



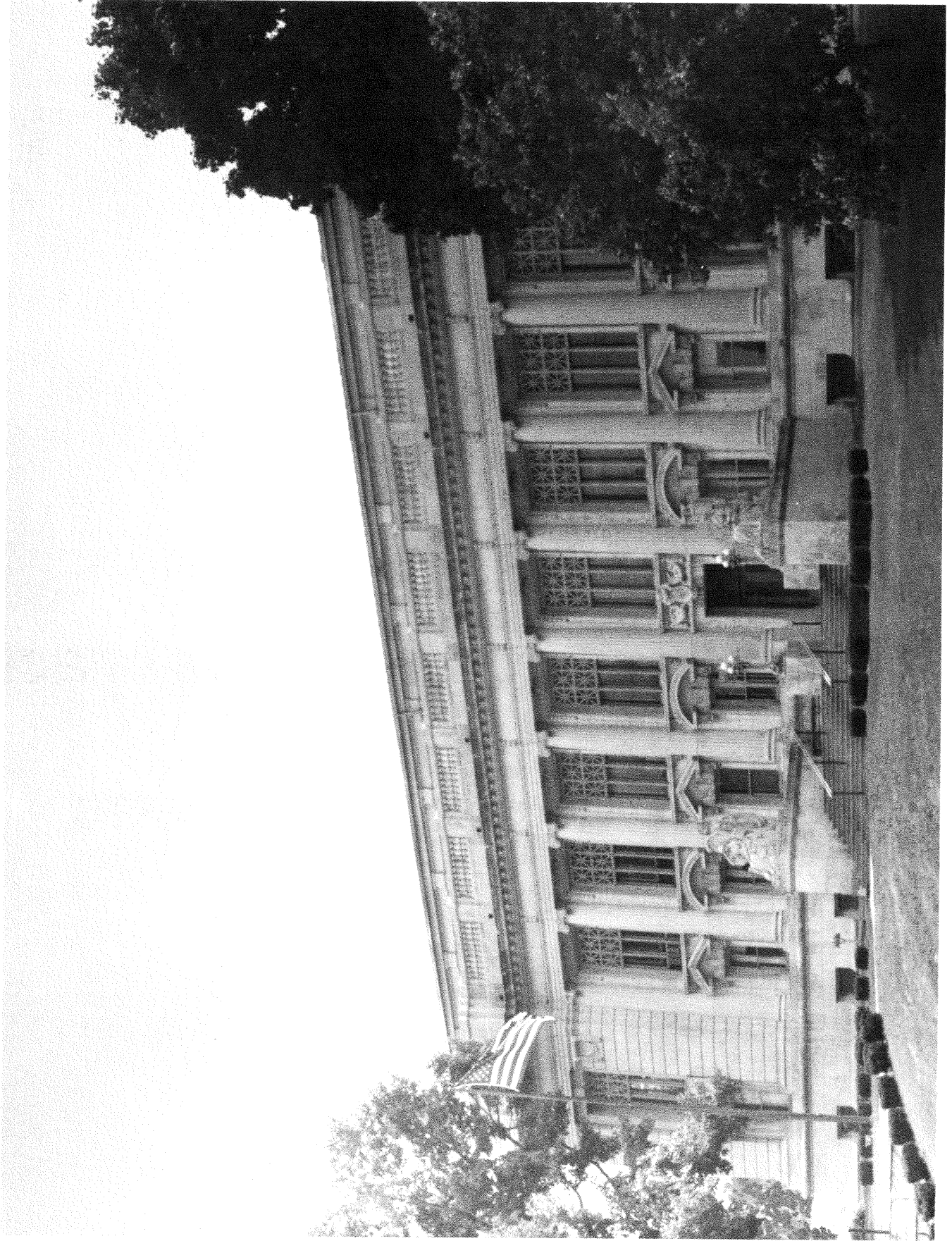
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

1977
ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



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SUPREME COURT BUILDING
Springfield, Illinois

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

ROY O. GULLEY
DIRECTOR
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD 62706
217/782-7770

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 60602
312/793-3250

To the Honorable Chief Justice and Justices
of the Supreme Court

I tender herewith the Annual Report of the Administrative Office for the calendar year 1977.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-seven was a year of significant developments and changes in the Illinois judicial system.

New judgeships created and filled in 1976 together with vacancies filled during 1977 resulted in the assimilation of 79 new judges into the court system during a very short period of time.

Enactment of HB 1500 (ch. 38, art. 4) resulted in the establishment of a whole new sentencing philosophy in felony cases.

Completion of the work of the Supreme Court Committee on Evidence resulted in the development of a proposed code of evidence for Illinois.

Statistically, 1977 witnessed continued increases in litigation filed in the Circuit and Appellate Courts. The Appellate Court made significant progress by increasing the number of dispositions (4,579 cases in 1977 over 3,935 in 1976), and achieved a reduction in cases pending at the end of the year (3,913 at the end of 1977 as compared with 4,111 at the end of 1976).

The Circuit Court of Cook County, County Department, Law Jury Division (\$15,000 and over) had a substantial increase in cases pending, for the fourth year in a row, bringing the total pending at the end of the year to 44,632 (compared with 40,163 pending at the end of 1976). The average delay between date of filing and date of jury verdict rose to 45.3 months (over 40.91 months in 1976).

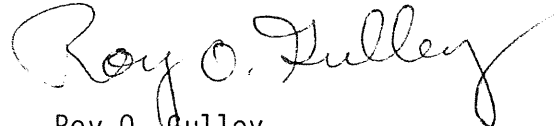
The Criminal Division, Circuit Court of Cook County, fared somewhat better in that it reduced the pending inventory of untried felony cases from 6,963 in 1976 to 6,233 in 1977.

Also, among the more significant developments during 1977, reported on more fully herein, are:

- (1) The Supreme Court's recommendation to the General Assembly that a statute be enacted requiring pre-trial motions, in criminal cases, to be filed within a specified time following arraignment;
- (2) Adoption of Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions in the areas of strict liability in tort and indemnity;
- (3) Assignment of the Administrative Office as Secretary to the Supreme Court Rules committee;
- (4) The addition of new Appellate Court statistical charts, to this report, covering (a) comparison of cases filed and disposed of by district, (b) average number of dispositions per judge by district, (c) average number of majority opinions per judge by district, (d) cases pending at end of year by district, and (e) number of Rule 23 Orders by district and division;
- (5) Addition of the categories of "pending at start," "pending at end," and "inventory increase or decrease" to the statistical chart on number of cases begun and terminated in the Circuit Courts;
- (6) Submission of the Appellate Court Administrative Committee's recommendations for improving the efficiency of the Appellate Court;
- (7) The addition of nine (9) new judgeships to the Circuit Court of Cook County which will be filled by election in November of 1978;
- (8) Publication of the report of the Study Committee on Bail Procedures;
- (9) Completion of Phase I of the Court Facility Study and substantial completion of Phase II;
- (10) Appropriation of funds for the renovation of the 5th Appellate District courthouse;
- (11) Increase of the maximum salary of official court reporters to \$20,000 per year;
- (12) Enactment of HB 1500 providing for a system of determinate sentencing for felony convictions;
- (13) Enactment of SB 968 providing for compensation of crime victims, including possible use of cash bonds;

- (14) Increase of the salary of Administrative Secretaries to Chief Judges to \$15,500;
- (15) Increase of the size of "small estates" not requiring probate to \$10,000; and
- (16) Adoption by the Supreme Court of revisions in Art. V of its rules on trial court proceedings in traffic and conservation offenses.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Roy O. Gulley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Roy O. Gulley

IN MEMORIAM

Appellate Court Judges

Albert E. Hallett (Retired), First District
John C. Hayes, First District

March 18, 1977
February 24, 1977

Circuit Court Judges

Stewart Cluster, First Circuit
Herbert A. Ellis, Cook County
Emmett Harrington (Retired), Cook County
Frank P. Hanagan, Second Circuit
Robert J. Immel, Twelfth Circuit
Stanley R. Pulaski (Retired), Cook County
Joseph A. Solan, Cook County

December 22, 1977
April 26, 1977
October 18, 1977
October 21, 1977
March 4, 1977
October 18, 1977
August 22, 1977

Associate Judges

William J. Callahan, Cook County
Carl O. Davies, Tenth Circuit
John F. Gnadinger, Twelfth Circuit
Barney E. Johnston (Retired), Twentieth Circuit
Frank Loverde, Cook County
Arthur M. Padella, Ninth Circuit
Ralph B. Rutledge (Retired), Twentieth Circuit

June 8, 1977
June 29, 1977
June 6, 1977
December 18, 1977
January 12, 1977
December 21, 1977
November 1, 1977

U. S. District Court

Richard B. Austin

February 7, 1977

**REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR
HON. ROY O. GULLEY**

JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS

A total of 15 Illinois judges retired during 1977. Most of them retired due to age or failing health. Some, however, retired to return to the practice of law. One retired in order to accept an appointment to the U.S. District Court.

Appellate Court

Nicholas J. Bua, First District
November 3, 1977

Circuit Court

Joseph J. Butler, Cook County
February 15, 1977
George P. Coutrakon, Seventh Circuit
November 30, 1977
Robert L. Gagen, Twentieth Circuit
April 15, 1977
George John Gitchoff, Third Circuit
July 15, 1977
Everett E. Laughlin, Fifteenth Circuit
December 23, 1977
James E. McMackin, Fourth Circuit
December 31, 1977
Charles S. Parker, Nineteenth Circuit
December 28, 1977
John L. Poole, Fourteenth Circuit
December 29, 1977
Dorothy W. Spomer, First Circuit
September 4, 1977
James B. Vincent, Fifteenth Circuit
March 31, 1977

Associate Judges

Robert D. Francis, Third Circuit
March 1, 1977
Ben Gorenstein, Cook County
January 31, 1977
Merlin G. Hiscott, Third Circuit
December 31, 1977
John A. Holtzman, Tenth Circuit
August 31, 1977

ACTIVITIES OF THE JUDICIARY



The Supreme Court

Jurisdiction

The Illinois Supreme Court is the highest court in the Illinois judicial system. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving the redistricting of the General Assembly and in cases relating to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. It may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. It has direct appellate jurisdiction in appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death and as the Court may provide by rule in other cases. Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may also provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases. (Ill. Const., Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 9).

Organization

The Supreme Court consists of seven Justices. Three are elected from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and one from each of the other four judicial districts. Four Justices constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. One of the Justices is selected as Chief Justice for a term of three years. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 31, seniority among the Justices is determined by length of continuous service. Supreme Court Justices are elected for terms of 10 years. (Art. VI, Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 10).

The Court holds five terms each year during the months of January, March, May, September and November. At each term, the Court issues opinions, holds conferences, hears oral arguments, rules on motions, considers modifications to Supreme Court rules and meets with the Administrative Director to consider administrative and budgetary matters.

When in session, the Justices reside in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. In addition, the Court meets regularly in its Chicago quarters in the Civic Center. Once each year the Court hears oral arguments at the University of Chicago Law School and at the University of Illinois College of Law in Champaign.

Administrative and Supervisory Authority

General administrative and supervisory authority over the entire, unified Illinois judicial system is vested in the Supreme Court. This authority is exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with the Court's rules. An Administrative Director and staff, appointed by the Supreme Court, are provided to assist the Chief Justice in his duties (Art. VI, Sec. 16). This unique, constitutional grant of administrative authority has served as the basis for transforming the Illinois judicial system from an unstructured and undisciplined system into an efficient mechanism for the administration of justice.

The administrative authority of the Supreme Court over the Illinois judicial system is unrestricted. However, in addition to conferring general administrative authority upon the Court, the Constitution identifies specific areas of judicial administration the Court shall or may act upon. These areas include:

- (1) Prescribing the number of Appellate Divisions in each Judicial District;
- (2) Assignment of judges to Appellate Divisions;
- (3) Prescribing the time and place for Appellate Divisions to sit;
- (4) Providing for the manner of appointing Associate Judges;
- (5) Providing for matters assignable to Associate Judges;
- (6) In the absence of a law, filling judicial vacancies by appointment;
- (7) Prescribing rules of conduct for judges;
- (8) Assignment of retired judges to judicial service;
- (9) Appointment of an administrative Director and staff;
- (10) Temporary assignment of judges;
- (11) Providing for an annual Judicial Conference and reporting thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly;
- (12) Appointment of the Supreme Court Clerk and other non-judicial officers of the Court.

In addition, the Court has a number of other administrative functions pursuant to statute or which are inherent in the operation of the Court.

The Court approves, after preparation by the Administrative Director, the annual judicial budget; employs two law clerks for each Justice to assist in researching the law and preparing memoranda; selects a Marshal who attends each term of the Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the sheriff in trial courts; and it appoints the Supreme Court Librarian

who is in charge of keeping the library up-to-date and preserving all books and documents in the library. Also, the Court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two persons to the Appellate Defender Commission; a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project (the Court has designated William M. Madden, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office as its appointee); and judicial members of the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System. Also, from time to time, the Court appoints committees, as the need arises, to study and suggest amendments in substantive and procedural law, Supreme Court rules, and other matters affecting the administration of justice.

Caseload Summary

During the 1977 terms, the Supreme Court sat for a total of 73 days. The seven justices of the Court delivered 219 full opinions and 8 supervisory orders; ruled on 68 petitions for rehearing; ruled on 918 peti-

tions for leave to appeal; and ruled on 1,627 other motions. Of the 918 petitions for leave to appeal, 138 or 15% were allowed.

The Court received 1,139 new filings as compared to 1,067 new filings in 1976.

In addition, the Court admitted 2,315 new lawyers to the practice of law in Illinois.

Supreme Court Rules

In the exercise of its inherent power to adopt rules governing practice and procedure, supplemented by constitutional directives to exercise that authority in specific areas (Art. VI, Secs. 5, 6, 8, 13, 16 and 17), the Supreme Court, during 1977, added or amended the following rules: 606(b), 756(a) (2), 756(a) (4), 756(a) (6), 767 and 501 through 556.

Because of the number of changes in Article V of the Supreme Court Rules and their applicability to such a large volume of cases, they are set forth below in their entirety:

REVISED RULES

Effective April 1, 1977

ARTICLE V. RULES ON TRIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS IN TRAFFIC AND CONSERVATION OFFENSES, ORDINANCE OFFENSES, PETTY OFFENSES, AND CERTAIN MISDEMEANORS—BAIL SCHEDULES¹

PART A. GENERAL

Rule 501 Definitions

(a) Bond Certificates. Bail security documents which also guarantee payment of judgments for fines and costs, not to exceed \$35 (auto bond certificates), or not to exceed \$250 (truck bond certificates), which are issued or guaranteed, in counties other than Cook, by companies or membership associations authorized to do so by the Director of Insurance, State of Illinois, under regulations issued by this court. (Note: Copies of these regulations may be obtained by writing to: Director, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Supreme Court Building, Springfield, IL 62706.) The privilege of issuing bond certificates for use in Cook County shall be governed by rule of the Circuit Court of Cook County. (Note: Copies of the Cook County rule may be obtained by writing to: Office of the Chief Judge, Richard J. Daley Center, Chicago, IL 60602.)

(b) Cash or Cash Bail. United States currency, traveler's checks issued by major banks or express companies which total the exact amount required to be deposited as bail, and negotiable drafts on major credit

card companies, under conditions approved by the Administrative Director.

(c) Conservation Offense. Any case charging a violation of:

- (1) The Fish Code of 1971, effective July 1, 1972, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 56, par. 1.1 *et seq.*);
- (2) The Game Code of 1971, effective July 1, 1972, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 61, par. 1.1 *et seq.*);
- (3) The Boat Registration and Safety Act, approved July 17, 1959, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 95-1/2, pars. 311-1 through 323-1);
- (4) The Park District Code, approved July 8, 1947, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 105, pars. 1-1 through 13-9e);
- (5) An Act in relation to the creation, maintenance, operation and improvement of the Chicago Park District, approved July 10, 1933, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 105, pars. 333.1 through 333.23v);
- (6) An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves, ap-

proved June 26, 1925, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 105, pars. 465 through 468b1);

- (7) An Act in relation to State forests, operation of forest tree nurseries and providing penalties in connection therewith, approved July 2, 1925, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 57-1/2, pars. 22 through 30);
- (8) An Act to provide for the creation of intensive forest fire protection districts, to regulate the burning of combustible materials, to provide penalties for violations and to repeal an Act therein named, approved July 10, 1957 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 57-1/2, pars. 71 through 82);
- (9) The Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, approved Aug. 27, 1971 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 95-1/2, pars. 601-1 through 612-1);
- (10) Any regulations, proclamations or ordinances adopted pursuant to any code or act named in this Rule 501(c).

(d) Driver's License. A current driver's license certificate issued by the Secretary of State of Illinois. However, restricted driving permits, instruction permits or temporary licenses issued under the Illinois Driver Licensing Law (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 95-1/2, pars. 6-100 through 6-708) shall not be accepted in lieu of or in addition to bail amounts established in Rule 526.

(e) Unit of Local Government. Any county, municipality, township, special district, or unit designated as a unit of local government by law.

(f) Traffic Offense. Any case which charges a violation of any statute, ordinance or regulation relating to the operation or use of motor vehicles, the use of streets and highways by pedestrians or the operation of any other wheeled or tracked vehicle, including cases charging violations of the Illinois Driver Licensing Law, but excluding cases in which a ticket was served by "tie-on," "hang-on," or "appended" methods and cases charging violations of:

- (1) Section 9-3(b) of the Criminal Code of 1961, as amended (reckless homicide);
- (2) Section 12-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961, as amended (reckless conduct);
- (3) Article I of chapter 4 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, effective July 1, 1970, as amended (anti-theft laws);
- (4) Section 11-401(b) of the Illinois Rules of the Road, effective July 1, 1970, as amended (driver's failure to stop at scene of, or to report within 48 hours thereafter, any accident involving death or personal injury);
- (5) "Jay walking" ordinances of any unit of local government;
- (6) Any conservation offense (see Rule 501(c)).

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended January 31, 1972, effective March 1, 1972; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 502 Statutory References

Wherever used in this article, "Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. __, par. __" refers to the statutory material appearing in the specified chapter and paragraph of the Illinois Revised Statutes, 1975, State Bar Association edition, and that same material as it may have been or may hereafter be amended or renumbered.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 503 Multiple Charges under These Rules

(a) Amount of Bail—Hearing Date. A person arrested and charged with more than one offense arising out of the same occurrence when the bail is established for each such offense under Rule 526, 527 or 528 shall be released from custody after posting bail on the charge for which the highest bail is required. All such charges, whenever practicable, should be set for hearing on the same day in the same court, to be disposed of at the same time.

(b) New Bail—Application of Bail and Return of Balance. After final disposition of the charge for which bail was posted, the judge shall set new bail in a single amount to cover any concurrent charges which may be continued for further hearing at a future date. The clerk may apply any cash or security originally posted as bail to payment of any fines and costs due for conviction on the charge for which bail was originally posted or any other charge disposed of at the same time, but shall return any remaining balance to the accused and shall not retain the balance to apply, in whole or in part, to any new bail set by the judge, without the consent of the accused.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 504 Appearance Date

The date set by the arresting officer for an accused's appearance in court shall be not less than 10 days but within 45 days after the date of the arrest, whenever practicable. It is the policy of this court that an accused who appears and pleads "not guilty" to an alleged traffic or conservation offense should be granted a trial on the merits on the appearance date set by the arresting officer. Except as provided in Rule 505, an arresting officer's failure to appear on that date, in and of itself, shall not normally be considered good cause for a continuance.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 505 Notice to Accused

When issuing a Uniform Citation and Complaint, a conservation ticket or a Notice to Appear in lieu of either, in counties other than Cook, the officer shall

also issue a written notice to the accused in substantially the following form:

AVOID MULTIPLE COURT APPEARANCES

If you intend to plead "not guilty" to this charge, or if, in addition, you intend to demand a trial by jury, so notify the clerk of the court at least 5 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays or holidays) before the day set for your appearance. A new appearance date will be set, and arrangements will be made to have the arresting officer present on that new date. Failure to notify the clerk of either your intention to plead "not guilty" or your intention to demand a jury trial may result in your having to return to court, if you plead "not guilty" on the date originally set for your court appearance.

Upon timely receipt of notice that the accused intends to plead "not guilty," the clerk shall set a new appearance date not less than 7 days nor more than 49 days after the original appearance date set by the arresting officer, and notify all parties of the new date and the time for appearance. If the accused demands a trial by jury, the trial shall be scheduled within the time prescribed by section 103-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 38, par. 103-5). If the accused fails to notify the clerk as provided above, the arresting officer's failure to appear on the date originally set for appearance may, in counties other than Cook, be considered good cause for a continuance. Any State agency or any unit of local government desiring to be exempt from the requirements of this Rule 505 may apply to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges for an exemption.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rules 506—525 Reserved

PART B. BAIL SCHEDULES

NOTE: The bail provisions of Rules 526, 527 and 528 do not apply to arrests on warrant. Bail is preset to avoid undue delay in freeing certain persons accused of an offense when, because of the hour or the circumstances, it is not practicable to bring the accused before a judge. When the accused is actually brought before a judge, the bail amounts specified in these rules do not control. Nothing in these rules is intended to limit a peace officer's discretion to issue a Notice to Appear in an appropriate case (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 38, par. 107-12).

Rule 526 Bail Schedule—Traffic Offenses

(a) **Bail in Minor Traffic Offenses.** Except as provided in paragraph (b), (c) and (e) of this rule a person arrested for a traffic offense and personally served by the arresting officer with a Citation and Complaint shall

post bail in the amount of \$35 in one of the following ways: (1) by depositing, in lieu of such amount, his current Illinois driver's license; or (2) by depositing, in lieu of such amount, an approved bond certificate; or (3) by posting \$35 cash bail (see Rule 501(b) for definition of "Cash Bail").

¹The following order was entered February 17, 1977, adopting revised Rules 501 through 556:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS ORDER

The revised rules attached hereto and hereinafter adopted, relating to procedures in traffic cases, conservation cases, quasi-criminal cases and certain misdemeanors, were prepared by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges and, at the request of that conference, are adopted by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Revised Rules 501-556, attached hereto, are hereby adopted effective April 1, 1977, in every county of the first and second class, and effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County. The delayed effective date for Cook County is granted at the request of the chief judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. The Supreme Court acknowledges that Cook County, because of its high volume of such cases, faces unique problems in implementing several of the changes contained in these revised rules.

These revised rules shall not be construed as superseding either part 9 or part 11 of the rules of the Circuit Court of Cook County, except insofar as those parts may establish specific dollar limitations on the liability of issuers of bond certificates which differ with the limits established in these revised rules; nor shall these rules supersede paragraph 1 of General Order No. 7 of the Circuit Court of Cook County, dated January 2, 1964, as amended February 1, 1975. However, these rules do supersede paragraph 2 of said General Order No. 7.

These revised Rules 501-556 will govern trial court proceedings in traffic cases, conservation cases, municipal ordinance cases, and such misdemeanor cases as are covered thereby which are commenced after these rules take effect. They will also govern further proceedings in such actions then pending except when, in the opinion of the trial, appellate or supreme court, the application of the new rules in a particular action then pending would not be feasible or would work an injustice, in which cases the former procedure applies.

Except as might otherwise be provided by circuit court rule in any circuit, neither credit cards nor negotiable drafts on major credit card companies (see Supreme Court Rule 501(b), as amended) will be acceptable in lieu of cash bail, until specific procedures for the processing of such transactions have been approved in writing by the Administrative Director.

Dated: February 17, 1977.

(b) **Bail in Certain Truck Offenses.**

(1) Persons charged with a violation of section 15-111 of the Illinois Size and Weight Law (truck overweight) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 95-1/2, par. 15-111) shall post cash bail in an amount equal to the amount of the minimum fine fixed by statute, plus costs. When the bail for any offense hereunder does not exceed \$250, the accused may, at his option, deposit a truck bond certificate in lieu of bail.

(2) Persons charged with refusing to stop and submit a vehicle and load to weighing after being directed to do so by an officer or removing all or part of his load prior to weighing in violation of section 15-112(f) of the Illinois Size and Weight Law shall post bail in the amount of \$500.

(c) **Bail in Other Traffic Offenses** (Rules of the

Road). Persons charged with violations of the following sections of the Illinois Rules of the Road shall post bail in the amount specified:

Rules of the Road	Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975			
Sec.	Ch.	Par.	Description	Bail
(1) 11-601	95½	11-601	Speeding, but only when more than 20 mph over the posted limit but not more than 30 mph over the posted limit	\$ 50
			Speeding, but only when more than 30 mph over the posted limit	\$ 100
(2) 11-204	95½	11-204	Fleeing or Attempting to Elude Police Officer	\$1,000
(3) 11-401 (a)	95½	11-401 (a)	Leaving Scene of Accident—Death or Injury	\$1,000
(4) 11-501	95½	11-501	Driving Under Influence of Liquor or Drugs	\$2,000
(5) 11-503	95½	11-503	Reckless Driving	\$1,000
(6) 11-504	95½	11-504	Drag Racing	\$1,000

(3) Driver's License in Lieu of or in Addition to Bail. An accused may deposit his current Illinois driver's license in lieu of the bail specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) of Rule 526(c). In lieu of posting the total cash amount specified in subparagraph (4) of Rule 526(c), an accused may elect to deposit \$100 cash and his current Illinois driver's license.

(e) Bail in Other Traffic Offenses (Driver Licensing Law). Persons charged with violations of the following sections of the Illinois Driver Licensing Law shall post bail in the amount specified:

Driver Licensing Law	Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975			
Sec.	Ch.	Par.	Description	Bail
(1) 6-301	95½	6-301	Unlawful Use of License	\$ 500
(2) 6-303	95½	6-303	Driving With Suspended or Revoked License	\$1,000
(3) 6-101	95½	6-101	Unlicensed Driving, under the following circumstances:	
See article VI "Penalties" IVC (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, chap. 95½, par. 6-601)			a. Failed to obtain a license or permit after expiration of a period of suspension or revocation	\$1,000
			b. License or permit expired more than 6 months	\$ 65

(f) Bail for Traffic Offenses Defined by Ordinance. Bail for traffic offenses defined by any ordinances of any unit of local government which are similar to those described in this Rule 526 shall be the same amounts as provided for in this rule.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended January 31, 1972, effective March 1, 1972; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 527 Bail Schedule—Conservation Offenses

(a) General. Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this Rule 527, a person arrested on view for a conservation offense shall post cash bail in the amount of \$35.

(b) Bail for Specified Violations of the Game Code of 1971. Persons arrested on view for a conservation offense listed below shall post bail in the amount specified.

GAME CODE OF 1971

Game Code	Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975			
Sec.	Ch.	Par.	Description	Bail
2.18	61	2.18	Unlawful Taking of Migratory Waterfowl	\$1,000
2.25	61	2.25	Taking Deer out of Season	\$1,000

(c) Bail for Specified Violation of the Boat Registration and Safety Act. Persons arrested on view for a conservation offense listed below shall post bail in the amount specified.

BOAT REGISTRATION AND SAFETY ACT

B.R.S.A.	Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975			
Art. Sec.	Ch.	Par.	Description	Bail
V 1	95½	315-1	Careless Operation of Motorboat	\$ 500
V 2	95½	315-2	Reckless Operation of Motorboat	\$1,000
V 11-A	95½	315-11A	Operating Motorboat Under the Influence of Liquors or Drugs	\$2,000
XI 5	95½	321-5	Operating Motorboat During Suspension of Privilege	\$ 500

(d) Bail for Specified Violations of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act. Persons arrested on view for a conservation offense listed below shall post bail in the amount specified.

