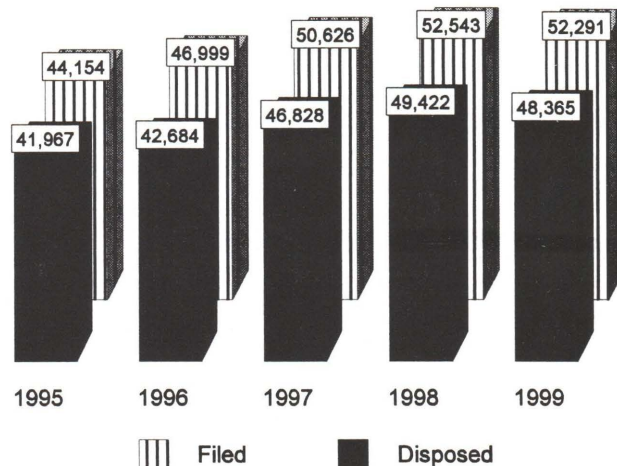
Total Caseload



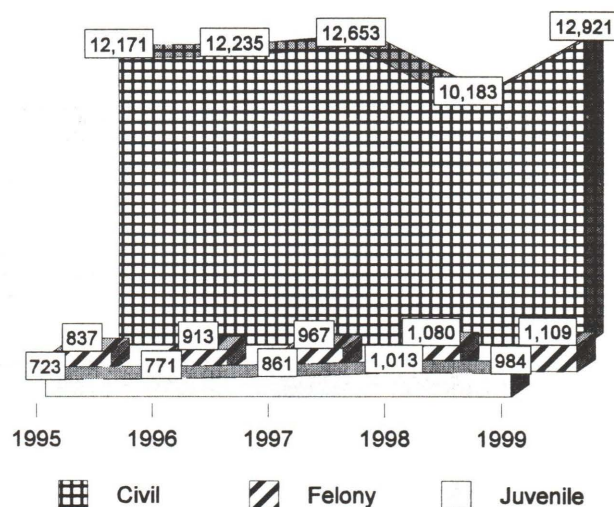
Pending Caseloads



Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

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

Circuit Population:
351,235
 (1999 est)

Circuit Judges:

Arnold F. Blockman, Harry E. Clem,
 John R. DeLaMar, Thomas J. Difanis,
 Dan L. Flannell, John K. Greanias,
 James A. Hendrian, Frank W. Lincoln,
 Theodore E. Paine, Jerry L. Patton,
 Stephen H. Peters, John G. Townsend

Associate Judges: Holly F. Clemons, Scott B. Diamond,
 Ann A. Einhorn, Jeffrey B. Ford, Paul M. Francis, Chris E. Freese,
 Michael Q. Jones, Heidi N. Ladd, Thomas E. Little,
 Katherine M. McCarthy, Timothy J. Steadman

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

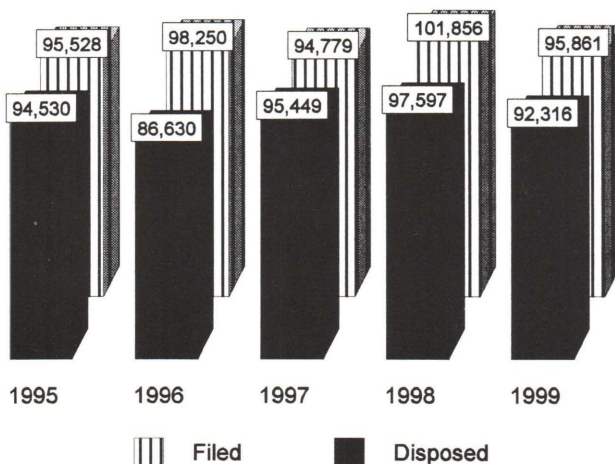
Thomas G. Russell
Chief Judge
Sangamon County
Complex
200 S. 9th Street
Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population:
318,408
 (1999 est)

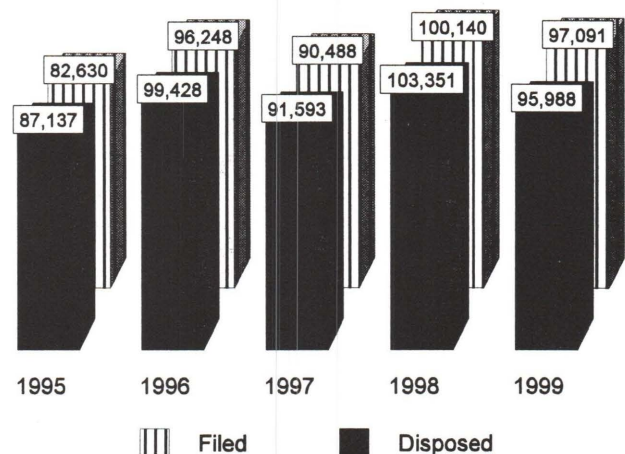
Circuit Judges: Thomas R. Appleton,
 J. David Bone, Donald M. Cadagin,
 Thomas P. Carmody, James W. Day,
 Robert J. Eggers, Patrick W. Kelley,
 Joseph P. Koval, Ronald F. Robinson,
 Dennis L. Schwartz, Leo J. Zappa Jr.

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

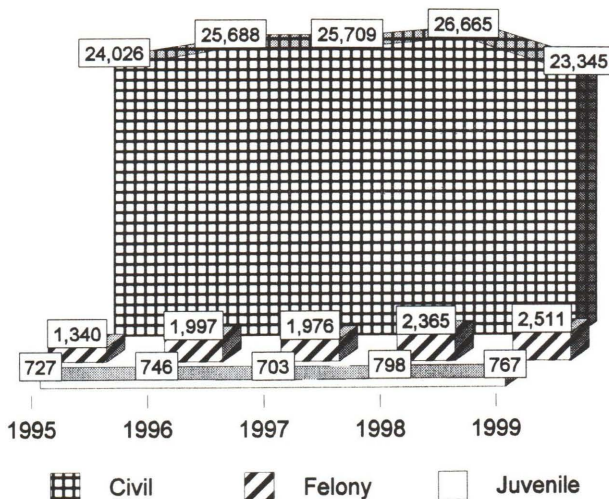
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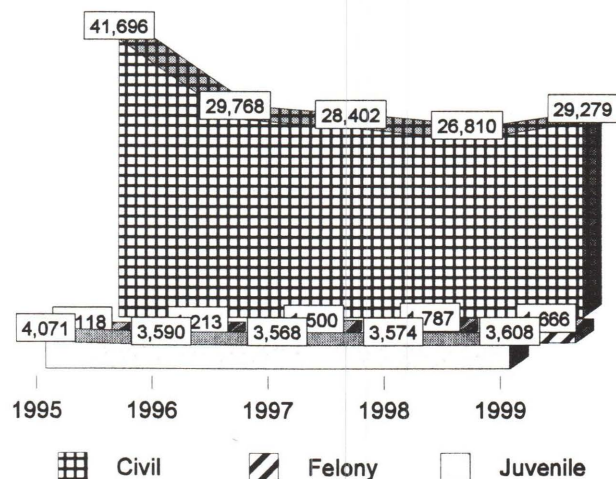
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges:

