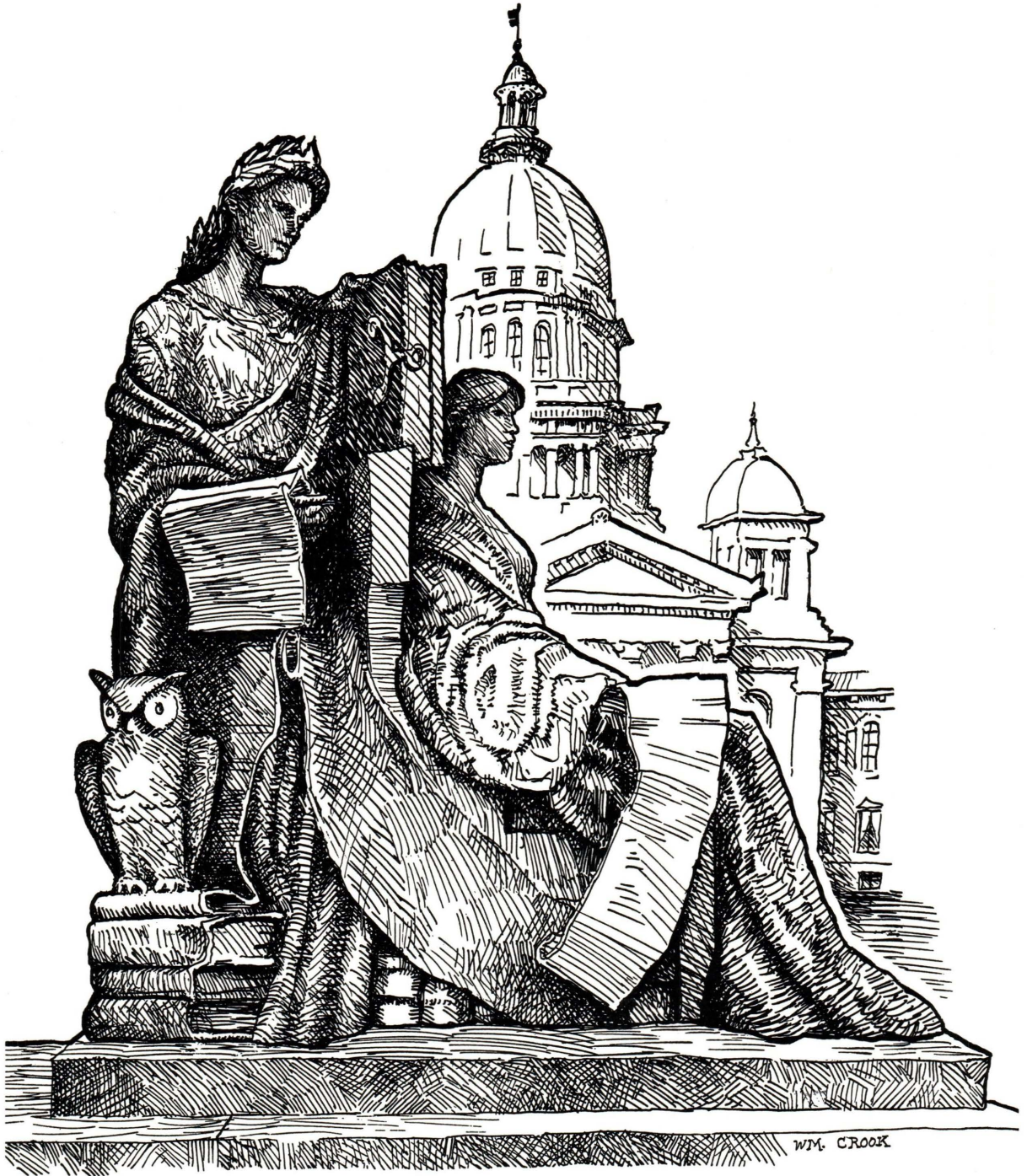


ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY - 1995

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE



ILLINOIS COURTS

Front Cover: "Law and Knowledge" by Charles J. Mulligan (1866-1916) One of two statues facing visitors as they enter the main (north) entrance to the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. Born in Ireland, Mr. Mulligan arrived in Chicago in 1872 with his father James, where both obtained employment at the Pullman Car Works. He got his start as a sculptor by modeling clay dug from the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later working as a marble-cutter in Chicago. He studied under Lorado Taft at the Art Institute of Chicago and Alexander Falguiere in Paris, France. He succeeded Taft as the head of the department of sculpture at the Institute and served in that role until his death. Some of his other works appear in Humboldt Park, Chicago ("Miner's Love of Home and Family"); Garfield Park, Chicago ("Lincoln As a Railsplitter" and his statue of John F. Finnerty); the Lincoln monument in Oak Wood Cemetery, Chicago; Riverview Park, Quincy (General George Rogers Clark statue); and Rosemond Grove Cemetery, Rosamond ("Lincoln the Orator"). "Law and Knowledge" and the other statue "Justice and Power" were completed sometime between 1908 and 1910. Drawing by William H. Crook, a talented Springfield artist whose drawing of the Supreme Court Building appeared on the inside front cover of the 1993 Administrative Summary.

1995 IN REVIEW

Effective the first of the year, Judge Daniel R. Pascale was appointed by the Supreme Court of Illinois as director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Judge Pascale was previously appointed to the Cook County Circuit Court in December 1990 and was assigned to the juvenile court prior to his appointment as Administrative Director.

The high court also appointed Joseph A. Schillaci as Deputy Director of the Administrative Office. Mr. Schillaci was the Executive Assistant to the Supreme Court of Illinois prior to his appointment as deputy director. Previously, Mr. Schillaci had served as Administrative Supervisor of the Appellate Court of Illinois, First District, the state's largest district.

Each January the Supreme Court Rules Committee holds a public hearing to discuss proposed rules and amendments to rules governing the operation of the state's court system. In addition to the January hearing, the committee held hearings in February and again in June. The February hearing provided for public input on proposed amendments to the civil discovery rules. The June hearing considered several proposals concerning Rule 721 which governs legal professional service corporations and associations. Hearings were well attended and numerous people testified.

Sweeping changes were made during the year to the rules of the supreme court governing civil discovery procedures. These reforms, effective the first of January 1996, are designed to streamline discovery procedures, increase compliance with existing rules, and eliminate loopholes and potential delay tactics that interfere with litigation and increase costs to the parties and the courts.

Another improvement in the way trial courts operate was made in July when a new law was enacted which permits circuit courts to delegate authority to probation departments to apply structured intermediate sanctions for technical violations of court-ordered probation.

This year marked the eighth year of operation for the supreme court's mandatory arbitration program. Three new counties (Kane, Boone, and Will) were added to the six counties with operating programs: Winnebago County (1987), DuPage County (1989), Lake County (1989), Cook County (1990), McHenry County (1991), and St. Clair County (1994). This alternative to the courtroom process for civil lawsuits reduces court congestion, costs and delays for litigants, and emotional distress of litigants. Arbitration hearings, conducted by a panel of three specially trained attorney-arbitrators, are usually completed in about two hours with the decision rendered the same day.

The record keeping system of the circuit (trial) courts, originally established in 1971, was enhanced considerably during the year. Seven new case categories (adoption, arbitration, juvenile abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquent, order of protection, contempt of court, and driving under the influence) were approved by the supreme court to go into effect January 1, 1996. Statistics for the new categories will be available in the 1996 *Statistical Summary* produced by the Administrative Office. A new database system was also implemented to produce reports. In addition, a revised *Manual on Recordkeeping* was prepared with the assistance of circuit clerks throughout the state and distributed to chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. Training sessions for circuit clerks and their staff on the use of the manual were conducted at several locations around the state during the year.

The Appellate Court of Illinois received a new calendaring and docketing system which replaced the mainframe system used for twelve years. The new system provides greater flexibility in selecting and reporting information. In addition, personal computers in the five districts of the court were upgraded to 486's and attached to local and wide area networks thus providing court personnel with a statewide network through which they can share and exchange information.

Under sponsorship of the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Education, the AOIC created a Resource Lending Library of written, audio, and visual instructional resources covering a wide range of court-related topics for use by all judges. During 1995, twenty-three percent of the judicial population utilized this service. Popular selections of judges include seminar notebooks from past judicial education seminars and videotapes.

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1995 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE EIGHTY-

State-Funded Retirement Systems. In 1994 the general assembly approved legislation to begin to address the serious problem of the under funding of the five state-financed retirement systems. The legislature took the significant step of establishing a long term solution to achieve a 90% funding ratio by the end of state fiscal year 2045. This plan also commits the state to continuing appropriations of the required contributions to the general assembly, judges, state employees, state universities, and state teachers' retirement systems.



The general assembly is to be commended for addressing this ongoing problem. However, the Auditor General recently reported that unfunded liabilities for the five state-financed retirement systems grew by \$2.48 billion last year, to a record \$19.5 billion. Because of the continuing difficulties related to these systems, the general assembly is strongly urged to accelerate the schedule for reaching actuarial soundness.

Increase State Funding for Death Row and Other Criminal Appeals. The general assembly in the past has recognized the importance of providing adequate resources to assure fair and timely handling of appeals from convictions of capital and other felony defendants.

In 1989, the general assembly enacted legislation and provided funding to create the Capital Resource Center in the Office of the State Appellate Defender. Consistent with procedures established by our court, the resource center is appointed in all Illinois death penalty cases after a defendant's conviction and sentence have been affirmed on direct appeal. The quality of representation from the resource center attorneys has been high and delays in death penalty cases have been reduced.

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

Chief Justice Michael A. Bilandic transmitted this report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on January 31, 1996.

The resource center's current year \$1.1 million budget is funded in large part by \$680,000 of federal funds. The balance of \$420,000 was appropriated by the general assembly. Now it appears certain that part, if not all, of the federal funding will be eliminated. This federal cut-back puts the Illinois Capital Resource Center in serious jeopardy.

Unless increased funds are approved by the general assembly for the resource center, we face a return to a situation where death row inmates will have inexperienced counsel, or be without counsel; substantial errors will go unchallenged; and additional delays in an already protracted post-conviction process will result. Moreover, the financial burden of post-conviction appeals will fall on Illinois counties.

Not only will this burden be shifted to the counties, but the ultimate costs to taxpayers will increase. A recent report by the Judicial Conference of the United States found that post-conviction defender organizations (such as the resource center) improve the quality of representation and help control the costs of providing that representation. The report found that in every state such

defender organization attorneys cost less per hour than the average hourly rate of appointed counsel who request compensation. In addition, such organizations foster continuity of counsel, which was found to be a key feature of a cost-effective system. (*Report on Death Penalty Representation*, Subcommittee on Death Penalty Representation, Committee on Defender Services, Judicial Conference of the United States, June 1995 at page 7.)

NINTH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The lack of resources for appeals by other criminal defendants has also become a critical problem. The general assembly took a constructive step to address this problem in 1994. At that time, funds were appropriated to restore attorneys to the staff of the Office of the State Appellate Defender. However, this improvement was not fully maintained for the current fiscal year.

A comparison of the staffing levels of the State Appellate Defender with the trend in cases to which the office is appointed shows a sharp contrast. For fiscal year 1990 the office had 72 attorneys assigned to appellate court cases; currently there are only 60. During the same 6-year period the number of new cases to which the office was appointed on an annual basis increased from 1,593 to 2,211. This means that the number of attorneys decreased by 17% while the number of new appeals assigned annually increased by 39%. The consequence of these diverging trends is that the period of time needed for appellate defender attorneys to file a brief on a new case has lengthened from about 11 months to the current 19 months.

The Federal District Court of Northern Illinois has determined that such lengthy delays deny due process to indigent defendants represented by the State Appellate Defender and the Cook County Public Defender in the first district of the appellate court. (U.S. *ex rel. Green v. Peters*, No. 93 C 7300, U.S. Dist. Ct., N.D. Ill.) Further action by the district court on this matter is anticipated in the near future.

As noted in my message to the general assembly in January 1994, under-staffing of criminal appeals often leads to more retrials and appeals claiming violation of constitutional rights because of "ineffective assistance of counsel."

We urge the general assembly to renew its commendable previous efforts to restore the number of attorneys for the State Appellate Defender to levels sufficient to provide fair and prompt representation on criminal appeals.

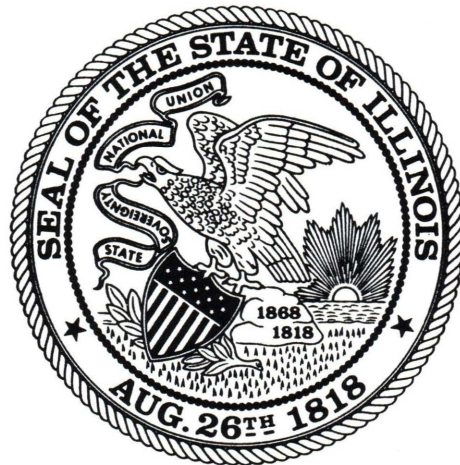
Remodeling of the Waterways Building to Serve as a Courthouse for the Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District. The 1988 Capitol Complex Plan included renovation of the Waterways Building, located on Monroe Street between First and College Streets in Springfield, for use by the appellate court of the fourth judicial district. Funds have been appropriated to remodel the building, and initial design work has been completed. However, the project has not progressed beyond the design stage because of the state's fiscal priorities.

The general assembly is requested to continue appropriating funds for the renovation of the Waterways Building. Relocating the fourth district from the Supreme Court Building to the new location would serve the dual purposes of providing the fourth district with the space necessary to accommodate its needs, while making much needed additional space available in the Supreme Court Building to address the space needs of the supreme court.

Certain Provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm and Private Security Act are Unconstitutional. In *Church v. Illinois*, 164 Ill. 2d 153, (1995), our court found that section 14(c) (11) (C) of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, and Private Security Act (225 ILCS 455/14 (c) (11) (C)) establishes an unconstitutional licensing scheme for private alarm contractors. This provision is now codified at 225 ILCS 446/75 (c) (8).

We found that this section confers upon members of a regulated industry a monopolistic right to instruct and control entry into the private alarm contracting trade. We further found that the experience requirements set forth in this section are not calculated or necessary to enhance the expertise of prospective licensees.

If the general assembly determines that the interests of the state need to be addressed in this situation, the Supreme Court encourages the general assembly to cure this statute's constitutional defect.



STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

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

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, 1995, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature were: supreme court justices, \$122,892; appellate court judges, \$115,663; circuit court judges, \$106,137; and associate judges, \$98,909. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in support units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 1995, the arbitration fees collected amounted to \$2,582,156.

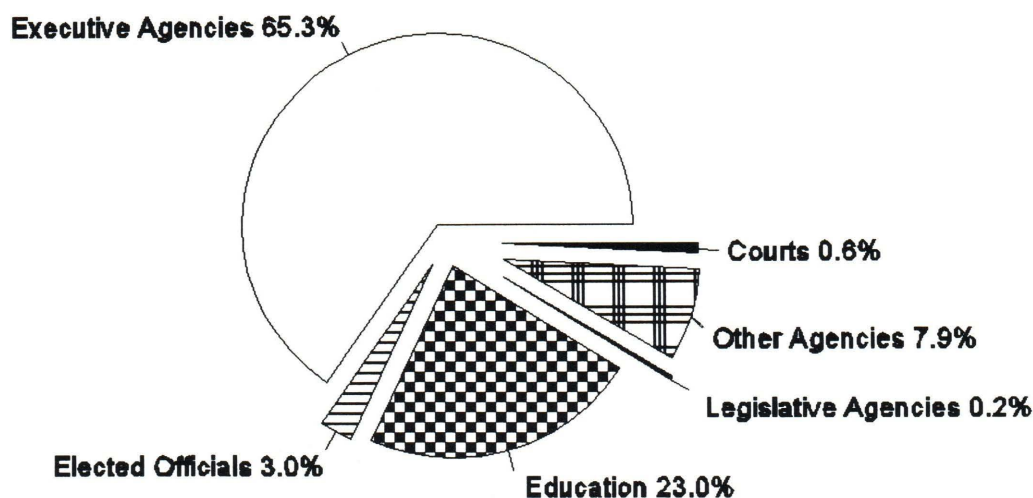
State funding for probation departments currently covers over 2,200 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately 1/3 of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. State funding presently provides for about 30% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

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

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 1996 (July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996). The total recommended appropriation was \$33,035,788,000. The recommended appropriation for the courts was \$215,595,100.