SNOWMOBILE REGISTRATION AND SAFETY ACT

S.R.S.A.	Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975			
Art. Sec.	Ch.	Par.	Description	Bail
V 5-1B	95½	605-1B	Reckless, Negligent or Careless Operation of Snowmobile	\$1,000
V 5-1C	95½	605-1C	Operating Snowmobile Under the Influence of Liquor or Drugs	\$2,000

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended January 31, 1972, effective March 1, 1972; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 528 Bail Schedule—Ordinance Offenses, Petty Offenses, Business Offenses and Certain Misdemeanors

(a) Offenses Punishable by Fine Not to Exceed \$500. Bail for offenses (other than traffic or conservation offenses), including ordinance violations, punishable only by a fine which does not exceed \$500 shall be \$35 cash.

(b) Offenses Punishable by Fine in Excess of \$500. Bail for offenses (other than traffic or conservation offenses) punishable only by a fine which exceeds \$500 shall be \$1,000.

(c) Certain Other Offenses. Bail for any other offenses, including violation of any ordinance of any unit of local government (other than traffic or conservation offenses) punishable by fine or imprisonment in a penal institution other than the penitentiary, or both, shall be \$1,000, except that bail for Class C misdemeanors shall be \$35.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

PART C. FINES AND COSTS—10% DEPOSIT STATUTE

Rule 529 Fines and Costs on Written Pleas of Guilty in Minor Traffic and Conservation Offenses

(a) Traffic Offenses. All traffic offenses, except those requiring a court appearance under Rule 551 and those involving offenses set out in Rules 526(b), 526(c) and 526(e), may be satisfied without a court appearance by a written plea of guilty and payment of a fine in the amount of \$25 plus costs, except that a charge of speeding more than 20 mph but not more than 30 mph over the speed limit may be satisfied by a written plea of guilty and payment of a fine of \$40, plus costs. A charge of violating section 6-601(c) (2) of the Illinois Driver Licensing Law (unlicensed driving—license or permit expired more than 6 months) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 95-1/2, par. 6-601(c) (2)) may be satisfied without a court appearance by a written plea of guilty and payment of a fine of \$55, plus costs. A charge of violating section 15-111 of the Illinois Size and Weight Law (truck overweight) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 95-1/2, par. 15-111) may be satisfied without a court appearance by a written plea of guilty and payment of a fine in the amount fixed by statute, plus costs.

(b) Conservation Offenses. Conservation offenses for which \$35 cash bail is required under Rule 527 may be satisfied without a court appearance by a written plea of guilty and payment of a fine in the amount of \$25, plus costs.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 530 Applicability of 10% Cash Deposit Statute

The 10% cash deposit provision of section 110-7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 38, par. 110-7), applies in every case in which the amount of bail under these rules is \$500 or more, except those cases involving overweight violations under Rule 526(b) (1).

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rules 531-550 Reserved

PART D. REQUIRED COURT APPEARANCES, FORMS AND PROCEDURES

Rule 551 Traffic and Conservation Offenses for Which a Court Appearance Is Required

A court appearance is required for:

(a) All alleged Class A and Class B misdemeanor violations of chapters 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 95-1/2, par. 3-101 through 3-917, 5-101 through 5-801, 6-601 through 6-708, 8-101 through 8-115, and 9-101 through 9-110).

(b) All alleged violations of the following specified sections:

Illinois Vehicle Code	Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975			
Sec.	Ch.	Par.		Description
11-204	95-1/2	11-204		Fleeing or Attempting to Elude Police Officer
11-401 (a)	95-1/2	11-401 (a)		Leaving Scene—Accident—Death or Injury
11-402	95-1/2	11-402		Leaving Scene—Accident—Vehicle Damage
11-403	95-1/2	11-403		Failure to Give Aid or Information
11-404	95-1/2	11-404		Failure to Give Notice After Collision with an Unattended Vehicle
11-409	95-1/2	11-409		Making False Report
11-501	95-1/2	11-501		Driving Under Influence of Liquor or Drugs
11-503	95-1/2	11-503		Reckless Driving
11-504	95-1/2	11-504		Drag Racing
11-601 (b)	95-1/2	11-601 (b)		Speeding—Only when more than 30 mph Over the Posted Limit

15-112 (f) 95-1/2 15-112 (f) Refusal to stop and submit vehicle and load to weighing after being directed to do so by an officer, or removal of load prior to weighing

(c) Any traffic offense which results in an accident causing the death of any person or injury to any person other than the accused.

(d) Conservation offenses for which more than \$35 bail is required under Rule 527.

(e) A court appearance will be required for violation of any ordinance of any unit of local government defining offenses comparable to those specified in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this Rule 551.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 552 Uniform Tickets—Processing

Uniform Citation and Complaint forms and conservation tickets shall be in forms which may, from time to time, be approved by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges and filed with this court. The uniform forms shall be adapted for use by municipalities. The arresting officer shall complete the form or ticket and, within 48 hours after the arrest, he shall transmit the portions entitled "Complaint" and "Disposition Report" and, where appropriate, "Report of Conviction," either in person or by mail, to the clerk of the circuit court in the court in which the violation occurred. A final disposition noted on the reverse side of the "Complaint" shall be evidence of the judgment in the case. Upon final disposition of each case, the clerk shall execute the "Disposition Report" and promptly forward it to the law enforcement agency that issued the ticket. On a plea or finding of guilty in any traffic case, the clerk shall also execute the "Report of Conviction" portion of the Uniform Citation and Complaint and promptly forward it to the Secretary of State. However, the "Report of Conviction" portion of the Uniform Citation and Complaint shall not be forwarded to the Secretary of State when the court enters an order of supervision under section 5-6-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 38, par. 1005-6-1), but only upon the revocation of supervision and imposition of sentence. This rule does not prohibit the use of electronic or mechanical systems of recordkeeping.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 553 Posting Bail

(a) **By Whom and Where Taken.** The several circuit clerks, deputy circuit clerks and law enforcement officers designated by name or office by the chief judge of the circuit are authorized to let to bail any person arrested for or charged with an offense covered by

Rules 526, 527 and 528. Upon designation by the chief judge of the circuit, bail may be taken in accordance with this article in any county, municipal or other building housing governmental units, police station, sheriff's office or jail, or district headquarters building of the Illinois State Police.

(b) **Copy of Bond—Receipt for Cash Bail.** A carbon copy of the bond or an official receipt showing the amount of cash bail posted, specifying the time and place of court appearance, shall be furnished to the accused and shall constitute a receipt for bail. The bond or cash bail, or both, shall be delivered to the office of the circuit clerk of the county in which the violation occurred within 48 hours of receipt or within the time set for the accused's appearance in court, whichever is earlier.

(c) **Driver's License or Bond Certificate.** If an accused deposits a driver's license with the arresting officer in lieu of bail or in addition to bail, or deposits a bond certificate, the arresting officer shall note that fact on the accused's copy of the ticket and transmit the driver's license or bond certificate to the clerk within the time provided in paragraph (b) of this rule.

(d) **Juveniles.** Persons under 17 years of age who cannot make bail may be released by giving individual bond (in the amount required by this article) if the authorities cannot, within a reasonable time, locate a parent or an adult standing in the place of a parent to execute the bond as surety.

(e) **Alternative Procedure in Minor Cases—Counties Other Than Cook.** In any case arising in counties other than Cook, in which the bail specified by Rule 526, 527 or 528 does not exceed \$50, an accused may place cash bail (in the amount required by such rule) in a stamped envelope (to be provided by the arresting officer) addressed to the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the violation occurred and, in the presence of the arresting officer, deposit that envelope in a United States Government mail box. The accused shall then be released from custody. The appropriate portion(s) of the ticket shall be enclosed with the cash bail.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 554 Substitution of Cash Bail for Driver's License or Bond Certificate

Not sooner than 5 court days after arrest and not later than 3 court days before the date set for appearance in court, an accused who deposited his driver's license or a bond certificate in lieu of cash bail may recover either by substituting cash bail in the appropriate amount with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the violation occurred. The clerk may waive the time limits specified by this rule.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 555 Returning Bail or Documents

(a) Court Appearance. A defendant who personally appears in court on the date on which his case is finally disposed of shall, upon payment of any fine and costs which may be assessed against him upon a plea or finding of guilty, recover his driver's license (unless revoked or suspended) or the bond certificate deposited by him. Cash bail, or any balance due the defendant, shall be refunded to the defendant by the clerk as soon as practicable after the disposition of the charges.

(b) Written Plea of Guilty. In any case that can be disposed of on a written plea of guilty without a court appearance under Rule 529, the defendant may submit his written plea of guilty and pay the prescribed fine and costs to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the violation occurred not earlier than 5 court days after arrest, and not later than 3 court days before the date set for appearance, unless the clerk waives these time limits. If cash bail was posted, the clerk shall apply the amount necessary to pay any fine and costs assessed and return the balance, if any, to the defendant as soon as practicable. If a driver's license or bond certificate was deposited, the full amount of the fine and costs must be paid to the clerk. Upon receiving payment in full, the clerk shall return the driver's license or bond certificate to the defendant. In counties other than Cook, a written plea of guilty may be mailed to the clerk. If the plea is accompanied by the full amount of the fine and costs, the clerk shall mail to the defendant the balance of the cash bail, if any, or the driver's license or bond certificate deposited in lieu of bail.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rule 556. Procedure if Defendant Fails to Appear

(a) Driver's License Deposited. If a person accused of a traffic offense has deposited his driver's license in lieu of or in addition to cash bail or cash deposit and bond and does not appear on the date set for appearance, or any date to which the case may be continued, the judge shall continue the case for a minimum of 30 days and require a notice of the continued court date to be sent to the defendant at his last known address. The clerk shall notify the defendant of the court's order. If the defendant does not appear on the continued court date or, within that period, satisfy the court that his appearance is impossible and without any fault on his part, the judge shall enter an order of failure to appear to answer the charge(s) after depositing license in lieu of bail. A verified complaint may be filed (if none has previously been filed) and a summons or warrant of arrest for the defendant may be issued. Within 21 days after the date to which the case had been continued, the clerk shall notify the Secretary of State of the court's order and forward the defendant's driver's license. The Secretary of State shall immediately suspend the defendant's driver's license in ac-

cordance with section 6-306 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as amended.

(b) Court Appearance Not Required—Cash Bail Posted or Bond Certificate Deposited. In all cases in which a court appearance is not required under Rule 551 and cash bail is posted or a bond certificate deposited, the defendant shall sign a statement, in substantially the following form, on the "Complaint" or on the bond form:

"In the event I fail to appear, I hereby consent to the entry of an *ex parte* judgment against me and the application of the cash bail or other security deposited by me to payment of whatever fine and costs may be assessed against me.

Signature"

If the defendant does not appear on the date set for appearance, or any date to which the case may be continued, the judge may enter an *ex parte* judgment against the defendant assessing fine and costs, in an amount not to exceed the cash bail or security and apply the cash bail or security in payment thereof.

(c) Court Appearance Required—Cash Bail Posted or Bond Certificate Deposited. If a defendant fails to appear on the date set for appearance, or any date to which the case may be continued, and a court appearance is required under Rule 551, bail or security shall be forfeited and a verified complaint may be filed and a summons or warrant of arrest may issue.

Amended effective October 7, 1970; amended February 17, 1977, effective April 1, 1977, in counties other than Cook, effective July 1, 1977, in Cook County.

Rules 557-600 Reserved

Judicial Appointments

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 12, provides that, in the absence of a law providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge, such vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. In the exercise of this authority, the Supreme Court, during 1977, made the following appointments of attorneys and sitting judges (an asterisk (*) after a judge's name indicates that he was a sitting judge who was elevated to higher judicial office):

Appellate Court

1st District - Lawrence X. Pusateri
2nd District - James E. Boyle*

Circuit Court

1st Circuit - Robert L. Lansden
3rd Circuit - A. Andreas Matoesian*
5th Circuit - Joseph R. Spitz
7th Circuit - John W. Russell
8th Circuit - Edward B. Dittmeyer*

12th Circuit - Robert L. Dannehl
 Dwight W. McGrew
 15th Circuit - Harold D. Nagel
 16th Circuit - John A. Leifheit
 18th Circuit - Charles R. Norgle*
 John S. Teschner*
 19th Circuit - Robert K. McQueen*
 20th Circuit - Thomas P. O'Connell*
 Stephan M. Kernan*
 Cook County - Walter B. Bieschke*
 John M. Breen, Jr.*
 Calvin C. Campbell
 Robert E. Cusack*
 Myron T. Gomberg*
 Thomas J. Maloney
 Paul A. O'Malley*
 Anthony S. Montelione*
 Dom J. Rizzi
 Jerome C. Slad*
 Arthur A. Sullivan, Jr.*
 Lucia T. Thomas

Clerk of the Supreme Court

The Constitution of 1970, Art. VI, Section 18, made an important advance in removing the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, in each Judicial District, from the elective process, effective upon the expiration of the elective terms of the incumbent clerks. Section 18 provides that the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court judges, in each Judicial District, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers. Pursuant to this provision, the Supreme Court on November 26, 1974, appointed Mr. Clell L. Woods as Clerk of the Supreme Court, effective January 13, 1975.

The duties of the Clerk, in general, include the receipt of filings and the maintenance of dockets, records, files and statistics on the activities of the Supreme Court. The offices of the Clerk are located in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. During 1977 the staff of the Clerk's office consisted of 12 employees.

1977 Annual Report of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 17, provides:

"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."

Chief Justice Daniel P. Ward, on behalf of the Supreme

Court, submitted the 1977 report on January 31, 1978. The text of that report is set forth below:

January 31, 1978

Honorable Thomas C. Hynes, President
 Senate of the State of Illinois
 Capitol Building
 Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable William A. Redmond, Speaker
 House of Representatives
 State of Illinois
 Capitol Building
 Springfield, Illinois 62706

Gentlemen:

The following report is submitted in accordance with Section 17 of Article VI of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 which states: "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."

The organization of the Illinois Judicial Conference is defined by Supreme Court Rule 41. The Conference is a continuing body which each year provides a number of seminars and continuing judicial education programs, and other programs, such as visitations by judges, in cooperation with the Director of the Department of Corrections, at various penal institutions. Study committees are active throughout the year.

The attached recommendations include some commented on in past years.

Respectfully,

Daniel P. Ward

Chief Justice

cc: Members of the General Assembly
 Secretary of Senate
 Clerk of House

Continuances And Delay In The Trial Of Criminal Cases

Continuances in criminal cases are governed primarily by section 114-4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 38, par. 114-4), which specifies the grounds on which a motion either by the defendant or by the State may be granted. As section 114-4 and the Committee Comments on it make clear, the granting of continuances is a matter which lies within the discretion of the trial court. That must necessarily remain so because of the many different factors which must be weighed in any individual case. Moreover the refusal to grant a defendant's motion for a continuance where a compelling reason for one has

been established constitutes reversible error. See *People v. Dunham* (1929), 334 Ill. 516; *People v. Crump* (1955), 5 Ill. 2d 251. Such a refusal may also amount to a violation of a defendant's constitutional right to a fair trial and to the effective assistance of counsel. See *Ungar v. Sarafite* (1964), 376 U.S. 575, 589, 11 L. Ed 2d 921, 931.

Continuances are a necessary and legitimate tool to be used by the trial courts to insure the fair and efficient administration of criminal justice. But when a trial court tolerates unnecessary delay in the processing of a criminal case or grants continuances for frivolous or unsubstantiated reasons, the oft-stated goal of this Court that our system must administer justice with reasonable dispatch is frustrated:

"... [T]he practice of unnecessarily continuing cases for long periods of time runs counter to the expeditious disposition of litigation and the clear intent manifest in section 114-4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 38, par. 114-4(h)) that criminal cases shall be tried with due diligence." *People v. Breen* (1976), 62 Ill. 2d 323, 328.

Because it has the constitutional responsibility to administer and supervise the courts of this State, the Supreme Court is concerned about publicized reports that some trial courts may be granting an inordinate number of continuances in criminal cases when no adequate showing of need has been made. The General Assembly has also expressed its concern over this problem by adopting House Joint Resolution 45, which states, in part:

"... Continuances in criminal cases tend to delay and sometimes to prevent the administration of justice, and to discourage the appearance of complaining witnesses, and to allow persons charged with crimes extended periods at liberty before being brought to trial; and

"... In determining a proper public policy in relation to continuances in criminal trials, the rights of the public generally, and the victims of crime especially, must be weighed against the rights of persons accused of crimes."

It was a similar concern of the Supreme Court that led to the recommendation made in the report transmitted on January 31, 1975, that the General Assembly consider amending the speedy trial statute (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 38, par. 103-5) to provide that, upon a motion for a continuance by a defendant, the running of the statutory period would simply be held in abeyance during the period of the continuance and would resume on the day following the day to which the case was continued.

Prior to the transmittal of that report the Supreme Court, in *People v. Lewis* (1975), 60 Ill. 2d 152, in which the opinion was filed January 21, 1975, had held that the existing provisions of the speedy trial statute should be construed in this fashion. On March 24, however, in denying rehearing, the Court deleted that portion of its original opinion, stating, "[W]e should, at

least for now, await legislative consideration and action." See *People v. Lewis*, 60 Ill. 2d 152 at 158. On June 24, 1975, the General Assembly adopted the Court's suggestion by approving P.A. 79-842, which added subsection (f) to section 103-5, to become effective July 1, 1976. On June 22, 1976, the General Assembly, by P.A. 79-1237, deferred the effective date to March 1, 1977.

Since this change in the statute has been effective for only a relatively short time, its ultimate effect cannot yet be determined. In Cook County, where the problem of continuances in criminal cases has been most acute, several other efforts have also been made recently to tighten trial court procedures in criminal cases.

(1) Preliminary hearings in felony cases must be held within 30 days of the date of the arrest of an accused. A preliminary hearing may be continued beyond the 30 day period only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances which warrant delay. (*Cook County Circuit Court Rule* 14.1, effective March 1, 1977).

(2) In Chicago, a defendant not released on bond shall be given a preliminary hearing immediately following the approval of the charges against him by the proper authority. A defendant who posts bond on a felony charge shall be given a preliminary hearing not later than 5 days from the date the charges against him are approved by the proper authority. (*General Order* No. 77-1(M) of the 1st District of the Municipal Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County, effective March 1, 1977).

(3) Motions of the character described in Supreme Court Rules 412, 413, 414, and 415, and in Chapter 38, sections 114-1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (commonly referred to as pre-trial motions) in felony cases must be filed within 15 days after the defendant's arraignment. Pleadings thereto must be filed within 15 days thereafter. Any such pleadings which are not filed within such time or an extension thereof shall not be considered by the court, unless there be a showing of cause that such motion or pleading will be in the interest of justice. (*Cook County Circuit Court Rule* 15.1, effective June 15, 1977).

(4) Stringent rules regarding prior notice of intention to seek a continuance are imposed by *Cook County Circuit Court Rule* 15.6(d):

"(d) Except as provided in Chapter 38, Section 114-4, Illinois Revised Statutes (1973), no motion for continuance shall be granted in any matter set for trial (with subpoenas) in the Criminal Division unless the moving party shall first have notified the opposite party or parties and Witness Central by notice of motion in writing, stating the reason for such continuance, at least 2 working days prior to 10:00 a.m. the date of which the matter is scheduled for trial."

The Supreme Court has already instructed the Administrative Director to carry out a comprehensive study of delay and continuances in the trial of criminal cases in the metropolitan areas of this State. The

Administrative Director is also preparing forms on which the Chief Judge of each circuit will hereafter be required to report any felony case pending in his circuit which has been delayed for an unreasonable period of time. The Court is desirous of ascertaining in particular the enforcement and the effectiveness of rules of the Circuit Court of Cook County, such as those cited above, which have been designed to insure an expeditious handling of criminal cases.

At the opening session of the Illinois Judicial Conference of 1976, our Administrative Director reminded the judges of their continuing obligation to dispose of criminal cases without unnecessary delay, stating:

"The time has arrived, if not passed, for the judiciary to take a hard and firm, yet fair, stand on granting continuances. Continuances should not be granted routinely. If they are granted, good cause, and I do mean good cause, must be demonstrated to the trial judge." 1976 Ill. Jud. Conf. Rpt. 152, 160.

Prior to completion of the inquiry now in progress into the causes and dimensions of delay resulting from the granting of continuances, it would be inappropriate for the Supreme Court to attempt to devise steps to be taken to correct seeming abuses. The General Assembly might nevertheless at this time consider amending sections 114-1, 114-2, and sections 114-6 through 114-12, where necessary, to adopt the principle now expressed by rule 15.1 of the Circuit Court of Cook County requiring so-called pre-trial motions in felony cases to be filed within a specified time following arraignment, and to provide further that with respect to the filing of such pre-trial motions no continuance should be granted unless the interests of justice so require.

The Supreme Court is itself considering an amendment to its Rules to require, as is now required by the Cook County Circuit Court Rules, that discovery motions must be filed within a specified time from the date of arraignment and pleadings thereto must be filed within a specified time thereafter and that continuances with respect to the filing of such motions and pleadings shall not be granted unless the interests of justice so require.

The General Assembly Should Consider Legislation Reforming The Revocation Of Bail Procedures

Public Act 80-945, effective October 1, 1977, amended the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, §110-6(e)) to require the court to revoke the bail of those charged with a second forcible felony while out on bail for a prior forcible felony. Pursuant to that statute, the court must revoke bail when the second forcible felony offense is established by clear and convincing evidence at a hearing on the State's petition for revocation. Though this law was heralded as a mandatory bail revocation procedure, as a practical matter, any action under the statute remains completely dependent upon the election of the State to

file an application for revocation with the court. Under the current law, the court has no authority to act until the prosecution petitions for the revocation.

The Supreme Court recommends for the General Assembly's consideration legislation which would amend Section 110-6 to allow the court, on its own initiative, to revoke the felony bail or recognizance of a defendant who willfully violates a material condition of his release or is accused of another felony committed while on bail. This recommendation is directed at giving the court discretion in enforcing the bail conditions it has previously established. In suggesting a reduction in the criteria for revocation from forcible felonies to felonies, the intent is to allow the court to act in more situations on behalf of the public interest in exercising its power to revoke the bail of individuals continuing to engage in serious criminal conduct.

A procedure allowing, though not mandating, the court to revoke bail would properly put focus on the judicial responsibility for determining pretrial release. Consideration should be given to amending the statute to give the courts authority equal to the responsibility.

Judgments By Confession Should Be Abolished In Illinois

Less than a half dozen states continue to statutorily recognize a procedure allowing a plaintiff to obtain a judgment in court without notice of the proceedings or the opportunity for presentation of the defenses to the action. Of those jurisdictions which allow such judgments by confession, only Illinois has not imposed stringent legislative and judicial limitations on the practice. The Supreme Court recommends that the legislature act to abolish the judgment by confession procedure provided for in Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 110, Sec. 50(3).

Since the decisions in *Sniadach v. Family Finance Corporation*, 395 U.S. 337 (1969) and *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972), there has been an ever increasing concern for the due process rights of judgment debtors. Illinois stands alone in providing for the unrestricted use of judgments by confession in the United States. General opposition to the practice is reflected in the fact that full faith and credit has not been given to judgments by confession when enforcement is sought in other jurisdictions. In those few jurisdictions which continue to allow for judgments by confession, procedures have been adopted which, upon a minimal showing of possible defenses by the judgment debtor, will allow vacation of the judgment and require a trial *de novo*.

In 1975, the Illinois Judicial Conference received a report from its Study Committee on the Effect of *Sniadach* and *Fuentes* on Illinois law. That report recommended several Illinois Supreme Court rule changes and formal legislative action abolishing the judgment by confession procedure in Illinois. In response to the report of the study committee, the attendants at the 1975 Associate Judge Seminar of the Illinois Judicial

Conference voted 191 to 22 in favor of the recommendation calling for legislative abolition of judgments by confession. See 1975 Ill. Jud. Conf. Rpt. 25 *et seq.* The judiciary of Illinois has thereby indicated its agreement with nearly every other jurisdiction in the United States in opposing a practice which at every stage raises due process of law questions affecting the commercial consumer.

The creation of court rules intended merely to negate the consequences of a statutorily authorized practice is inappropriate and, at best, only remedial. The General Assembly, in evaluating the procedure as a matter of sound public policy, is best able to resolve the due process problem inherent in the practice by abolishing the statutory basis for judgment by confession in Illinois.

The General Assembly Should Provide Funding For A System Of Automatic Enforcement Of Support And Alimony Orders

This Court, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, the Illinois Judicial Conference, and the General Assembly have long been concerned with the problem of assuring the payment of court ordered support to spouses and children in the State of Illinois.

Evidence continues to mount on the alarming increase in the magnitude of disregard for court ordered support obligations. In a study of the degree of non-compliance in seven representative Illinois counties by the Illinois Legislative Studies Center, it was found that there was only 43% compliance after the first year with court ordered support in divorces granted in 1970 and that full compliance had dropped to only 19% after six years. It is a sad commentary that within one year after the court's order for support 57% of the payors were delinquent, with the delinquency growing to 81% of the payors within six years. Most indicative of alarming ineffectiveness of our present system of support enforcement, is the fact that the same study shows that only 1% of the 81% of the payors who were in non-compliance were the subject of any legal enforcement action.

A mandatory system of payment of support through the court seems to be the initial step in reversing the increasing disregard for the economic obligations to children and spouses. The Clerk of the Circuit Court stands in the best position to administer the payment process, keep an accurate accounting of all payments, and inform the court on a regular basis of all delinquent accounts for enforcement action. Through the clerk's office the critical, and heretofore lacking element of expectation of enforcement could be added to the system.

Previous endeavors by the General Assembly to provide for a mandatory support system recognized that the Clerk of the Circuit Court must serve as the hub of any effective enforcement system. The failure of the mandatory provisions in the 1961 legislation may in large part be attributed to the failure to provide the necessary funding sources. The clerks can perform the

increased monitoring and reporting responsibilities only so long as they are provided with the financial resources to employ the necessary personnel.

The Illinois Judicial Conference has had its Study Committee on Enforcement of Support Orders analyzing the problems and developing recommendations for the past eighteen months. The Study Committee is in the process of developing its final report of recommendations at the present time. One of the findings of that committee is that the basis for any improved system of enforcement will be increased funding on the State level for Circuit Clerks' Offices. To be effective, the system must be mandatory with all payments made through the clerk's office. The resources necessary to provide clerks with such staff to accommodate all support payments can only come through legislative action.

We renew our recommendation of 1975 in suggesting that it should be a primary concern of the General Assembly to consider an appropriate statutory method whereby mandatory automatic enforcement procedures for support and maintenance orders can be initiated through State funding of the Circuit Clerks' Offices.

Restructuring Of Downstate Judicial Districts

Section 2 of article VI of the 1970 Illinois Constitution states in relevant part:

"The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of *substantially equal population*, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties." (Emphasis supplied).

That language appeared, word for word, in the 1962 amendment to the Judicial Article. Ill. Const. art. VI, §3 (1962). In anticipation of the effective date (January 1, 1964) of the amended Judicial Article, the General Assembly passed legislation in 1963 which reapportioned the Judicial Districts in compliance with §3 of article VI. Ill. Rev. Stat. 1963, ch. 37, §1.1 *et seq.* The four downstate Judicial Districts still retain the configuration established by the General Assembly in 1963 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 37, §1.1 *et seq.*) but today a serious population imbalance exists among the downstate Judicial Districts.