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

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

Circuit Population:
146,224
 (1999 est)

NINTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

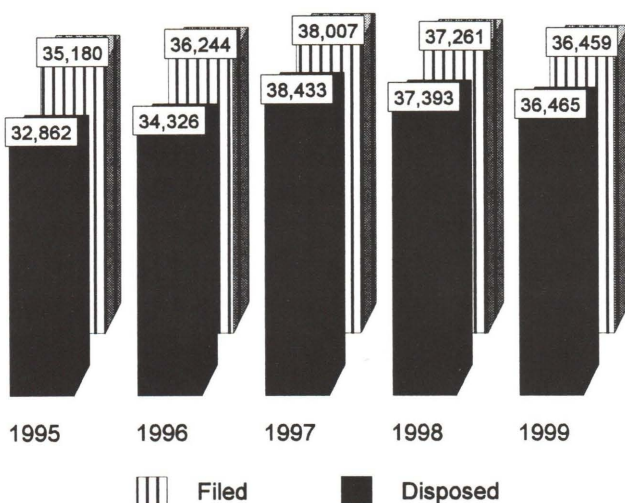
William D. Henderson
 Chief Judge
 130 S. Fayette Street
 Suite 30
 Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population:
177,769
 (1999 est)

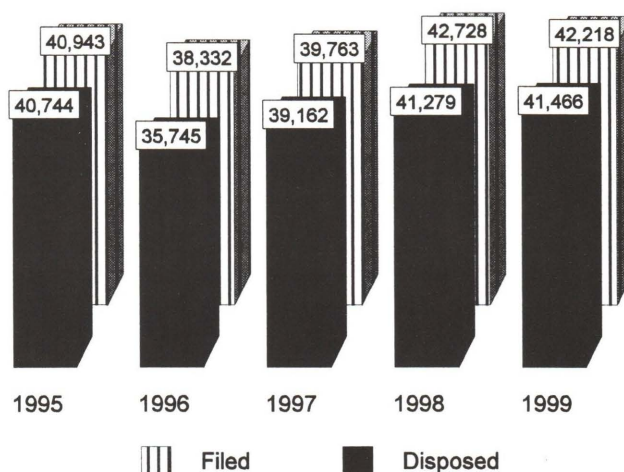
Circuit Judges:

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

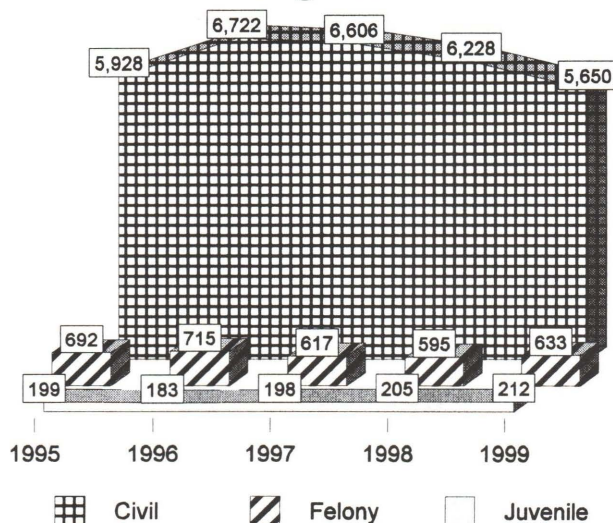
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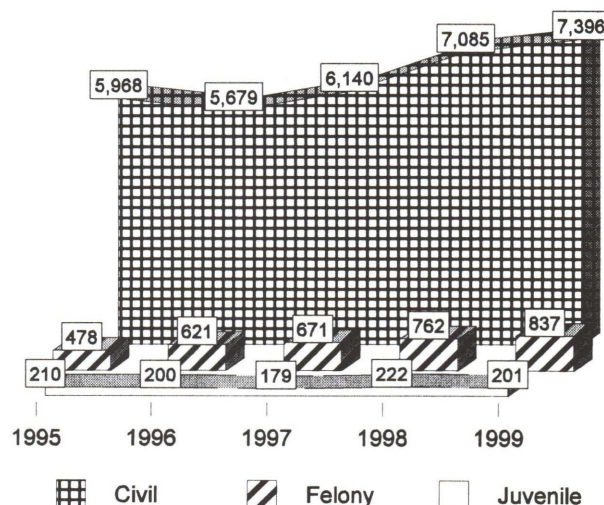
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges:

Robert A. Barnes Jr.,
 John A. Barra,
 Michael E. Brandt,
 Donald C. Courson,
 Richard E. Grawey,
 Scott A. Shore, Joe R. Vespa

Associate Judges: J. Peter Ault, Erik I. Blanc, Stuart P. Borden,
 Glenn H. Collier, David J. Dubicki, Thomas G. Ebel,
 Chris L. Fredericksen, Jerelyn D. Maher, Brian M. Nemenoff,
 E. Michael O'Brien, Rebecca R. Steenrod

John A. Gorman
 Chief Judge
 Peoria County
 Courthouse

324 Main Street, #215
 Peoria, IL 61602

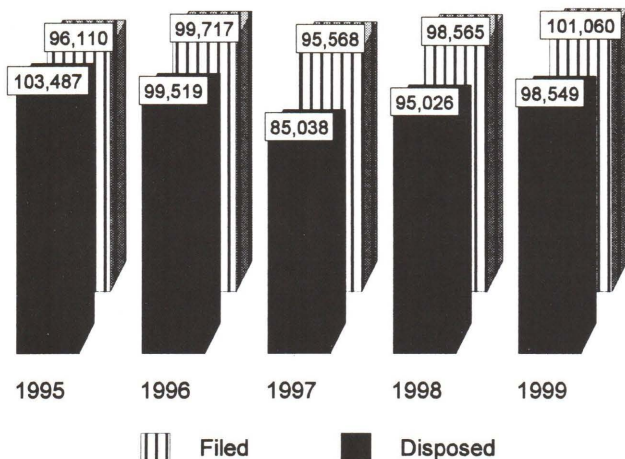
Circuit Population:
 336,036
 (1999 est)



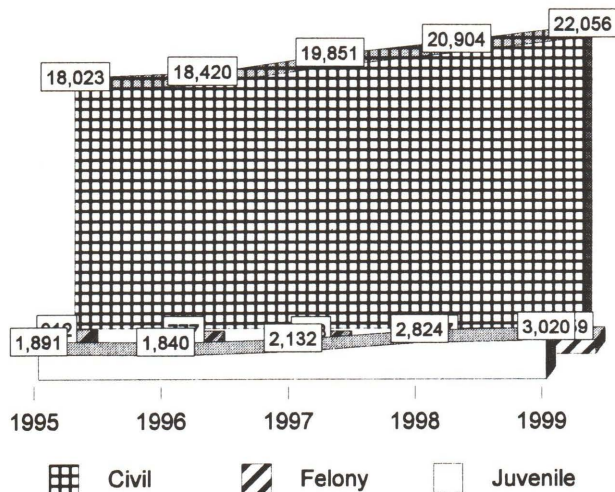
McLean Law & Justice Center
 Bloomington

McLean's first courthouse was established in 1831. The first courthouse was made of whipsawn cherry and black walnut. In 1836, the people of the county expected an economic boom as part of the great internal improvement schemes of that period. As a result, a new courthouse was built. This courthouse was constructed as a Federal style two-story brick courthouse. It was hauled away and used as a hog shed near Hudson, Illinois, in the early 1900s. In 1868, the Civil War brought new prosperity to McLean County which resulted in the expansion of railroad service. The County decided that a new courthouse was needed. Alfred Piquenard, a young French-born architect, was hired to lead the project. Piquenard designed a courthouse reflecting classical European styles of the Italian Renaissance. On June 19, 1900, a fire badly damaged the 1868 courthouse. The day after the fire, the County appointed a special committee to oversee the rebuilding of the courthouse. This building served as the McLean County Courthouse until December 1976. Finally in 1977, the new Law and Justice Center was completed and began serving as the current courthouse for McLean County.