**Recommended Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 1996**



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 1996

LOCAL FUNDING

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority. During 1994, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,796, assisted by a total of 241 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$120,828,250 in 1995.

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

REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 1995 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Financial Assistance
is used to establish and maintain electronic or micrographic document storage systems in the clerk's office.	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.
\$9,841,690	\$11,471,672	\$4,665,594	\$7,205,447

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 1995 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Youth Drug Abuse Prevention: 12.5% of the court-ordered drug fines and forfeitures go to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to finance programs and services for drug-abuse treatment, and prevention and education services for juveniles. **\$293,295**

Drug Traffic Prevention: A percentage of court-ordered drug fines collected goes to local and state law enforcement agencies for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. **\$206,774**

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered assessments used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$1,642,860**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court fines are used to support victims' assistance centers throughout the state. **\$4,278,066**

Domestic Violence Shelter and Service: Court fines go to the Department of Public Aid or non-profit corporations to administer shelters and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the subjects of domestic violence. **\$263,819**

Sexual Assault Services: Court fines are used to award grants to organizations providing community-based services to victims of sexual assault. **\$987,091**

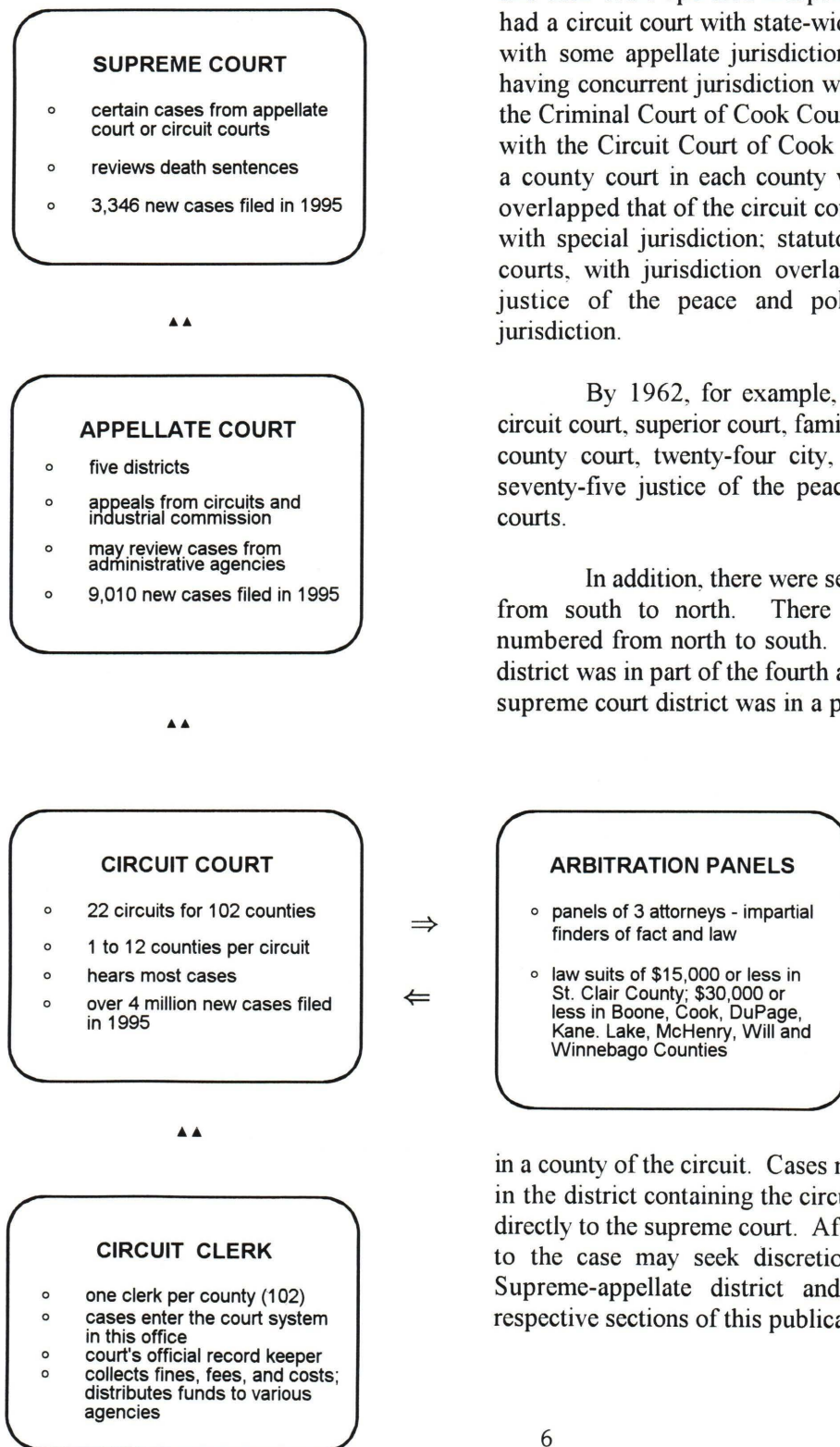
DUI Education: Fees are placed in the county general fund and used to finance education programs related to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. **\$74,413**

Driver Education Fund: Fines are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$3,878,473**

Child Support and Maintenance

During 1995, circuit clerks collected and distributed **\$507,951,284** for child support and maintenance -- an increase of **5.4%** over 1994.

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. 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.



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

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

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

In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. There are twenty-two circuit courts called courts of original jurisdiction which are located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in limited circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme-appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified court system of twenty-two trial courts, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the supreme court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the court. These include, but are not limited to, the Judicial Conference of Illinois, Supreme Court Rules Committee, Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois, and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. More information about these committees can be found in the following sections. The supreme court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed on the right.

The chief justice is responsible for exercising the court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the court's rules. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts assists the chief justice with this responsibility.

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

Appellate Court

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

Circuit Court

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

Judicial Inquiry Board

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

Illinois Courts Commission

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

Board of Admissions to the Bar

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

Committee on Character and Fitness

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

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

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

State Appellate Defender

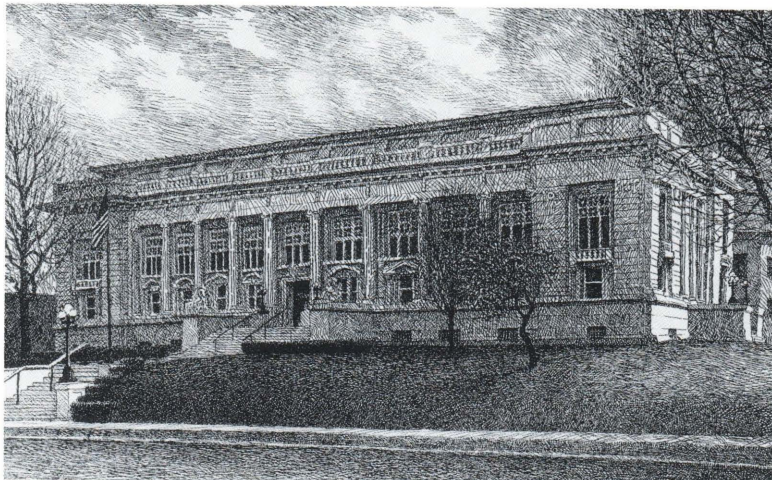
The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System

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

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

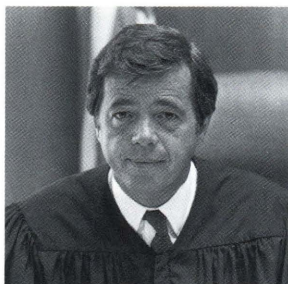
THE JUSTICES OF



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

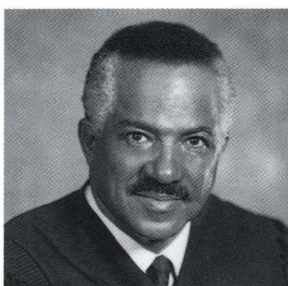


Michael A. Bilandic
Chief Justice



Benjamin K. Miller

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



Charles E. Freeman

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



**Mary Ann G.
McMorrow**

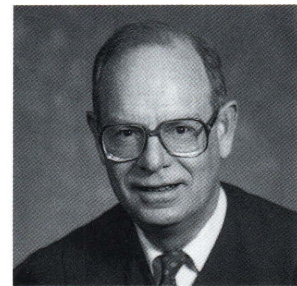
Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University, Chicago. Prior to being elected a circuit judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an assistant state's attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was appointed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

THE SUPREME COURT

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

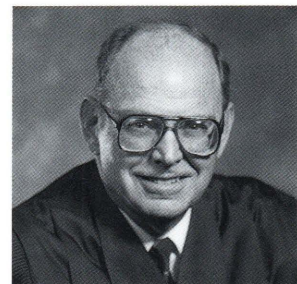
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices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

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



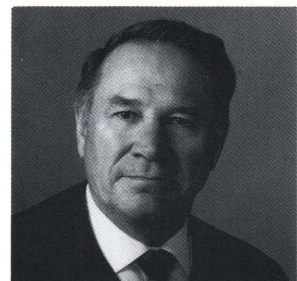
James D. Heiple

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



Moses W. Harrison II

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



John L. Nickels

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

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Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

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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

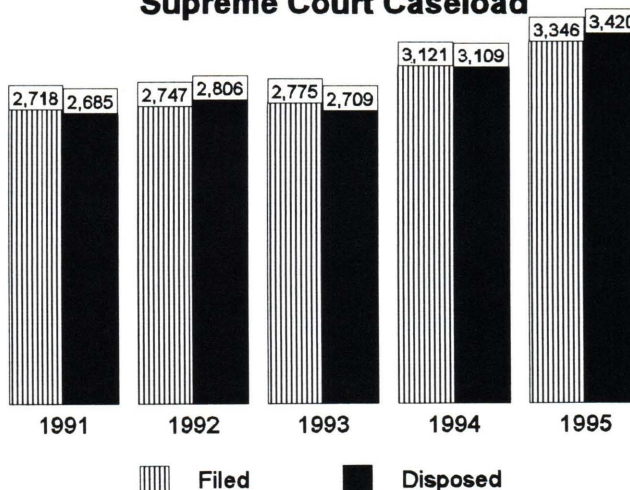
Reporter of Decisions
827-8513
FAX 828-4651

SUPPORT STAFF

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

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

Supreme Court Caseload



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

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

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

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

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing and special committees of the court and chairpersons during 1995

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

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

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

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

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

Committee on Character and Fitness...evaluates the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law. Richard A. Michael, Esq., Chair (First Judicial District); Donald M. Lonchar, Esq., Chair (Second Judicial District); Judge Gordon L. Lustfeldt, Twenty-First Circuit, Chair (Third Judicial District); Robert E. Becker, Esq., Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

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

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

Special Joint Committee on Discovery Rules...established by order of the supreme court, this committee consisted of the members of the Supreme Court Rules Committee and the Committee on Discovery Procedures of the judicial conference. The joint committee made recommendations for major changes in the discovery rules which the supreme court accepted with modifications on June 1, 1995 to take effect January 1, 1996. Judge Lester D. Foreman, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair.

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

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...reviews current supreme court rules and the recommendations of the American Bar Association on judicial conduct as directed by the supreme court, and recommends modifications to the supreme court. Judge Jeanne E. Scott, Seventh Circuit, Chair; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

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

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

**Alternative Dispute Resolution
Coordinating Committee**
Chief Judge Harris H. Agnew
17th Circuit
Chair

The committee monitored the introduction of court-annexed mandatory arbitration into three additional counties: Boone, Kane, and Will. The committee also monitored the continued success of the other six arbitration programs operating in the state. Illinois arbitration programs continue to reduce the number of cases proceeding to trial, reduce the strain on the judicial system, and lower the cost of litigation for the public. The committee also examined the success of the Winnebago County pilot program of court-ordered mediation for major civil cases (over \$30,000 in money damages). In that program cases are screened for their mediation and settlement potential and, if appropriate, are referred to this voluntary program. Over 60% of the cases referred have been settled using this innovative program.

**Automation and Technology
Committee**
Judge Robert P. Grometer
16th Circuit
Chair

The committee evaluated the feasibility of establishing a statewide judicial electronic bulletin board, revised its proposal for judicial technology training, assessed issues relating to privacy and public access to automated court records, evaluated a CD-ROM based legal research system, and began monitoring a technology pilot program in the Ninth Judicial Circuit funded by the Illinois Secretary of State and the U. S. Department of Transportation.

**Committee on Case
Management and Reduction**
Judge William D. Maddux
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

During the year, the committee compiled, reviewed, and analyzed statistical data on the age of pending cases in several categories to clarify the issues concerning backlogs and help identify possible methodologies to reduce delay. The categories reviewed were law cases over \$15,000 (jury and non-jury), law cases \$15,000 or less (jury and non-jury), chancery, dissolution of marriage, juvenile, probate, felony, misdemeanor, and small claims.

**Committee on Criminal Law and
Probation Administration**
*Presiding Judge Thomas R.
Fitzgerald*
Criminal Division
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

The committee researched the range and availability of intermediate sanctions in Illinois. Intermediate sanctions include all sanctions short of incarceration in an Illinois Department of Corrections institution. After concluding this study, the committee determined that it could best serve the Illinois bench by producing a manual which surveyed and described the intermediate sanctions available in Illinois. Development of the manual was started during 1995.

**Committee on Discovery
Procedures**
Judge Lester D. Foreman
Circuit Court of Cook County
Chair

The committee, as part of the Special Joint Committee on Discovery Rules, proposed sweeping changes to civil discovery procedures. The proposals, which the supreme court accepted with modifications, include amendments to Supreme Court Rules 207, 213, 214, 218, 219, and 222. These changes are effective on January 1, 1996. Supreme Court Rule 220, as recommended by the committee, is repealed on that same date.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The committee conducted seven regional seminars, six mini-seminars, two court management programs, two presentations of a program on non-legal issues in child sexual abuse cases, and a New Judge Seminar during 1995. The committee also planned a full schedule of seminars through mid-June 1996. In addition, the committee inaugurated a Resource Lending Library which makes instructional video tapes, audio tapes, publications, and seminar reading materials available to judges through a catalog published by the Administrative Office.

The committee studied the situation faced by associate judges who accept a circuit judge appointment but subsequently fail to win election. Focusing on Supreme Court Rule 39, the committee proposed amendments to the rule that would permit associate judges to return to associate judgeships under certain circumstances.

During the year, the committee surveyed chief circuit judges and presiding judges of the appellate court. The circuit court survey requested information about long-range and disaster plans, and plans to handle high profile and/or extremely lengthy cases. The appellate court survey sought information on long-range and disaster plans. The committee also discussed less costly alternatives to developing a long-range plan for Illinois courts.

The committee continued to distribute the 1994 edition of the *Illinois Manual for Complex Litigation*. Over 200 copies of that manual are in circulation. The committee is working to update the civil litigation manual to incorporate the recent amendments to the Illinois Supreme Court Rules governing discovery practices and tort legislation. Additionally, the committee continued to draft its *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation*. The proposed eleven-chapter criminal manual will provide Illinois judges with practical information for managing complex criminal cases.

The committee focused its energy on producing educational materials and programs on juvenile law. The committee published the 1994 Supplement to the Juvenile Law Benchbook. It also worked closely with the Committee on Education to develop the juvenile law presentation at the New Judge Seminar. Committee members were also asked to work on an educational program produced by the Administrative Office, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges on child sexual abuse.

Committee on Education
Judge Thomas E. Hoffman
Appellate Court
First District
Chair

Committee on the Judiciary
Judge Harold L. Jensen
6th Circuit
Chair

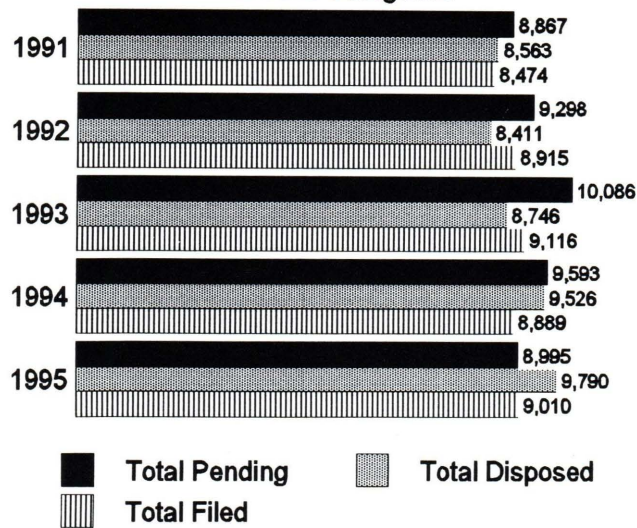
**Committee on Long-Range
Planning for the Illinois
Judiciary**
Judge John F. Michela
Appellate Court
Third District
Chair

**Study Committee on Complex
Litigation**
Judge Philip J. Rarick
Appellate Court
Fifth District
Chair

**Study Committee
on Juvenile Justice**
Judge William G. Schwartz
1st Circuit
Chair

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.