Based on the 1970 federal census, the population distribution of the downstate Judicial Districts is:

Second Judicial District (15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Judicial Circuits)—1,777,888

Third Judicial District (9th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th Judicial Circuits)—1,390,187

Fourth Judicial District (5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th Judicial Circuits)—1,201,665

Fifth Judicial District (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 20th Judicial Circuits)—1,251,870.

The average population for each downstate Judicial District (total population divided by four) is 1,407,152.

The present Judicial Districts deviate from that average (norm) as follows:

Second Judicial District:	+26.4%
Third Judicial District:	-1.2%
Fourth Judicial District:	-14.4%
Fifth Judicial District:	-11.0%

Thus, it would appear that three of the four downstate Judicial Districts do not substantially comply with the constitutional requirement that each district be "of substantially equal population."

The General Assembly has not been unaware of the above disparity. For example, two bills were introduced in the 77th General Assembly to remedy the population discrepancies. House Bill 3606 was tabled in committee, and House Bill 3748 passed the House of Representatives but was tabled in the Senate. Also see 1973 *Report of the Illinois Judicial Advisory Council*, pp. 4 and 5; Braden and Cohn, *The Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis*, pp. 334-336; S.H.A. Const. art. 6, §2.

While the Constitution affirmatively requires that the downstate Judicial Districts be "of substantially equal population" and that each Judicial District be "compact and composed of contiguous counties", other factors, albeit subordinate to the express language of the Constitution, require legislative deliberation. Some factors, compatible with wise and careful planning, and worthy of consideration, are the desirability of maintaining a Judicial Circuit entirely within a single Judicial District even if that would necessitate realignment of the boundaries of the Judicial Circuit (Ill. Const. art. VI, §7(a)); and providing for population shifts, based on the estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which have occurred since the 1970 federal census.

The Supreme Court urges the General Assembly to reconsider reapportioning the four downstate Judicial Districts into Judicial Districts "of substantially equal population."

The General Assembly Should Consider Legislation To Implement The Constitutional Guarantee To A Prompt Preliminary Hearing In Criminal Cases

"No person shall be held to answer for a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary unless either the initial charge has been brought by an indictment of a grand jury or the person has been given a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause." Ill. Const. art. I, §7.

Under this constitutional provision an accused held on a criminal charge punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary must be afforded a prompt hearing to determine the existence of probable cause. Violation of the right to a prompt preliminary hearing has been complained of in several cases presented to this Court since the effective date of our new Constitution. Similarly, cases alleging violation of this right are being presented to the Appellate Court. See *People v. Kilgore*, 39 Ill. App. 3d 1000, 350 N.E.2d 810 (1976). Considering the frequency of the violations and the

possibility of future abuse, the time is appropriate to fashion sanctions to assure and protect the right to a prompt preliminary hearing guaranteed by §7 of article I.

In *People v. Howell*, 60 Ill. 2d 117, 324 N.E.2d 403 (1975), this Court concluded:

"We consider the delays in giving an accused a prompt preliminary hearing to be a serious deprivation of his constitutional rights and we are deeply concerned about the number of cases in which an accused has not had a prompt probable-cause determination. We consider this a subject for appropriate legislative action and we strongly urge the General Assembly to consider the prompt implementation of this constitutional provision." 324 N.E.2d 403, 405-406.

The Supreme Court is aware that a measure passed the 79th General Assembly (i.e., House Bill 3420, vetoed by the Governor) and that the 80th General Assembly has under consideration House Bill 1686 (assigned to the interim study calendar of the House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee, Division II). However, the Supreme Court once again strongly and urgently recommends appropriate legislative action to implement the constitutional guarantee of a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause in every case in which a person is charged with an offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Judicial Salaries Must Be Increased

There can be little doubt that when a successful lawyer becomes a judge in Illinois, he does so despite the fact that he knows that he and his family will thereby suffer a financial loss. A competent lawyer in Illinois can anticipate a substantially higher annual income and substantially greater income tax advantages than he would receive as an Illinois judge. The Illinois Constitution and the rules of the Supreme Court severely limit, and rightly so, the sources of a judge's income. He must devote fulltime to his judicial duties and cannot practice law (Ill. Const. art. VI, §13(b)); he cannot assume an active role in the management of any business nor serve as an officer or director of any for-profit corporation (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 110A, §63); and he cannot accept compensation of any kind for service performed except his judicial salary, although he may accept reasonable compensation for lecturing, teaching, writing or similar activities (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 110A, §65). The consequence of these restrictions is that most judges—those without personal wealth—must support their family solely from the salary provided by law.

The General Assembly last favorably considered judicial salaries on December 4, 1974 (Public Act 78-1283, approved January 8, 1975, effective July 1, 1975). (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 53, §3 *et seq.*). While that Act raised judges' salaries and eliminated the disparity in salaries between trial judges in single

county circuits and those in multi-county circuits, a substantial percentage of the salary increase has been eroded by inflation. The U.S. Department of Labor reports, for example, that the consumer price index has risen nationally 81.5% since 1967. While most judges' salaries increased just over 40%, the consumer price index has risen over 81%. More recently, comparing the consumer price index for the year 1974 to the year 1977, the index rose nearly 23%.

Maintaining judicial salaries at adequate levels is also a serious concern in the federal judiciary. In its report to the President of the United States, filed in December of 1976, the Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries, chaired by the former Secretary of Commerce, Peter G. Peterson, recommended the federal judges' salaries be increased 47.6% for U.S. District Court Judges; 45.7% for U.S. Court of Appeals Judges; and 23% for U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justices. See *The Report of the Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries*, Table I, following page 19 (December, 1976). As a consequence of the Commission's recommendations, the U.S. Congress increased the salaries of federal judges as follows: U.S. Magistrates - \$46,500 (with more than ten years of service); U.S. Bankruptcy Judges - \$48,500 (full-time); U.S. District Court Judges - \$54,500; U.S. Court of Appeals Judges - \$57,500; and U.S. Supreme Court Justices - \$72,000 (Associate Justices) and \$75,000 (Chief Justice). Not unlike their federal counterparts, Illinois judges have heavy judicial responsibilities and families to support.

The Supreme Court is aware, of course, of the 80th General Assembly's concern for maintaining adequate salaries not only for the Judicial branch of government but also for the Legislative and Executive branches. Pursuant to House Joint Resolution 22, the Governor has recently appointed a distinguished 28 member commission, chaired by the Honorable Samuel H. Shapiro, to explore and examine salaries of the three branches of State government. That commission will report its salary recommendations directly to the General Assembly during the 1978 Spring Session. The commission's Judicial Subcommittee is presently collecting and analyzing information which will be the basis of its judicial salary recommendations. At this time, of course, the Supreme Court does not know the salary recommendations to be submitted by the subcommittee to the full commission; however, the Court is confident that the subcommittee and the commission will consider, in formulating their recommendations, the judges' responsibilities, both judicial and familial, and the need to maintain judicial salaries at a level which will attract qualified lawyers to the bench and which will enable the judicial system to retain the most qualified members of the present judiciary.

Administrative Agency Or Person, Not Circuit Judge Should Assess Inheritance Tax

It is provided in Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 120, §385 that a circuit judge, designated and assigned by the

chief judge of the circuit, shall ascertain whether any transfer of any property is subject to an inheritance tax, and if it be subject to the tax, the circuit judge shall assess and fix the cash value of the estates and the tax due. Section 385 further provides that any person dissatisfied with the circuit judge's appraisal, assessment, allowance of fees and expenses, etc. may appeal the circuit judge's ruling to the circuit court. Our Court recently had occasion to decide whether §385 violated the doctrine of separation of powers and the appellate rule-making authority of the Supreme Court as contained in article II, §1 and article VI, §§6, 16 of the 1970 Constitution. *In re Estate of Barker*, 63 Ill. 2d 113, 345 N.E. 2d 484 (1976).

A majority of our Court determined that §385 was constitutional and that while the assessment of taxes by the circuit judge is a nonjudicial function, §4(d) of the Transition Schedule of our Constitution allowed the circuit courts to exercise certain nonjudicial functions vested by law as of December 31, 1963. We further determined that the "appeal" from the circuit judge's assessment order to the circuit court was not an appeal as used in article VI of the Constitution but rather a judicial review of administrative action. We concluded:

"However, that there should be a review of an order of the 'circuit judge' by the 'circuit court' is an anomaly which often results, as was the case here, in a judge incongruously reviewing the correctness of his own order. We consider the legislature should provide for the assessment to be made by an administrative body or person and for a right of review in the circuit court." 345 N.E. 2d 484, 488-489.

It appears that legislation has been introduced which would remedy this anomaly; however, affirmative action is still pending. (See, for example, Senate Bill 1152, pending in the Senate's Judiciary I Committee.) The Supreme Court again commends this matter to the General Assembly for its favorable consideration.

Compensation Of Jurors

Pursuant to P.A. 80-303 (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 53, §62), the level of compensating jurors is presently as follows:

Counties of the first class - \$4 per day
Counties of the second class - \$5 per day
Counties of the third class - \$10 per day

Section §62 also provides that all counties may, in their discretion, set jurors' fees in an amount not to exceed \$15.50 per day, however very few counties have undertaken to raise the fees beyond the basic amounts set forth.

Although the State may not be expected to compensate jurors in an amount exactly equal to the amount lost by taking time off from work, the amount paid jurors for their service should bear some reasonable relationship to the economics of the present day.

Jury service is a responsibility of citizenship shared by all, and some sacrifice by persons serving as jurors must be expected. However, the present level of compensating jurors is little more than symbolic compensation and bears no relationship to the juror's need to

support himself or herself or a family.

The Supreme court recommends that the General Assembly establish juror fees which are, to some degree, based on the present cost of living and which somewhat compensate the jurors for wages lost due to jury service.

Amendment Of The Election Code To Remove From The Circuit Court The Responsibility Of Appointing Members Of Board Of Election Commissioners

For many years, Illinois law has provided for the appointment of local boards of election commissioners, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, §6-21, and county boards of election commissioners, ch. 46, §6A-3, by the circuit court. These provisions were enacted long before the adoption of the Constitution of 1970, when the courts were burdened by many non-judicial functions. The Constitution of 1970, however, sought to change this. Beginning with the judicial Article of 1964 and carried over into the Constitution of 1970, the drafters specifically provided that judges were to devote full time to their judicial duties. In furtherance of this effort, article VI, §13(b) provides:

"Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party"

It was contemplated that the General Assembly would, in due course, amend the laws which impose non-judicial responsibilities upon the courts. This intention can be found in Section 4(d) of the Transition Schedule:

"Until otherwise provided by law and except to the extent that the authority is inconsistent with Section 8 of Article VII, the Circuit Courts shall continue to exercise the non-judicial functions vested by law as of December 31, 1963, in county courts or the judges thereof."

Also, the constitutional debates clearly indicate the intention to remove such non-judicial functions from the courts. The following discussion was had relative to §4(d) of the Transition Schedule:

"Mrs. Anderson: . . . However, the Local Government Committee, under basic conclusions that one of the deep problems of local government is its basic lack of responsiveness, especially in the area of special districts, provided this section which is essentially a directive to the General Assembly, but also provides constitutionally that they shall not be appointed by the judiciary. They feel that it is simply not a judicial function, and it isn't one unique to Illinois.

Mr. Lewis: I appreciate the answer. The next question would be if the only reason, then, for the section—or the only basic reason—would be the express prohibition not to permit the judiciary to make the appointments. I mean that's the real purpose for it? Mrs. Anderson: That is correct. That is the purpose

of the section . . ." 4 Proceedings 3433.

Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1970, the General Assembly has eliminated many of the statutory, non-judicial functions which had previously been established. However, one of the remaining non-judicial functions, as indicated above, is the appointment of election board members.

In order to complete the removal of non-judicial functions from our courts, the Supreme Court recommends to the General Assembly that it amend Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, §§5-21 and 6A-3 by removing therefrom the requirement that circuit courts make appointments to local and county boards of election commissioners.

Clerks of Court

The Supreme Court Committee on Clerks of Court in its final report to this Court recommended that clerks of the circuit courts be appointed at the conclusion of the terms of the incumbent, elected clerks.

"While circuit clerks perform myriad duties requiring intelligence, discretion, good judgment and management talents, they are not responsible for formulating policy. Their principal responsibility is to faithfully execute policies set forth in statutes, rules, or orders of court—regardless of the reaction of the local electorate, not in response to it. The idea that a clerk could frustrate the policy objectives of the court he serves on the grounds that he is elected, and therefore 'responsible to the people,' is intolerable. Our Constitution vests general administrative authority over the circuit courts in the Chief Judge, subject only to the general administrative and supervisory power of the Supreme Court. The clerk is an integral part of the judicial team, as are court reporters, for example, and that he should be elected rather than appointed is a historical and political anomaly having little, if anything, to do with promoting the efficiency or effectiveness of his office. The committee, therefore, recommends that circuit clerks become appointed non-judicial officers of the state court system."

The Supreme Court recognizes that the power to provide for either the election or the appointment of clerks of the circuit court is a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Assembly (Ill. Const. art. VI, §18(b)). Nevertheless, the Supreme Court concurs with its Committee's recommendation that clerks of the circuit court should be appointed by the circuit judges of the respective circuits and urges the General Assembly to consider changing the law in that respect.

Payment By The State Of The Expenses Of Operating The Chief Circuit Judges' Office In Multi-County Circuits

"Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appro-

prate times and places of holding court.” Ill. Const. art. VI, §7(c).

This constitutional provision places broad administrative authority in the chief circuit judge. To properly execute that authority, the chief judge needs personnel, office equipment, supplies and other items traditionally associated with management. In multi-county circuits, an individual county board is reluctant to assume the full responsibility for paying the expenses of a chief judge’s office which serves the management needs of counties within the circuit other than the chief judge’s county of residence. Understandably, the county boards believe they cannot justify spending their county’s taxpayers’ funds for the expenses of the office of a chief judge who has circuitwide management responsibilities. Most chief judges in multi-county circuits estimate the cost of operating their office to be modest.

The General Assembly pays the salary and travel expenses of each chief judge’s administrative secretary (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 37, §§72.4-1, 72.4-2) but none of the other expenses associated with the chief judge’s office is borne by the State. The Supreme Court believes that the expenses of the office of the chief judge (a constitutional officer) in multi-county circuits should be paid out of State appropriations and that the General Assembly should consider legislation providing same.

Judicial Facilities

The court facilities in a substantial number of our counties are little short of disgraceful. In a report to our court several years ago, our Committee on Criminal Justice Programs characterized some courtroom facilities in Cook County—particularly those in which a large number of misdemeanors were tried—as obsolete and grossly inadequate and stated that these conditions represented the most serious problem confronting the administration of justice in Cook County. Much has been done in Cook County to improve court facilities since that report was filed, and further improvements are planned. When the original report was filed, judges from downstate counties indicated that they had similar problems: Many courtrooms were poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, and badly maintained. Acoustical problems were so serious that hearing was difficult without loud speaker systems. Staff quarters were crowded, even though the staff itself was frequently insufficient. Conference rooms were not available. Parking and other service facilities for judges, witnesses, attorneys, court staff and visitors were inadequate or nonexistent. Juvenile detention facilities were also nonexistent in some communities, despite the fact that the law prohibits detaining juveniles in facilities used to house adult offenders. Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 37, §702-8(1).

While this is not to say that every county had neglected its courthouse needs—indeed, an appreciable number have provided new facilities or are in the process of doing so—the lack of adequate court facili-

ties in many areas was—and is—a major handicap to the effective administration of our court system.

In 1976, with the assistance of federal funds awarded through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, our Administrative Office undertook a two-year study of downstate appellate and circuit court facilities. After a process of competitive bidding, the consulting firm of Space Management Consultants, Inc. was selected to undertake the study. The project consists of two phases to be completed over a two year period, ending on June 30, 1978. The objectives of the first phase, which ended on June 30, 1977, are as follows:

1. Complete a detailed, comprehensive inventory of court and court related facilities of each of the 101 downstate counties.

2. Develop a judicial facilities information system for detailed analysis, convenient storage, rapid retrieval and regular update.

3. Establish court facility standards and design guidelines suitable for statewide application in all downstate counties in the State of Illinois.

The objectives of the second phase, to be completed on June 30, 1978, are as follows:

1. Recommend cost-effective short-term improvements of existing courthouses that can be implemented according to established priorities at minimum construction and renovation costs.

2. Assess and project personnel and facility needs within the Illinois court system over the planning period from 1977 to the year 2000.

3. Prepare a comprehensive statewide judicial facilities master plan, integrating short-term improvements with long term facility development with the Illinois court system, based on anticipated policy and budgetary decisions.

4. Recommend the most feasible and economic implementation plan and process, including the development and preparation of implementation cost estimates; fair rental values of judicial facilities; methods of local, state and federal participation; financing, funding and budgeting of facility projects; phase implementation scheduling; and local government-judiciary relationship improvements for facility development and implementation.

When the study is completed, Illinois will have a very detailed inventory of every downstate judicial facility, including an analysis of their condition and both short and long-term recommendations for their improvement.

The first phase of the study has revealed that most of the downstate court facilities are greatly in need of renovation or replacement. In order to implement the plan for facility upgrading, adequate funding will be necessary.

The Illinois Constitution creates a unified, statewide court system, and accordingly the General Assembly has appropriated funds to partially defray the cost of operating the system. For example, the salaries of judges, court reporters and administrative secretaries to the chief circuit judges are paid out of the State

Treasury. It would be appropriate that part or all of the cost of improving judicial facilities for our State court system also be paid out of the State Treasury. Insuring that the State courts have adequate facilities within which to perform their functions should now be primarily a State responsibility.

It is recommended that the General Assembly undertake to develop a method of funding improvement and development of court facilities through the use of State funds, at least to the extent that a portion of the cost be borne by the State.

County Clerks Should Be Authorized To Solemnize Marriages

Under Section 209 of the *Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act* (P. A. 80-923, approved Sept. 22, 1977, effective October 1, 1977), judges, public officials whose powers include solemnization of marriages, and officials of recognized religious groups are authorized to solemnize marriages. Judges are frequently called upon to perform marriages where neither party adheres to a religious belief or where the representative of a faith followed by one or both of the parties refuses to officiate because the marriage, while legal, would violate a religious tenet of that sect.

Because judges cannot accept any gratuity for performing a marriage (Supreme Court Rule 65; Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 110A, par. 65), most will accommodate requests to perform marriages only during regular working hours, in chambers. Performing marriages during court hours interferes with the regular business of the courts in many cases. Furthermore, persons wanting to be married on Saturday or Sunday or at a place other than the courthouse are frequently required to change their plans when no judge can be found who will consent to officiate under those circumstances.

The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly amend either the *Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act* (P. A. 80-923, effective October 1, 1977) or *An Act to revise the law in relation to county clerks*, approved March 24, 1874, as amended, (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 35) to provide that County Clerks or their designated deputies or assistants may solemnize marriages, in addition to those persons presently authorized to do so.

Pre-Sentence Evaluations

Section 5-3-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 38, par. 1005-3-3) provides that upon conviction in a felony case the trial judge may commit the defendant to the Department of Corrections for a period not exceeding 60 days for pre-sentence examination, when the judge feels that imprisonment may be appropriate but desires more information than has been provided by the pre-sentence report. In the course of the pre-sentence examination, the Department should inquire into and report on such matters as the defendant's previous delinquency or criminal experience, his social background, his capabilities, his

mental, emotional and physical health, the rehabilitative resources and programs adaptable to his needs and any other matters that the court directs. Unfortunately, no pre-sentence evaluations can be undertaken unless and until the Department of Corrections has certified to the court that it can examine defendants under that section of the Code.

To date, the Department of Corrections has been able to offer only limited services to the trial courts under that provision of the law. While examination pursuant to Section 5-3-3 is no longer a condition precedent to the imposition of an *extended term* under the recently revised terms of Section 5-8-2(b) (See P. A. 80-1099), the availability of a pre-sentence evaluation would assist our trial judges in making better and more fully informed decisions concerning appropriate dispositions of defendants in felony cases. The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly provide the Department of Corrections with adequate appropriations to carry out this important responsibility.

Committee On Rules Of Evidence

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference, the Supreme Court, on November 10, 1975, appointed the Supreme Court Committee on Rules of evidence. The committee held its first meeting on December 1, 1975 and met regularly thereafter until it presented its report to the Supreme Court on July 18, 1977. Because the committee's report deals with the entire field of evidence and constitutes the first proposed codification of Illinois rules of evidence, the committee's cover letter and an outline of the report and proposed rules are set forth below. The committee consisted of the following members: Rex Carr, chairman, Prof. Michael H. Graham, reporter, Lyle W. Allen, Jack A. Brunnemeyer, Hon. Wilson D. Burnell, Hon. Gino L. DiVito, Prof. Joyce A. Hughes, Gordon Lambert, Prof. Edward J. Kionka, Hon. Ben K. Miller, William P. Murphy, Hon. James C. Murray, Hon. Irving R. Norman, Michael H. Postilion, Neil K. Quinn and Richard F. Record, Jr.

Honorable Chief Justice and
Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois

Transmitted herewith are proposed Illinois Rules of Evidence which the committee recommends to the Court.

On November 10, 1975 the Illinois Supreme Court created this committee and gave it the task of "reviewing the Rules of Evidence applicable in Illinois courts and suggesting such revisions as may be deemed desirable." The committee met monthly from December, 1975 through July, 1977. After considering existing Illinois evidence rules, the Federal Rules of Evidence and commentaries on both, discussing needed revisions of existing rules and reviewing alternative approaches, the committee concluded that the rules of evidence in Illinois should be codified. A pref-

ace to the proposed rules sets forth the committee's reasons for codification by the court. A dissent prepared by Mr. Lyle Allen of Peoria also accompanies our report in which he sets out his reasons in opposition to our recommendation that the Rules of Evidence be codified.

The numerical sequence of the proposal is generally consistent with the Federal Rules of Evidence, e.g., in both the 300 series relates to Presumptions. This approach facilitates comparison to both the Federal Rules and State codifications which have adopted the federal numerical sequence.

A committee comment does not accompany each proposed Illinois rule. Where they are appended, they are intended to be published with the rules as an aid in the interpretation and application of the rules.

Significant differences of opinion existed on some rules. In those instances a discussion section is included which summarizes the differing philosophical approaches.

While this committee was not charged with advising on the limits, if any, of the Court's rule-making powers, it feels a responsibility to mention those areas in which the Court's authority may be questioned. Those areas are: Article V, Privileges, and Rule 601 which abrogates the Dead Man's Act.

Each member of your committee has asked that I pass on to the Court his or her appreciation for the opportunity to be of some service to the Bench and Bar of Illinois. We each hope that our efforts will serve to improve in at least a small way the adversary system in Illinois. We each individually believe that the adversary system remains the best method of arriving at justice and that lucid and understandable Rules of Evidence, whether codified or not, serve that purpose.

We remain ready to continue to serve in any fashion the Court might deem advisable after it has had an opportunity to review our work.

Sincerely yours,

Supreme Court Committee on
Rules of Evidence

By **Rex Carr**
Its Chairman

RC:md

(Outline of the Report of the Committee on Rules of
Evidence)

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Reporter of Decisions

Since January 1, 1976 the reporter of decisions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts has been Stephen D. Porter. Located in Bloomington, the reporter of decisions is responsible for publication of the official reports of Supreme and Appellate Court opinions.

Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions - Civil

The first edition of Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions - Civil, prepared by an Illinois Supreme Court Committee appointed in 1956, was published in 1961. A pocket supplement to the original volume was published in 1965. In 1966 the Supreme Court entered an order reconstituting the committee and directed it to continue its work. As a result, in 1971 a second and enlarged edition of IPI-Civil was published.

On July 24, 1973, the Supreme Court again reconstituted the committee and directed it to consider additions to the second edition. The committee proceeded to work and in 1977 published a supplement to the

second edition covering, for the first time, the areas of strict liability in tort and implied indemnity. The instructions and their corresponding numbers are as follows:

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Supreme Court Rules Committee

During 1977, the Supreme Court appointed several new members to the Rules Committee and designated the Administrative Office as Secretary. The members of the Committee, as constituted during 1977, are: Prof. JoDesha Lucas, chairman, Jason E. Bellows, Esq., Richard T. Franch, Esq., Hon. Harold L. Jensen, Watts C. Johnson, Esq., Sidney Z. Karasik, Esq., Fred Lambruschi, Esq., Carl W. Lee, Esq., Hon. Richard Mills, Willis P. Ryan, Esq., Peter M. Sfikas, Esq., Robert L. Stern, Esq., Hon. John E. Sype, Leo K. Wykell, Esq., and Hon. Joseph H. Goldenhersh, Liaison. William M. Madden, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office, serves as Secretary.

The newly constituted committee, with the Administrative Office acting as Secretary, held three meetings in 1977 during the months of June, September and October. Matters considered and actions taken at these meetings are summarized as follows:

(June)

Began consideration of the matter of providing free transcripts for indigent persons in civil cases that involve termination of parental rights.

Recommended that Rule 607(b) be amended to provide that court reporters file the original and one copy of indigent transcripts with the clerk of the court, who would then be responsible for delivering the copy to the attorney of record or, if none, to the defendant.

Approved a proposal to amend Rule 381(c) to provide a time schedule for filing responsive pleadings to petitions to file original actions in the Supreme Court.

Began consideration of recommended changes in

Rule 302 relating to direct appeals to the Supreme Court.

Considered the need to amend Rule 206(e) to permit audio-visual recording of depositions without agreement of the parties.

Considered the need to amend Rule 401(b) by deleting the reference to waiver of indictment, to conform to the provisions of Ill. Rev. Stat., 1975, ch. 38, §111-2.

Agreed to recommend to the Supreme Court that it eliminate Rule 401(b).

Considered the desirability of amending the Supreme Court Rules to provide for a uniform bail procedure for persons detained on a Rule to Show Cause for failure to obey a citation, subpoena or other order issued pursuant to Sec. 17 of the CPA or Rule 277.

Began to consider the desirability of amending the Supreme Court Rules to eliminate the distinction between evidence and discovery depositions.

Appointed a sub-committee to study the matter of federal courts certifying questions of state law to the state courts for resolution.

(September)

Unanimously adopted a proposed rule providing for certification of state law questions by federal reviewing courts.

Reviewed the comments of members of the bar in 1965, when the distinction between discovery and evidence depositions was adopted.

Reviewed the sequence of discovery and found that, downstate, the sequence of discovery presents no problem, whereas in Cook County Rule 201(e) is strictly construed and the party first “noticing” discovery has an absolute priority over other parties.

Began consideration of amending rules dealing with service by certified or registered mail.

Received a Supreme Court request to consider rule changes in the following areas:

The use of discovery depositions as evidence in certain limited cases;

Consider the sequence for discovery - does Rule 201(e) require that one side be allowed to finish its discovery before the other side may begin?

The possibility that Rule 302 could be amended to provide that fewer cases would be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

(October)

Agreed to recommend that the Supreme Court amend all rules that presently provide for service of summons by certified or registered mail to require that the postal service chosen be the most restrictive available.

Agreed to recommend that Rule 206(e) be amended to require that when a deposition is to be taken by other than stenographic means, the notice of deposition should recite that fact.

Began consideration of the matter of recommending adoption of uniform rules for the procedure to be followed in original actions filed in the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Court

Jurisdiction

The Appellate Court is the intermediate court of review in the Illinois judicial system. Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court may be taken as a matter of right to the Appellate Court, except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court. There is no appeal from a judgment of acquittal in a criminal case. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review, and it may also review administrative actions, as may be provided by law, (Art. VI, Sec. 6). Pursuant to the constitutional provision concerning review of administrative actions, the legislature has enacted two such statutes: (1) the Environmental Protection Act, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111-1/2, § 1041, effective July 1, 1970, provides that "final orders or determinations" of the Pollution Control Board may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court; and (2) the Election Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, § 9-22, effective October 1, 1974, provides that "judgments" of the State Board of Elections concerning disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court.