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Jo Daviess County Courthouse
 Galena

If northerners had more votes in the 1827 legislature when the county was established, the county might have been named in honor of Ludlow, a naval hero from New England. As it was, legislators from the south, a large number from Kentucky, had more votes so the county is named for Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, a lawyer from the same state who died at the Battle of Tippecanoe. The present spelling has the "i" and "e" reversed due to a clerical error in the act passed by the Kentucky legislature naming a county after him and copied in Indiana and Illinois. County revenue was, until 1836, limited to taxes on taverns and personal property; lots could not be sold to raise money since the U. S. Government owned the land. Meeting in homes and rented space including a tavern and warehouse for the first eleven years; it was not until 1838 that county officials were able to purchase half of a stone structure (Hartig's Drug Store) to use as a meeting place. In 1839 construction began on a Greek Revival structure with four large columns in front. By July 1845, Judge Browne was able to hold court and dispose of eight criminal, two chancery, and seventy civil cases in three weeks. In 1900, an addition to the front of the building replaced the Greek Revival look. (Galena Historical Society photo)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges:

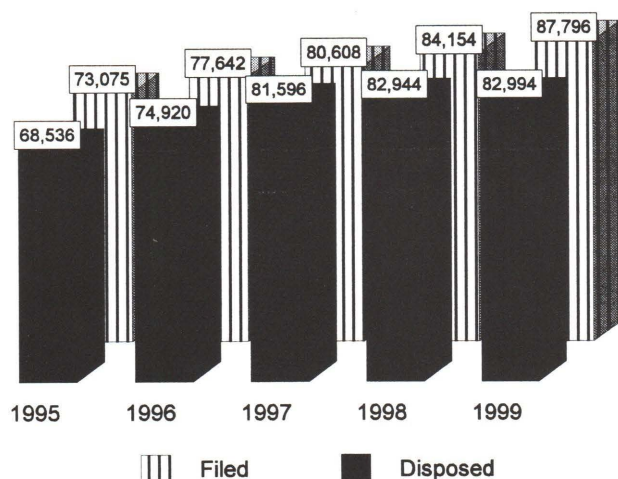
Donald D. Bernardi, David L. Coogan,
Ronald C. Dozier, John P. Freese,
Harold J. Frobish, John B. Huschen,
Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall,
W. Charles Witte

Associate Judges: Donald A. Behle, William D. DeCardy,
Scott D. Drazewski, Charles H. Frank, Joseph H. Kelley,
Elizabeth A. Robb, James E. Souk, Randolph R. Spires

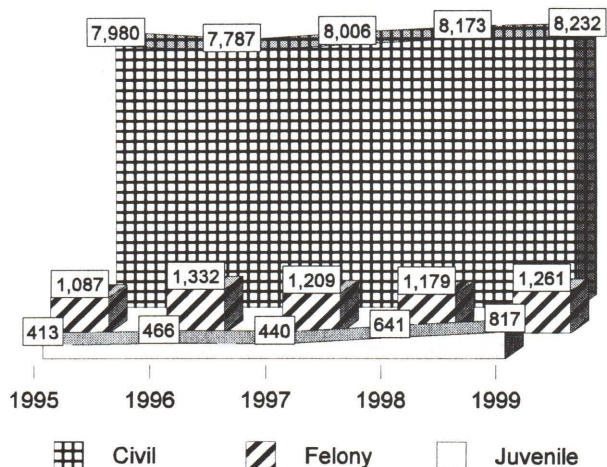
Luther H. Dearborn
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St., #511
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:
266,447
(1999 est)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



TWELFTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

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

Circuit Population:
478,392
(1999 est)

COUNTY (seat):
Will (Joliet)

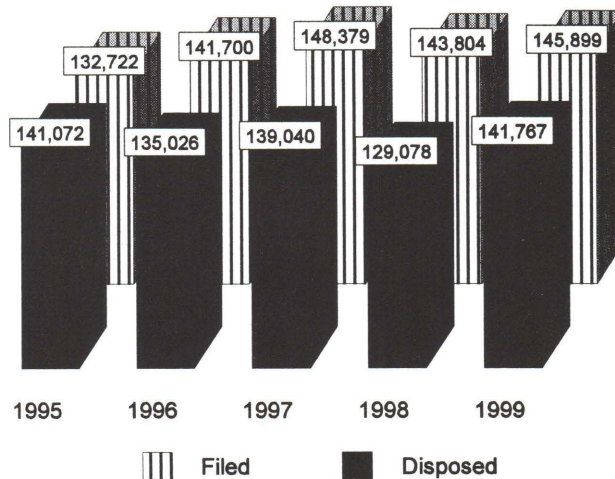
Circuit Judges:

Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak,
Herman S. Haase, Gerald R. Kinney,
William R. Penn, Stephen D. White

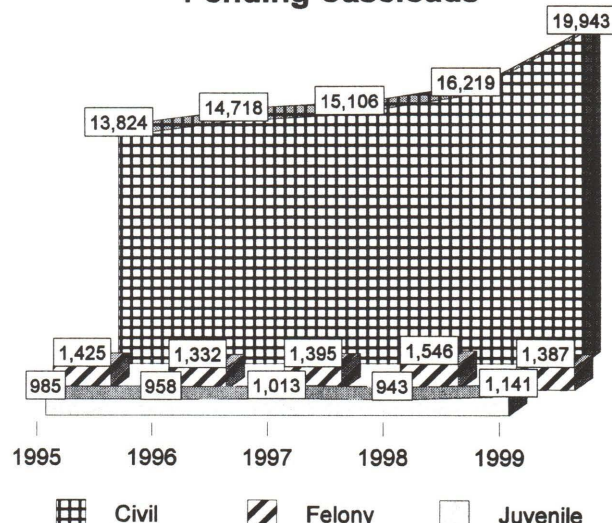
Associate Judges: Barbara J. Badger,
Raymond A. Bolden, Vincent J. Cerri,
John F. Cirricione, Thomas A. Dunn,
Thomas M. Ewert, Thomas Feehan,

Edwin B. Grabiec, Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan,
Ludwig J. Kuhar Jr., Robert C. Lorz, William G. McMenamin,
Gilbert L. Niznik, Daniel J. Rozak, Martin Rudman