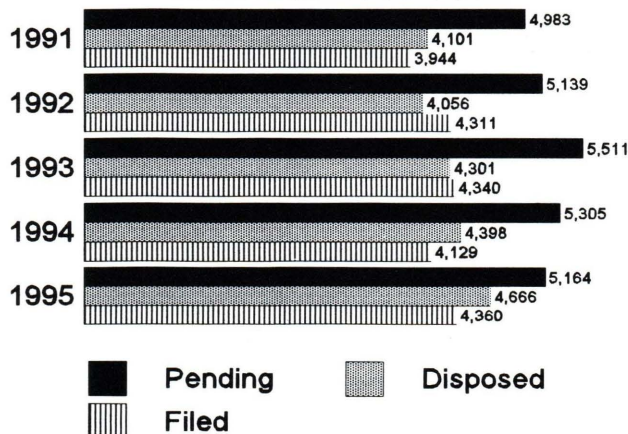
The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

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 a panel of three to hear appeals.

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

Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year

Criminal Caseload



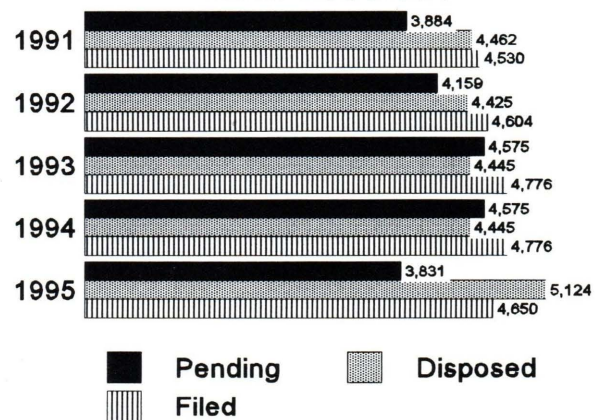
terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

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

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 November with Judge Allen Hartman presiding as chair. Forty-eight appellate judges attended the meeting. Chief Justice Michael A. Bilandic, the liaison from the supreme court, was joined by Justices McMorro and Nickels. Appointed to the Illinois Courts Commission as members were Judges Robert Chapman Buckley and Philip J. Rarick. Judges Thomas R. Rakowski and James A. Knecht were appointed as alternate members. Judge Richard P. Goldenhersh was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload



Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois, created by order of the supreme court, studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. This committee met during the year to consider various matters and sponsored the 1995 Appellate Court Seminar. Fifty-two judges attended the one and one-half day seminar. Members of the committee include Judges Frederick S. Green (Chair), Richard P. Goldenhersh, Allen Hartman, Joseph Gordon, Lawrence D. Inglis, Michael P. McCuskey, and Anthony Scariano. Justice John L. Nickels served as the supreme court's liaison to the committee.

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court of
Cook County

District Population:
5,136,877 (1995 est)



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

*Gilbert Marchman, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

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

DIVISION II

Anthony Scariano,
Presiding Judge
Gino L. DiVito *
Allen Hartman +
Anne M. Burke **

DIVISION III

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

DIVISION IV

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

DIVISION V

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

DIVISION VI

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

Executive Committee: +=chair

++= vice-chair,

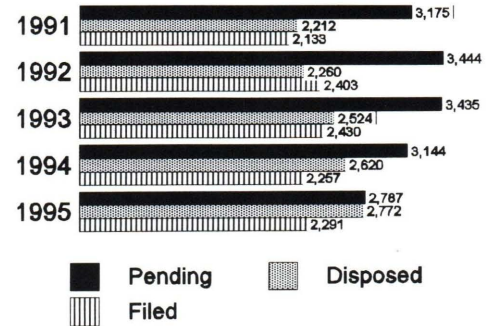
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court;

** appointed to appellate court

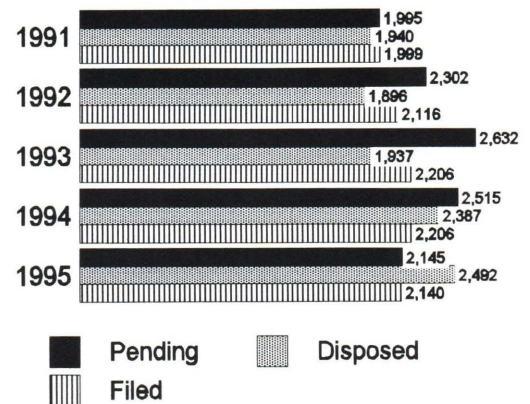


State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload

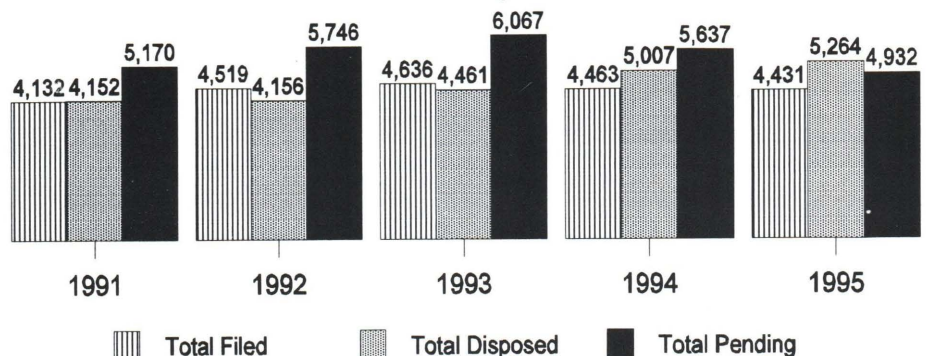


Civil Caseload



Total Caseload

All Case Categories



SECOND DISTRICT

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

Loren Strotz, Clerk
Francis Lenski, Research Director



Circuits (Counties):

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

16th (DeKalb, Kane, & Kendall)

17th (Boone & Winnebago)

18th (DuPage)

19th (Lake & McHenry)

District Population:

2,613,338 (1995 est)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert D. McLaren, Presiding Judge

John J. Bowman Michael J. Colwell*

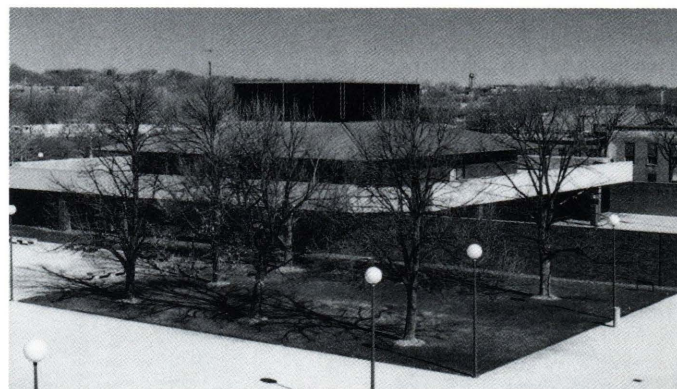
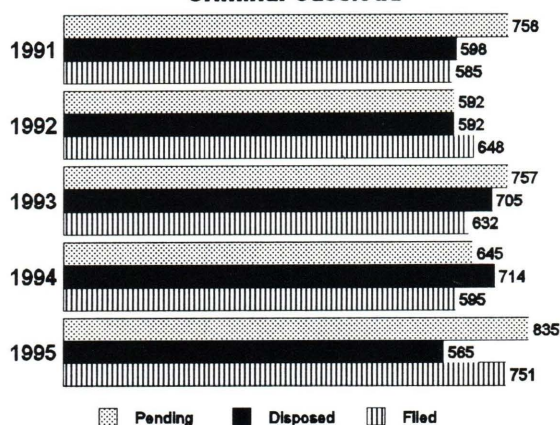
Daniel D. Doyle* Fred A. Geiger*

Susan F. Hutchinson Lawrence D. Inglis

S. Louis Rathje Robert R. Thomas

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

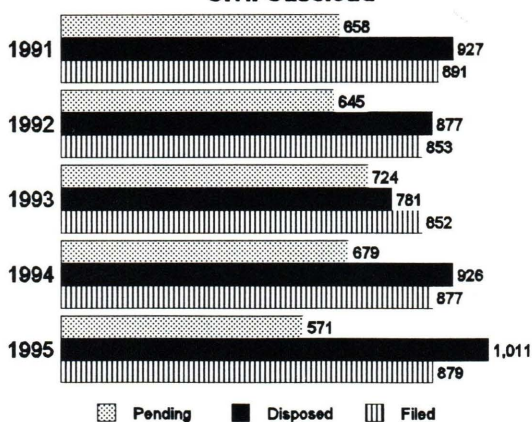
Criminal Caseload



Second District Courthouse - Elgin

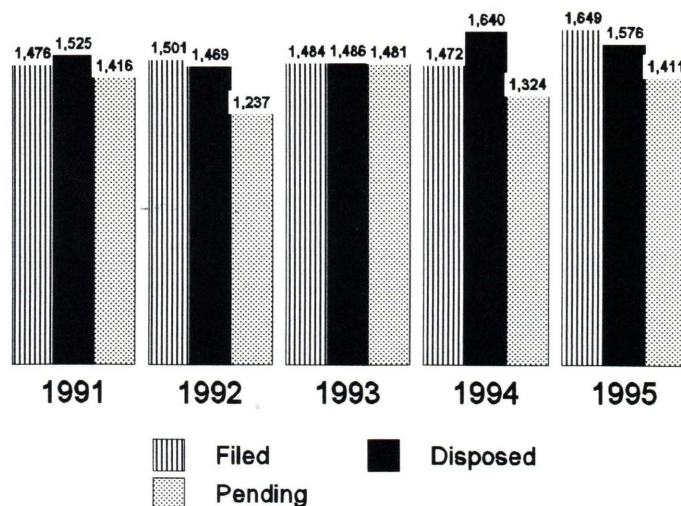
Completed in 1966

Civil Caseload



Total Caseload

All Case Categories



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:

1,522,145 (1995 est)



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

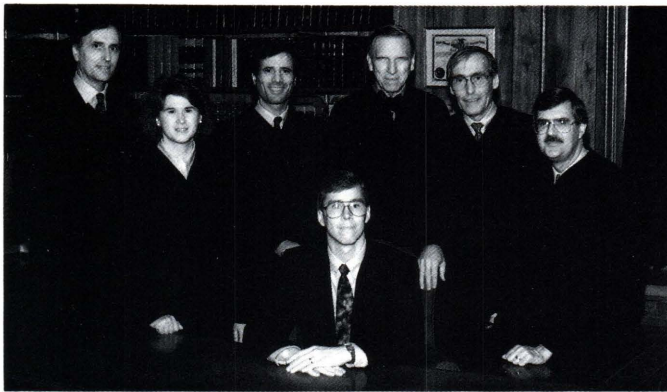
*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
 Gerald Ursini, Research
 Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

**1 Peg Breslin & William E. Holdridge
 Presiding Judges**

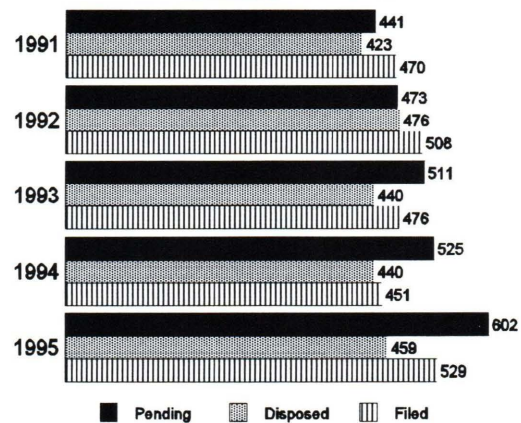
Tom M. Lytton Michael P. McCuskey
 John F. Michela * Kent F. Slater

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court



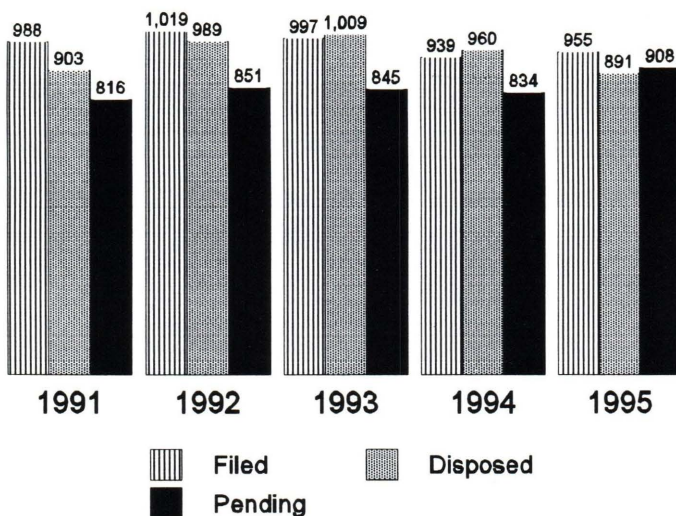
Standing from left to right: Judges Holdridge, Breslin, Lytton, Stouder, Slater, and McCuskey. Seated: Gist Fleshman, Clerk. Judge Stouder served on the court until his death in December 1995. (Steve Stout photo)

Criminal Caseload

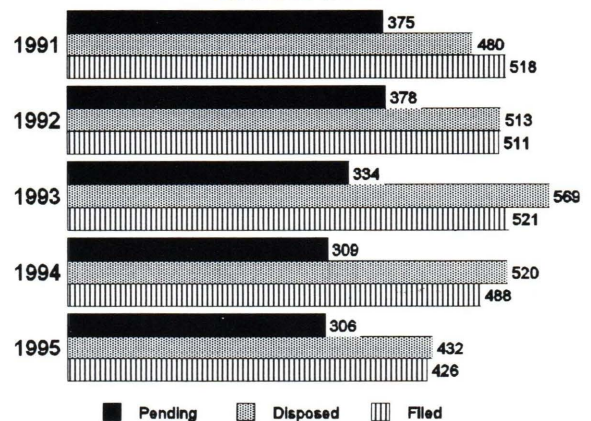


Total Caseload

All Case Categories



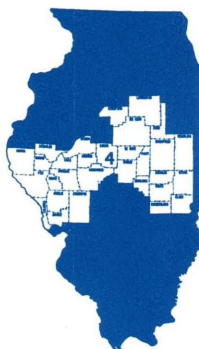
Civil Caseload



FOURTH DISTRICT

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

*Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director*



APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert W. Cook, Presiding Judge
Rita B. Jarman* Frederick S. Green
James A. Knecht John T. McCullough
Robert J. Steigmann

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

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)

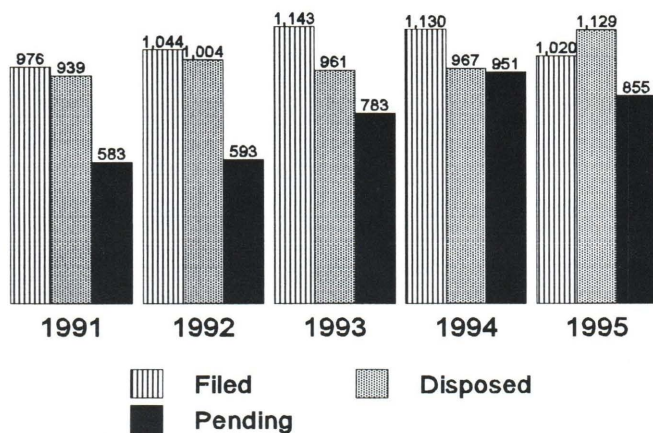
District Population:

1,257,153 (1995 est)

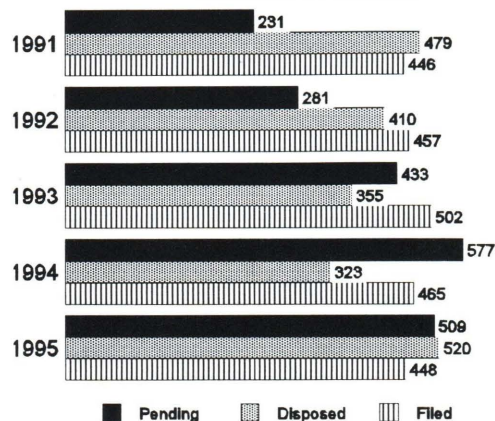


Fourth District - Supreme Court Building
Completed in 1908 (Herbert Georg photo)

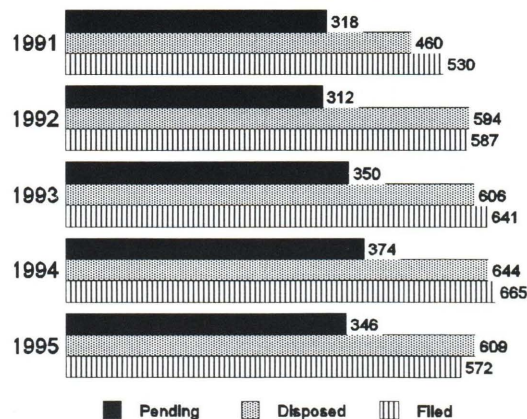
Total Caseload All Case Categories



Criminal Caseload



Civil Caseload



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:

1,300,427 (1995 est.)