In general, Articles III and VI of the Supreme Court Rules govern the mechanics of appellate procedure in civil and criminal cases. Of particular note, is Rule 335 which controls direct appeals from administrative actions to the Appellate Court.

It is interesting to observe that Illinois is only one of a few states that provides for appeal as a matter of constitutional right in the intermediate court of review. Furthermore, the Constitution in Article VI, Section 16 directs that the Supreme Court implement the right of appeal by promulgating rules "for expeditious and inexpensive appeals" to the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Thus, it may be fairly stated that an aggrieved litigant, who disagrees with the decision of the Circuit Court, can appeal the judgment to the Appellate Court. This right of appeal applies equally to the defendant who is adjudged guilty of violating a traffic ordinance, as well as to the plaintiff who has lost a \$1,000,000 personal injury lawsuit. In addition, a litigant has a right to appeal from a decision of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court if the Appellate Court issues a certificate of importance or a question arises under the Federal or State Constitutions for the first time as a result of the action of the Appellate Court.

Organization

The Constitution (there are only a handful of states which constitutionally provide for an intermediate appellate court), Art. VI, Sec. 5, provides: (1) the number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each judicial district shall be provided by law; (2) the Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of appellate divisions in each judicial district; (3) each appellate division shall have at least three judges; (4) assignments

of judges to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court; (5) a majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision; (6) there shall be at least one division in each judicial district; and (7) each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court. Appellate Court judges, like Supreme Court judges, are elected for 10 year terms. (Art. VI, Sec. 10).

As of December 31, 1974 the General Assembly has provided for the election of 18 Appellate Judges from the First District and 4 from each of the other four districts. The fourth judgeship in each of the four downstate appellate districts was established effective October 1, 1973 (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 25). These new judgeships were filled at the November, 1974 general election.

Pursuant to Section 5 of Article VI, the Supreme Court has adopted Rule 22 which establishes the organization of the Appellate Court. The rule contains the following provisions:

Divisions—The Appellate Court shall sit in divisions of three judges. In the First District there shall be five divisions which shall sit in the City of Chicago; in the Second District two divisions, which shall sit in the City of Elgin; the Third through the Fifth Districts shall each have one division which shall sit in Ottawa, Springfield and Mount Vernon, respectively. The Appellate Court in each district shall be in session throughout the year and each division shall sit periodically as its judicial business requires.

Assignments—The Supreme Court shall assign judges to the various divisions.

Decisions—Three judges must participate in the decision of every case, and the concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision.

Presiding Judge—The judges of each division shall select one of their number to serve for one year as presiding judge.

Executive Committee—The presiding judges of the divisions shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Appellate Court.

Executive Committee of the First Appellate District—There shall be an Executive Committee of the First District composed of five members, one selected by the judges of each division from among their members, which committee shall exercise general administrative authority; the Executive Committee shall select one of their number as chairman.

Caseload Summary

From 1964 through 1977, the Appellate Court has seen a steady and dramatic increase in its caseload. Initially, this increase was largely the result of the Appellate Court's expanded jurisdiction under the Judicial Article of 1964 and the Constitution of 1970. Thereafter, however, the continued increase simply reflects the overall increase in litigation in our courts.

During 1964, the Appellate Court had 1,211 new cases filed, disposed of 889 and had 859 pending at the end of the year. During 1977, the Appellate Court had 4,381 new cases filed, disposed of 4,579 and had 3,913 cases pending at the end of the year. These figures represent increases of 262% in new cases filed, 415% in cases disposed of, and 354% in cases pending at the close of the year, over this 14 year period.

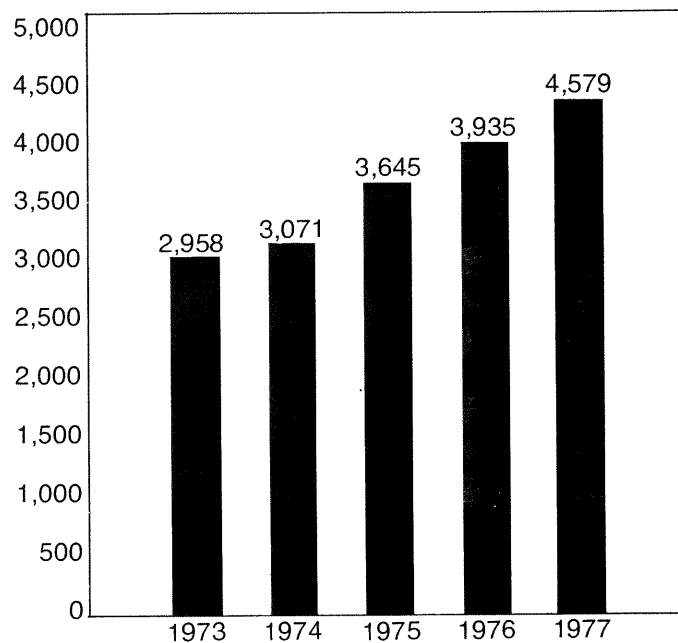
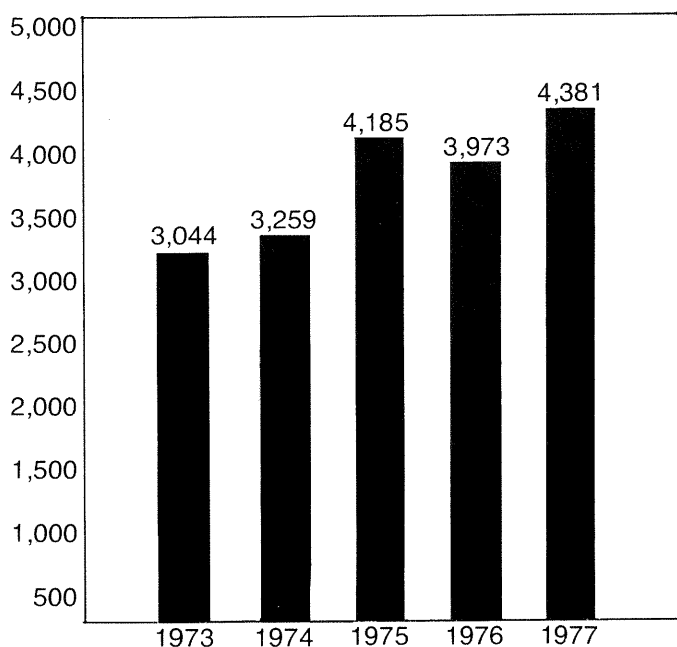
The number of new cases filed, cases disposed of, cases pending at the end of the year, cases disposed of with full opinions, and the number of majority and per curiam opinions, for 1977, are set forth in the charts herein. A year by year comparison of those figures with the figures for the four previous years (1973 - 1977) presents a clear picture of the recent trend of cases in the Appellate Court.

(Cases Filed)

During 1973, 3,044 cases were filed as compared with 4,381 in 1977 - an increase of 44% in five years.

(Cases Disposed Of)

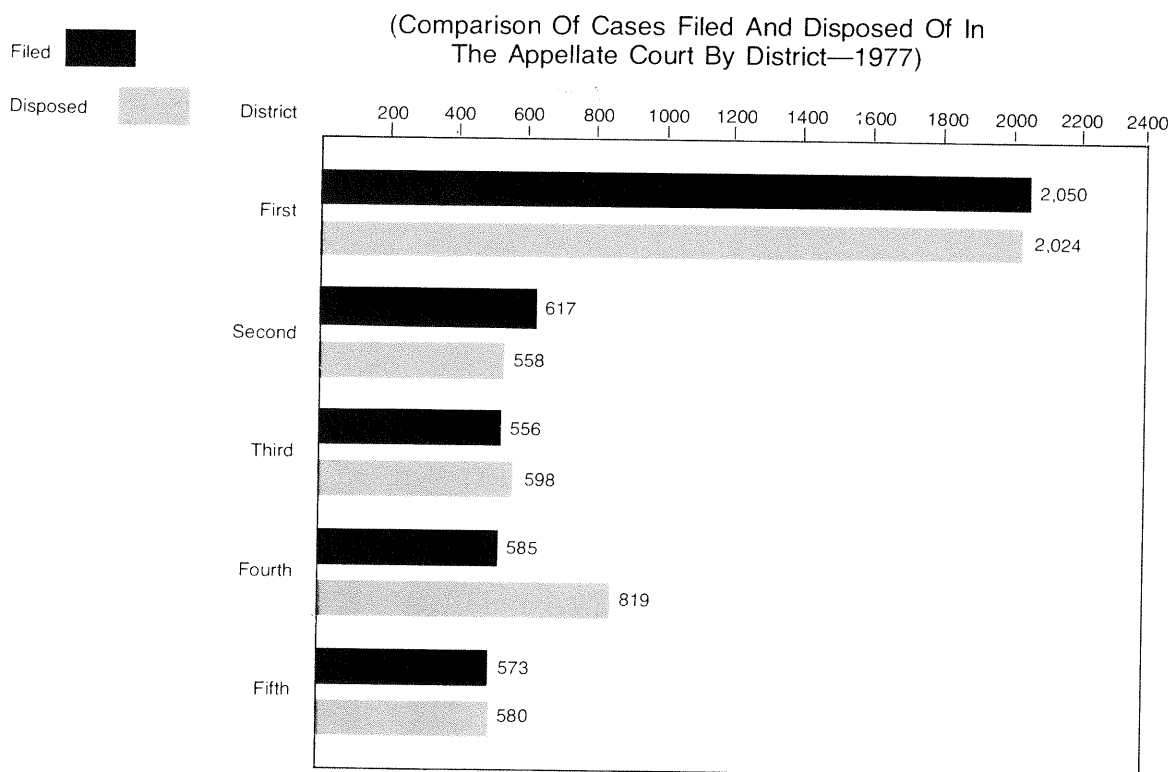
During 1973, 2,958 cases were disposed of, as compared with 4,579 in 1977 - an increase of 55% in five years.



(Comparison of Cases Filed And Disposed Of By District—1977)

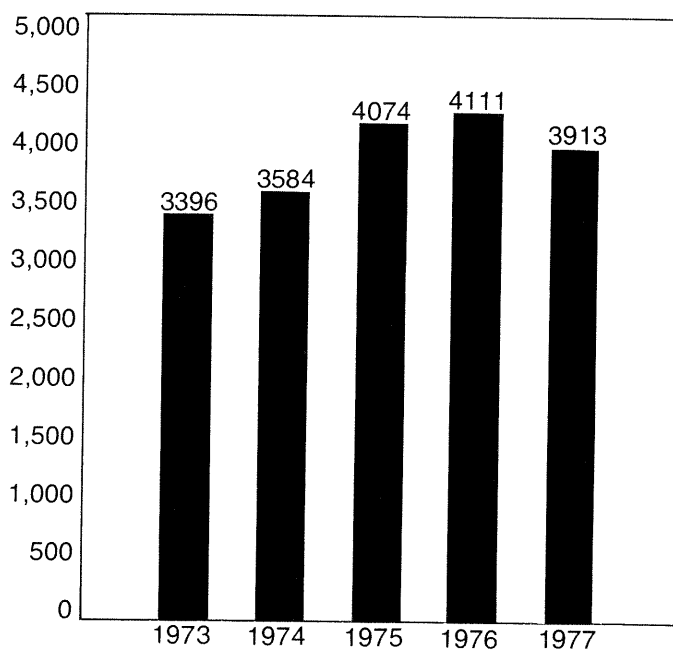
The previous two graphs show the total number of cases filed and disposed in all districts for the last five years. The graph below makes a comparison of cases filed and disposed of by each district, for 1977. A study of the graph reveals that the four downstate districts

are relatively even in the number of cases filed and disposed of. However, one outstanding exception is the larger number of dispositions in the 4th District. The reason behind this larger disposition rate is the more liberal use of Rule 23 Orders by the 4th District (357) as compared with 153 in the 2nd District, 80 in the 3rd, and 225 in the 5th.



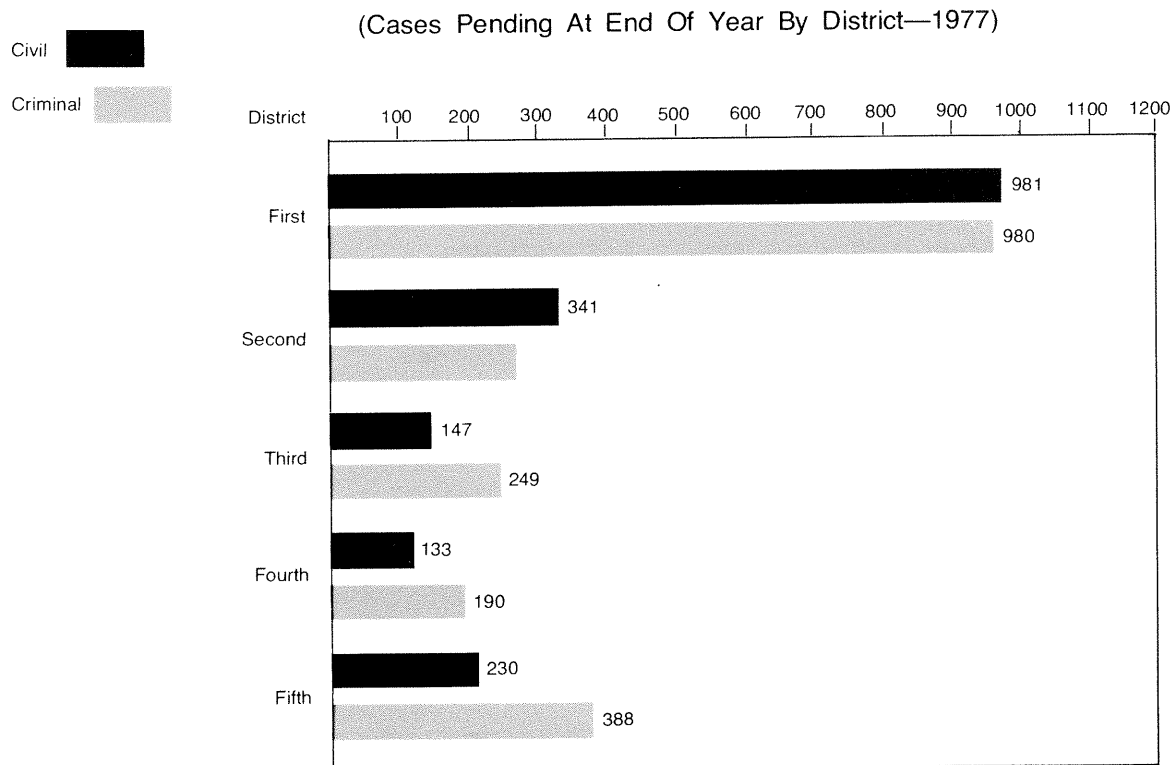
(Cases Pending at End of Year)

In 1973, there were 3,396 cases pending at the end of the year, as compared with 3,913 in 1977, an increase of 15% in five years, but a significant decrease over the preceding two years.



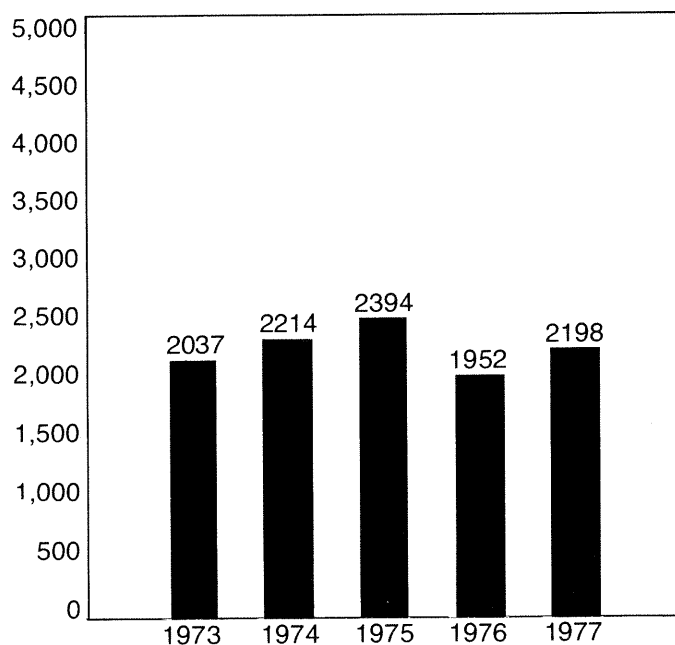
A very significant decrease in the number of cases pending at the close of 1977, as compared with the previous year occurred. The decrease amounted to 198 cases or a decrease of 5%. This significant decrease can be attributed primarily to the use of Rule 23 Orders during 1977.

The next graph shows the number of cases pending at the end of 1977 by district. Downstate, the 2nd and 5th Districts had the largest number of pending cases. The 1st District had a total of 1,961 cases pending at the close of 1977, as compared with 1,935 pending at the close of 1976, a relatively minor increase.



(Cases Disposed of With Full Opinions)

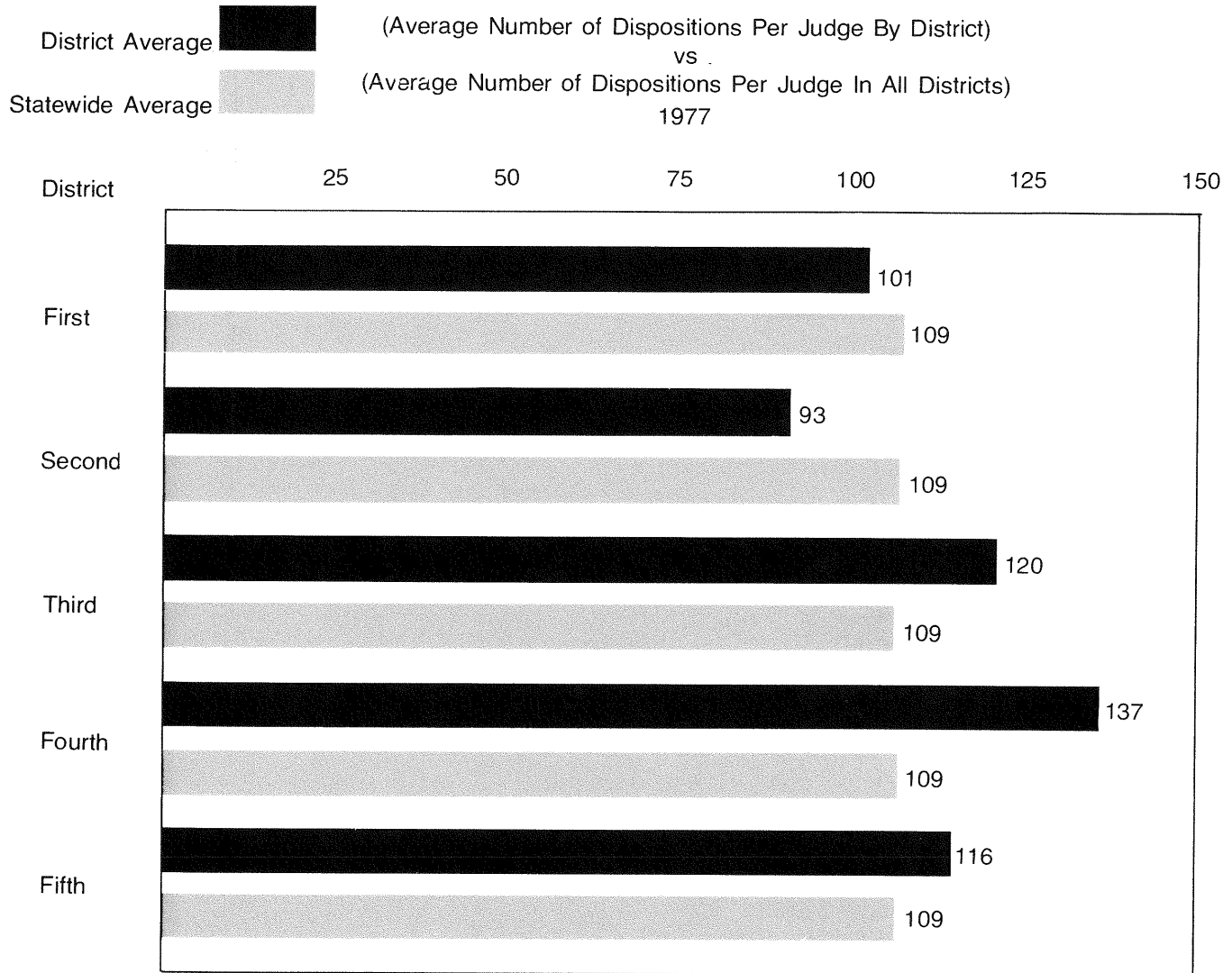
During 1977, 2,198 cases were disposed of with full opinions, as compared with 1,952 in 1976, an increase of 13% in one year. It should be noted, however, that the number of full opinions has remained relatively constant for five years. This would indicate that the maximum number of full opinions has probably been reached. The production of a significantly higher number of full opinions can probably only be achieved by the addition of more judges, or the expansion of the research departments in each district, as is recommended by the Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court.



(Average Number of Dispositions Per Judge
By District)

The next graph shows the average number of dispositions per judge in each district as compared with the statewide average number of dispositions per

judge. All five districts are relatively even in this regard, with the exception of the 4th District whose judges exceed the statewide disposition rate (109) by 28 cases per judge.



(Average Number of Majority Opinions Per Judge
By District—1977)

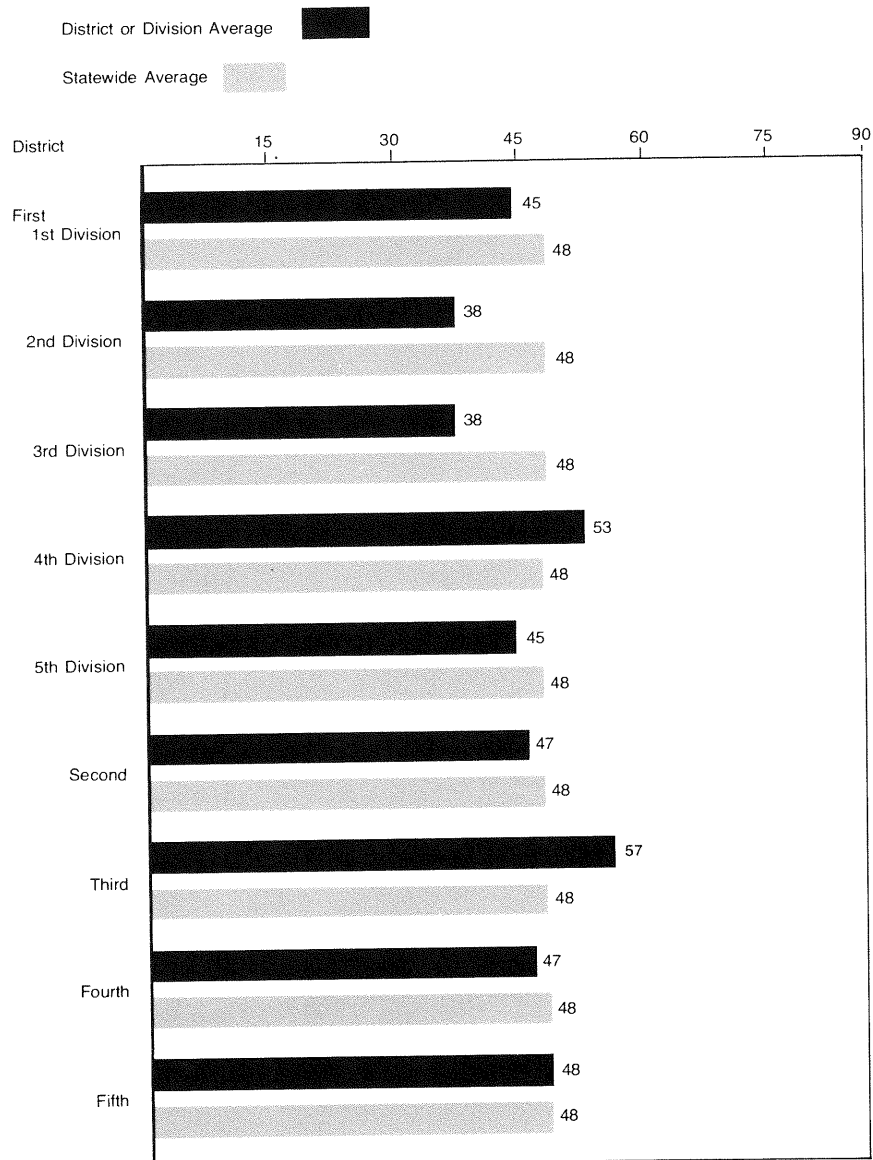
The graph below indicates the average number of majority opinions per judge by district and division as compared with the statewide average number of majority opinions per judge. The chart reveals the statewide average to be 48 majority opinions per Appellate Court judge. In comparison to this, the 1st, 2nd,

3rd and 5th divisions of the first district failed to write as many majority opinions per judge as the statewide average. The 4th division, on the other hand, wrote 53 majority opinions per judge, thereby exceeding the statewide average by 5 opinions per judge.

Downstate, the 2nd, 4th and 5th districts were even with the statewide average. The 3rd district, however, exceeded the statewide average.

(Average Number Of Majority Opinions Per Judge By District)
vs.
(Average Number Of Majority Opinions Per Judge In All Districts)
1977

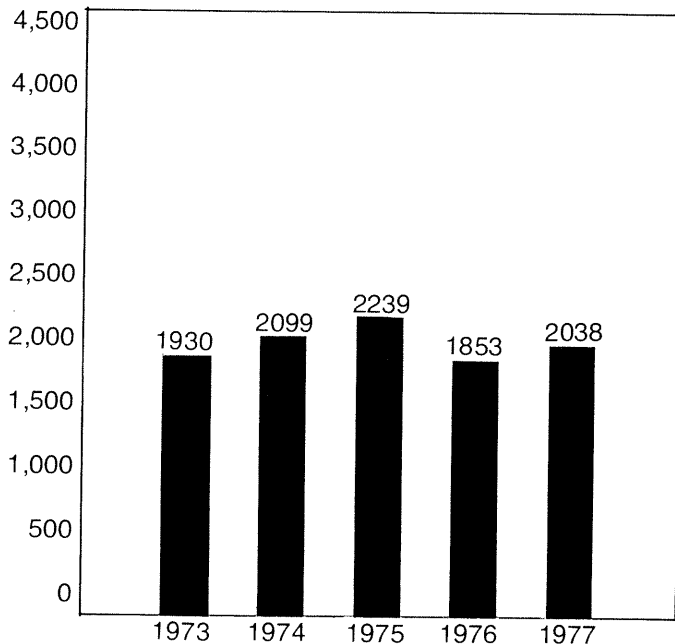
(Majority Opinions)



(Number of Majority and Per Curiam
Opinions—1973-1977)

In 1973, the Administrative Office began reporting the number of opinions written by Appellate Court judges. (This category is to be distinguished from the number of cases disposed of with full opinions, *supra*, as occasionally more than one case may be disposed of in a single opinion.)