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

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

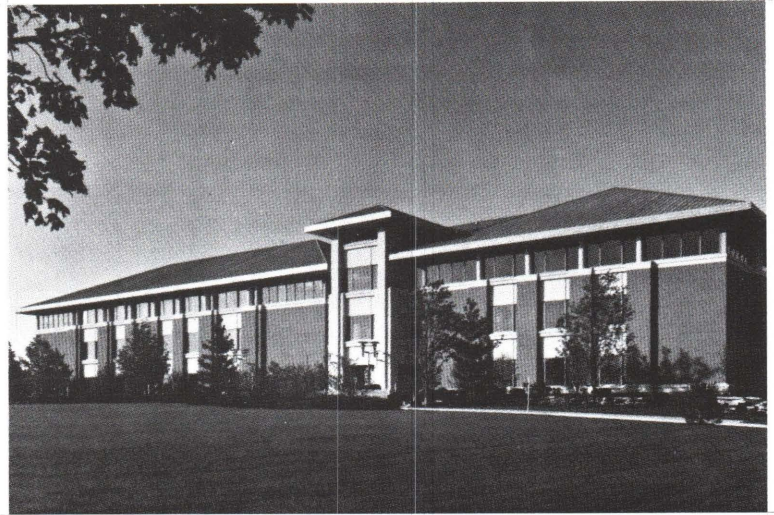
Circuit Judges:

Robert H. Adcock,
 Marc Bernabei,
 James A. Lanuti,
 Louis J. Perona,
 Cynthia M. Raccuglia,

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

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

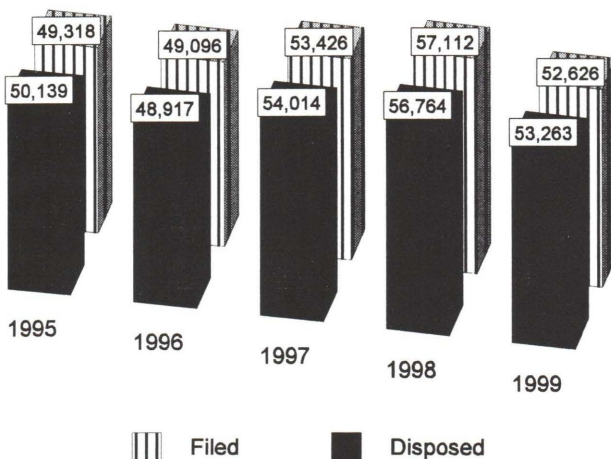
Circuit Population:
182,784
 (1999 est)



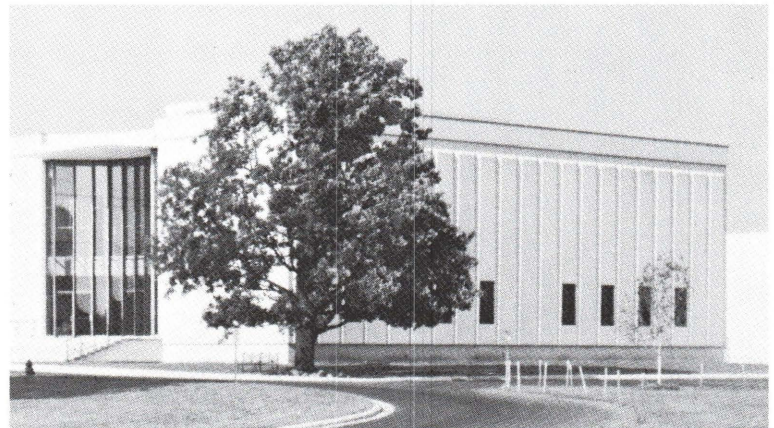
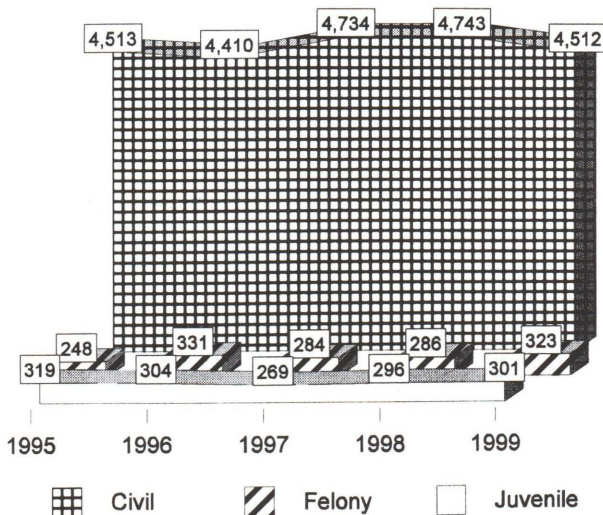
Kane County Judicial Center
 St. Charles

Kane County was established in 1836, with county business being conducted initially at the home of James Herrington. By June 1838 the first courthouse, a small frame building, was ready for use. In 1844, with the population at 9,000, the second courthouse was built using stone, with citizens providing much of the labor and money. The third courthouse, designed by Chicago architect John Van Osdel, was finished in 1857 when the county's population reached 24,000. The two-story "architectural monument" was made from limestone cut at local quarries. Thirty-three years later it was destroyed by fire during a wind storm. By 1892, with the population at 70,000, the fourth courthouse was built on the same site in Geneva and is still in use today as a courthouse. The exterior consists of limestone, red and chocolate brick, red sandstone, cut stone, and terra cotta. The roof is slate and tin. The unique square dome rises over forty feet above the rotunda. In 1993, the judicial center above, located in St. Charles, was completed and occupied. The county is named for Elias K. Kane, Illinois' first Secretary of State and a U. S. Senator.

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Iroquois County Courthouse
 Watseka

The county was established in 1833. Two years later, the town of Montgomery donated 20 acres of land for a permanent county seat at what was platted as "Iroquois." That site was approved by a state-appointed commission in 1837. Since there were no buildings at the site, county officials met in rented space in Montgomery. Being so far from the center of the county, citizens asked the legislature to relocate the county seat to Middleport which had offered the county 52 lots. Middleport became the county seat in 1839. The county's first courthouse, a two-story brick building, was completed in 1847. In 1865, Middleport and South Middleport were incorporated as Watseka. The Middleport courthouse was abandoned and the second courthouse completed in Watseka in 1866. Additions were made in 1881 and 1927. The third courthouse above was completed in 1966, a gift to the county from one of its life-long residents. Katherine Clifton, wife of William and stepdaughter of Judge C.W. Raymond who was noted for his progressive farming practices, bequeathed one-third of her five million dollar estate to the people of the county to be used for a new courthouse. (Iroquois County Historical Society photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: Clarke C. Barnes,
 Joseph F. Beatty,
 Martin E. Conway Jr.,
 Danny A. Dunagan, Lori R. Lefstein,
 John D. O'Shea, Timothy J. Slavin,
 Charles H. Stengel, Ronald C. Taber,
 James T. Teros, Larry S. Vandersnick

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

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

Circuit Population:
276,634
 (1999 est)