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

*Louis Costa, Clerk
James Sanders,
Research Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

**Terence J. Hopkins,
Presiding Judge**

Charles W. Chapman
Richard P. Goldenhersh

Clyde L. Kuehn *

Gordon E. Maag

Philip J. Rarick

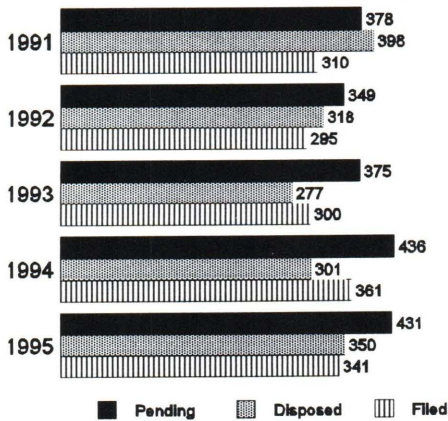
Thomas M. Welch

*circuit judge
assigned to
appellate
court

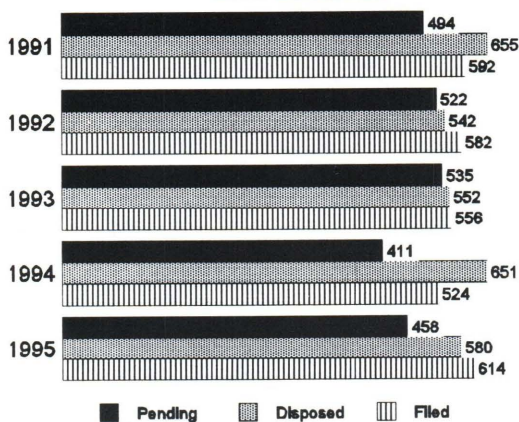


Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

Criminal Caseload

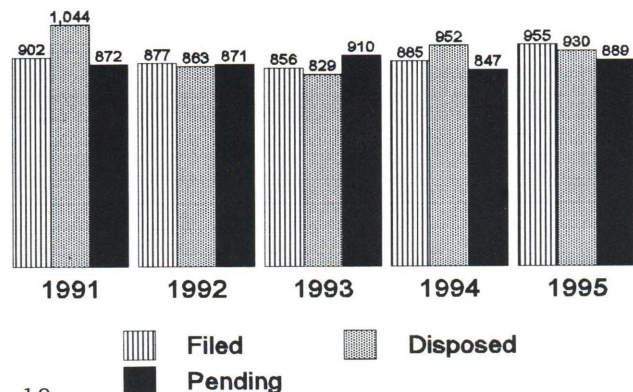


Civil Caseload



Total Caseload

All Case Categories



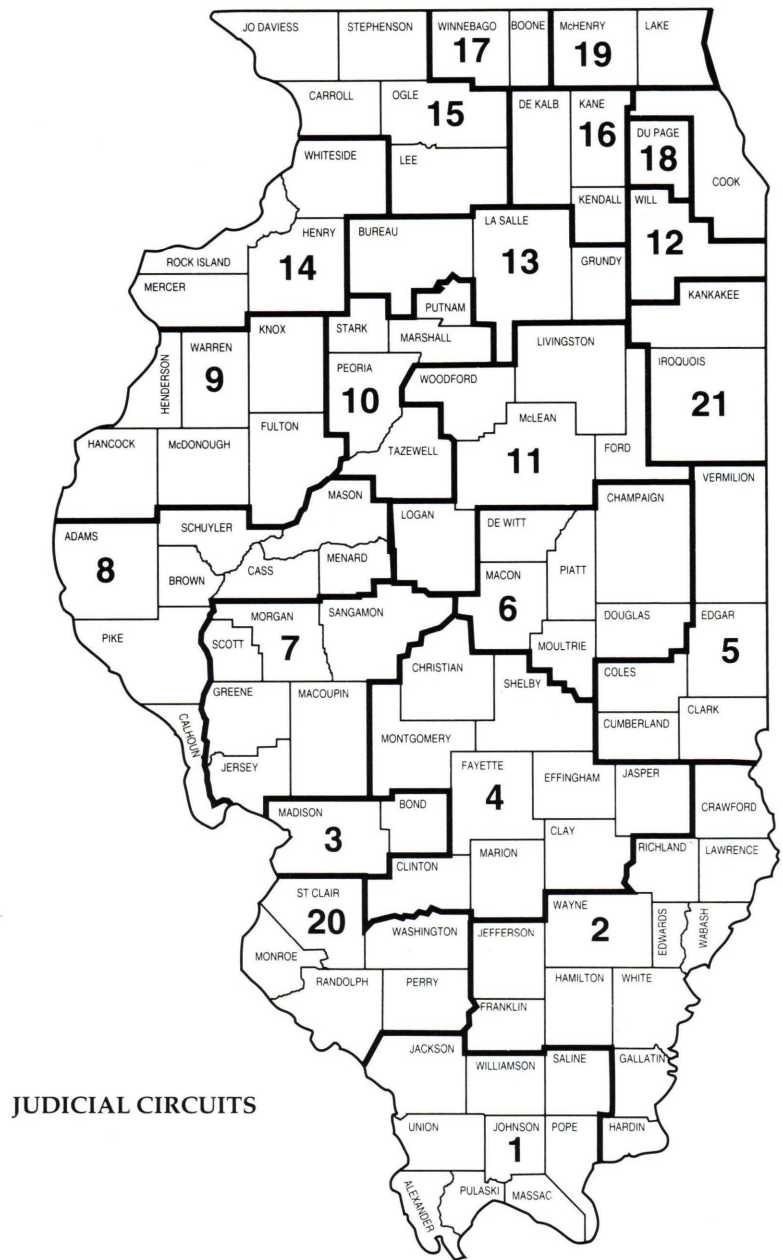
The state's courts of "original jurisdiction" are the circuit courts. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and DuPage). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

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

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

When needed, the supreme court has the authority to assign a circuit or associate judge temporarily to a different circuit court. A retired judge who agrees can be assigned by the supreme court to hear cases. At the end of 1995 there were 838 judges in the circuit courts -- 474 circuit judges and 364 associate judges.

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



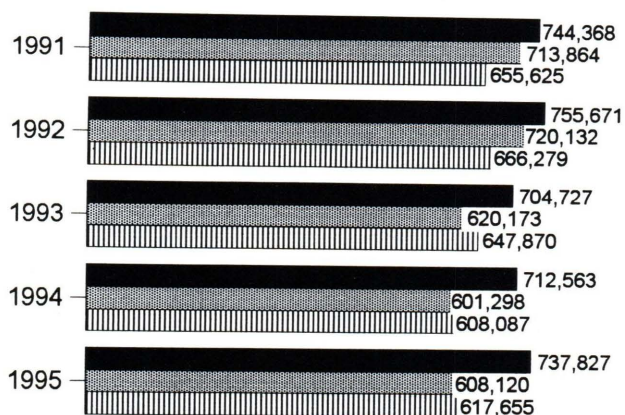
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

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. Twenty-two chief judges are members of the conference. In 1995, Judge John W. Rapp Jr., from the fifteenth circuit, served as chair and Judge Michael R. Weber, from the fourth circuit, served as vice-chair. They were both re-elected to those positions in December of that year.

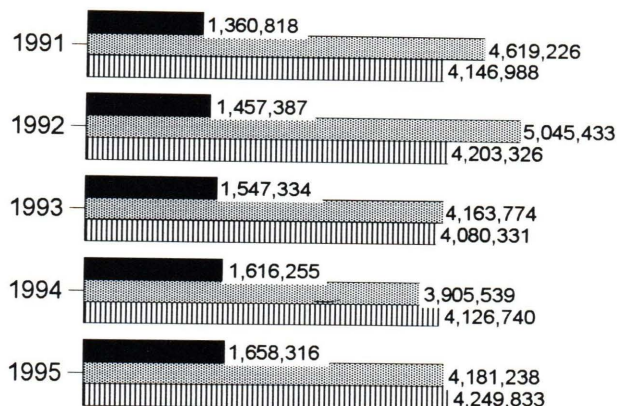
Conference Committees: Child Support Advisory Committee; Court Reporting Committee; Committee on Management of Judicial Personnel; the Ad Hoc Committee to Consider Possible Revisions to Article V of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules and to the Uniform Citation and Complaint Form; and the Juvenile Detention Committee. Among the Conference's many activities during the year were the completion of a *Chief Judges' Manual*, a final revision to the Administrative Regulations Governing Court Reporters, amendments to many Article V Rules, and the approval of seven new traffic safety programs.

Civil Cases



Pending
 Disposed
 Filed

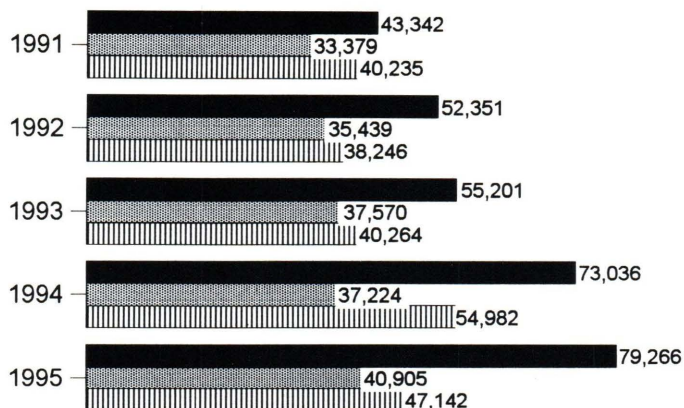
Total Cases



Pending
 Disposed
 Filed

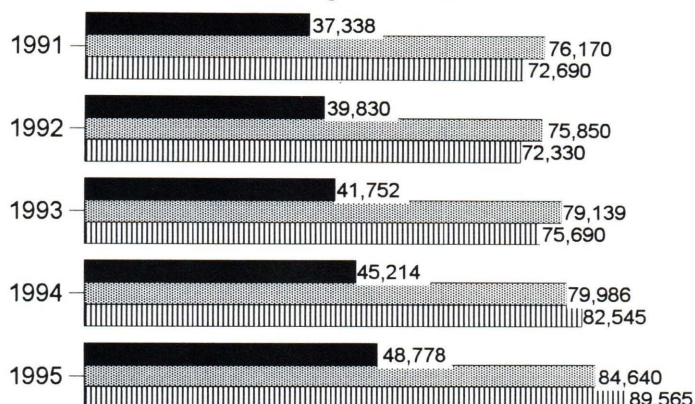
Pending excludes conservation, ordinance, & traffic cases

Juvenile Cases



Pending
 Disposed
 Filed

Felony Cases



Pending
 Disposed
 Filed

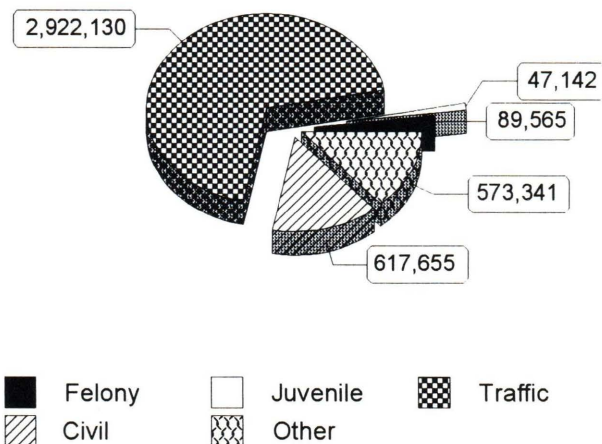
DEFINITIONS

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; **small claims** (amounts under \$2,500); **chancery** (e.g., title to real property, injunctions, and construction of wills or trusts); **miscellaneous remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **mental health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **eminent domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **municipal corporation** and **tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **family** (e.g., adoptions, proceedings to establish parent-child relationship, and actions relating to child support). **OTHER:** includes misdemeanor cases, ordinance violations, and conservation violations.

JUVENILE: a minor who is abused, addicted, delinquent, neglected or dependent, or requires authoritative intervention.

FELONY: a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison. **TRAFFIC:** traffic violations, excluding parking tickets.

1995 Total Cases Filed



Felony
 Civil
 Juvenile
 Other
 Traffic

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

Circuit Population
5,136,877(1995 est)

Circuit Judges:

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

Richard J. Elrod
James P. Etchingham
Timothy C. Evans
Raymond A. Figueroa
Edward G. Finnegan
Thomas R. Fitzgerald
Kathy M. Flanagan
Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery Jr.
Philip A. Fleischman
Susan G. Fleming
Lester D. Foreman
Julian J. Frazin
Allen A. Freeman
Margaret J. O'Mara Frossard
Raymond Funderburk
Michael J. Gallagher
Sheldon Gardner
Vincent M. Gaughan
James A. Geocaris
Michael B. Getty
Gus P. Giannis
Kenneth L. Gillis
Francis W. Glowacki
Allen S. Goldberg
Francis X. Golniewicz Jr.

Moshe Jacobius
Aaron Jaffe
Raymond L. Jagielski
Dorothy F. Jones
Sidney A. Jones III
Daniel E. Jordan
Edward R. Jordan
Michael S. Jordan
Aubrey F. Kaplan
Themis N. Karnezis
Joseph G. Kazmierski Jr.
Daniel J. Kelley
Carol A. Kelly
Michael J. Kelly
James W. Kennedy
Dorothy K. Kinnaird
James B. Klein
Herman Knell
Marilyn R. Komosa
Robert J. Kowalski
Walter J. Kowalski
Robert W. Krop
Bertina E. Lampkin
Joanne L. Lanigan
Willard J. Lassers
Jeffrey Lawrence

Patrick E. McGann
Janice R. McGaughey
Kathleen M. McGury
Paddy H. McNamara
Martha A. Mills
Judy Mitchell-Davis
Anthony S. Montelione
Colleen McSweeney
Moore
John J. Moran Jr.
Loretta Hall Morgan
John E. Morrissey
Lisa Ruble Murphy
Michael J. Murphy
Sheila M. Murphy
Elliott Muse Jr.
Marya T. Nega
Richard E. Neville
Benjamin E. Novoselsky
Julia M. Nowicki
Thomas E. Nowinski
Stuart A. Nudelman
Donald J. O'Brien Jr.
Edward P. O'Brien
Gregory M. O'Brien
Denise M. O'Malley
James P. O'Malley
William P. O'Malley
William D. O'Neal
Ronald W. Olson
Frank Orlando
Stuart E. Palmer
Thomas P. Panichi
Sebastian T. Patti
William M. Phelan
William P. Prendergast
Lee Preston
James S. Quinlan Jr.
Robert J. Quinn
Thomas P. Quinn
Ellis E. Reid
Ralph Reyna
Daniel A. Riley
Ronald C. Riley
D. Adolphus Rivers
John W. Rogers
Maureen Durkin Roy
Susan Ruscitti-Grussel
Nancy S. Salyers
Richard L. Samuels
Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
Drella C. Savage
Stephen A. Schiller
Harvey Schwartz
Terrence V. Sharkey
Karen G. Shields
Lon W. Shultz
Henry R. Simmons Jr.
Shelvin Singer
Frank M. Siracusa
George J.W. Smith
James G. Smith
Joan E. Smuda
Irwin J. Solganick
Leslie E. South
Victoria A. Stewart
Earl E. Strayhorn
Arthur A. Sullivan
Daniel J. Sullivan
Harold W. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Fred G. Suria Jr.