During 1977, a total of 2,038 majority and per curiam opinions were written, for an average of approximately 49 per judge. (Note, these figures include 38 majority opinions written by Circuit judges or retired judges temporarily assigned to the Appellate Court.) A comparison of the total number of majority and per curiam opinions written in the five years these figures have been reported is as follows:



(Number of All Opinions Per District and
Division—1977)

The number of Appellate Court opinions (including majority, per curiam, specially concurring, dissenting and supplemental) written by each full-time Appellate Court judge (by District and Division), during 1977, are as follows:*

FIRST DISTRICT

(First Division)

Opinions	30
	51
	52
	51
Total	184

(Second Division)

Opinions	59
	27
	25
	53
Total	164

(Third Division)

Opinions	53
	19
	56
	40
Total	168

(Fourth Division)

Opinions	66
	50
	54
	50
Total	220

(Fifth Division)

Opinions	46
	53
	55
	31
Total	185

SECOND DISTRICT

Opinions	41
	61
	38
	56
	67
	32
Total	294

THIRD DISTRICT

Opinions	75
	94
	77
	86
	76
Total	399

FOURTH DISTRICT

Opinions	67
	80
	50
	56
	37
Total	290

FIFTH DISTRICT

Opinions	57
	64
	61
	53
	66
Total	301

*These figures do not include additional opinions written by judges temporarily assigned.

(Rule 23 Orders)

Effective July 1, 1975, Supreme Court Rule 23 was amended to provide for the disposition of certain cases, in the Appellate Court, by order rather than opinion:

"Rule 23. Disposition of Cases by Order in the Appellate Court. When the Appellate Court determines that an opinion would have no precedential value, that no substantial question is presented, or that jurisdiction is lacking, it may dispose of the case by an order briefly stating the reasons for its decision."

In commenting upon the adoption of this rule, Justice Kluczynski, in his address to the 1975 Judicial Conference, stated:

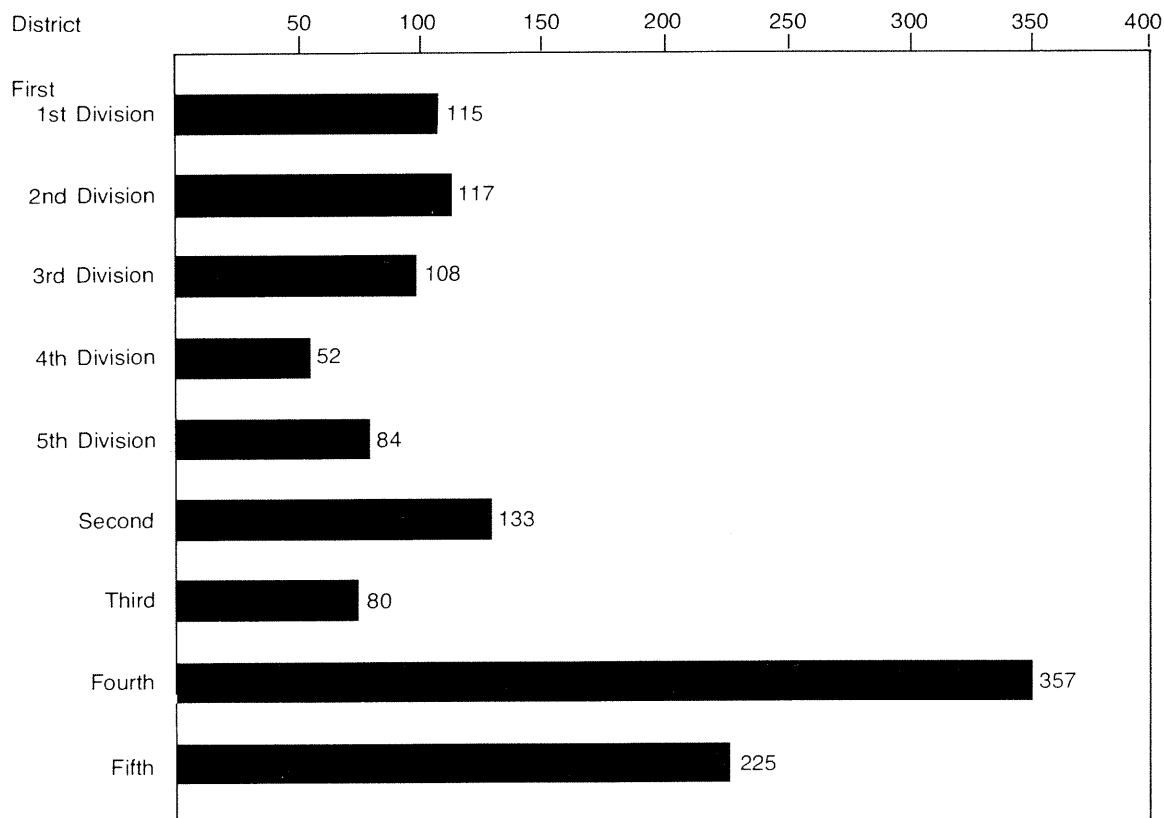
"This amendment broadens considerably the power of the Appellate Court to dispose of cases without opinion. However, the rule will still require that in every case disposed of, the litigants be given some statement of the reasons. The length of such a statement will vary with the circumstances of the case. For example, when the issue involved is clearly covered by binding authority, it would suffice to cite the controlling authority. But other cases may require a more complete reason for the decision."

During 1977, Rule 23 orders were entered in a total of 1,271 cases. The use of Rule 23 during 1977, by District and Division, was as follows:

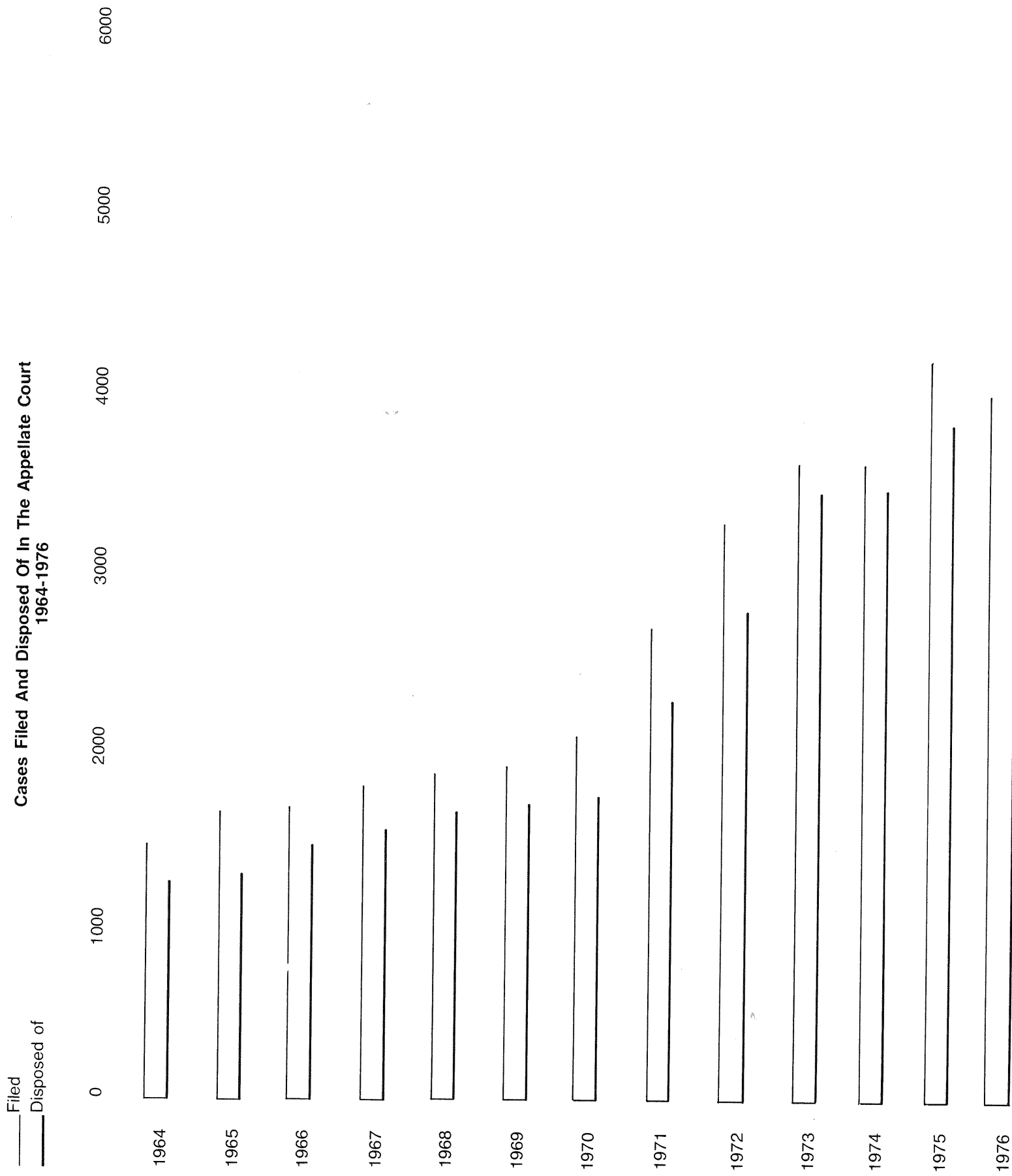
First District	Rule 23 Orders
First Division	115
Second Division	117
Third Division	108
Fourth Division	52
Fifth Division	84
Total	476
Second District	133
Third District	80
Fourth District	357
Fifth District	225
Grand Total	1,271

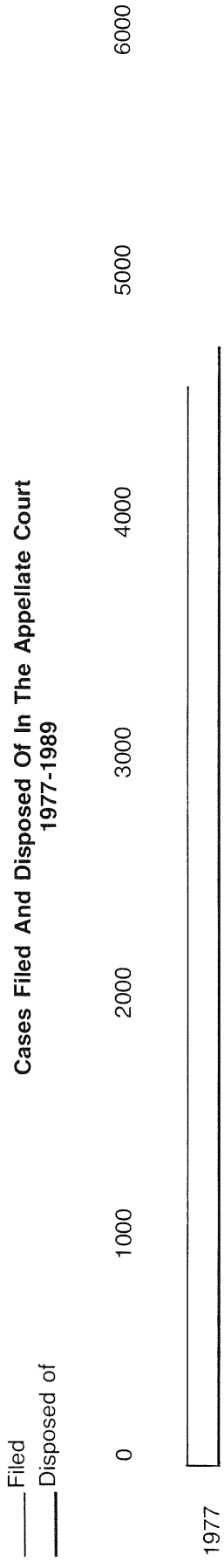
A more vivid presentation of the use of Rule 23 Orders during 1977 is contained in the following graph:

(Number Of Rule 23 Orders By District and Division—1977)



Cases Filed And Disposed Of In The Appellate Court
1964-1976





Appellate Court Administrative Committee

In early 1977 the Supreme Court reconstituted the Appellate Court Administrative Committee for the purpose of studying and recommending methods by which the Appellate Court, in all five districts, might more efficiently dispose of the ever increasing number of appeals. The membership of the committee is as follows: James C. Craven (4th Dist.) chairman, Jay J. Alloy (3rd Dist.), Robert J. Downing (1st Dist.), Edward C. Eberspacher (5th Dist.), Francis S. Lorenz (1st Dist.), Daniel J. McNamara (1st Dist.), Glenn K. Seidenfeld (2nd Dist.), and Robert C. Underwood (Supreme Court) liaison.

Beginning in April 1977 the committee held several monthly meetings at which proposals for improving the efficiency of the Appellate Court were discussed. The committee concluded its work with a report submitted to the Supreme Court on September 1, 1977.

Appellate Court Clerks

Pursuant to the provision in the 1970 Constitution for the appointment of Appellate Court Clerks (Art. VI, Sec. 18), the Appellate Judges in each appellate district made the following appointments, effective December 2, 1974: First District, Leslie V. Beck; Second District, Loren J. Strotz; Third District, John E. Hall; Fourth District, Robert L. Conn; Fifth District, Walter T. Simmons.

During 1975, the judges of the Third District Appellate Court appointed Joseph Fennessy to replace John E. Hall, effective January 1, 1976.

On February 16, 1977 Gilbert S. Marchman was appointed to replace Leslie V. Beck in the First District.

Assignments

The Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 16, gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to any Circuit Court. Also, Art. VI, Sec. 15 gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign a retired judge, with his consent, to judicial service (a retired Associate Judge may only be assigned as an Associate Judge).

Using its assignment power, the Supreme Court, during 1977, assigned 7 circuit judges to the Appellate Court, for a total of 30 days, to hear specific cases. The Court also assigned 39 Appellate Court judges to districts other than their own to hear 18 cases. In addition, the Court assigned 2 retired and 6 active circuit judges to the Appellate Court for varying lengths of time:

- First District - Mel R. Jiganti (all year)
John M. O'Connor (all year)
- Second District - William R. Nash (April 1, 1977 - December 4, 1978)
Alfred E. Woodward (April 1, 1977 - December 4, 1978)

- Third District - Albert Scott (all year)
- Fourth District - John R. Reardon, retired (all year)
Albert G. Webber (September 1, 1977 - March 31, 1978)
- Fifth District - Richard T. Carter, retired (all Year)

Circuit Courts

Jurisdiction

The court of general jurisdiction or trial level court, in Illinois, is known as the Circuit Court. It has original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, except: (1) in matters relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office; (2) where the Supreme Court exercises its discretionary original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus; and (3) by statute, the review of orders of the Pollution Control Board and certain orders of the State Board of Elections. There are no courts of special or limited jurisdiction in Illinois. (Ill. Const. Art. VI, Sec. 9; Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111-1/2, § 1041).

Organization

The State is divided into 21 judicial circuits by statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.1). Two circuits, Cook County and the 18th Circuit, each consists of a single county. The other 19 judicial circuits are composed of two or more contiguous counties as provided by law. Each judicial circuit has but one, unified Circuit Court.

There are two categories of judges in the Circuit Courts: (1) Circuit Judges, and (2) Associate Judges. Both categories of judges have the full constitutional jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, however, pursuant to Art. VI, Section 8, the Supreme Court provides by rule for the matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. Until May 28, 1975 Supreme Court Rule 295 provided that the Chief Judge of a circuit could assign Associate Judges to hear any matters except the trial of criminal cases in which the defendant was charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. Effective May 28, 1975, Rule 295 was amended to provide:

"Upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the chief judge of a circuit, the Supreme Court may authorize the chief judge to make temporary assignments of individual associate judges to conduct trials of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year."

Circuit Judges are initially elected, either on a circuitwide basis or from the county where they reside (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §§ 72.2; 72.42-1). In the Cook County Circuit, Circuit Judges are elected from the City of Chicago, from the entire county or from the area outside of Chicago (Ill. Rev. Stat, ch. 37, § 72.42).

Associate Judges are appointed on a merit basis by the Circuit Judges in their respective circuits. Supreme Court Rule 39 establishes the procedure for nominat-

ing and appointing attorneys who have applied for the position of Associate Judge.

Circuit Judges are elected for six-year terms and Associate Judges are appointed for four-year terms (Art. VI, Sec. 10). All judges must be licensed attorneys (Art. VI, Sec. 11).

The Circuit Judges in each Circuit select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge has general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for

divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court (Art. VI, Sec. 7).

Appeals from the Circuit Court are to the Appellate Court or to the Supreme Court, depending upon the nature of the case (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5). No judge of the Circuit Court has the power to review the decision of another and there are no trials *de novo*. Appeals are based on the trial court record, except where the reviewing court may exercise its original jurisdiction as may be necessary for the complete determination of the case on review (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5).

Caseload Summary

The total number of cases filed or reinstated, in the circuit courts during 1977, was 3,524,456. In 1964, the total number of cases begun or reinstated was 2,250,233. A comparison of these two figures reveals an overall increase of 57% in litigation over this 14 year period. The number of trial court judges in 1964 was 556, with an average number of filings (based on new cases filed) of 4,053 cases per judge. The number of trial court judges in 1977 was 643, with an average filing of 5,451 per judge. This represents an increase in

judicial manpower of only 16% over 1964, whereas there was a 35% increase in the average filings per judge. The graph clearly illustrates the added caseload placed upon the judges of Illinois from 1964 through 1977.

For statistical purposes, the cases begun and terminated, in the Circuit Courts, are divided into 20 categories. A comparison of several of these categories for the years 1964 and 1977 reflects the general overall increase indicated above, as well as very substantial increases in the number of felony, misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases.

Category	(Filed or Reinstated)		%Increase
	1964	1977	
Law Cases	131,004	188,859	44%
Small Claims	136,415	172,833	27%
Chancery	12,927	24,282	88%
Divorce	35,834	67,025	87%
Felony*	9,202	34,456	274%
Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violation	283,272	477,686	69%
Traffic	1,476,211	2,343,770	59%

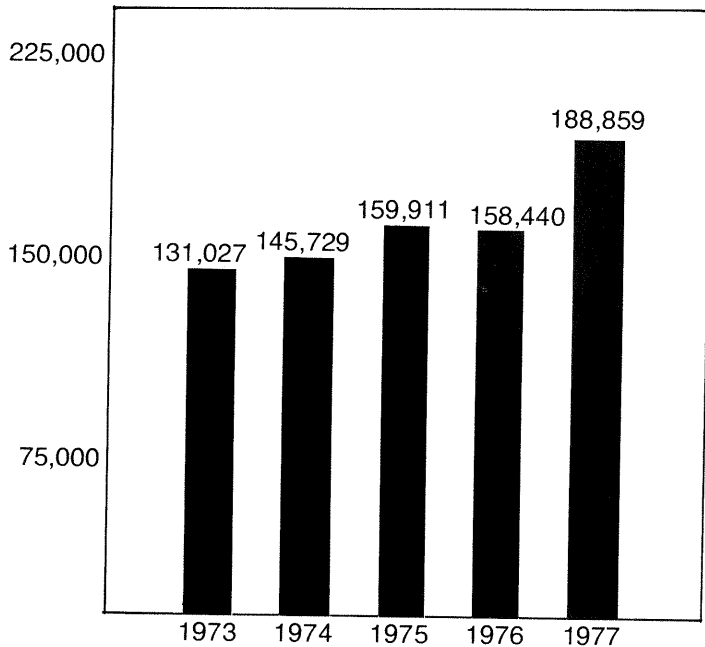
*Some of the increase in felony cases is due to the expanded definition of "felony" in the Unified Code of Corrections, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, § 1005-1-9, effective January 1, 1973.

The increase in criminal cases, in particular, is most apparent and indicative of the tremendous burden placed upon our courts in recent years.

Following is a visual representation of the trend in these seven selected categories over the past five years:

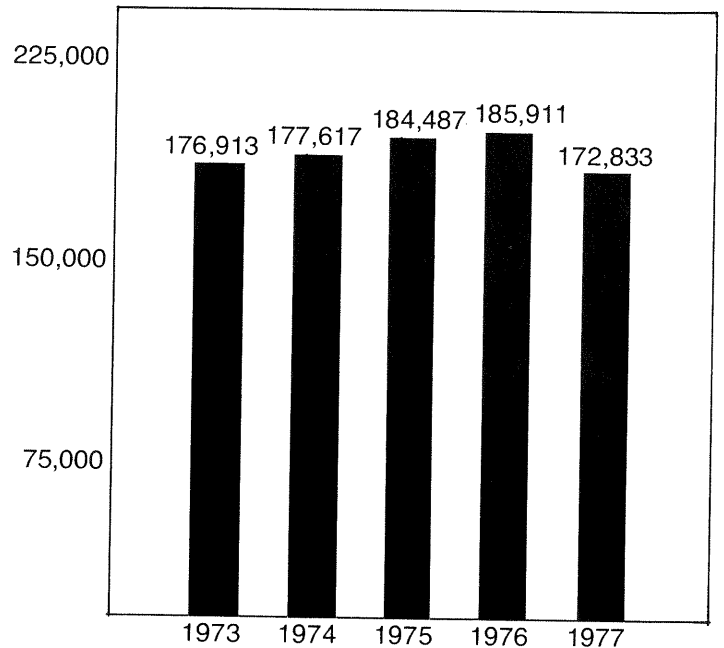
(Law Cases)

Comparison of the number of law cases filed or reinstated in the five years of 1973 through 1977 reveals a 44% increase:



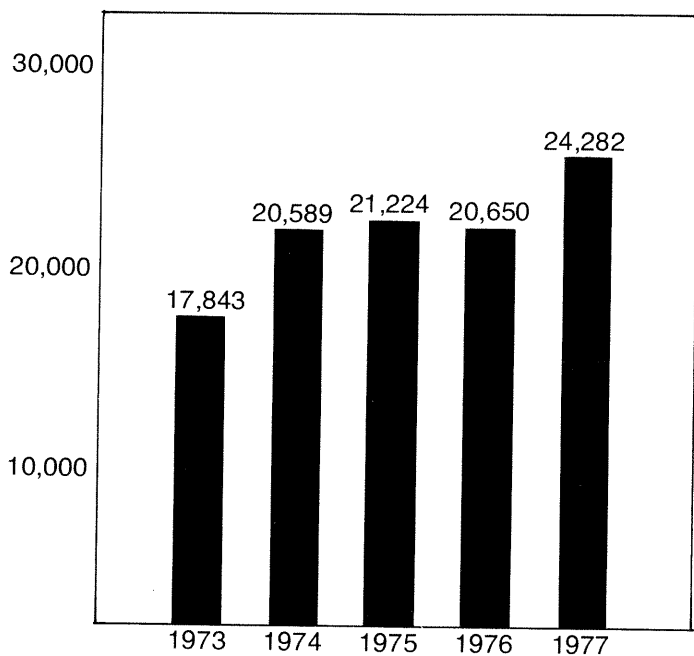
(Small Claims)

Comparison of the number of small claims cases filed or reinstated in the five years of 1973 through 1977 reveals a 2% decrease:



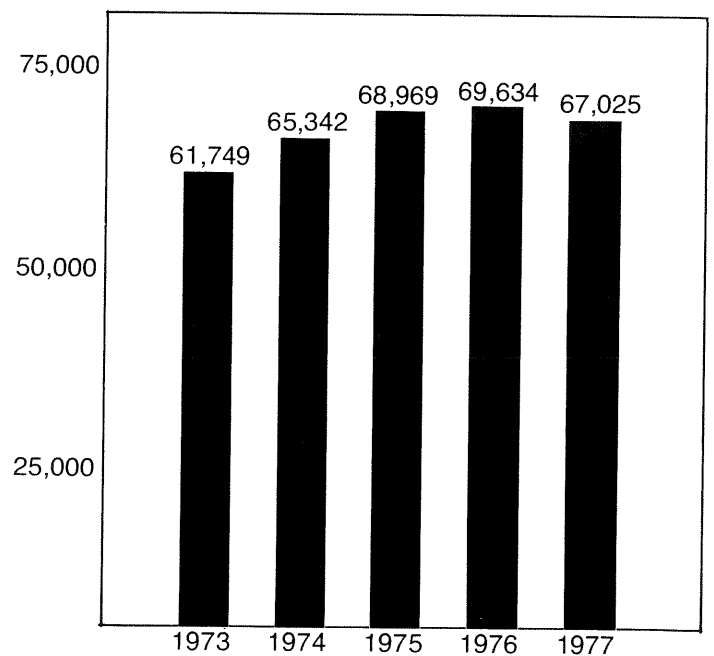
(Chancery)

Comparison of the number of chancery cases filed or reinstated in the five years of 1973 through 1977 reveals a 36% increase:



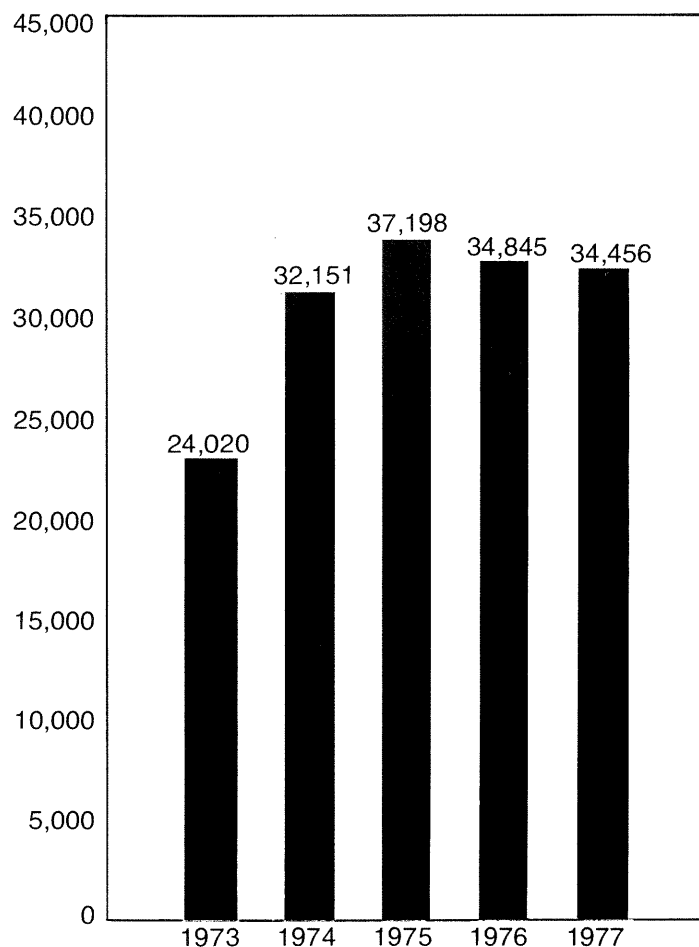
(Divorce)

Comparison of the number of divorce cases filed or reinstated in the five years of 1973 through 1977 reveals a 9% increase:



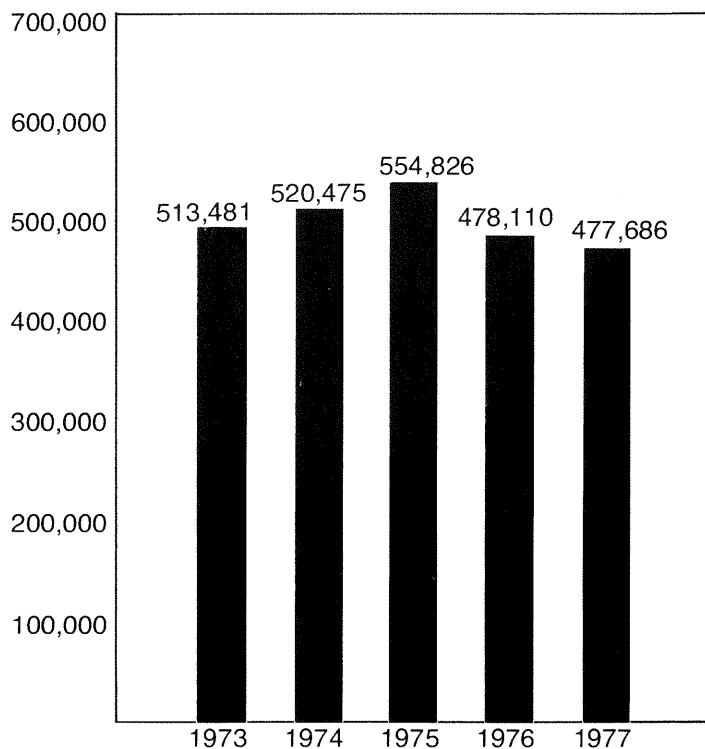
(Felony Cases)

Comparison of the number of felony cases filed or reinstated in the five years of 1973 through 1977 reveals a 43% increase:



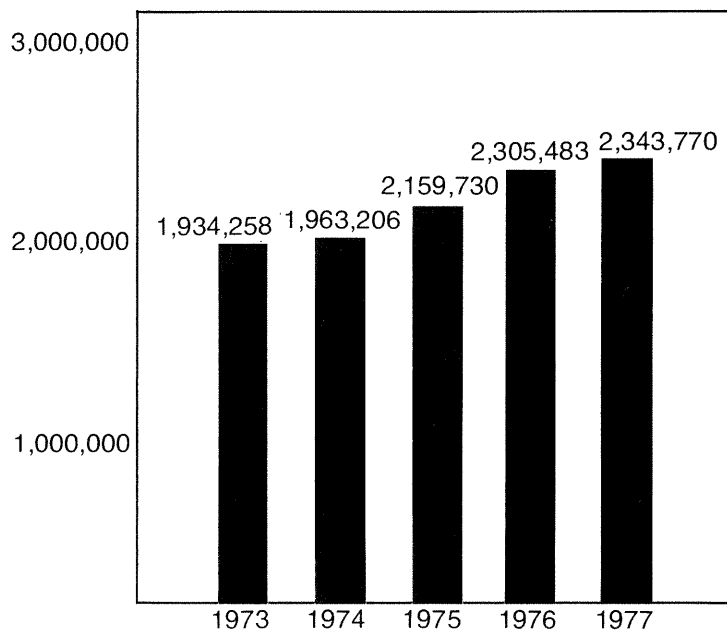
(Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violations)

Comparison of the number of misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases filed or reinstated in the five years from 1973 through 1977 reveals a 7% decrease:

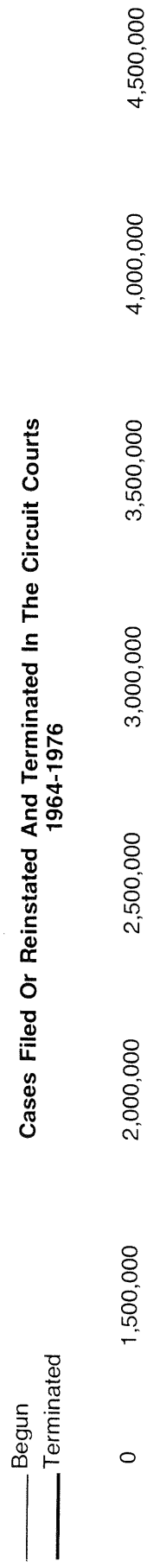


(Traffic)

Comparison of the number of traffic cases filed or reinstated in the five years of 1973 through 1977 reveals a 21% increase:



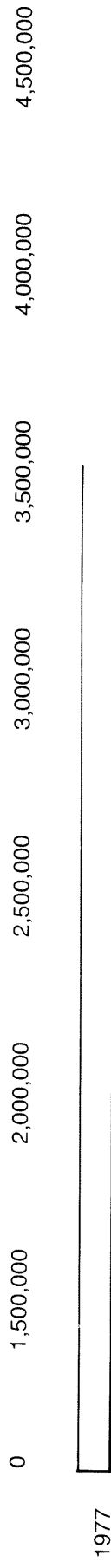
Cases Filed Or Reinstated And Terminated In The Circuit Courts
1964-1976



*Number of terminations unavailable.