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

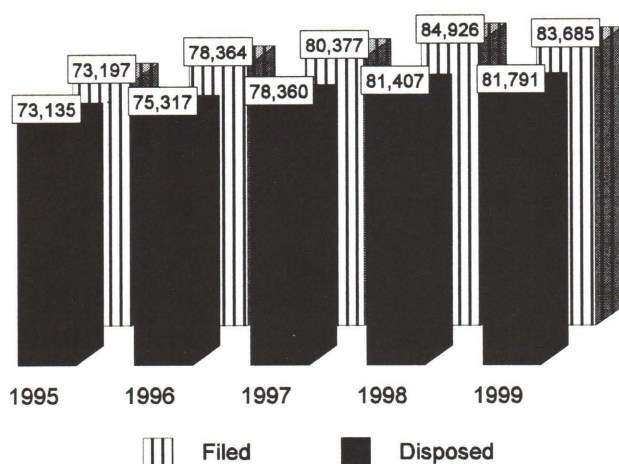
Circuit Judges: Barry R. Anderson,
 David T. Fritts, Charles R. Hartman,
 Tomas M. Magdich,
 Stephen C. Pemberton, John B. Roe

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

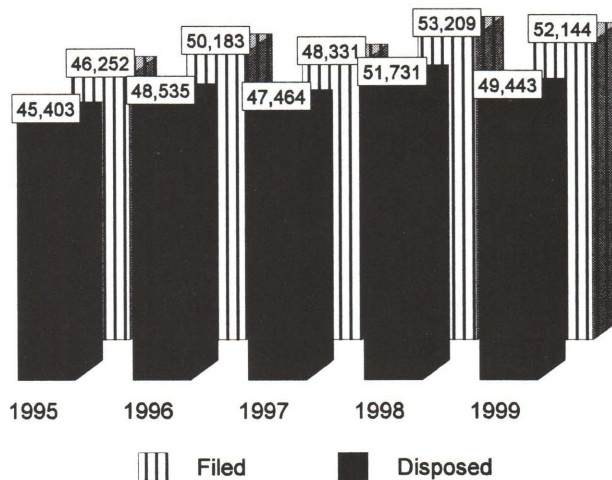
William A. Kelly
 Chief Judge
 Carroll County
 Courthouse
 301 North Main Street
 Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

Circuit Population:
173,719
 (1999 est)

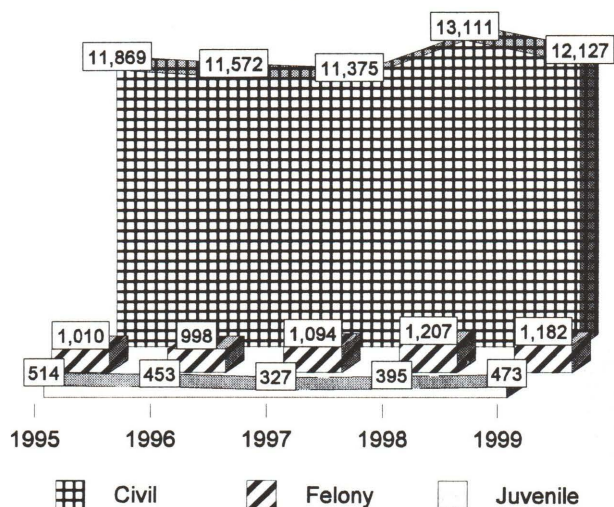
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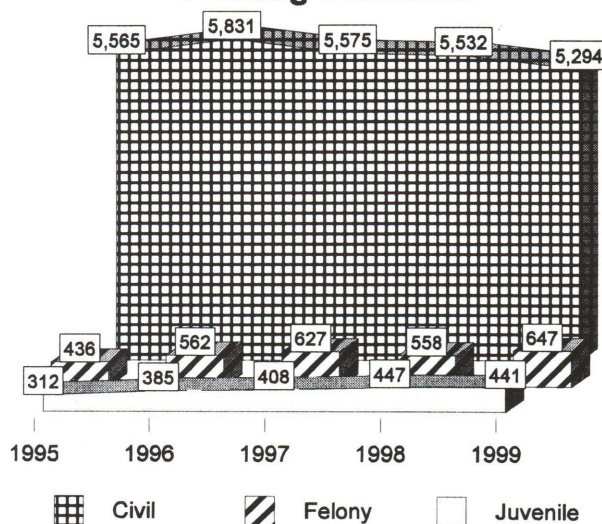
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges: F. Keith Brown, John W. Countryman, Philip L. DiMarzio, Patrick J. Dixon, James T. Doyle, Douglas R. Engel, Donald J. Fabian, R. Peter Grometer, Thomas E. Hogan, Pamela K. Jensen, Gene L. Nottolini, Barry E. Puklin, Timothy Q. Sheldon, James M. Wilson
Associate Judges: Judith M. Brawka, Franklin D. Brewster, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, James R. Edwards, Roger W. Eichmeier, Patricia Piper Golden, James C. Hallock, Donald C. Hudson, Robert L. Janes, Kurt P. Klein, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, John L. Petersen, Mary Karen Simpson

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

Circuit Population:
543,274
 (1999 est)

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

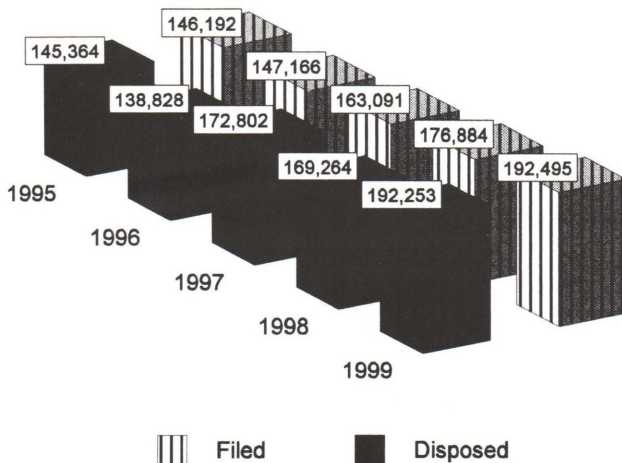
COUNTIES (seats):
Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)

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

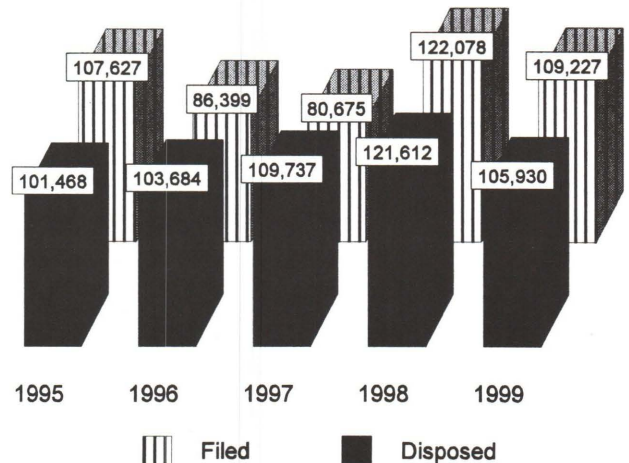
Michael R. Morrison
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State Street
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population:
307,686
 (1999 est)