Courtroom at the Criminal Court Building

Leonard R. Grazian
Albert Green
Llwelllyn L. Greene-Thapedi
Patrick S. Grossi
John W. Gustafson
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Shelvin L. Hall
Sophia H. Hall
James L. Harris
Marsha D. Hayes
Curtis Heaston
James F. Henry
Thomas A. Hett
James J. Heyda
Ronald A. Himel
Michael J. Hogan
Leo E. Holt
John N. Hourihane
Garritt E. Howard
Cheryl D. Ingram

Marvin Leavitt
Bruce W. Lester
Ian H. Levin
Leonard L. Levin
David G. Lichtenstein
Daniel M. Locallo
Gay-Lloyd Lott
Michele F. Lowrance
Stuart F. Lubin
Marvin P. Luckman
Daniel J. Lynch
John K. Madden
William M. Madden
William D. Maddux
William O. Maki
Kenneth A. Malatesta
Edward H. Marsalek
Margaret Stanton McBride
Susan J. McDunn
John A. McElligott

OF COOK COUNTY

District)

Shelley Sutker-Dermer
Rhoda Sweeney
William Taylor
Lawrence Terrell
Alfred B. Teton
Mary M. Thomas
Karen T. Tobin
Amanda S. Toney
Cornelius E. Toole
Michael P. Toomin
John D. Tourtelot
Dean M. Trafelet
Edna Mae Turkington
Joseph J. Urso
James M. Varga
John V. Virgilio
Richard F. Walsh
John A. Ward
Cyril J. Watson
Daniel S. Weber
Alexander P. White
Daniel J. White
Willie Mae Whiting
James H. Williams
Camille E. Willis
William H. Wise
E. Kenneth Wright Jr.
Stephen R. Yates
Anthony L. Young
James A. Zafiratos
James A. Zafiratos
Nicholas Zagone
Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

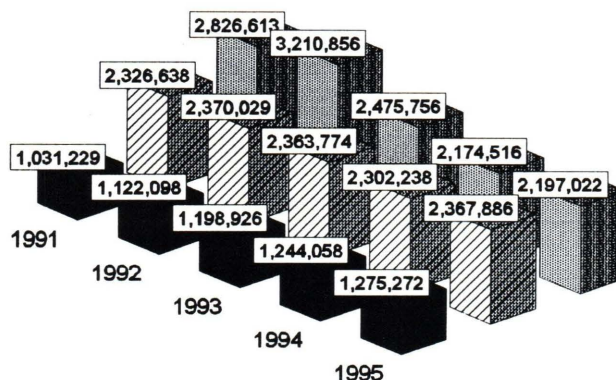
Sam L. Amirante
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Charles I. Barish
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya
John M. Berry
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Gary L. Brownfield
Harry R. Buoscio
Eugene E. Campion
Brent F. Carlson
Lawrence W. Carroll
Joseph N. Casciato
Donna L. Cervini
Carl J. Cipolla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

Sheldon C. Garber
Edwin A. Gaussein Jr.
Marvin E. Gavin
Francis A. Gembala
Will E. Gierach
Daniel T. Gillespie
Rene Goier
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
Perry J. Gulbrandsen
Calvin H. Hall
R. Morgan Hamilton
Miriam E. Harrison

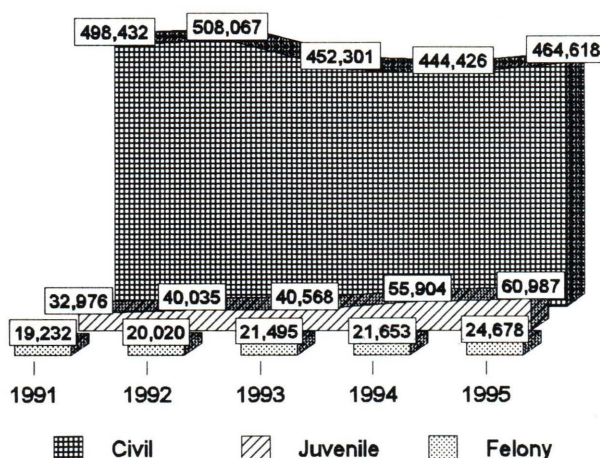
Pamela G. Karahalios
Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto
Richard S. Kelly
Carol A. Kipperman
Randye A. Kogan
Thaddeus L. Kowalski
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien
John G. Laurie
Mitchell Leikin
Philip S. Lieb
James B. Linn

Charles M. May
John F. McBride
Brendan J. McCooley
James P. McCourt
Martin E. McDonough
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
Robert F. Nix
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Alfred J. Paul
Saul A. Perdomo
Arthur C. Perivolidis
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Paul P. Preston
Joan M. Pucillo
Robert R. Retke
Wayne D. Rhine
Edwin J. Richardson
Mary K. Rochford
Gerald T. Rohrer
Joseph H. Romano
Arthur Rosenblum
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
James M. Schreier
John J. Scotillo
Michael F. Sheehan Jr.
Paul M. Sheridan
Robert M. Smierciak
Susan Snow
John M. Sorrentino
Oliver M. Spurlock
James F. Stack
Marjan P. Staniec
Michael W. Stuttley
Thomas R. Sumner
Timothy J. Szwed
Thomas M. Tucker
William F. Ward Jr.
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Welter
LaBrenda E. White
Gene Wilens
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiecki
William S. Wood
Leo F. Wrenn
Willie B. Wright
Thomas J. Wynn
Michael C. Zissman

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



William J. Hibbler
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Ann Houser
Arthur L. Janura Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speh
Jordan Kaplan

Clarence S. Lipnick
Joseph M. Macellaio
Ronald E. Magnes
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Wendell P. Marbly

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, Robert A. Drew,
 Ronald R. Eckiss, Terry J. Foster,
 Michael J. Henshaw, Donald Lowery, Paul S. Murphy,
 George M. Oros, William G. Schwartz, Bruce D. Stewart,
 David W. Watt Jr., James R. Williamson
Associate Judges: Rodney A. Clutts, Kimberly L. Dahlen,
 Thomas H. Jones, Everett D. Kimmel, C. David Nelson,
 Phillip G. Palmer Sr., William H. Wilson

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

Circuit Population:
216,018
 (1995 est)

SECOND CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

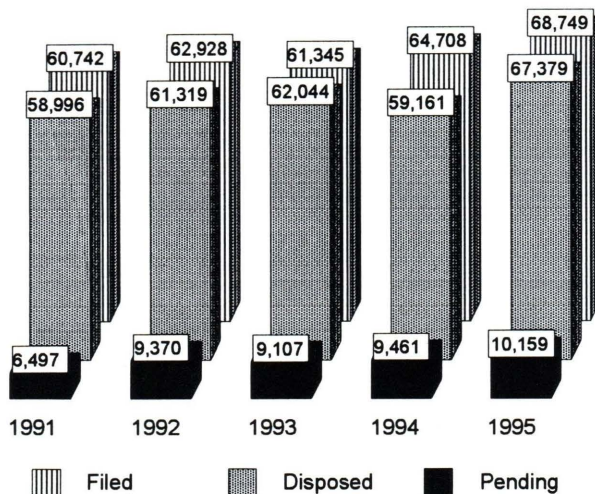
COUNTIES (seats):
Crawford (Robinson)
Edwards (Albion)
Franklin (Benton)
Gallatin (Shawneetown)
Hamilton (McLeansboro)
Hardin (Elizabethtown)
Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
Richland (Olney)
Wabash (Mount Carmel)
Wayne (Fairfield)
White (Carmi)

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

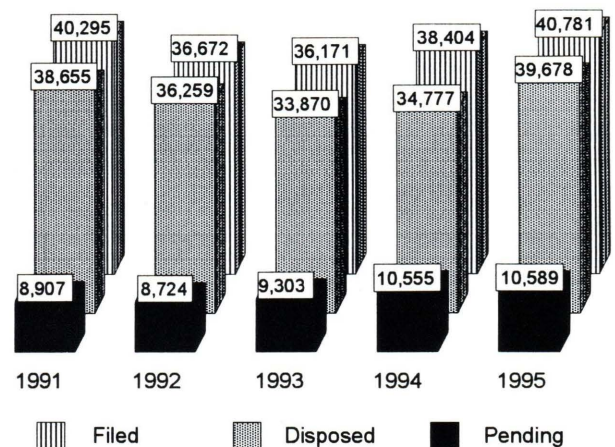
Circuit Population:
206,214

Circuit Judges: Larry O. Baker,
 David M. Correll, Don A. Foster, Terry H. Gamber,
 Robert M. Hopkins, Alice M. Jordan, Robert M. Keenan Jr.,
 Loren P. Lewis, John I. Lundmark, Patrick F. McLaughlin,
 Charles L. Quindry Jr., David L. Underwood, E. Kyle Vantrease,
 James M. Wexstten
Associate Judges: Kathleen M. Alling,
 Leo T. Desmond, James V. Hill, Stephen G. Sawyer,
 George W. Timberlake

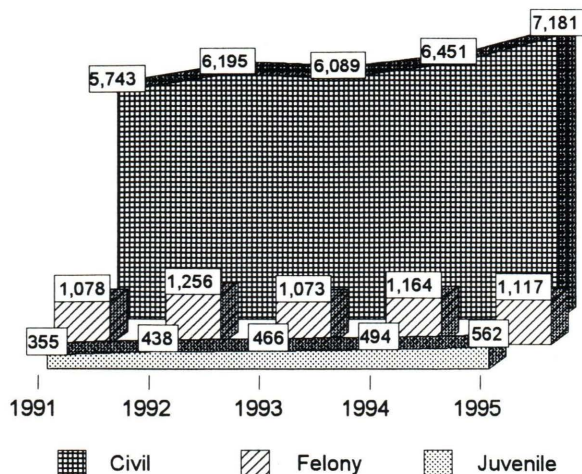
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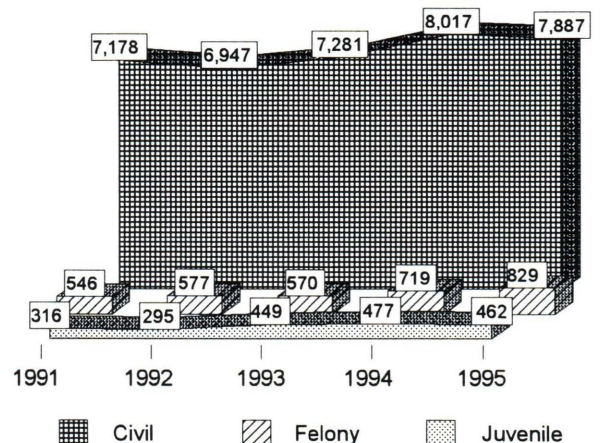
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Bond (Greenville)

Madison (Edwardsville)

Circuit Judges:

Randall Bono, John L. DeLaurenti,
Edward C. Ferguson, Phillip Kardis,
A. Andreas Matoesian,
George J. Moran Jr., P. J. O'Neil,
Charles V. Romani Jr.

Associate Judges:

Ellar Duff, Wendell Durr,
James Hackett, Robert P. Hennessey,
David R. Herndon,
J. Lawrence Keshner,
Lola P. Maddox, Lewis E. Mallott,
Michael J. Meehan, Ann Callis Rongey

Nicholas G. Byron

Chief Judge

Madison County

Courthouse

155 North Main, #410

Edwardsville, IL

62025

Circuit Population:

272,196

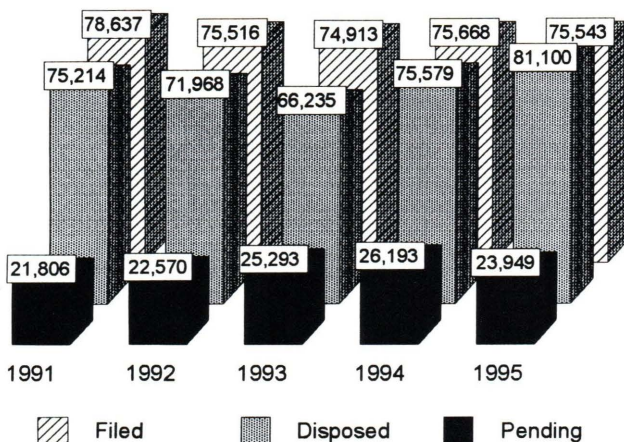
(1995 est)



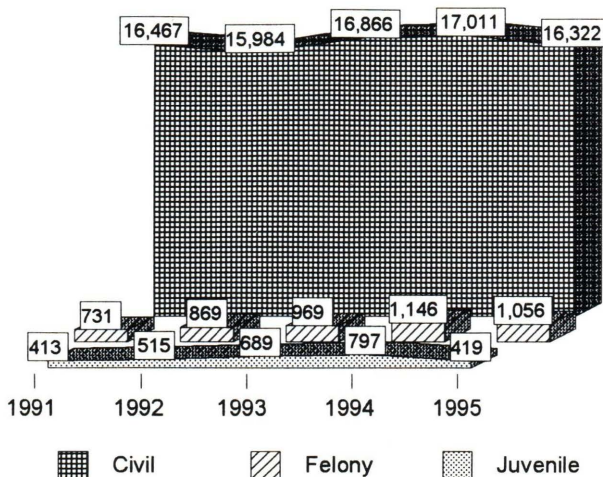
Bond County Courthouse
Greenville

Bond County's four courthouses were built at the same location. The first, completed in 1823, was made of brick and cost \$2,135. The second, completed ten years later, was a small frame building built on the foundation of the first courthouse. By 1853, the courthouse became too small for the county's needs. It was sold at public auction for \$193 and moved to a different location, later becoming the office of the Greenville Journal. The third courthouse, a two-story brick structure, was completed in 1854 at a cost of \$12,000. The cornerstone for the present courthouse above was laid in March 1884. In 1992, the Greenville Business and Professional Association and the Greenville Women's Club organized a community fundraising drive to light up the building with approximately 5,200 lights during the holiday season. (Marvin Knight photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Champaign County Courthouse
Urbana

Carved out of Vermillion County in 1833, Champaign County, with \$71.37 in the treasury, waited until 1841 to occupy a courthouse. Using private facilities in the meantime, county officials authorized the building of the first courthouse in 1836, but refused to accept the building. Moved to a different location in 1841, it became the Urbana House Hotel. The same year a second courthouse, a two-story frame structure, was completed and occupied. The third courthouse, a two-story, brick and wood building was completed in 1848; it was the site of the third Lincoln-Douglas debate. County officials moved into the fourth courthouse, a brick, stone and iron building, in 1860. This courthouse was remodeled and enlarged in 1901 and is referred to as the fifth courthouse shown above. The exterior is red sandstone and mottled brick in the Romanesque style, with a steel roof covered with concrete and red tile. (Champaign County Historical Archives 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
Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
245,027
 (1995 est)

Circuit Judges:

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

FIFTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

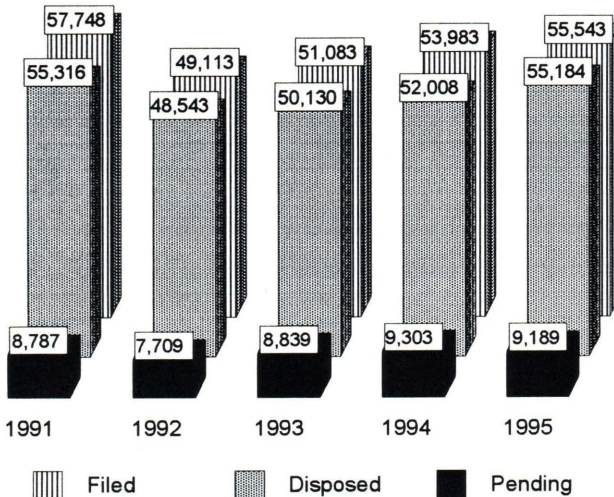
Richard E. Scott
Chief Judge
Edgar County
Courthouse
Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population:
186,276
 (1995 est)