Cases Filed Or Reinstated And Terminated In The Circuit Courts 1977-1989

_Begun
 _Terminated



1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

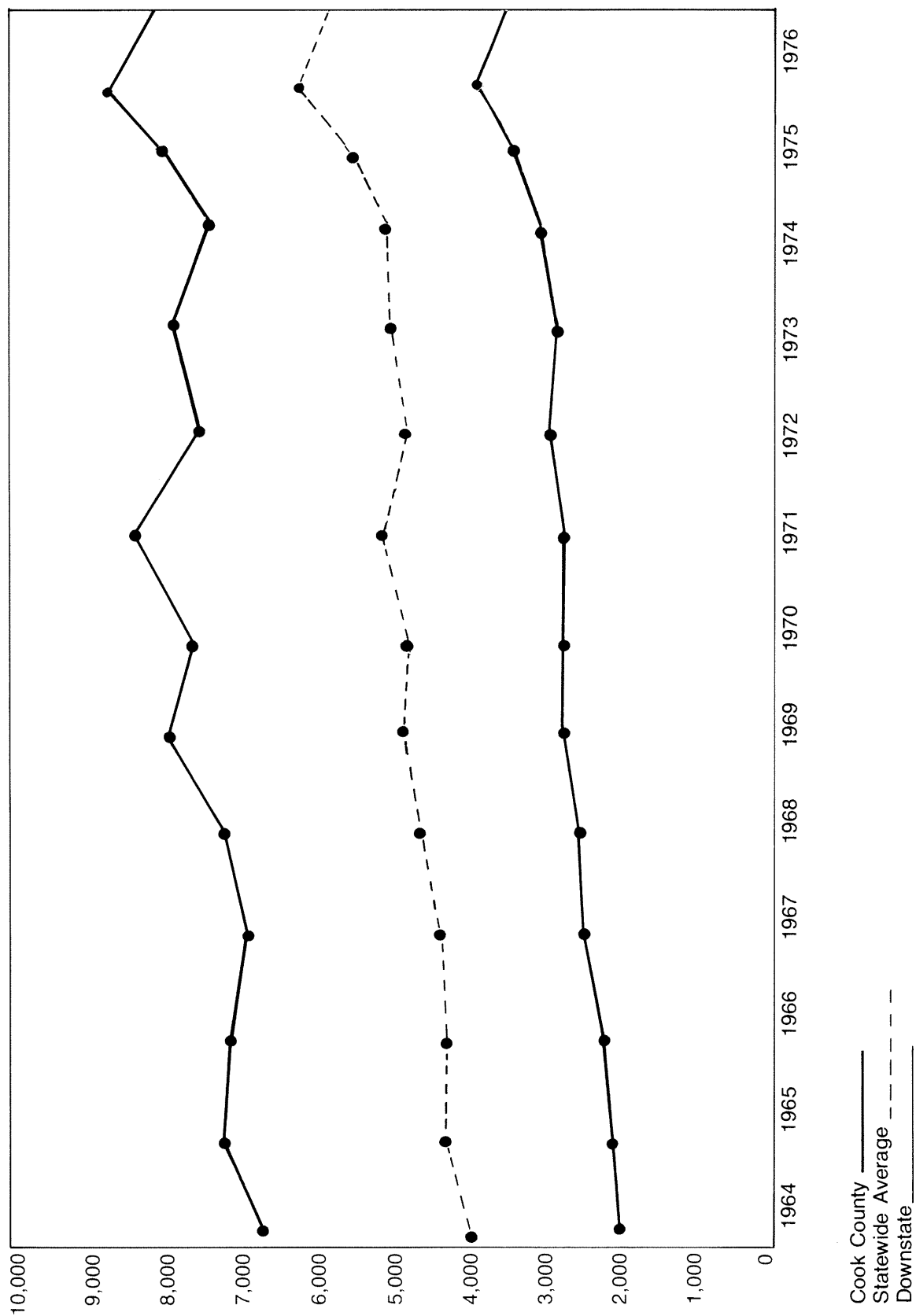
1986

1987

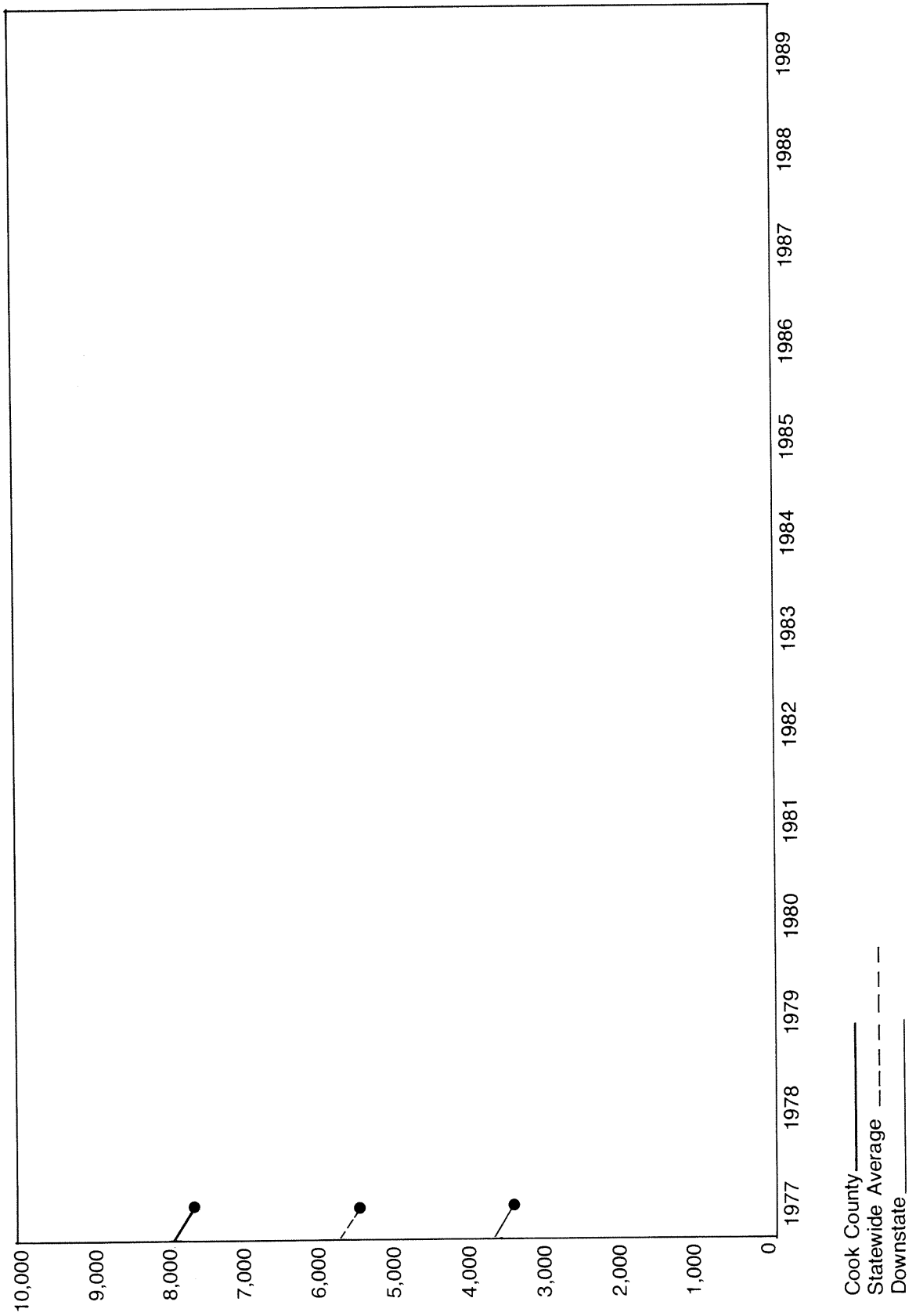
1988

1989

Number Of Filings Per Judge 1964—1976



Number of Filings Per Judge 1977—1989



Caseload Summary Circuit Court Of Cook County

The Administrative Office expresses its appreciation to Chief Judge Boyle, the Presiding Judges, all the Judges of the Circuit Court and to the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for offering suggestions which will help to improve our statistical reporting system as well as for submitting timely reports which allowed this Office to publish timely monthly bulletins and this annual report.

The format of this report has been restructured to facilitate a comparison of activities in the County Department with corresponding activities in the Municipal Department. The information is otherwise consistent with prior years.

Since January of 1964, the workload of the Circuit Court of Cook County has been rising steadily. The following charts and those at pages 180-201 give an accurate account of the court's activities during 1977.

(Filings, Reinstatements and Terminations)

The total number of all filings, reinstatements and cases terminated in 1977, compared with the previous years beginning in 1964, reveals a continued increase in new cases filed and terminations. The chart below shows an increase of 59,569 filings and reinstatements for 1977 over 1976, and an increase of 107,555 terminations for 1977 over 1976.

Year	Cases Added (Filings/ Reinstatements)	Cases Terminated
1964	1,617,822	2,173,265
1965	1,753,182	1,769,799
1966	1,734,204	1,774,336
1967	1,628,075	1,671,477
1968	1,767,865	1,740,180
1969	1,935,813	1,819,724
1970	1,965,324	1,881,089
1971	2,090,302	2,033,996
1972	1,951,758	1,937,949
1973	2,043,994	1,907,152
1974	2,043,914	1,945,142
1975	2,238,642	2,116,443
1976	2,269,085	2,092,699
1977	2,328,654	2,200,254

(Pending Inventory)

The following chart indicates the total number of cases pending at the end of 1977 and the percentage of increase or decrease over the preceding year. It can readily be seen that in recent years there has been a rather large percentage of increase in pending cases over the previous year.

Year	Cases Pending at End of Period	% of Change Over Preceding Year
1964	148,823	-----
1965	148,707	-0.08%
1966	142,720	-4.03%
1967	137,746	-3.48%
1968	138,849	+0.80%
1969	131,342	-5.41%
1970	137,379	+4.60%
1971	135,028	-1.71%
1972	137,792	+2.05%
1973	191,175	+38.74%
1974	218,701	+14.40%
1975	242,441	+10.86%
1976	288,374	+18.95%
1977	317,339	+10.04%

(County Department, Law Jury)

During 1977 there were 17,397 law jury (over \$15,000) cases added (including transfers), as compared with 17,012 in 1976. Though fewer cases were filed and reinstated in 1977, dispositions in 1977 were 12,996 as compared with 12,615 in 1976. The number pending at the end of 1977, 44,632, was an increase of 4,476 over the 40,156 pending at the end of 1976.

The average delay from filing to verdict, in 434 cases disposed of by verdict during 1977, was 45.3 months, compared with 40.91 months in 1976.

The inventory of pending law jury cases, over \$15,000, has been rising steadily from 28,171 at the end of 1973 to 44,632 at the end of 1977. From 1963 through 1973 the number of such cases terminated each month consistently exceeded the number added. In August of 1973, however, that trend reversed. The only months since August 1973 in which the number of law jury cases terminated exceeded the number added

were July of 1975, July of 1976 and July of 1977—months during which the summer pre-trial program was in operation. This growing inventory is due in part to the fact that more cases have been filed each month, on an average, since August 1973, than were being filed each month before that date. However, it is also true that fewer cases are being terminated. The following chart illustrates the problem:

LAW JURY CASES—LAW DIVISION

Year	Cases Added	Cases Terminated	Inventory at End
1968	13,975	17,010	42,761
1969	16,141	16,971	41,931
1970	14,403	21,527*	36,196
1971	14,730	18,247	32,875
1972	14,910	19,005	28,780
1973	15,340	15,763	28,171
1974	16,188	12,350	31,342
1975	17,663	13,394	35,692
1976	17,012	12,615	40,156
1977	17,397	12,996	44,632

*Includes 4,806 cases transferred to Municipal Department.

Not only has the gross termination rate gone down, but the average number of terminations per judge has also gone down. In 1971, for example, each judge on an average disposed of 46 cases per month. In 1977, however, each judge disposed of only 39 cases per month on an average.

If the average rates of filings and terminations per judge remain constant, the law division will need 10 more judges, immediately, just to keep from losing ground to the rising tide of jury cases in the law division. The following graphs dramatically illustrate the increasing rate of filings and decreasing rate of dispositions, the number of law jury cases pending at the end of each month (county department and municipal department), the average age of law jury cases, in months, disposed of each month, law jury cases assigned for trial and case terminations by full time judges, and comparison of assigned full time judges to contested verdicts.

(Municipal Department, Law Jury)

During 1977 there were 6,291 municipal department (\$15,000 and under) law jury cases filed and reinstated, as compared with 8,337 in 1976. Dispositions in 1977 were 10,621 as compared with 8,074 in 1976. The number pending at the end of 1977, 16,876, was an increase of 397 over the 16,479 pending at the end of 1976.

The average delay from filing to verdict, in 209 cases disposed of by verdict during 1977, was 31.1 months, compared with 28.5 months in 1976.

(Chancery)

At the start of 1977 there were 26,242 cases pending in the chancery division, as compared with 23,015 in 1976. There were 19,142 cases added during 1977, compared with 15,687 in 1976. Terminations were 15,781 in 1977, compared with 12,460 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 29,604, was 3,362 cases higher than the 26,242 pending at the end of 1976.

(Divorce)

At the start of 1977 there were 18,767 cases pending in the divorce division, as compared with 15,823 in 1976. There were 29,406 cases added during 1977, compared with 32,462 in 1976. Terminations were 30,123, in 1977, compared with 29,518 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 18,050, was 717 cases lower than the 18,767 pending at the end of 1976.

(County)

At the start of 1977 there were 34,625 cases pending in the county division, as compared with 21,663 in 1976. There were 37,545 cases added during 1977, compared with 46,579 in 1976. Terminations were 36,528 in 1977 compared with 33,617 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 35,642, was 1,017 cases higher than the 34,625 pending at the end of 1976.

(Probate)

Pending at start and pending at end figures have not been maintained by the probate division. However, 10,236 cases were added during 1977 compared with 10,426 in 1976, and 8,066 cases were terminated, compared with 8,494 in 1976.

(Juvenile)

At the start of 1977 there were 5,148 cases pending in the juvenile division, compared with 8,683 in 1976. There were 15,322 cases added during 1977, compared with 15,642 in 1976. Terminations were 18,116 in 1977, compared with 17,644 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 5,513, was 365 cases higher than the 5,148 pending at the end of 1976.

(Criminal)

The criminal division, which handles felonies only, had 6,963 cases pending at the start of 1977, compared with 6,700 in 1976. There were 9,187 cases added during 1977, compared with 9,407 in 1976. Terminations were 9,917 in 1977, compared with 9,065 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 6,233, was 730 cases lower than the 6,963 pending at the end of 1976.

In 1975, the suburban districts 2-6 began to handle felony cases where the offense occurred within that district. At the start of 1977 there were 495 felony cases pending in the suburban districts, compared with 56 in 1976. There were 4,940 cases added in 1977, compared with 4,446 in 1976. Terminations were 4,713 in 1977, compared with 3,974 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 722, was 227 cases higher

than the 495 pending at the end of 1976.

In order to get a total picture of the felony caseload in Cook County, we must add the figures of the criminal division and suburban districts together. Thus, in 1977 there were 7,458 cases pending at the start, compared with 6,756 in 1976. There were 14,127 cases added during 1977, compared with 13,853 in 1976. Terminations were 14,630 in 1977, compared with 13,039 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 6,955, was 503 cases lower than the 7,458 pending at the end of 1976 (a remarkable achievement).

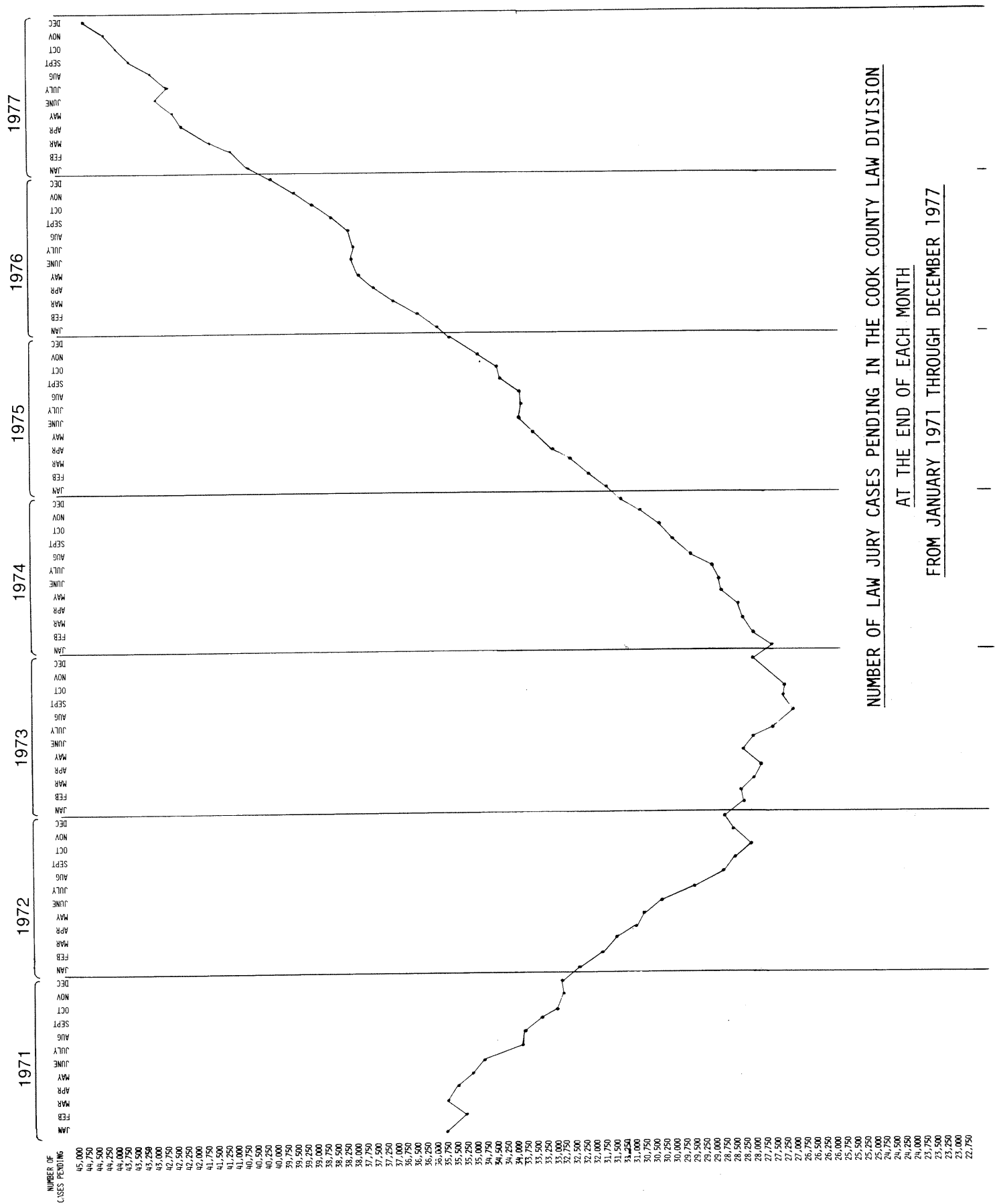
(Municipal)

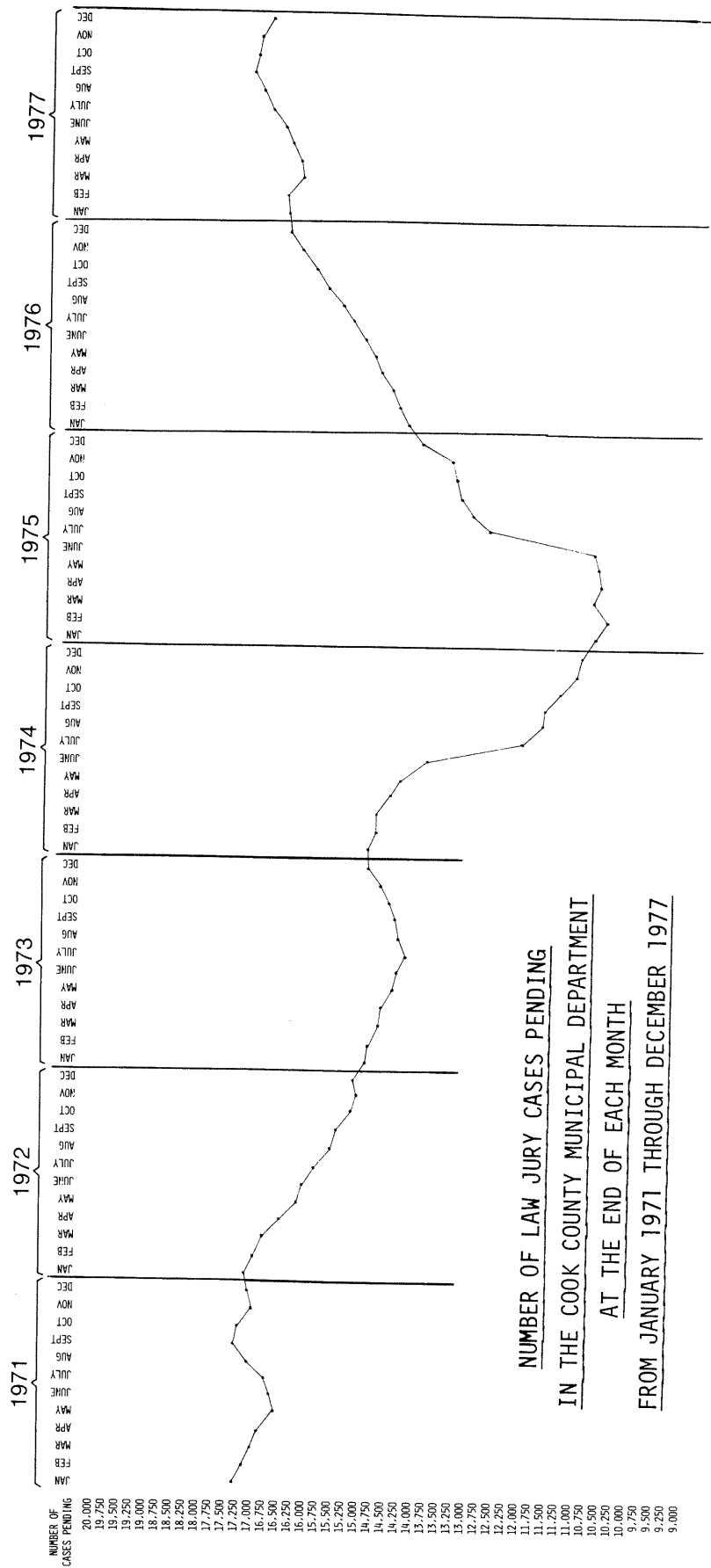
Municipal Department, law jury cases \$15,000 and under are discussed above together with County Department, law jury cases over \$15,000. However, these figures are also included in the following.

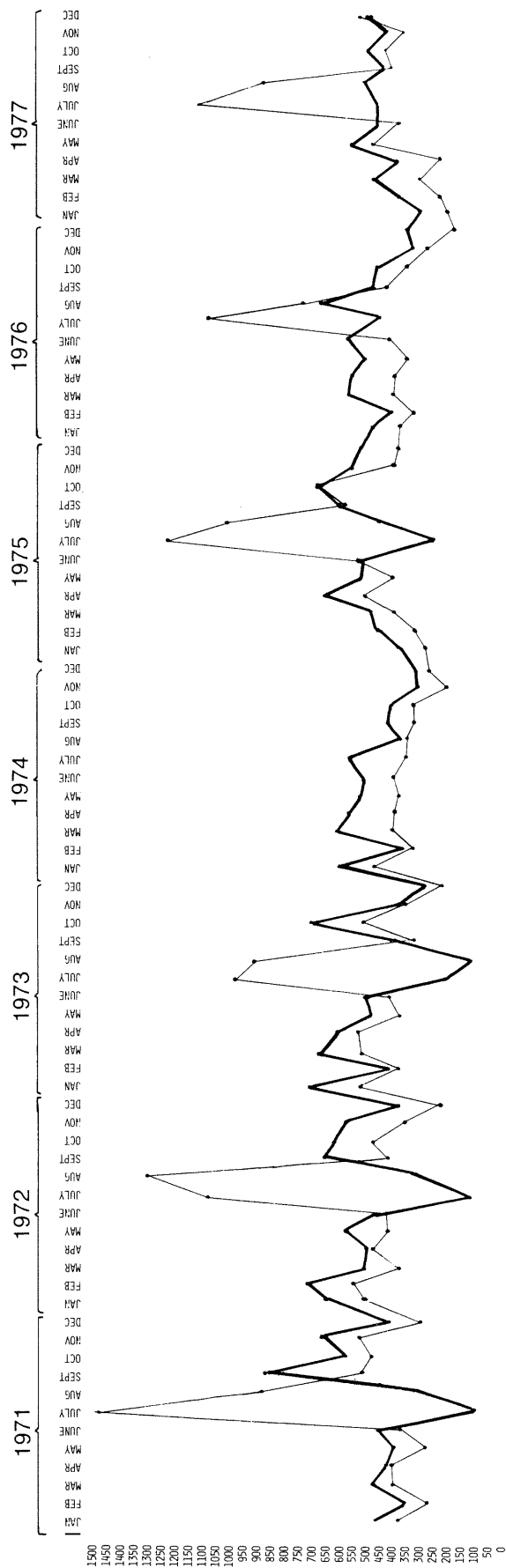
At the start of 1977 there were 140,413 pending, compared with 120,577 in 1976. There were 2,164,043 cases added during 1977, compared with 2,096,253 in 1976. Terminations were 2,042,785 in 1977, compared with 1,943,734 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 161,169 was 20,756 cases higher than the 140,413 pending at the end of 1976.