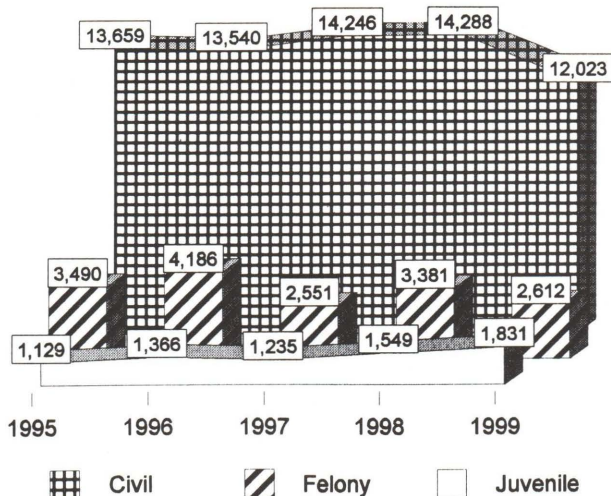
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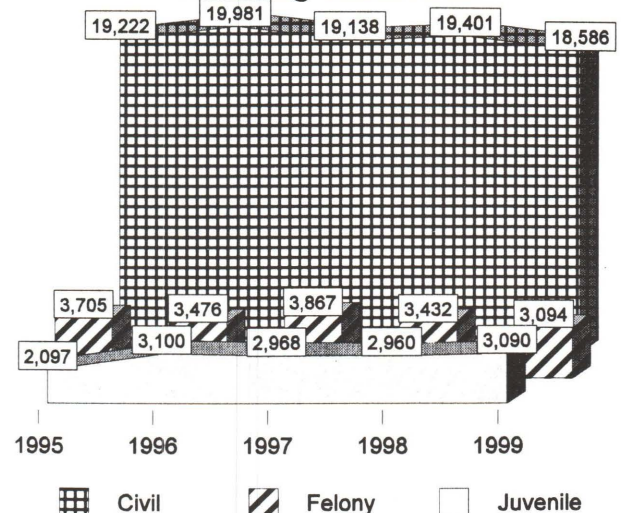
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTY(seat):
Du Page (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Robert E. Byrne, John W. Darrah, Edward R. Duncan Jr., Rodney W. Equi, Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Robert K. Kilander, Ronald B. Mehling, Kenneth Moy, Perry R. Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton **Associate Judges:** Kenneth A. Abraham, C. Stanley Austin, Edmund P. Bart, Joseph S. Bongiorno, Michael J. Burke, Kathryn E. Creswell, Stephen J. Culliton, John W. Demling, Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, John T. Elsner, William I. Ferguson, Nicholas J. Galasso, James W. Jerz, Patrick J. Leston, Richard A. Lucas, Brian R. McKillip, Jane Hird Mitton, Paul Noland, Cary B. Pierce, Kenneth L. Popejoy, Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, Kenneth W. Torluemke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Thomas E. Callum
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
892,547
(1999 est)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

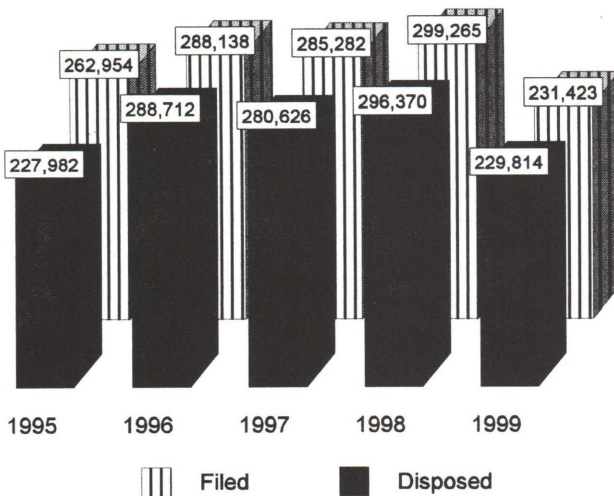
COUNTIES (seats):
Lake (Waukegan)
McHenry (Woodstock)

Henry C. Tonigan III
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

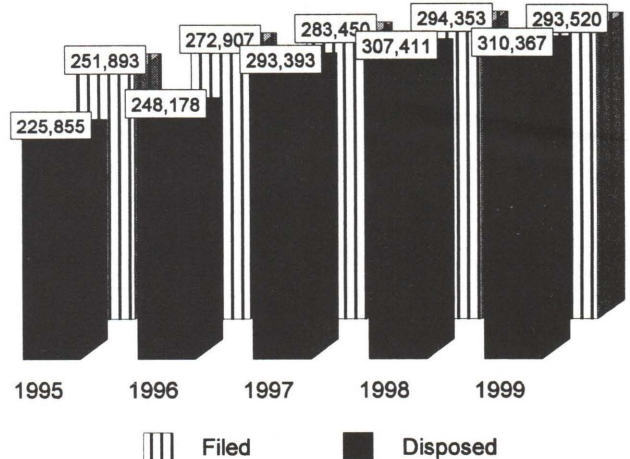
Circuit Population:
864,787
(1999 est)

Circuit Judges: Ward S. Arnold, Bernard E. Drew, John R. Goshgarian, Barbara Gilleran Johnson, Raymond J. McKoski, Margaret J. Mullen, Haskell M. Pitluck, Sharon L. Prather, Thomas A. Schermerhorn Sr., Charles F. Scott, Michael J. Sullivan, Jane D. Waller, Stephen E. Walter **Associate Judges:** Thomas F. Baker, John D. Bolger, James K. Booras, Terrence J. Brady, George Bridges, Michael T. Caldwell, Valerie Boettle Ceckowski, Joseph P. Condon, Wallace B. Dunn, Helen Rozenberg Franks, Michael J. Fritz, Donald H. Geiger, Gordon E. Graham, David M. Hall, E. Thomas Lang, Patrick N. Lawler, Victoria L. Martin, Maureen P. McIntyre, Gary G. Neddenriep, John T. Phillips, John G. Radosovich, Victoria A. Rossetti, Emilio B. Santi, Mary S. Schostok, Thomas R. Smoker, Christopher C. Starck, Joseph R. Waldeck, Gerald M. Zopp Jr.