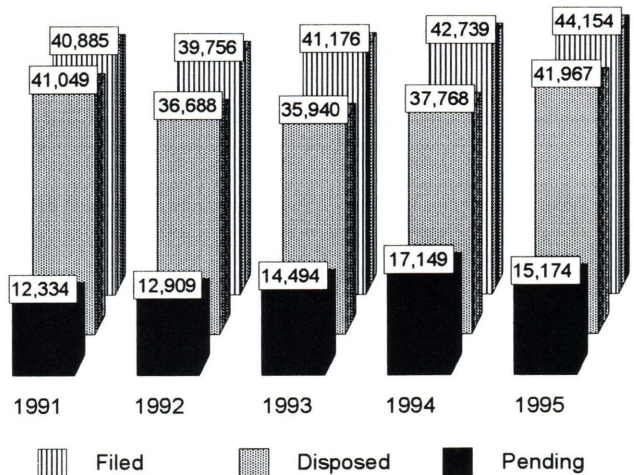
Circuit Judges:

Robert Cochonour, Thomas J. Fahey,
 Gary W. Jacobs, Paul C. Komada, John P. O'Rourke,
 Ralph S. Pearman, Tracy W. Resch, Ashton C. Waller
Associate Judges: H. Dean Andrews, James K. Borbely,
 Dale Cini, Joseph Moore, Joseph Skowronski Jr., Gordon Stipp

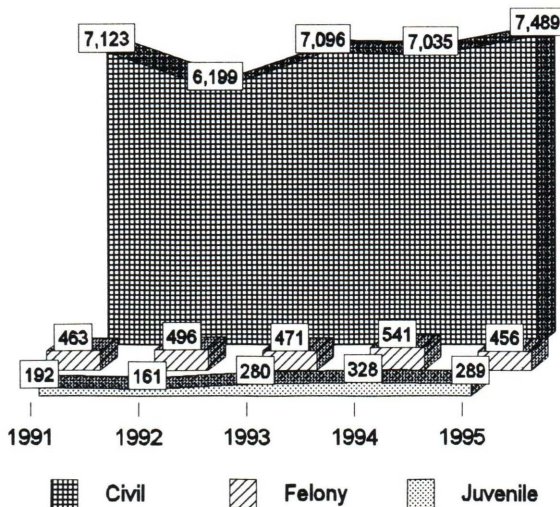
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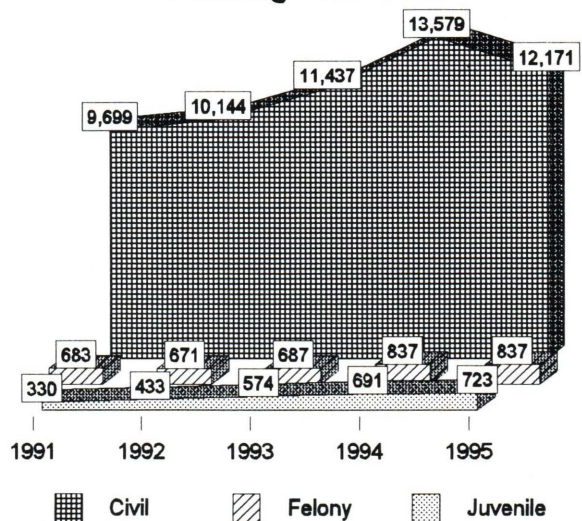
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges:

Harry E. Clem, John L. Davis,
 John R. DeLaMar, Thomas J. Difanis,
 Dan L. Flannell, John K. Greanias,
 James A. Hendrian, Harold L. Jensen,
 Frank W. Lincoln, George S. Miller,
 Jerry L. Patton, Stephen H. Peters,
 John G. Townsend

Associate Judges: Scott Diamond, Ann A. Einhorn,
 Jeffrey B. Ford, Paul M. Francis, Theodore E. Paine, Donald Parkinson,
 Arthur F. Powers Jr., Warren A. Sappington, Timothy J. Steadman

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

Circuit Population:
352,459
 (1995 est)

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

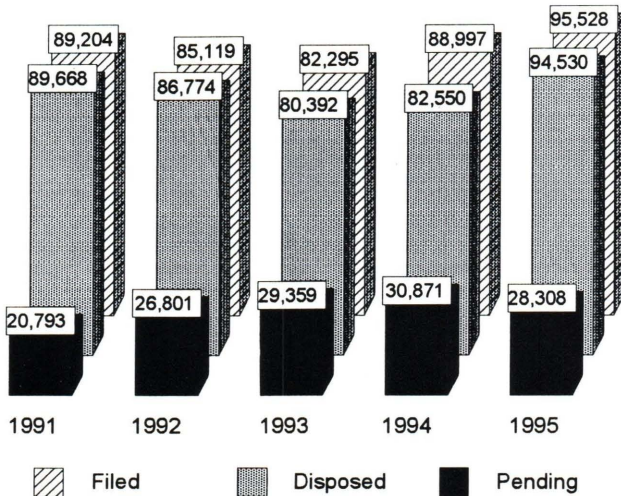
Circuit Judges: Thomas R. Appleton,
 Donald M. Cadagin, Richard J. Cadagin,
 Thomas P. Carmody, James W. Day,
 Joseph P. Koval, Sue E. Myerscough,
 Ronald F. Robinson, Thomas G. Russell,
 Jeanne Scott, Leo Zappa Jr.

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

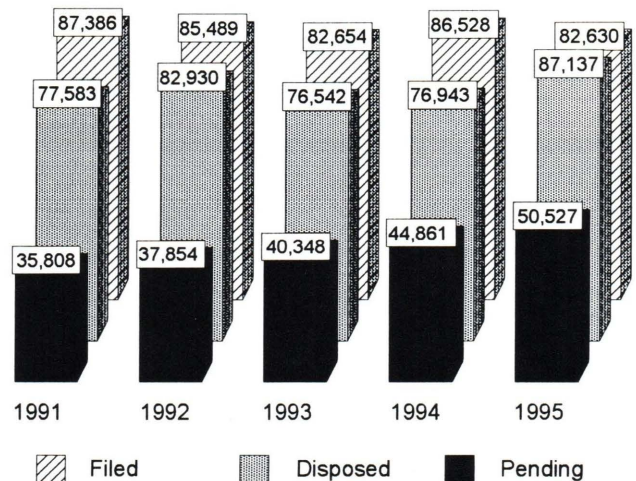
J. David Bone
Chief Judge
Morgan County
Courthouse
300 W. State Street
Jacksonville, IL 62650

Circuit Population:
312,091
 (1995 est)

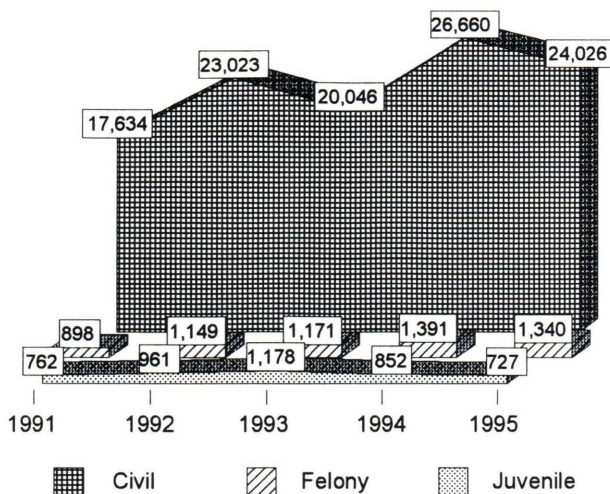
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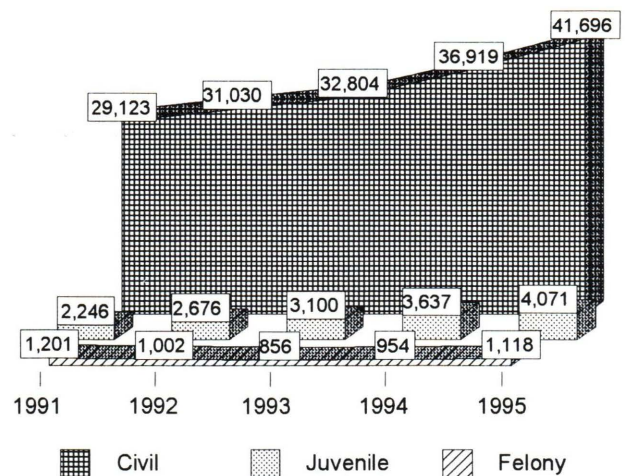
Total Caseload



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 Brownfield,
Dennis K. Cashman, Carson D. Klitz,
M. Carol Pope, Fred W. Reither,
Michael R. Roseberry, Mark A. Schuering,
David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden

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

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

Circuit Population:
146,679
(1995 est)

NINTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

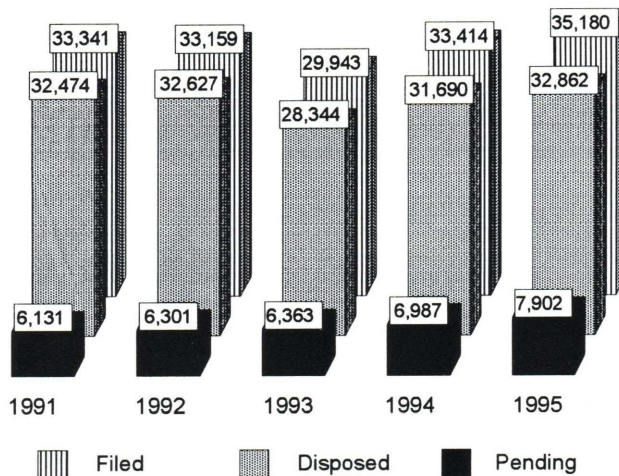
Circuit Judges:
Kenneth L. Bath, Harry C. Bulkeley,
Stephen G. Evans, Wm. D. Henderson,
David R. Hultgren, Scott Klukos,
Stephen C. Mathers, Charles Wilhelm

Associate Judges: Steven R. Bordner,
John R. Clerkin, Larry W. Heiser, Gregory K. McClintock,
James B. Stewart, Ronald C. Tenold, Patricia A. Walton

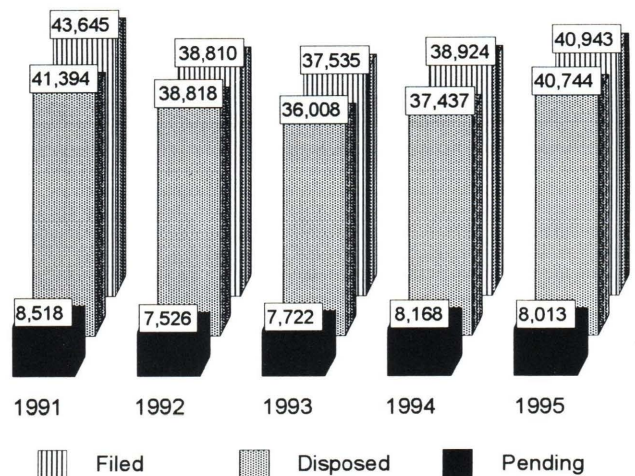
Richard C. Ripple
Chief Judge
McDonough County
Courthouse
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population:
178,917
(1995 est)

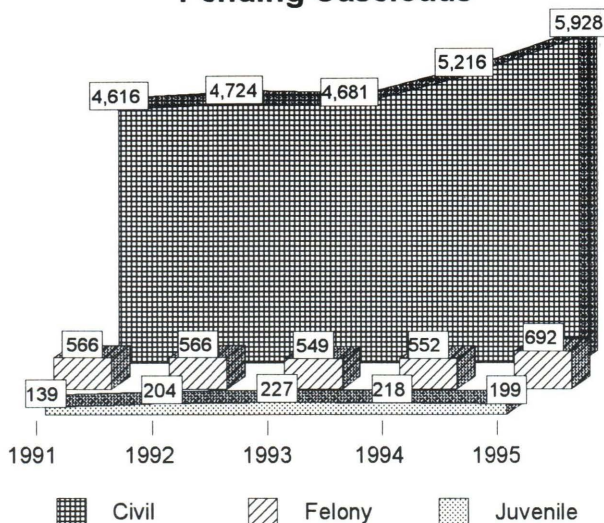
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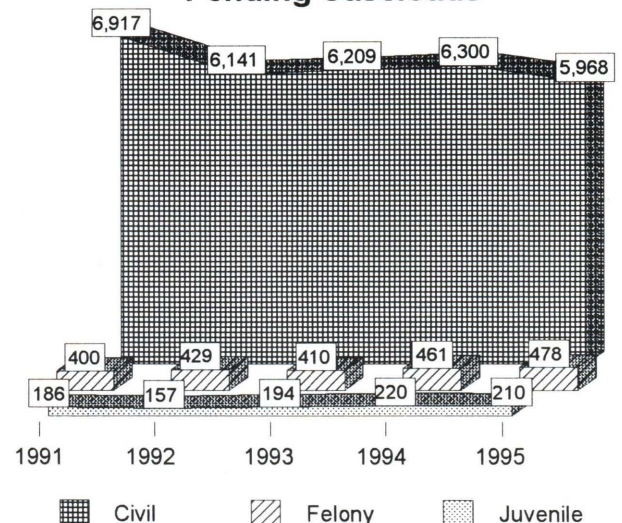
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

John A. Gorman
Chief Judge
Peoria County
Courthouse
324 Main Street, #215
Peoria, IL 61602

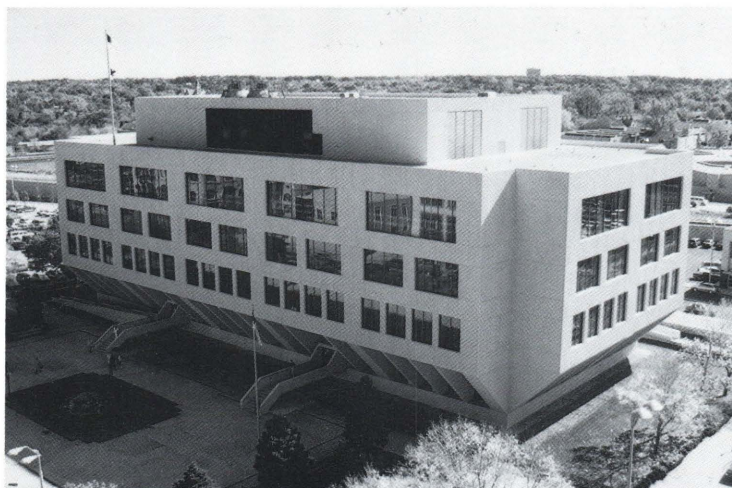
Circuit Judges:

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

Associate Judges:

J. Peter Ault,
Erik I. Blanc, C. Brett Bode,
Stuart P. Borden, Michael E. Brandt, Glenn H. Collier,
Thomas G. Ebel, Jerelyn D. Maher, Brian M. Nemenoff,
E. Michael O'Brien, Rebecca R. Steenrod

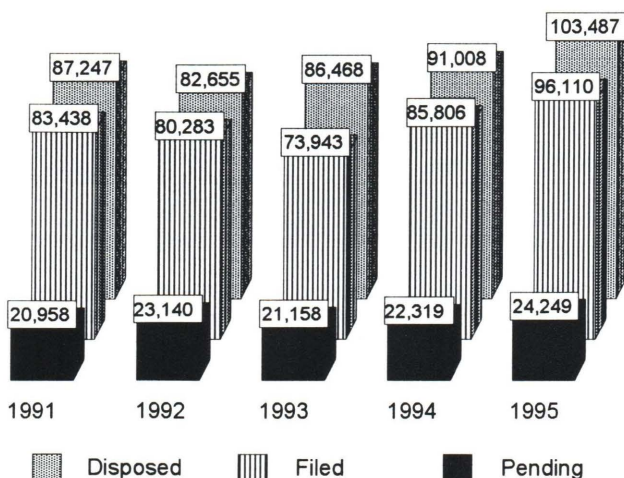
Circuit Population:
335,884
(1995 est)