(Totals)

At the start of 1977 there was a total of 288,374 cases pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, compared with 248,176 in 1976. There were 2,328,654 cases added during 1977, compared with 2,269,085 in 1976. Terminations were 2,200,254 in 1977, compared with 2,092,699 in 1976. The inventory pending at the end of 1977, 317,339, was 28,965 cases higher than the 288,374 pending at the end of 1976.

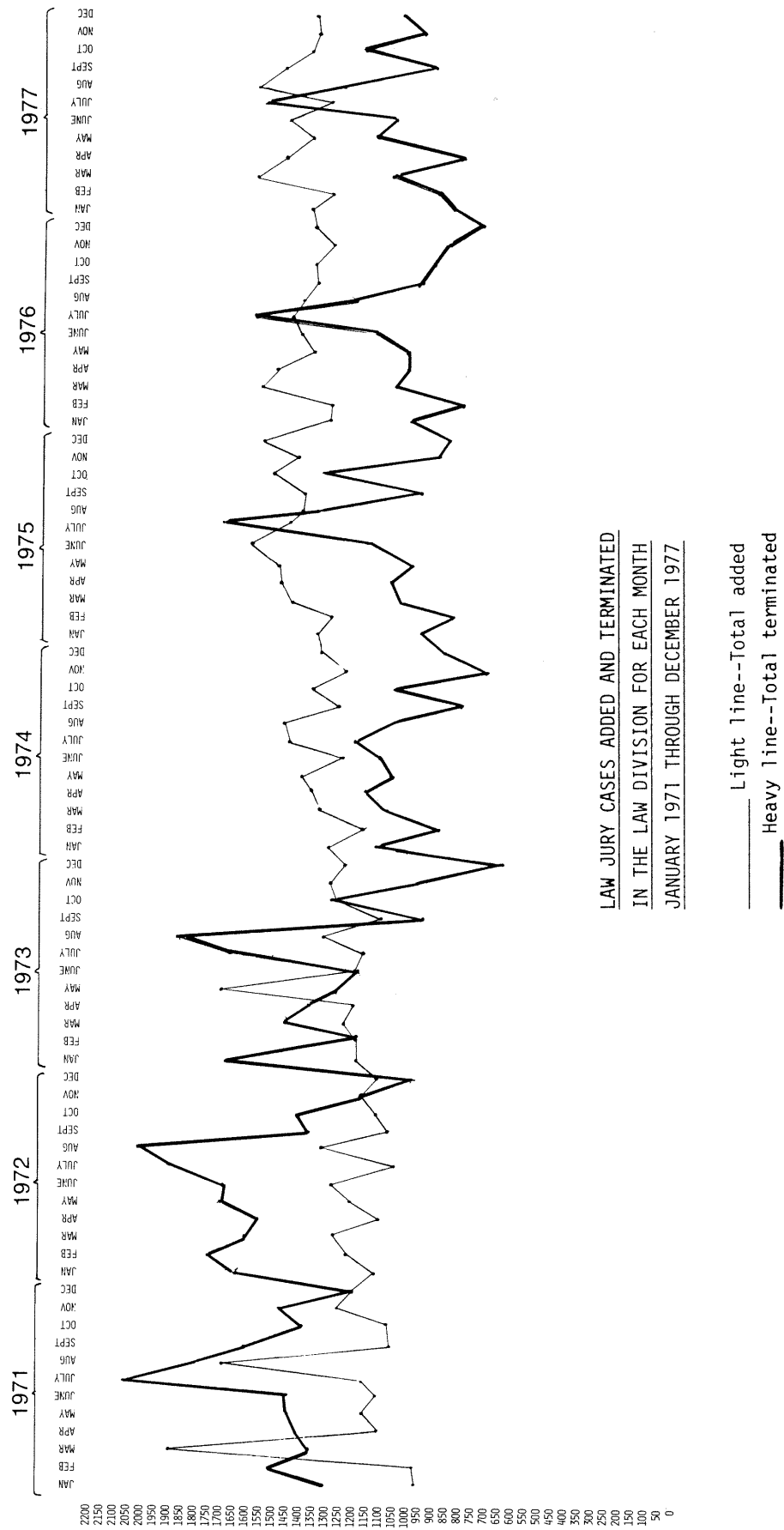


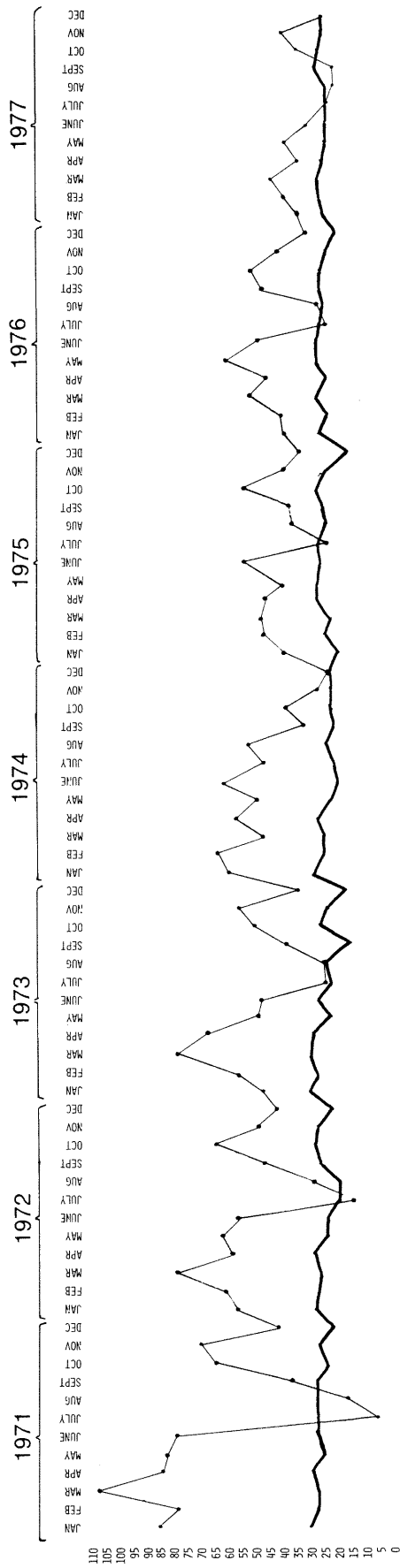




LAW JURY CASES ASSIGNED FOR TRIAL AND
CASE TERMINATIONS BY FULL-TIME JUDGES
IN THE LAW DIVISION FOR EACH MONTH
JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1977

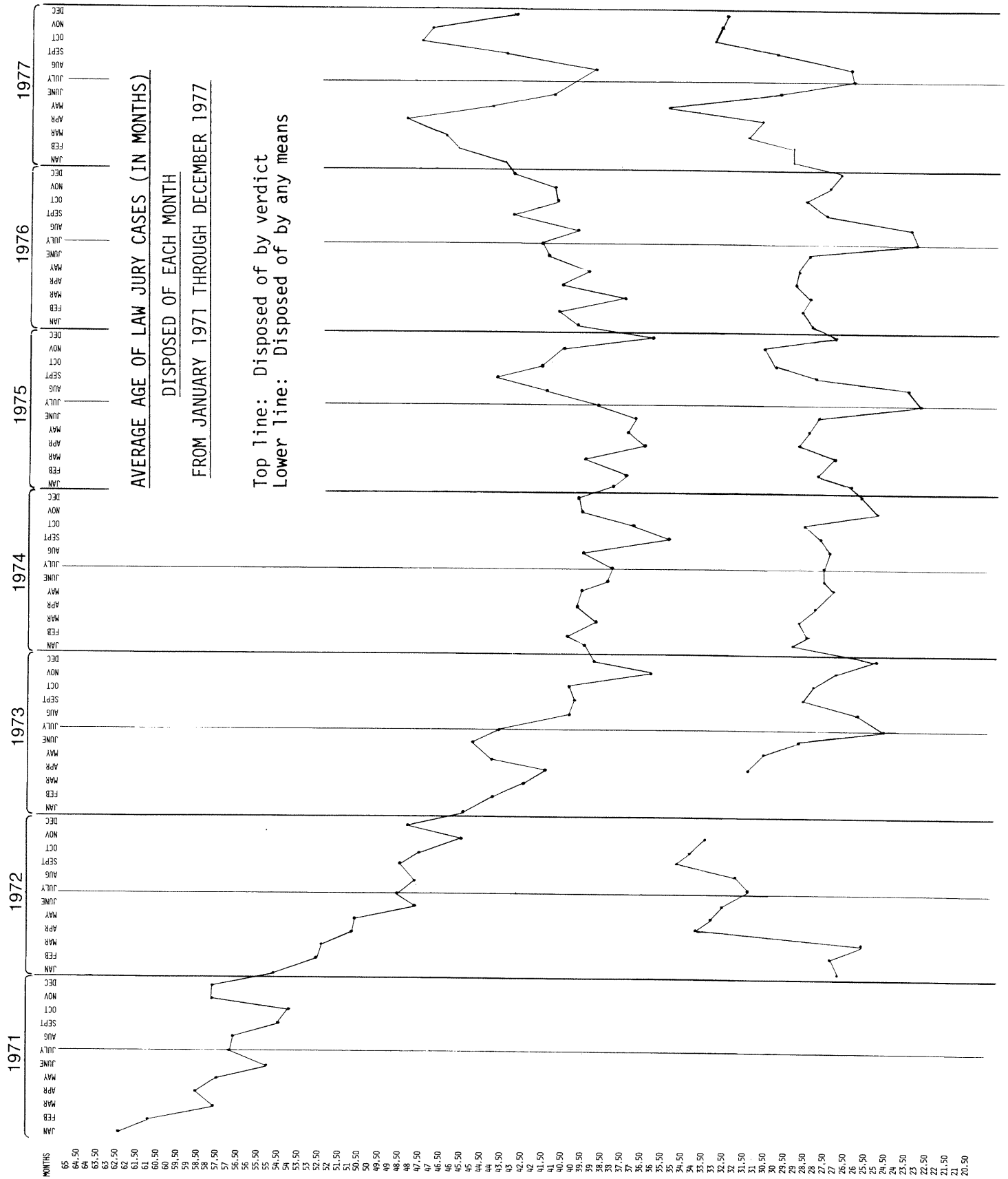
Light line--Case terminations
Heavy line--Cases assigned





COMPARISON OF ASSIGNED FULL-TIME JUDGES
TO CONTESTED VERDICTS
IN THE LAW DIVISION FOR EACH MONTH
JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1977

Light line--Verdicts
Heavy line--Judges



Criminal Division

The 1975 Administrative Office Report, at page 36, discussed the problem of increasing inventory and delay in the trial of felony cases in the Criminal Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

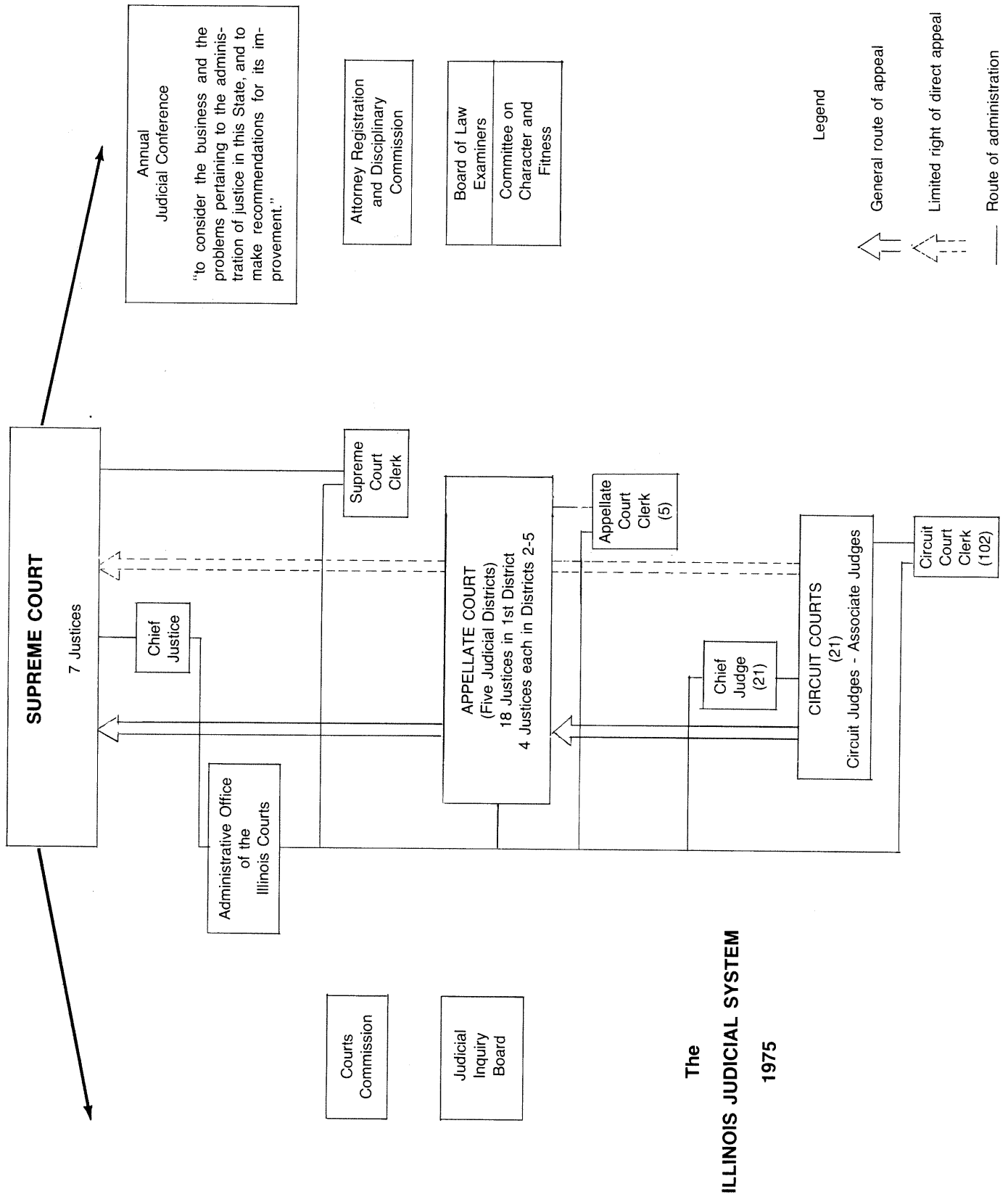
Closing inventories for the years 1974 and 1975 revealed an increase from 4,778 cases pending in 1974 to 6,700 pending in 1975, an increase of 40% in the pending inventory in just a 12 month period. As of December 31, 1975 there were 24 trial judges assigned to the Criminal Division on a full time basis, with an average pending caseload of 279 cases per judge. By December 31, 1976 the pending inventory was 6,963, a relatively small increase over 1975. Judge Boyle continued to assign additional judges to the Criminal Division. By December 31, 1977 there were 41 judges so assigned. At the close of 1977 the pending inventory was 6,223, a reduction of 730 cases or 11% over 1976.

Thus, what appeared to be a runaway felony inventory during 1974 and 1975 appears to have been

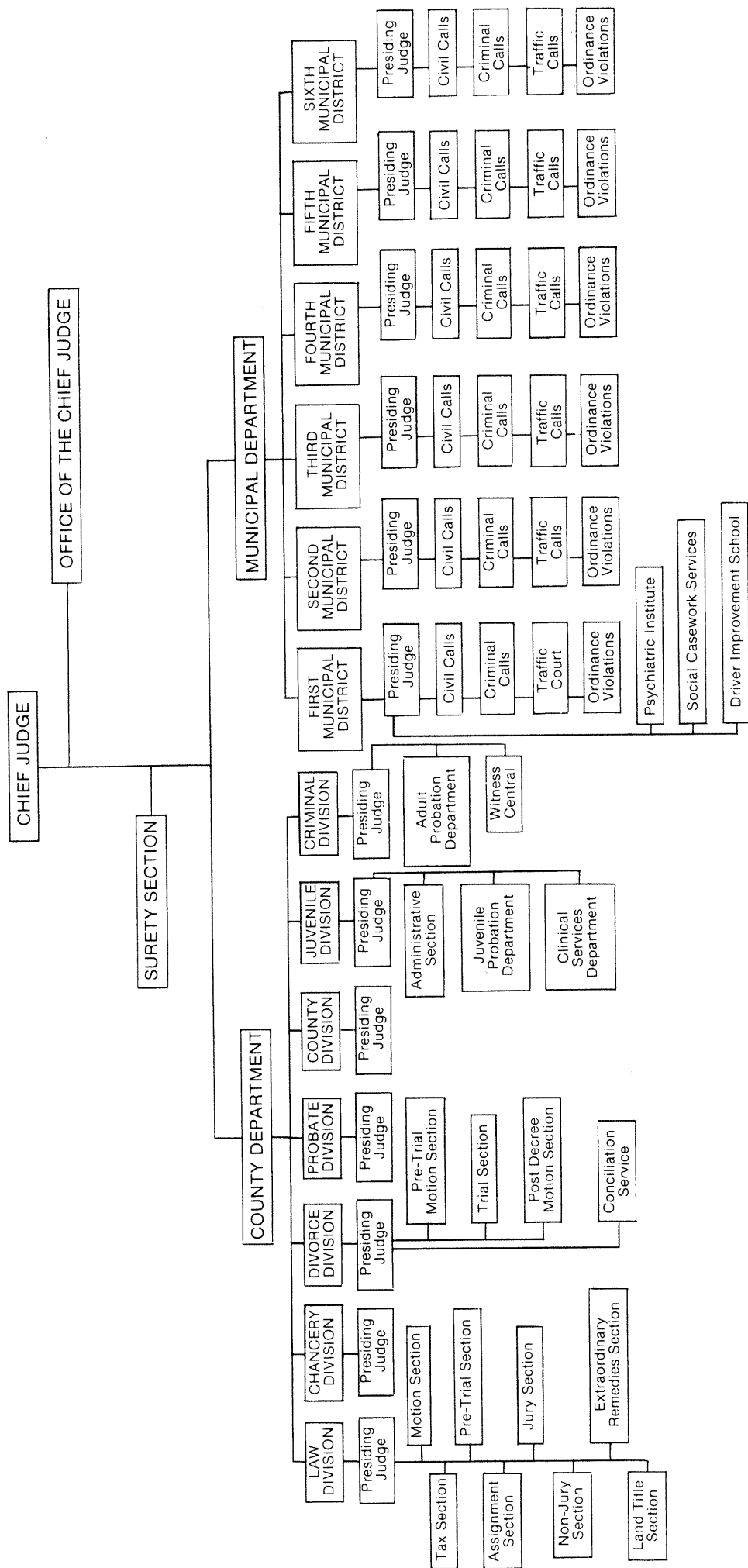
brought under control during 1976 and 1977. A significant result of the reduction of the pending inventory is the fact that the average caseload of a judge in the criminal division was reduced from 279 per judge in 1975 to only 152 per judge in 1977, a far more manageable number of cases.

With the reduction of pending cases in the criminal division, it should now be possible for the judges to concentrate greater effort on the matter of reducing the time involved from arrest to final disposition.

Pinpointing the cause of delay is generally a difficult task. Many factors such as pending number of cases, available judicial manpower and time, availability of witnesses, and readiness of the prosecution and defense all have an effect on the bringing of cases to the point where a plea of guilty is entered or a trial is held. The Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division has instituted a number of new procedures designed to reduce delay and the number of continuances. The Administrative Office will review the status of cases from time to time and report to the Supreme Court on progress being made to insure a more timely disposition.



CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY



Assignments

The disposition of large numbers of cases and the remarkable progress towards achieving currency, in the late 1960's and early 1970's, in the Law Division, Circuit Court of Cook County is partially due to the Supreme Court's use of its constitutional authority to assign sitting and retired judges to those circuits in need of additional manpower (Art. VI, Sec. 16).

During 1977, the Administrative Director, on behalf of the Supreme Court, temporarily assigned 17 sitting Circuit and Associate Circuit Court judges to the Circuit Court of Cook County for a total of 18 weeks and 2 days. In the other circuits, the Director temporarily assigned 60 sitting Circuit and Associate Circuit Court judges for a total of 34 weeks. Also, 1 retired judge was recalled and assigned to the 14th circuit for the period April 1, 1977 - April 30, 1977.

Rule 295 Assignments

Art. VI, § 8 of the Constitution of 1970 provides for the establishment of the office of Associate Judge. Among other things, § 8 states:

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges."

Pursuant to this provision, the Supreme Court provided, in Rule 295, that Associate Judges could be assigned to hear any matter except the trial of criminal cases punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. On May 28, 1975, Rule 295 was amended to provide that, upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the Chief Judge of a Circuit, the Court could authorize the Chief Judge to make temporary assignments of individual Associate Judges to conduct such trials.

The number of Associate Judges so authorized and their respective circuits, during 1977, were as follows:

Cook County - 79 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
2 Associate Judges (each assigned for 7-1/2 months)
1 Associate Judge assigned for 1-1/2 months

DOWNSTATE

1st Circuit - 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
3rd Circuit - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for two days)
4th Circuit - 6 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for five months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for one week)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for three days)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for two days)

7th Circuit - 2 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
9th Circuit - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for four months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for two months)
10th Circuit - 6 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
13th Circuit - 2 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
4 Associate Judges (each assigned for three months)
15th Circuit - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for one month)
16th Circuit - 2 Associate Judges (each assigned for three months)
17th Circuit - 4 Associate Judges (each assigned for six months)
4 Associate Judges (each assigned for four months)
4 Associate Judges (each assigned for two months)
18th Circuit - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for six months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for two months)
3 Associate Judges (each assigned for one month)
19th Circuit - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for five days)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for four days)
20th Circuit - 7 Associate Judges (each assigned for seven months)
6 Associate Judges (each assigned for three months)
5 Associate Judges (each assigned for two months)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for one week)
1 Associate Judge (assigned for one day)

Increased Judgeships

The number of Circuit and Associate Judges is provided by law (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §72.2 and §160.2).

During 1977 the 80th session of the General Assembly increased the number of Circuit Judges in Cook County by nine. HB-1222 (PA 80-1037) provides for 3 new judges to be elected county wide, 3 to be elected from the City of Chicago, and 3 to be elected from the area outside the City of Chicago.

This brings the total number of Circuit Judges in the State to 386. Of this number, 168 are in the Cook County circuit.

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges

During 1977, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges met monthly. The 21 Chief Circuit Judges meet regularly as the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, a committee of the Supreme Court. The purpose of this conference is to develop and propose uniform circuit court rules and policies and, where appropriate, advocate legislation and Supreme Court rules designed to effect the highest degree of efficient, uniform management and administration in the Circuit Courts, consistent with the demands of justice for each individual litigant.

Subject only to the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of each judicial circuit has the power and responsibility to administer his circuit. As the day-to-day manager of the Circuit Court, the Chief Judge is responsible for operating it in such a manner that the ends of justice at the trial court level are fully satisfied. Regular meetings of the Chief Judges in conference give each Chief Judge an opportunity to discuss judicial administration with his fellow Chief Judges.

During 1977, the following items were the subject of discussion or action by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges.

Indigency

The Conference discussed the problem of determining whether a litigant was a "poor person" under Supreme Court Rule 298 and in determining whether a defendant was "indigent" in criminal cases. The Conference concluded that a defendant's ability to post bail is not, in and of itself, a basis upon which a finding of non-indigency may be based. It is clear that (as in the case of Rule 298) the determination of indigency must be on a case by case basis, taking into consideration all facts and circumstances relating to the financial status of the particular defendant before the court.

Statutory Revisions to Replace the Words "County Court" and "County Judge" in Certain Statutes

It was called to the attention of the Conference that several statutes continue to refer to the "county court" or "county judge." In many cases the words "circuit court" can simply be substituted for "county court", but in several cases a policy decision must be made concerning the appropriate substitute. Judge Boyle appointed a subcommittee consisting of Judge Roberts as chairman and Judges McCullough, Syse and Unverzagt as members, to consider the matter of appropriate substitutions in the statutes.

Court Reporter Fees and Transcripts

It was agreed that the Secretary should prepare a draft of a bill which would eliminate the requirement for the mandatory preparation of transcripts in those cases

in which it is presently required and to eliminate from the Supreme Court Rules the mandatory preparation of transcripts in cases involving waiver of indictment and pleas of guilty. It should state that transcripts will be provided only if a case is appealed.

It was also agreed that an effort should be made to amend both ch. 37, §661 and Rule 402 to make it clear that the reporter is neither required nor expected to make a transcript of a hearing in aggravation and mitigation or the sentencing hearing in cases covered by that statute or rule.

Forms of Notice to the Department of Corrections Regarding Time Prisoners Spent in County Jail

The Conference discussed several alternative methods by which to make a record of time spent in the County Jail for the basis of time served to be credited to the defendant's sentence.

Exhibits

The Conference discussed the question of the proper disposition of exhibits under the Supreme Court's Manual on Recordkeeping. The Secretary pointed out that under section 4405 of the Manual the exhibits may not be removed "Except as ordered by the Chief Judge".

Facilities for Handicapped Persons

The Administrative Director's letter of December 28, 1976 directing Chief Judges to examine the need to consider the problems of providing assistance for handicapped persons, in courthouses, was discussed. The Conference reviewed the things that a Chief Judge could do to improve the facilities for handicapped persons, including: providing ramps, toilet facilities for persons in wheelchairs, wide door frames and elevators. The Conference agreed to the need to comply with the *Facilities for the Handicapped Act*, Ill. Rev. Stat., 1975, ch. 111, §11, in the event of any courthouse remodeling or new construction.

Audit of Circuit Clerk's Office Upon Death, Resignation, Etc. of Clerk

There was a general discussion of the desirability of closing audits for clerks and other court officials upon the expiration of their term. It was the general consensus that not only are such audits essential, but most incoming officials insist on having a closing audit before they assume office.

Appointment of Assistant Public Defenders

There was a consensus among the Chief Judges that it would be perfectly appropriate for the Circuit Court to set standards for the public defender to follow in hiring assistant public defenders. Such standards are contemplated by Ill. Rev. Stat., 1975, ch. 34, §5606.

Assignability of Associate Judges

The Conference examined the question of whether an Associate Judge has "jurisdiction" to hear a motion to suppress, where he has not officially been assigned to hear the trial of cases punishable by imprisonment for more than one year pursuant to Rule 295. It was concluded that an Associate Judge does have "jurisdiction", pursuant to *Ill. Const.*, Art. VI, §1,8.