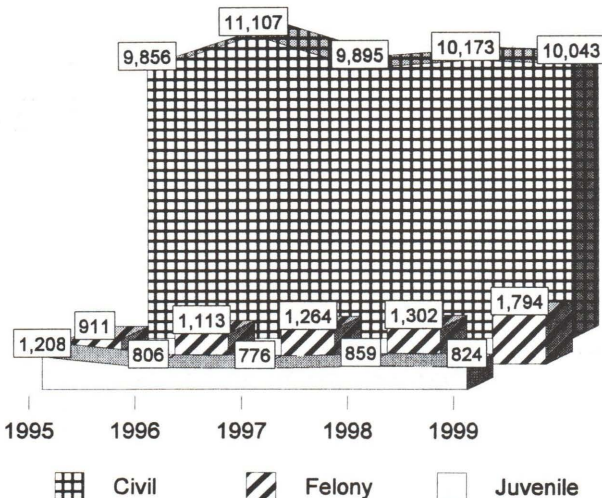
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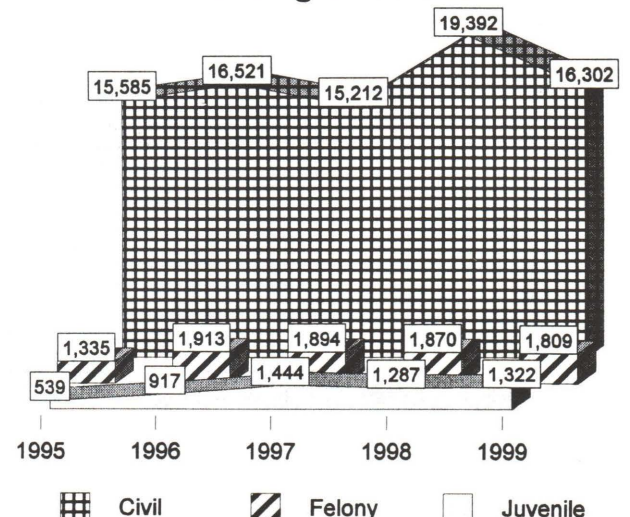
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges: James W. Campanella,
 Lloyd A. Cueto, Jan V. Fiss,
 Jerry D. Flynn, Dennis J. Jacobsen,
 Lloyd A. Karneier, Robert P. LeChien,
 Michael J. O'Malley, Roger M. Scrivner,
 Milton S. Wharton

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

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

Circuit Population:
357,469
 (1999 est)

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

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

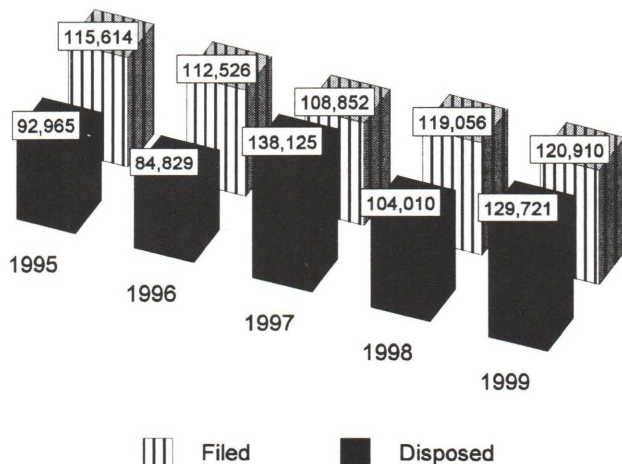
Circuit Judges:
 Fred S. Carr Jr.,
 Kathy S. Elliott,
 Clark E. Erickson,
 Daniel W. Gould,
 J. Gregory Householter,
 Gordon Lee Lustfeldt

Associate Judges:
 Duane J. O'Connor,
 Sheldon W. Reagan,
 Susan Sumner Tungate,
 David A. Youck

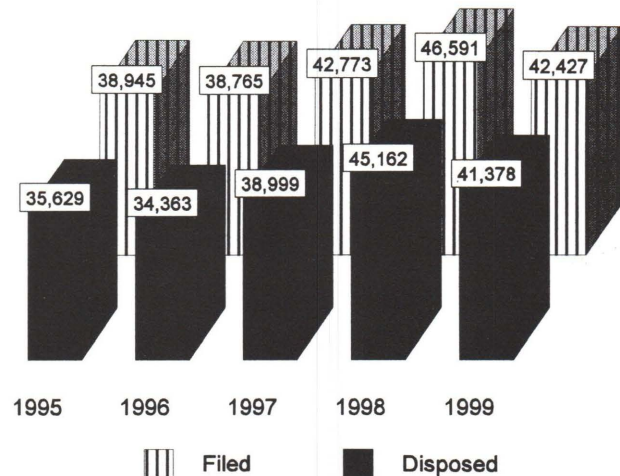
Kendall O. Wenzelman
 Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse, Suite 101
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
133,916
 (1999 est)

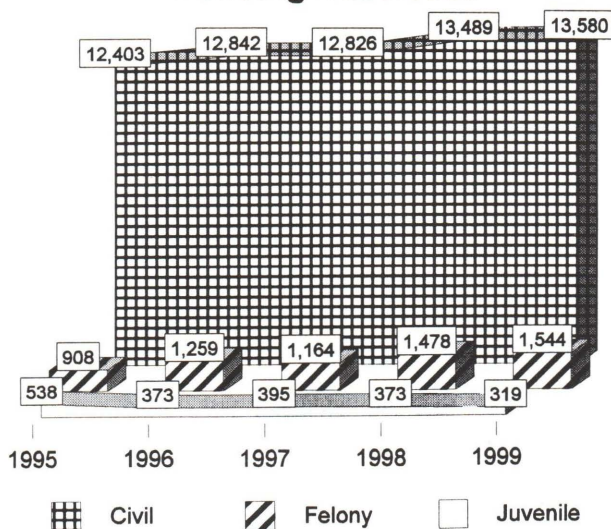
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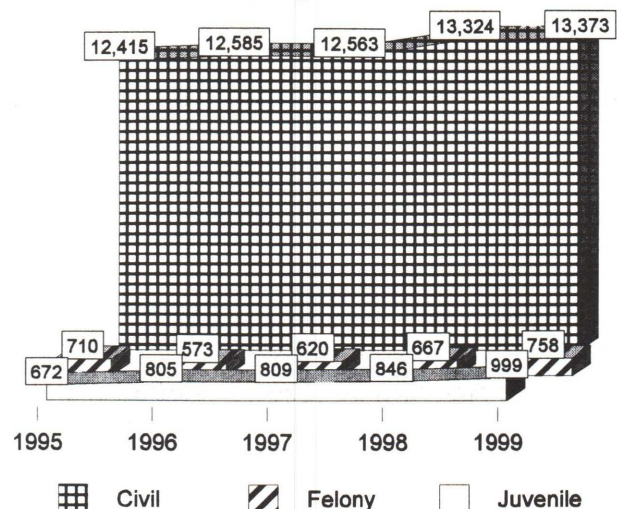
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



The **Executive Office** ("Office"), which is comprised of the Administrative Director, attorneys and administrative staff, is largely responsible for coordinating and facilitating Administrative Office staff support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Committees and the Committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference. The Executive Office, through the Administrative Director, is responsible for overseeing the activities of all divisions of the Administrative Office and serves as the clearinghouse for all administrative matters presented to the Office which may impact Illinois' judiciary. Administrative duties in the Executive Office cover a broad range of responsibilities. Part of the Office's duty to the Supreme Court involves the preparation of an administrative agenda for presentation during each of the Court's terms. The Administrative Director, in collaboration with the Chief Justice and the Office staff, prepares the agenda, distributes the materials to the Court, and presents the agenda items to the Court for its consideration and determination. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office. Executive Office staff aid the Director in the administration of certain Supreme Court Rules. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39, which provides for the appointment and reappointment of all associate judges, Executive Office staff conducts the election process for the appointment and reappointment of Associate Judges. The Executive Office also processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which concerns the assignment of associate judges to felony jurisdiction. The Office is further responsible for processing applications and issuing licenses under Rule 711 for law students seeking to provide limited legal representation. In addition, the Executive Office processes all Rule 64 teaching certifications for judges throughout the state who intend to engage in teaching activities. Additional matters which fall within the scope of the Executive Office's responsibilities include securing legal representation, through the Office of the Attorney General, for members of the judicial branch named in a case or controversy arising out of performance of their official duties. Executive Office staff also negotiate, prepare, and manage office leases and contracts for the Supreme Court and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office. The Office reviews and approves the form and substance of all vendor contracts generated by the Administrative Office for use in contracting for goods and services. As a service to Illinois' judicial branch, the Office provides for summaries of recent Supreme Court opinions which are distributed to every judge in the state. Finally, the Office provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, including filing and preservation of the Commission records and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record.