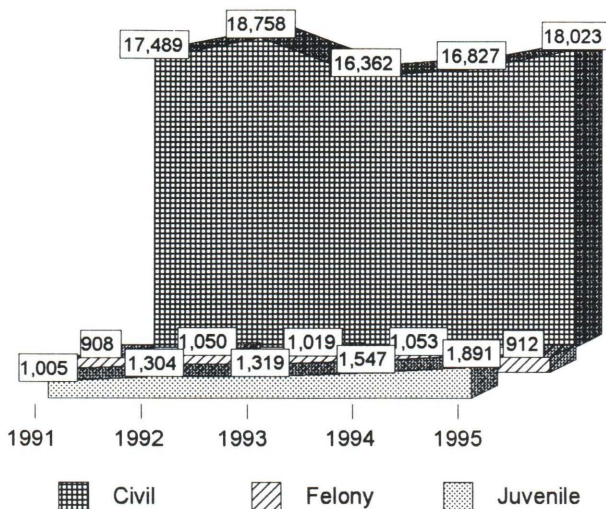
Will County Courthouse
Joliet

Carved out of Cook County in 1836, the county is named for Conrad Will who served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1818 and state representative from 1821 to 1829. The first courthouse, constructed of stone in 1837 for a cost of \$2,700, was located in what was then called Juliet. In 1845 the town's name was changed to Joliet and three years later the second courthouse was completed. It featured a clock set in the cupola, an important service at a time when watches were scarce. The third courthouse, whose cornerstone was laid on Independence Day 1884, had a copula with a four-face clock. The fourth courthouse above, made of reinforced concrete, was completed in 1966 for \$6.5 million. (Horvath & Associates Inc. photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Ogle County Courthouse
Oregon

Established in 1836, the county's borders encompassed what is now Ogle and Lee counties. The county is named after Captain Ogle who was reported to have served in the War of 1812. The first courthouse, a two-story stone building, was completed in 1841. The day before it opened, a frontier crime syndicate, the Prairie Banditti, noted for counterfeiting, horse theft, and murder destroyed the structure, hoping to destroy the evidence against them. The attempt was foiled, however, by Circuit Clerk B. F. Phelps who took the court records home for safekeeping. The second courthouse was completed in 1848. It was razed in 1890 to make way for the third courthouse above, which was completed in 1891. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Buildings. Presiding Judge John L. Moore was the principal speaker at the centennial celebration in September 1991. (Ralph Pierce photo)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges:

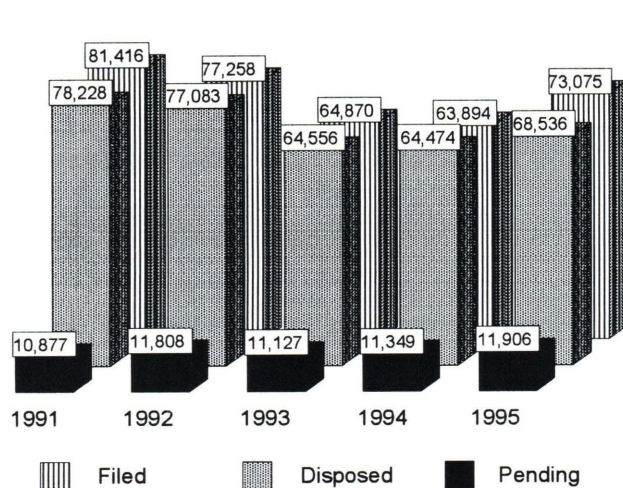
Richard M. Baner, Wm. T. Caisley,
 Gerald G. Dehner, Ronald C. Dozier,
 John P. Freese, Charles E. Glennon,
 Wm. M. Roberts, Wayne C. Townley Jr.,
 W. Charles Witte

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

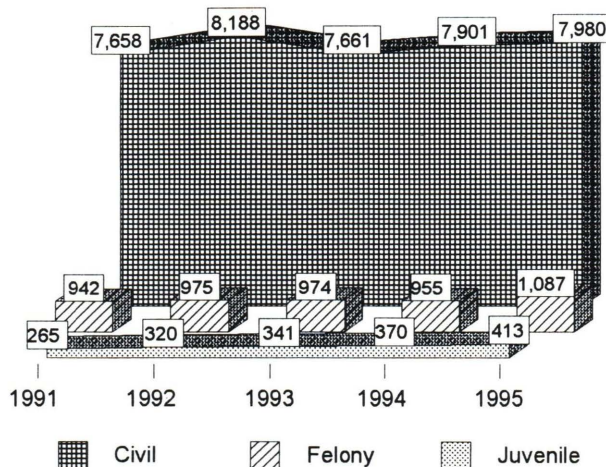
Luther H. Dearborn
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St.
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:
259,648
 (1995 est)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



TWELFTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

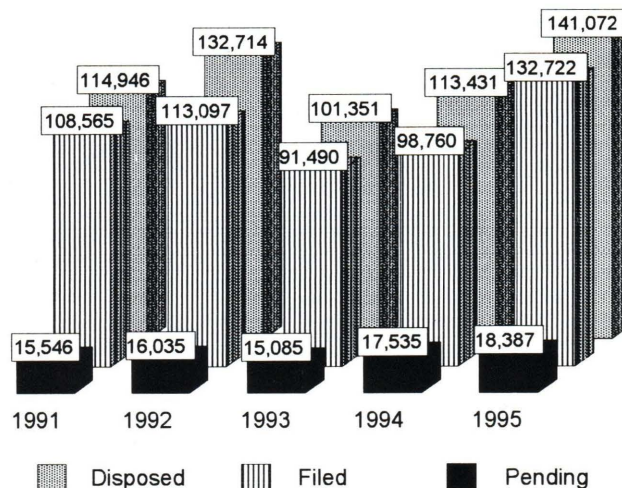
COUNTY (seat):
Will (Joliet)

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

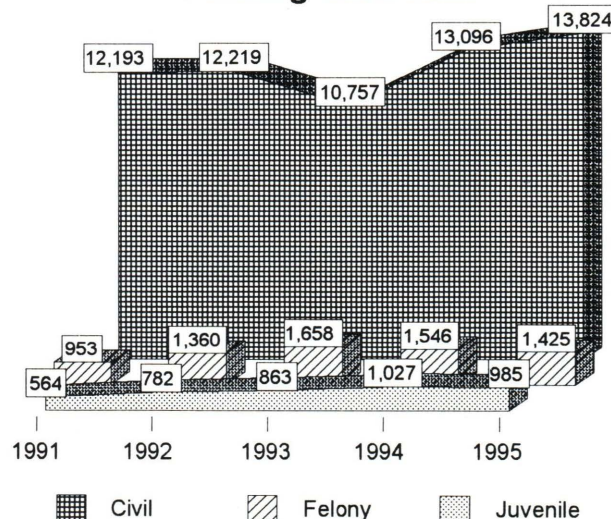
Circuit Population:
413,379
 (1995 est)

Circuit Judges: Amy M. Bertani,
 Gerald R. Kinney, Rodney B. Lechwar,
 William R. Penn, Stephen D. White
Associate Judges: Barbara J. Badger,
 Raymond A. Bolden, Vincent J. Cerri,
 John F. Cirricione, Thomas M. Ewert,
 Thomas Feehan, Edwin B. Grabiec,
 Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan,
 Ludwig J. Kuhar Jr., Robert C. Lorz,
 Wm. 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, James A. Lanuti,
Terence M. Madsen, Louis J. Perona,
Cynthia M. Raccuglia,
Howard C. Ryan Jr.

Associate Judges:

Wm. P. Balestri,
Wm. R. Banich, Paul E. Root,
James J. Wimbiscus Sr.,
John D. Zwanzig

Robert L. Carter

Chief Judge

LaSalle County

Courthouse

119 W. Madison, #204

Ottawa, IL 61350

Circuit Population:

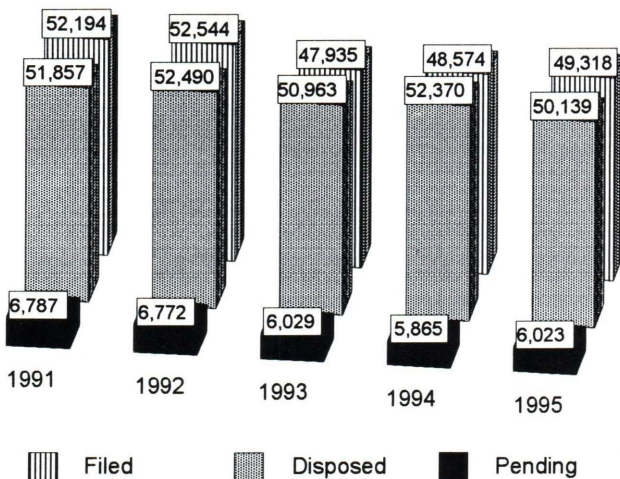
181,163

(1995 est)

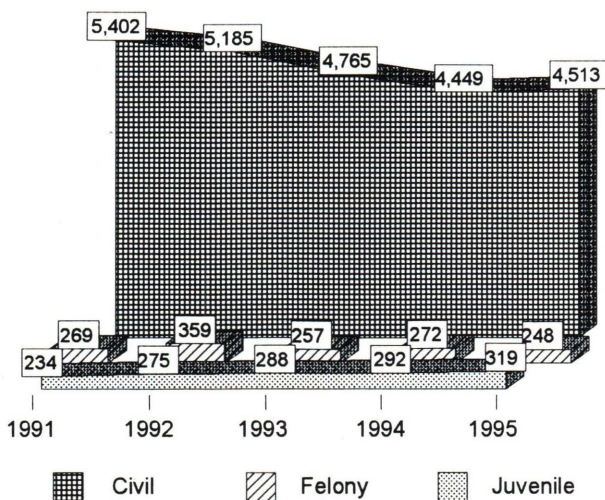


Stark County Courthouse
Toulon

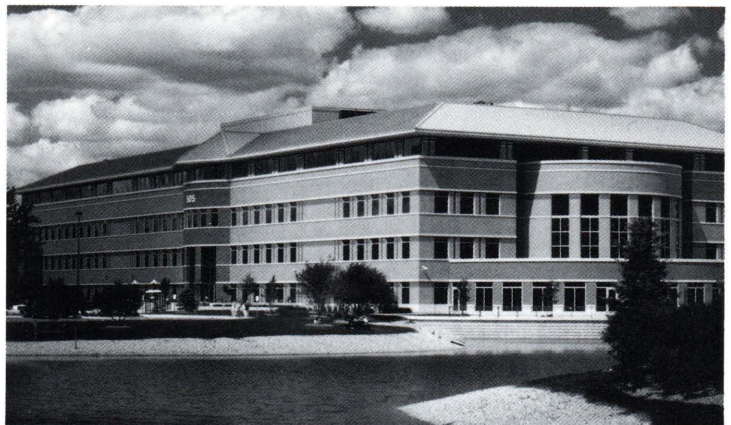
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Organized in 1839, county court was held in private homes until 1842 when the county's first courthouse was built. It cost a little over \$1,100 for the wooden building which had six chimneys. The building also served as a church and school. The county's second courthouse above was built in 1856 for a little over \$9,000. The first courthouse was sold in 1857 and moved from the public square to the corner of Main and Miller Streets where it was used as a barn. It eventually was moved east of town and used as a cattle shed. In 1884 an annex to the west of the courthouse was built as a fireproof repository for the circuit clerk's records. The courthouse was remodeled in 1967 and 1968 and the annex in 1971.



DuPage County Judicial Center
Wheaton

In 1839 DuPage County was carved out of the western part of Cook County. The first courthouse, a two-story frame building, was constructed that same year at Naperville, the county seat. By the mid-1850's quite a rivalry developed between Naperville and Wheaton for the county seat. In 1857, county residents voted for Naperville. In 1867, by a mere 51 votes, they decided on Wheaton. Soon thereafter, Naperville residents obtained an injunction from a Joliet judge to stop county business in Wheaton. Then a Cairo judge issued an order forbidding county officers from conducting meetings at Naperville. Meanwhile, the second courthouse was dedicated on Independence Day, 1868 at Wheaton. The stand-off continued with half the county board meeting at each location. Finally, Wheaton residents in two dozen wagons made a midnight raid and moved county records to Wheaton. The third courthouse, built of red granite, brick, and terra cotta was completed in 1896. The fourth courthouse above was dedicated by Chief Judge Peccarelli in November 1990. (Daniel J. Amati photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

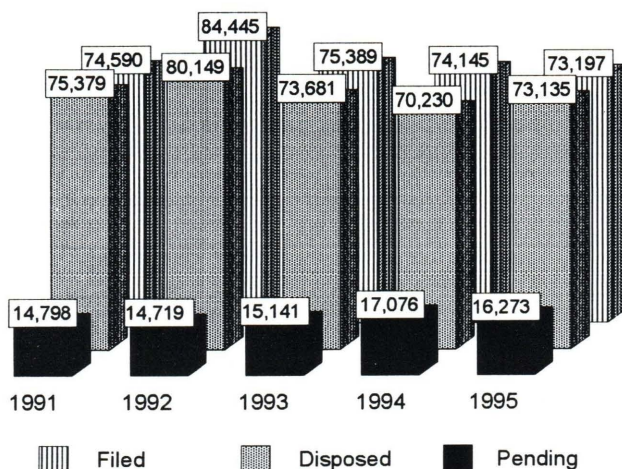
Circuit Judges: Joseph F. Beatty,
Allan G. Blackwood,
Martin Conway Jr., Clarence Darrow,
Danny A. Dunagan, Susan B. Gende,
Jay M. Hanson, John D. O'Shea,
Timothy J. Slavin, James T. Teros,
Larry S. Vandersnick

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

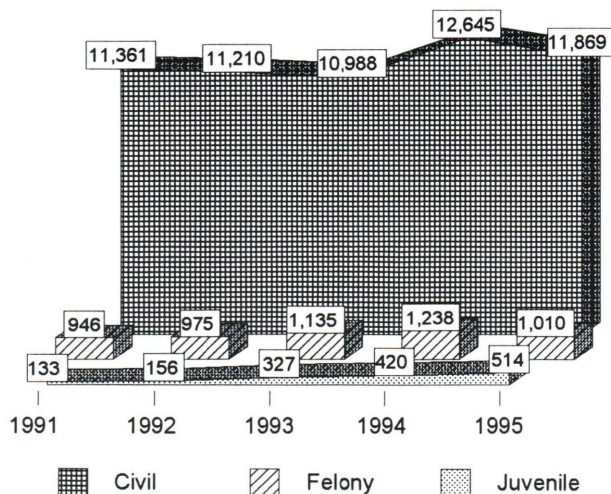
Jeffrey W. O'Connor
Chief Judge
Rock Island County
Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population:
279,345
(1995 est)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

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

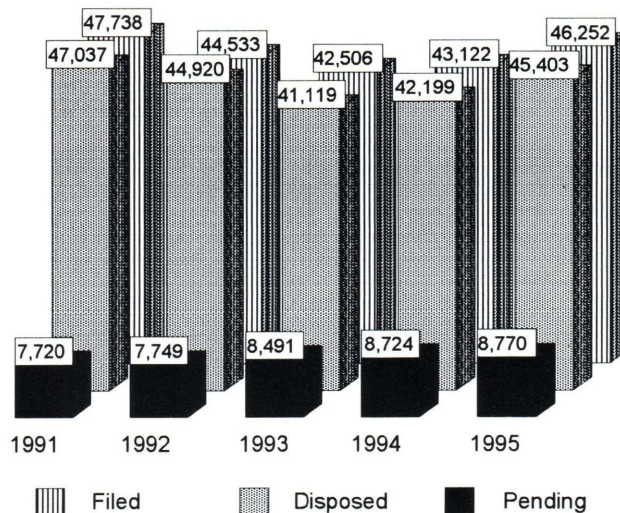
Circuit Judges: Charles Hartman,
Wm. A. Kelly, Tomas Magdich,
Stephen Pemberton, John B. Roe,
Lawrence Smith Jr.

Associate Judges:
Barry Anderson, Richard DeMoss,
Martin D. Hill, Robin Minnis,
John Payne, Victor Sprengelmeyer

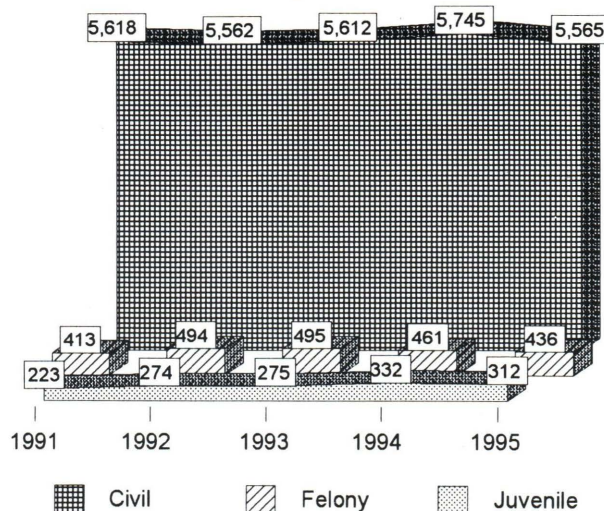
John W. Rapp Jr.
Chief Judge
Carroll County
Courthouse
301 North Main Street
Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

Circuit Population:
172,851
(1995 est)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

DeKalb (Sycamore)

Kane (Geneva)

Kendall (Yorkville)

Circuit Judges: John W. Countryman, Phillip L. DiMarzio, Patrick J. Dixon, James T. Doyle, Melvin E. Dunn, Douglas R. Engel, Robert P. Grometer, Pamela K. Jensen, Kurt Klein, Barry E. Puklin, Grant S. Wegner, James M. Wilson

Associate Judges: Judith M. Brawka, Franklin D. Brewster, F. Keith Brown, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, Rogber W. Eichmeier, Donald J. Fabian, Jane C. Hallock, Thomas E. Hogan, Donald C. Hudson, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, John L. Petersen, Timothy Q. Sheldon

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

Circuit Population:
488,789
(1995 est)

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Boone (Belvidere)

Winnebago (Rockford)

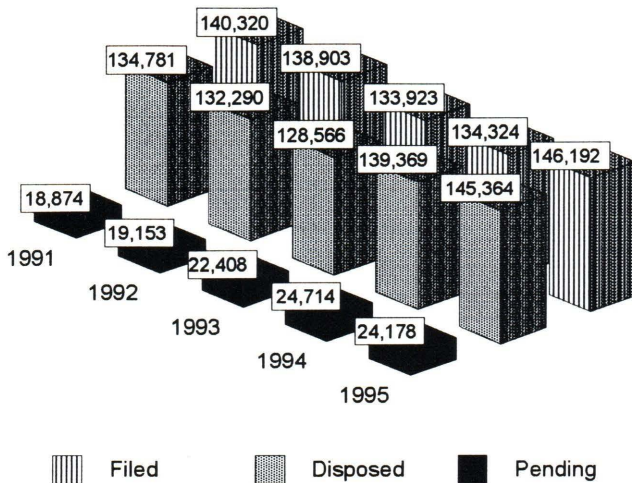
Harris H. Agnew
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State, #320
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population:
301,132
(1995 est)

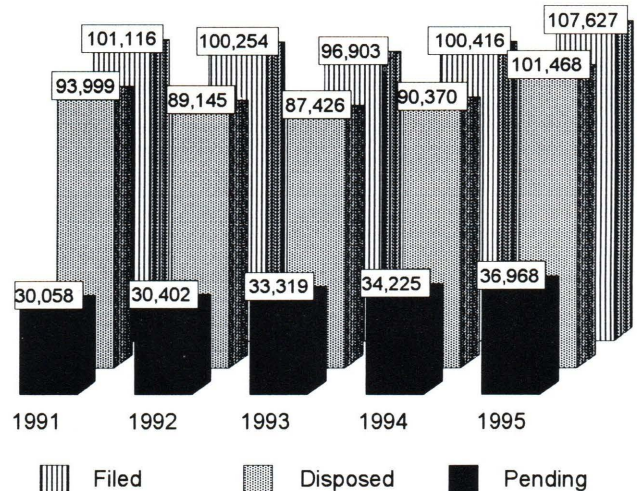
Circuit Judges: Robert G. Coplan, Frederick J. Kapala, Galyn W. Moehring, Alford R. Penniman, R. L. Pirrello, Bradner C. Riggs

Associate Judges: Rosemary Collins, Timothy R. Gill, Gerald F. Grubb, Janet R. Holmgren, John Todd Kennedy, Angus S. More Jr., Michael R. Morrison, Steven M. Nash, K. Craig Peterson, Steven G. Vecchio, Richard W. Vidal, Kathryn E. Zenoff

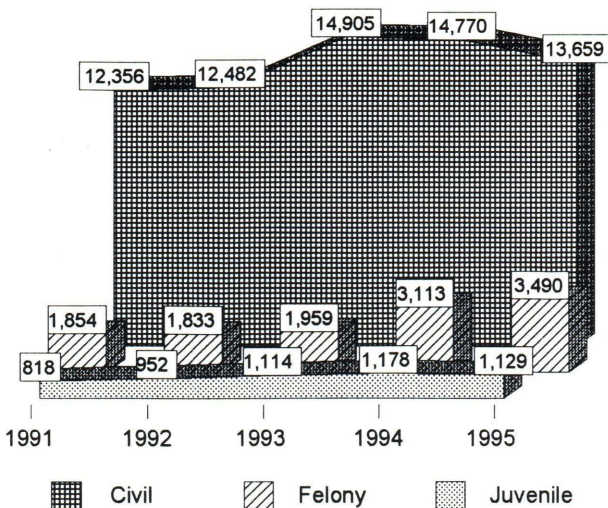
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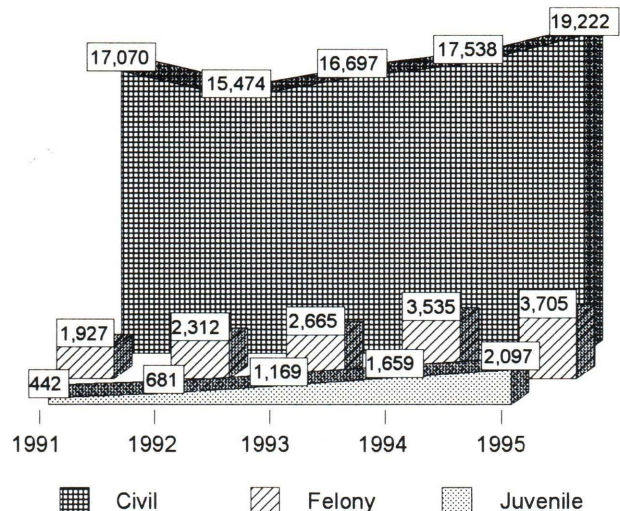
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTY(seat):
DuPage (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: Robt. J. Anderson, Robert Byrne, Thomas Callum, John Darrah, Edward Duncan Jr., Ann Jorgensen, Robert K. Kilander, Ronald Mehling, Perry Thompson, Hollis Webster, Bonnie Wheaton

Associate Judges:

Kenneth A. Abraham, C. Stanley Austin, George Bakalis, Edmund Bart, Joseph Bongiorno, Michael Burke, Kathryn Creswell, Peter Dockery, Thomas Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, John T. Elsner, Rodney W. Equi, Nicholas J. Galasso, C. Andrew Hayton, Donald J. Hennessy, James W. Jerz, Roy F. Lawrence, Patrick J. Lesten, Richard A. Lucas, Jane H. Mitton, Paul Noland, Cary B. Pierce, Thomas J. Riggs, Terence M. Sheen, Kenneth W. Torluemke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Michael R. Galasso
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Road,
Suite 2015
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
853,458
(1995 est)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges:

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

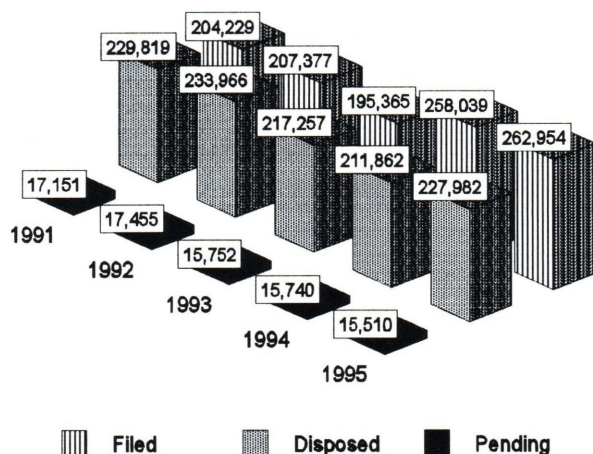
Associate Judges:

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

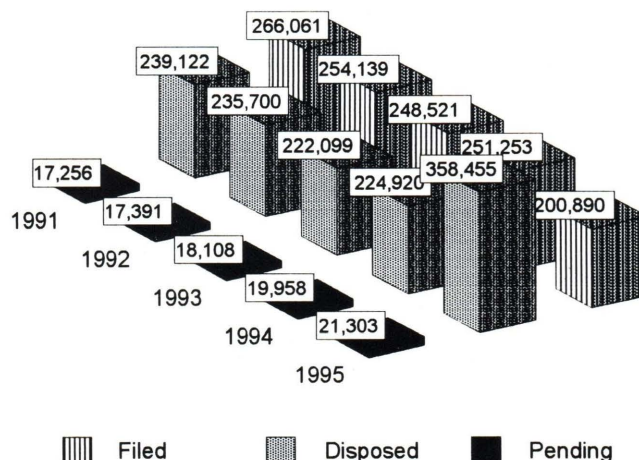
Stephen E. Walter
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population:
797,108
(1995 est)

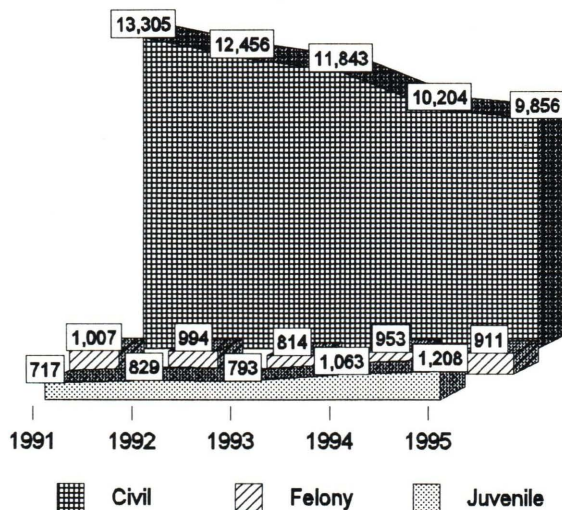
Total Caseload



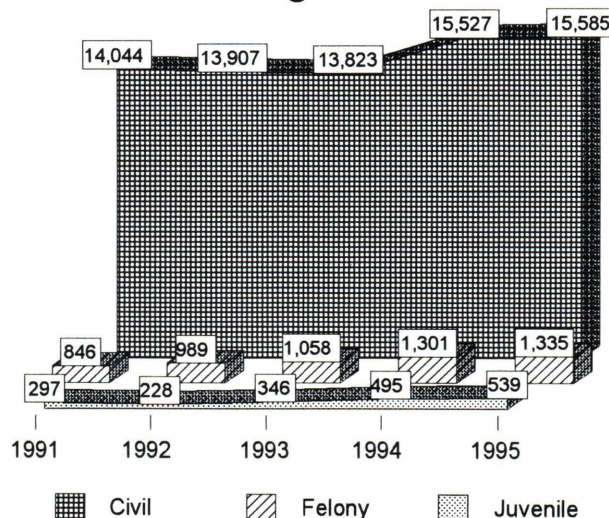
Total Caseload



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. Karmeier, Jerome F. Lopinot,
 Michael J. O'Malley, Roger M. Scrivner,
 Milton S. Wharton

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

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

Circuit Population:
360,972
 (1995 est)

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges:

Fred S. Carr Jr.,
 Clark Erickson,
 Gordon Lee Lustfeldt,
 Kendall O. Wenzelman

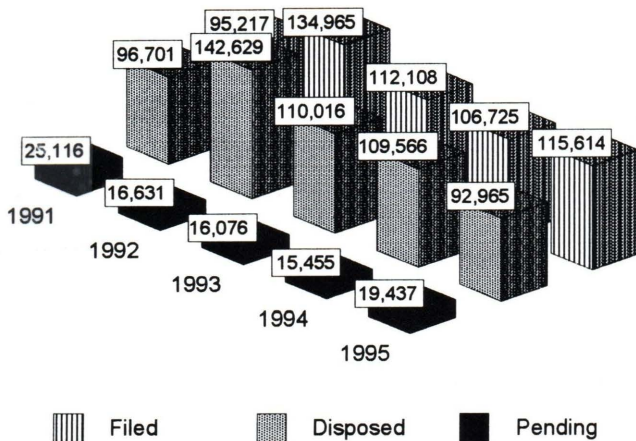
Associate Judges:

J. Gregory Householder,
 Sheldon Reagan,
 David D. Youck

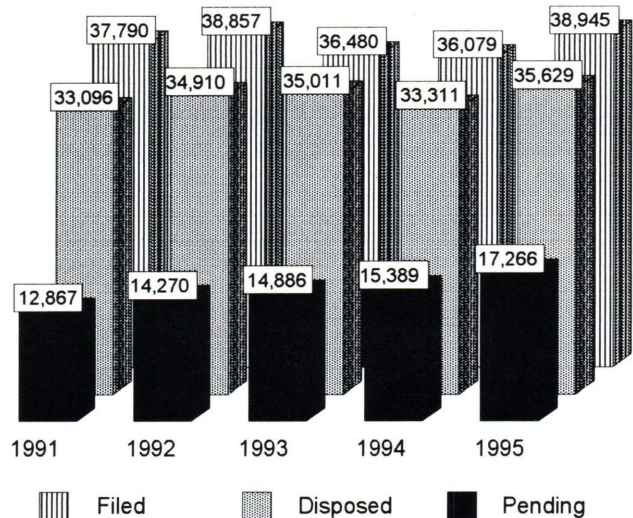
Daniel W. Gould
 Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
133,457
 (1995 est)

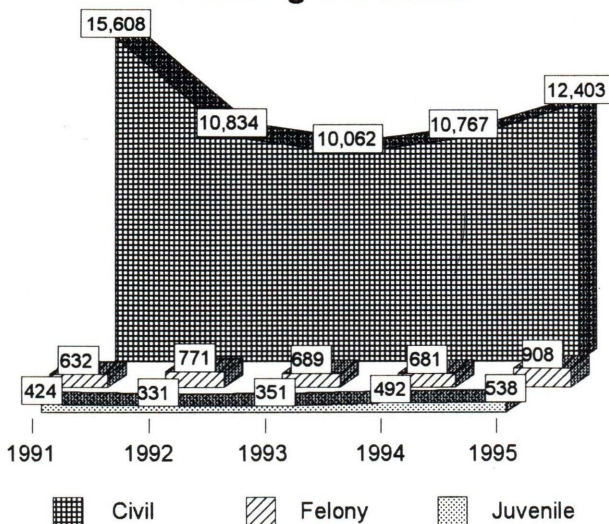
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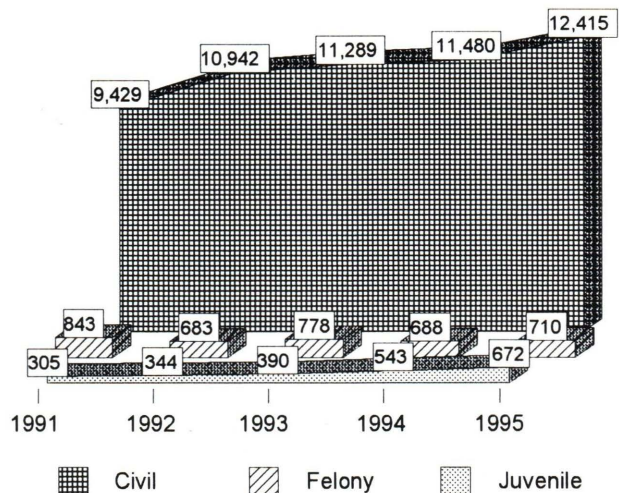
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

CHICAGO

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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

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

CHICAGO OFFICE FOR COURT SERVICES, JMIS, and PROBATION SERVICES DIVISIONS

222 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-3250
FAX (312) 793-1335

SPRINGFIELD

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Kathleen L. Gazda, Assistant Director
900 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 782-7770
FAX (217) 785-9114
TDD (217) 524-6428

COURT SERVICES

Nathan P. Maddox, Assistant Director

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

Riley E. Lane, Assistant Director

840 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 785-2125
FAX (217) 785-3793

PROBATION SERVICES

James R. Grundel, Assistant Director
816 South College Street*
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 785-0413
FAX (217) 782-0546
* effective May 22, 1996

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

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

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

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The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The division sets statewide standards for hiring and promoting probation officers; maintains a list of qualified applicants for probation positions; develops training programs for new and promoted probation officers; develops and monitors operational standards for probation departments; monitors the development of annual plans in each probation department; gathers state-wide statistics and publishes reports; and establishes standards for probation department compensation plans. The division also develops and monitors innovative probation programs to enhance the services and sanctions for offenders supervised in the community and to provide effective alternatives to imprisonment.



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