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

Courts, and the Administrative Office. At the conclusion of the most recent fiscal year, the Administrative Services Division processed in excess of 47,200 payment vouchers for the judicial branch. The Vouchering Unit also maintains all accounting records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees and limited records of previous employees. The unit works with the Office of the Comptroller in processing the payroll for over 2,200 current judicial branch employees. The Human Resources Unit provides personnel services to the judicial branch employees by coordinating employee benefit programs with the Department of Central Management Services. These benefits include health, dental and life insurance, as well as workers' compensation. The Human Resources Unit also works with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch classification and compensation plan and the sick and vacation leave benefits.



The **Court Services Division** is involved in a wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court reporters, and the judicial branch of government generally. Ongoing responsibilities include staffing Supreme Court, Judicial Conference and Conference of Chief Judges committees; production of the *Judicial Conference Report*; and production of this report. The division also provides ongoing legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares summaries of pending and enacted legislation for the chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. During 1999, division labor relations attorneys represented judicial employers in collective bargaining in approximately 40 counties. Areas of service to circuit clerks include guidance and technical support to the circuit clerks and their staffs. During the year, relevant changes were made to the *Manual on Recordkeeping* and the *Manual on Fines and Fees*. The Automated Disposition Reporting Program was expanded to its present level of 56 counties. The division also supplied merged jury lists, petit juror handbooks and grand jury handbooks to the counties requesting them. Court reporting services activities in 1999 included conducting site visits to circuits, meeting with various vendors to evaluate electronic court reporting systems, and the installation of digital electronic recording systems in four counties in the State: DuPage (15 courtrooms), Saline (2 courtrooms), Randolph (2 courtrooms) and Jersey (1 courtroom). In May, the Supreme Court filed Administrative Order M.R. 15956 with the purpose of facilitating a balanced program of appropriate use of official court reporter and electronic recording equipment. The order authorized the hiring of electronic recorder operators (ERO) to assist the Administrative Office and the chief circuit judges in bringing about this balanced system. The

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first ERO, who was also a licensed Certified Shorthand Reporter, was hired in November 1999. In order to implement the Court's order, amendments to the *Administrative Regulations Governing Reporters of the Illinois Courts* were necessary. The Administrative Director requested assistance on this task from the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges through its Court Reporting Committee. During 1999, the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council started two new local councils and continued to develop its state council projects: Domestic Violence Courts Report and Guidebook on Family Violence for Schools. The division continued to facilitate the activities of the Circuit Court of Cook County to train and certify court interpreters. Finally, the division assisted the Director in monitoring the progress of the repair and renovation of state owned facilities used by the judicial branch. These facilities included the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, the three court houses of the Second, Third and Fifth Appellate Districts, and the Waterways Building in Springfield, which was being renovated for use by the Fourth District Appellate Court.



The **Judicial Education Division** provides administrative oversight of continuing education programs for over 900 judges and approximately 700 court personnel. The division staffs the Committee on Education which, with Supreme Court approval, is responsible for planning all judicial education programs sponsored by the Illinois Judicial Conference. In 1999, the division provided administrative support to the faculty of 18 regional and mini-seminars, as well as the week-long orientation seminar for new judges held each year in Chicago and the faculty development seminar held each summer to help judicial faculty hone their teaching skills. Following Supreme Court approval of the Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan in early 1999, the division assisted the Committee on Education in implementing a number of projects enumerated in the Plan. One project included assisting in the planning and development of Education Conference 2000, which all Illinois Judges are expected to attend, scheduled for February and March 2000. Division staff also assisted in developing the proposal for the Illinois Advanced Judicial Academy, a residential judicial educational program scheduled for 2001 that is designed to revive the experienced judge's passion for the administration of justice. The division also commenced maintaining records of judges' continuing education hours in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan's recommendation that every judge attend 15 hours of continuing judicial education annually. In addition, division staff began researching the use of distance education through audio and video conferences and on-line courses during 1999. The division operates the Resource Lending Library which offers judges, through loans and contributions to their personal libraries, videotapes, audiotapes, bench books from past seminars, and other publications of interest on a wide variety of topics. The division also provides staff support to the Judicial Mentor Committee, which is responsible for administering the New Judge Mentoring Program. Working with the Court Services Division, the division plans and conducts training programs for circuit clerks, official court reporters, and court administrators. Activities this year included the annual Official Court Reporter Seminar held in the north, central, and southern regions of the state, and a two-day seminar for trial court administrators and administrative assistants. In addition, the division staffs the Oversight Board for Continuing Education of the Illinois Association

of Court Clerks which sponsored two full-day educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff. The division also assists staff from other AOIC divisions throughout the year by providing meeting planning services.



The **Judicial Management Information Services Division (JMIS)** provides computer technology to the offices and staff of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court support units, and all divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. The objective of the division is to introduce technology to improve the procedures and efficiency to meet the needs of court personnel. JMIS responds to the needs of the judicial branch for information processing by analyzing processes, designing applications and/or procuring computer technology, leveraging existing investments with an overall goal of improving organizational benefits to office procedures. JMIS also provides ongoing support and maintenance for computer hardware, software, and related equipment. In 1999, the Supreme Court continued to take an aggressive approach to remediating any Year 2000 issues, continued improving the efficiency of the existing client/server platform supporting its case management systems, and positioning the Court's infrastructure to take advantage of future statewide technology projects. The primary objective is to improve the administration of the court system by improving the flow of information within the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts as well as to the general public.



The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The division sets statewide standards for hiring and promoting probation officers; maintains a list of qualified applicants for probation positions; develops training programs for new and promoted probation officers; develops and monitors operational standards for probation departments; monitors the development of annual plans in each probation department; gathers statewide statistics and publishes reports; and establishes standards for probation department compensation plans. The division also develops and monitors innovative probation programs to enhance the services and sanctions for offenders supervised in the community and to provide effective alternatives to imprisonment. A priority for the division in 1999 was implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 (Public Act 90-590), which became effective on January 1, 1999. This legislation represents a major shift in state policy regarding juvenile delinquency. The legislature's intent to establish a "balanced and restorative justice" approach to dealing with the problem of juvenile crime significantly impacts the state's juvenile justice system. For probation, it changes the traditional focus from offender case management to one that promotes partnerships with local communities to address public safety concerns, reparative sanctioning needs, and youth competency development. The division provided extensive training and technical assistance in the implementation of this new model, and administered new funding resources appropriated for the expansion of juvenile probation and detention programs prioritized by the reform provisions.

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