It was also agreed that a motion to suppress that is denied, may be raised again by the defendant before the trial judge.

Attorneys Fees in Confession of Judgment Cases

It was agreed that, under the case law, attorneys' fees in confession of judgment cases could not simply be based on local bar association fee schedules. It was agreed that such fees could be based on a fee schedule adopted by the court which would establish the prima facie reasonableness of such fees. It was concluded that, in the absence of a court adopted fee schedule, such fees would have to be determined on the basis of the particular facts of each individual case.

Disposition of Unclaimed 10% Cash Deposits on Bail Bonds Held by Circuit Clerks

The Conference discussed the question of what is the appropriate disposition of bail deposits which have remained unclaimed by the defendant. A motion was adopted urging the enactment of a statute which would authorize, after seven years, that such funds be turned over to the county treasurer.

Supreme Court Adopts Revised Article V of Rules Effective April 1, 1977 in all Counties But Cook in Which the Rules Will be Effective July 1, 1977

The Conference was advised by the Director that the Supreme Court had adopted revisions to Article V Rules on Trial Court Proceedings in Traffic and Conservation Offenses, Ordinance Offenses, Petty Offenses, and Certain Misdemeanors-Bail Schedules. Basically, the new rules increase the amount of bail in most minor traffic offenses and re-adjust bail amounts in other categories. For example, now instead of requiring the deposit of a valid Illinois driver's license plus \$50.00 cash (or \$500.00 cash) on a charge of driving while under the influence, defendant will obtain his release upon deposit of a valid Illinois drivers' license plus \$100.00 cash (or \$200.00 cash). Certain reductions were made in the number of cases that will require a court appearance and (perhaps most importantly) a substantial change was made in the amount of the fine and costs that must be paid by a defendant if he chooses to plead guilty without a court appearance

under Rule 529. Whereas the fine used to be \$10.00 plus costs, it will now be a minimum fine of \$25.00 plus costs. By statute, last year, the General Assembly increased costs in minor traffic and conservation cases from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

One change in the rules which has grabbed the attention of the news media, has been the Supreme Court defining cash as including not only U.S. currency and travelers' checks, but also negotiable documents drawn on major credit card companies. This does not mean that credit cards can be used.

Report of Committee on Forms and Procedures for Expungement of Arrest Records

The subcommittee presented its report to the Conference. A motion was adopted whereby the report and recommended forms and procedures were approved for use throughout the State.

Retention and Destruction of Court Reporters' Notes

After some discussion, the Conference established a committee to recommend policies for the retention and destruction of court reporters' notes.

Changes in Uniform Traffic Ticket

The Conference approved changes in the Uniform Traffic Ticket proposed by the State Police. The ticket may be used as a complaint and notice to appear.

Changes in Uniform Conservation Ticket

Changes in the Uniform Conservation Ticket were approved on the condition that the court record sheet portion be changed to indicate whether the cash bail was "currency, traveler check or negotiable draft".

Costs on Circuit Probation Orders

The Conference discussed the appropriateness of imposing costs and restitution on an order of probation. It was agreed that under the present statutes costs may only be imposed where there is a judgment of guilty. Costs may not be imposed on an order of "supervision".

Court Watchers Report

The Conference directed the Secretary to distribute copies of the court watchers study of the League of Women Voters to every circuit.

Copying Official Court Reporters Transcripts

The Conference discussed the appropriateness of parties xeroxing transcripts they have received from official reporters. It was concluded that the reporters have no proprietary interest in the transcript and once it is filed with the court it becomes a public document which may be copied.

Council on Responsible Driving

After reviewing publications and documents issued by the C.O.R.D., the Conference agreed to send a letter to the C.O.R.D.'s director, instructing him to remove all references, from all documents issued by the C.O.R.D., which appear to associate it with the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges or the court system of Illinois in any official capacity.

Study Committee on Court Appointed Fiduciaries

In January, the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference appointed a Study Committee on Court Appointed Fiduciaries to consider and report on recommendations relative to the appointment, use, responsibilities and compensation of receivers, commissioners and guardians ad litem. The study committee submitted a questionnaire to the Chief Judges for the purpose of determining their major concerns in this area.

Proposal to Substitute Certified Copies of Orders for Writs in Certain Cases

The Conference adopted a motion supporting a proposal to substitute certified copies of orders for writs in all cases in which a written order is filed.

Uniform Mittimus Form

The Conference appointed a subcommittee consisting of Judge Scholz, chairman, and Judges Sype and Cunningham, to consider the feasibility of a uniform mittimus form.

Uniform Holiday Schedule

The Conference adopted a motion to request the Supreme Court to adopt a holiday schedule for all the circuits.

Administrative Matters Required by Statute to be Performed by Court or Judges

The Conference discussed the desirability of an amendment to the Election Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, §6-70, to remove the requirement that the Chief Judge audit the expenditures of the Election Commission.

Marriage Fees

The Conference reviewed and expressed its disagreement with Attorney General's Opinion S-1292 which interprets Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 85, §721-22 as overriding Supreme Court Rule 40.

The Conference felt that the statute's reference to marriages performed "in court" was erroneous because marriages are non-judicial functions and cannot properly be said to be performed "in court".

Report of the Committee on Processing Search Warrants

The Conference reviewed and discussed the report of the Committee on Processing Search Warrants. In brief, the committee recommended the adoption, in each circuit, of an administrative order implementing the recommended uniform procedure. The Conference adopted the recommendations.

Responsibility of Chief Judge to Monitor Continuances in Criminal Cases and Deal with Delays in Trying all Cases

Justice Ryan advised the Conference that the General Assembly has passed HJR-45 which requests the Supreme Court to: (1) Review all laws and rules governing the granting of continuances in criminal cases, (2) To recommend to the General Assembly such changes in those laws as will expedite the fair and impartial administration of justice and (3) To submit an initial report of its review and recommendation to the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House and the President and Minority Leader of the Senate by October 1, 1977.

The Conference then discussed the problem of granting excessive numbers of continuances. It appeared from the discussion that this was primarily a problem in Cook County. However, it was pointed out that the recent assignment of more judges (including Associate Judges) will go a long way toward aiding the Criminal Division reduce the backlog and number of continuances granted.

Justice Ryan pointed out that although the Supreme Court wished to begin monitoring the problem of delay, it felt the responsibility for supervision of this problem resided in the Chief Judges.

Need for Comprehensive Rule Allowing Trial Court 30 Days to Set Aside Judgment in Criminal Cases

The Conference adopted a motion to recommend to the Supreme Court that it include in its annual report to the General Assembly a suggestion that the Code of Criminal Procedure be amended to include a provision allowing 30 days within which a trial court might vacate a judgment.

Limitation of Interrogatories

Judge Boyle informed the Conference that the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County had adopted a rule limiting written interrogatories to 35 questions unless good cause is shown for additional questions.

The Conference adopted a motion supporting the limitation order in Cook County.

Judicial Notice of Public Records

The Conference adopted a motion that it be recommended to the Supreme Court that it recommend to the

General Assembly an amendment of the statute on judicial notice to provide that the court shall take judicial notice of "all general ordinances of every municipal corporation within this state" and "all ordinances of every county within this state".

Certification of Secretary of State Records

The Conference adopted a motion to the effect that machine certification of a driver's record is good for all purposes, including introduction in evidence to prove an element of an alleged offense, and that there is no need for a trial judge to require the State's Attorney to submit a long form, gold seal certificate.

Report of the Committee to Study Organization and Operation of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges

The committee reported its recommendations to the Conference which unanimously adopted them. Among the recommendations were proposals to:

- 1) Have bi-monthly meetings
- 2) Have an executive committee which would meet monthly and plan the agenda
- 3) Have 5 standing committees.

Exemptions from Notice Requirements of Supreme Court Rule 505

At the request of the Chief Judge of the 18th Circuit, the Conference granted an exemption to all police agencies in DuPage County from the notice requirements of Rule 505. Henceforth, police officers will appear on the first day a traffic case is scheduled for court.

Storage of Court Reporters' Notes

The Conference appointed a committee to study the problem of storing and disposing of court reporters' notes.

Retired Judges

The Conference reviewed the matter of the Supreme Court recalling retired judges and the results of a questionnaire to the Chief Judges which attempted to determine the need for retired judges and the problems that would be encountered if they were recalled.

Sentencing Guidelines

Judge Fitzgerald, presiding judge of the Criminal Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County, explained to the Conference a project conducted by the Criminal Justice Research Center of New York, whereby sentencing guidelines were developed for Cook County. The guidelines were based on the judges' own determination of what offenses were the most serious and what factors would go into a sentencing decision.

New Sentencing Statute

Upon the approval of HB-1500, the new sentencing statute, the Conference recommended the conducting of various regional seminars for judges, on the new legislation.

Compulsory Retirement of Judges

Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §23.71 et seq. provides for compulsory retirement of judges upon the attainment of age 70.

The full text of the compulsory retirement statute is as follows:

"23.71 Automatic retirement—Conclusion of pending matters. §1. A judge is automatically retired on the first Monday of December next after the general election at which members of the General Assembly are elected immediately following the attainment of age 70 of such judge. Such judge shall conclude all matters pending before him unless the Supreme Court makes other provisions for the disposition of such matters.

23.72 Continuance in office—Conditions—Date of retirement. §2. The provisions of Section 1 of this Act are suspended, however, with respect to any judge in office on the effective date of this Act. Such judge may continue to serve until the occurrence of one of the 3 following dates whichever occurs last: (1) January 1, 1976; or (2) the date upon which such judge completes 18 years of judicial service in courts of record including all such service rendered prior to, on, and after the effective date of this Act; or (3) the date upon which such judge reaches age 70. The provisions of Section 1 of this Act are also suspended as to any judge in office on June 30th, 1973 who cannot fulfill the minimum eligibility requirements under the Judges Retirement System of Illinois, Article 18 of the Illinois Pension Code, on the day of his becoming age 70, but who can do so by remaining in office after age 70 for the balance of his current term.

"Upon reaching the date provided in this Section 2, whichever is appropriate, such judge is retired on the first Monday in December next after the general election for members of the General Assembly occurring immediately after such retirement date except that such judge shall complete all matters pending before him unless the Supreme Court makes other provisions for the disposition of such matters."

There were no compulsory retirements during 1977.

The Courts Commission

In prior annual reports to the Supreme Court, particularly the *1975 Annual Report*, the history and course of judicial discipline in Illinois were extensively related and will not, therefore, be repeated here. Since July 1, 1971, disciplinary proceedings against judicial officers have been bifurcated: the Judicial Inquiry Board, composed of nine members, which includes four lay-persons and three lawyers appointed by the Governor, and two circuit judges appointed by the

Supreme Court, conducts investigations against judges, files formal voted complaints against judges with the Courts Commission, and prosecutes the voted complaints before the Courts Commission. The Courts Commission, composed of five judges, is limited to hearing the complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board, to making findings, and to entering dispositive orders of dismissal or of imposition of sanctions. Upon a finding against a respondent-judicial officer, the Courts Commission, after notice and public hearing, may "remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or . . . to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties." Ill. Const. art. VI, §15(e).

The judicial officers who have been appointed as members of the judicial disciplinary entities are, as of December 31, 1977:

Appointed by the Supreme Court to the Judicial Inquiry Board

Circuit Judge Walter P. Dahl, Cook County
Circuit Judge Lloyd A. Van Deusen, Nineteenth Judicial Circuit

Appointed by the Supreme Court to the Courts Commission

*Supreme Court Judge Joseph H. Goldenhersh (chairman)
*Circuit Judge Robert E. Hunt, Tenth Judicial Circuit
*Circuit Judge James C. Murray, Cook County
Circuit Judge Rodney A. Scott, Sixth Judicial Circuit (alternate)
Circuit Judge Arthur L. Dunne, Cook County (alternate)

Appointed by the Appellate Court to the Courts Commission—

*Appellate Court Judge Edward C. Eberspacher, Fifth Judicial District
*Appellate Court Judge John J. Stamos, First Judicial District
Appellate Court Judge Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Second Judicial District (alternate)
Appellate Court Judge Thomas A. McGloon, First Judicial District (alternate)
*Present members of the Courts Commission.

Pursuant to rule of the Commission, the Administrative Director, Roy O. Gulley, is the Commission secretary.

During 1977, two formal complaints were filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board with the Courts Commission; one complaint filed in 1976 was adjudicated in 1977; and one complaint filed in 1977 was carried over into 1978. The Commission, upon a finding against a respondent-judge and after a public hearing, may dis-

cipline the judge by removal from office, suspension with or without pay, retirement, censure or reprimand.

Before reciting the activity of the Courts Commission for 1977, a significant development in judicial discipline in Illinois should be noted. In the 1976 *Annual Report* at page 62, it was reported that the Commission had imposed sanctions against the respondent-judge in complaint 76-CC-3. The respondent filed a petition for leave to file a petition for an original writ of *mandamus* in the Supreme Court of Illinois, challenging the jurisdiction of the Courts Commission. The Court allowed the petition and awarded a writ of *mandamus*, ordering the Commission to expunge its order. In its opinion the Court also ruled: (a) It had jurisdiction to entertain a petition for an original writ of *mandamus* to determine the scope of authority of the Courts Commission; (b) Only conduct violative of the Supreme Court Rules of judicial conduct may be the subject of a complaint filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board with the Commission; (c) The function of the Commission is to apply the facts of the case to the determined law and not to interpret what the law should be. *People ex rel. Harrod v. Illinois Courts Commission et al.*, 69 Ill. 2d 445, 372 N.E. 2d 53 (1977).

The 1977 activities of the Illinois Courts Commission were:

(1) Complaint 76-CC-4 charged a certain circuit judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit with willful misconduct in office, other conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice and conduct which brought the judicial office into disrepute in that he was discourteous to and inconsiderate of a young attorney who appeared before him and in that he appeared before the Judicial Inquiry Board and while under oath did make "willful, knowing and deliberate misrepresentations of fact."

On March 11, 1977, the Commission held that the "isolated instance of failure to comport with the standards of courtesy" was not willful misconduct and that the respondent's alleged misrepresentation before the Board was not "proved by clear and convincing evidence," and therefore the complaint was dismissed.

(2) Complaint 77-CC-1 alleged that a Cook County circuit judge brought the judicial office into disrepute in that he, while a candidate to succeed himself (to be retained) in judicial office, caused advertisements to appear in Chicago area newspapers, prior to the election, which "created the false impression" that a bar association supported the respondent's retention when in fact the association recommended that he not be retained.

On June 23, 1977, the Commission found that "measured against this 'total mix' [numerous newspaper editorials and advertisements urging that the respondent not be retained], we conclude that the respondent, in the use of [favorable] excerpts from the [bar association's] statements, did not create" a false impression and the "complaint is, accordingly, dismissed."

(3) Complaint 77-CC-2 charged a Cook County associate judge with willful misconduct in office, con-

duct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice and that brings the judicial office into disrepute in that he advised, while not sitting as a judicial officer, two defendants in pending traffic cases not to appear in court to defend against the traffic tickets. Judgments were entered against the defendants. Respondent then caused the defendants' tickets to be non-suited and the proceedings against them were terminated. The complaint alleges these events occurred while the respondent was not assigned to adjudicate the defendants' cases.

The Commission is expected to set a hearing on the complaint during 1978.

During the period July 1, 1971 through December 31, 1977, the Judicial Inquiry Board had filed 24 formal complaints with the Courts Commission. The dispositions of the complaints by the Commission were as follows:

Respondents removed from office	- 3
Respondents suspended without pay	- 6
Respondents censured	- 3
Respondents reprimanded	- 4
Complaints dismissed	- 6
Commission order expunged by	
Supreme Court	- 1
Complaint pending	- 1

In the several annual and supplemental reports of the Judicial Inquiry Board, it is noted that the overwhelming number of complaints received about judges is unmeritorious. The reports further state that each communication complaining about a judge's conduct is carefully examined; however, "relatively few of the communications justify further action by the Board" because persons "who have had a disappointing experience in the courts or have lost a case...are sometimes inclined to an exaggerated idea of the power of the Board to rectify what they regard as a miscarriage of justice".

Nevertheless, the power of the Board and the application of that power has caused some concern, particularly among the judiciary. That concern has been expressed by Justice Robert C. Underwood in a law review article, 47 Notre Dame Lawyer 247:

"While the creation of the Judicial Inquiry Board was opposed by the members of the Supreme Court as unnecessary, and as creating a potential threat to the independence of the judicial branch of government, I am sure that the members to be appointed will be selected with care and will be sincere, conscientious individuals, aware of the seriousness of their responsibilities. It is their constitutional obligation to maintain the confidentiality of all complaints until such time as a formal charge, if warranted, is filed against a judge. A working knowledge of the judicial process will be imperative for the Board members if they are to distinguish between improper judicial conduct as opposed to mere dissatisfaction with a judicial ruling or opinion. While a potential threat to judicial independence has been created, I trust that will never become a reality. That independence can, in fact, be enhanced if the

Board performs its duties in a responsible, impartial and nonsensational manner."

What the future holds for the judges of Illinois relating to the regulation of the judiciary is difficult to perceive. The overwhelming majority of judicial officers are men and women of high integrity, honesty, virtue and self-discipline for hard work and devotion to their judicial duties. Judges are human beings with the same virtues and failings of other professional people; but because they are public servants, they are rightly held to a high degree of trust and confidence.

The Judicial Conference

The Illinois Constitution provides, in Section 17 of Article VI, that there shall be "an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice." Supreme Court Rule 41 implements Section 17 by establishing membership in the Conference, creating an executive committee to assist the Court in conducting the Conference, and appointing the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts as secretary of the Conference. The text of the rule follows:

"Rule 41. (a) *Duties*. There shall be a Judicial Conference to consider the business and the problems pertaining to the administration of justice in this State, and to make recommendations for its improvement.

(b) *Membership*. The judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Appellate Court, and the judges of the circuit courts shall be members of the conference.

(c) *Executive Committee*. The Supreme Court shall appoint an executive committee to assist it in conducting the Judicial Conference.

(1) The committee shall consist of six judges from Cook County, the First Judicial District, and six judges from the other judicial districts outside Cook County. A designated Justice of the Supreme Court shall be an ex officio member of the committee. Members shall be appointed for a term of three years.

(2) Each year the Supreme Court shall designate one of the members of the committee to act as chairman.

(3) The committee shall meet at such time and such place as may be necessary, or at the call of the Supreme Court.

(4) The committee shall recommend to the Supreme Court the appointment of such other committees as are necessary to further the objectives of the conference.

(5) At least 60 days prior to the date on which the Judicial Conference is to be held the committee shall submit to the Supreme Court a suggested agenda for the annual meeting.

(d) *Meetings of Conference*. The conference shall meet at least once each year at a place and on a

date to be designated by the Supreme Court.

(e) *Secretary*. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall be secretary of the conference."

The Judicial Conference membership includes the Supreme Court justices, Appellate Court judges and all Circuit Court judges. The Supreme Court appoints the six judges from Cook County and six judges from outside Cook County to serve three year terms on the Executive Committee. In 1977, the Executive Committee consisted of Frederick S. Green, Chairman, (4th Appellate District), Mel R. Jiganti, Vice-Chairman (1st Appellate District), Jay J. Alloy (3rd Appellate District), Daniel J. McNamara (1st Appellate District), William C. Calvin (6th Circuit), Robert J. Collins (Cook County), Harry G. Comerford (Cook County), James A. Geroulis (Cook County), George W. Kasserman (4th Circuit), Henry Lewis (2nd Circuit), George W. Unverzagt (18th Circuit), and Kenneth R. Wendt (Cook County). Justice Robert C. Underwood served as liaison from the Supreme Court to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee meets monthly to plan and supervise the organization of the annual meeting of the Conference, annual Associate Judge Seminar, the New Judge Seminar, regional seminars and the activities of the various Judicial Conference study committees. In addition, the Executive Committee considers recommendations relating to the improvement of the administration of justice which arise as a result of the Conference, seminars and committee activities. Those recommendations, if approved, are submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration. In 1977, the Executive Committee activities included the following:

1. Transmitted to the Supreme Court the recommendation contained in the report of the Study Committee on Mental Health calling for law enforcement authorities to take into custody any person appearing to be mentally ill and conducting himself in such a manner as to result in serious harm to himself or others. The court would be authorized to order the law enforcement officers to transport such person to a facility of the Illinois Department of Mental Health for treatment and examination.

2. Appointed an ad hoc committee on processing search warrants to recommend uniform procedures in the handling of search warrant proceedings by the court.

(3) Appointed the Study Committee on Court Appointed Fiduciaries.

(4) Approved the report of its Subcommittee on Judicial Education and forwarded same to the Supreme Court.

(5) Recommended to the Supreme Court the adoption of a rule assuring the anonymity of juvenile offenders in the appellate process.

(6) Approved the award of a grant to the Study Committee on Bail Procedures to fund visits to bail related projects throughout the State of Illinois and to assist in developing a final report of recommendations for changing the Illinois bail system.

(7) Approved for future implementation the concept of an administrative seminar for chief judges.

(8) Reviewed with approval and transmitted to the Supreme Court the Handbook for Illinois Jurors prepared by the Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization.

(9) Approved and tendered to the Supreme Court the Proposed Rule in Civil Offense Cases prepared by the Study Committee on Procedures in Quasi-Criminal and Ordinance Violation Cases.

(10) Authorized the distribution of the Illinois Pretrial Release Manual prepared by the Study Committee on Bail Procedures.

(11) Approved the educational topics for the 1977 Associate Judge Seminar.

(12) Approved the topics and selected committee members for the 1977 Judicial Conference Annual Meeting.

(13) Approved the various programs conducted by the National College of the State Judiciary for grant assistance funding on behalf of Illinois judicial attendants.

(14) Reviewed and approved out-of-state educational programs for grant assistance funding awards to Illinois attendants.

1977 Judicial Conference Annual Meeting

The 1977 Judicial Conference Annual Meeting was the first held at the Continental Plaza in Chicago. In its history, the Conference had met at the Northwestern University School of Law, Kellogg Center on the campus of the University of Chicago, and the Lake Shore Club of Chicago.

The 24th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was held in Chicago on September 7, 8 and 9, 1977. Three hundred and ninety three of the 416 Circuit, Appellate and Supreme Court judges attended the program. Chief Justice Daniel P. Ward opened the Conference with remarks reflecting on the importance of the authority invested in the judicial system. Justice Ward traced the historical development of judicial authority in the United States. The Conference was convened with the suggestion that each attendant reassess his or her appreciation and dedication to the goals of the American judicial system.

At the opening general session, the chairman of the Supreme Court Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases presented a summary of the recommended instructions which the committee had recently prepared and tendered to the Supreme Court. The attendants also received a status report on the activities of the Study Committee on Bail Procedures. The new Handbook for Illinois Jurors prepared by the Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization was also presented to the Conference.

The major portion of the opening session consisted of a panel presentation on judicial ethics led by Director Roy O. Gulley, Dean John E. Cribbet (University of

Illinois School of Law), and Mr. Richard P. Dunn, attorney and member of the Judicial Inquiry Board. The session focused on the practical ethical considerations with which a judge must be concerned in both his public and private activities. The subject of judicial ethics generates great interest among the judges and the program was designed to provide an opportunity for the attendants to review the status of Supreme Court Rules on judicial conduct.

Attorney General William J. Scott addressed the Conference attendants at the evening dinner session. The main emphasis of his remarks was directed at the great changes in our society brought about through the technological advances over the last two decades. Attorney General Scott pointed out that a major burden of successfully incorporating those technological advances into an orderly and improved society rests primarily on the legal system. The concerns over environmental protection, consumer rights, and individual liberties in the face of the recent scientific developments and capabilities present new challenges that must be met by the legal system.

Educational Topics

The continuing judicial education portion of the program offered the following six elective seminar subjects:

- (1) Evidence
- (2) Recent Developments in Civil Law
- (3) Criminal Law
- (4) Motion Practice
- (5) Home Rule
- (6) Scenario on Contempt Procedures and Practice

Each judicial attendant had an opportunity to select three of the above subjects. The materials on criminal law and civil law were basically survey type presentations on the leading case law and statutory changes over the past year. The topics of evidence and motion practice focused on the basic tools of courtroom practice. The Home Rule subject was a specialized program tracing the evolution of the home rule powers first granted to Illinois communities in the 1970 Constitution. The scenario on contempt incorporated a new dimension into the educational approach of the Illinois Judicial Conference. The scenario, enacted by two Illinois judges, was based on a script incorporating sixteen actual case law situations. The program consisted of the scenario followed by a history of the development of the courts' contempt power and a detailed discussion of the issues raised in the scenario.

New and Retired Judges

The traditional session honoring retired judges and introducing new members of the judiciary deserves special note. Largely as a result of the compulsory retirement statute, in a single year, 49 Circuit and

Appellate Court judges left the bench and 96 new judges were either elected or appointed to those courts. The retirees had served the people of the State of Illinois with a cumulative total of 1,098 years of judicial service. Among those honored was Judge Joseph Burke, of the First District Appellate Court, who had served as a member of the judiciary for 54 years, 38 of which were as a member of the Appellate Court.

1977 Associate Judge Seminar

The 1977 Associate Judge Seminar was held on March 30 - April 1, 1977 in Chicago. The seminar was planned and organized by the Coordinating Committee, consisting of Joseph F. Cunningham, Chairman, Robert C. Buckley, Vice-Chairman, Ronald J. Crane, Rita B. Garman, Paul F. Gerrity, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Meyer H. Goldstein, Anthony S. Montelione, Charles L. Quindry, John P. Shonkwiler, James M. Walton, and Daniel J. McNamara, Liaison from the Executive Committee.

Two hundred fifty nine (259) of the 273 sitting Associate Judges were in attendance.

The Associate Judges were addressed by Justice James A. Dooley who, in noting the important role of the Associate Judge, stated:

"...The quantum and quality of justice which is administered in the state of Illinois depends in a large measure upon the work you do. Of course, you handle a great bulk of litigation, but more than that, your courts are not only of original but of ultimate jurisdiction. For the far greater part, the decisions and judgments you enter are final. Appeal is still a luxury; it depends on the economic wherewithall of the particular litigant, and more than that, there is always a question of whether or not the issue will still be viable when the reviewing court reaches it. Consider, if you would, an election contest. And so, I believe, as most of you, that it is important that we have the best men, not in the reviewing courts, but the courts of original jurisdiction, men of unquestioned integrity, legal ability, and men endowed with an extra-ordinary amount of plain, common sense."

The Study Committee on Bail Procedures and the Study Committee on Enforcement of Support Orders presented interim reports on their respective activities. Both study committees were in the process of developing comprehensive final reports for submission to the Associate Judge Seminar in March 1978. The study committees presented their reports at the opening general session and later discussed the specific issues raised, in their reports, in smaller seminar-type sessions.

Study Committee On Bail Procedures

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference, in 1976, established the Study Committee on Bail Procedures for the purpose of studying and

recommending improvements in Illinois' bail statutes, rules and procedures.

The committee consisted of Peter Bakakos, Chairman, Alan W. Cargerman, Vice-Chairman, John B. Cunningham, Matthew J. Moran, David J. Shields, Harry D. Strouse, Jr., Richard P. Goldenhersh and Prof. Robert E. Burns, reporter.

On July 1, 1977, the committee published an interim report, under the title *Illinois Pretrial Release Manual*. The manual was prepared by the committee as an informational aid for police agencies. Copies may be obtained from the Administrative Office. The contents of the manual are as follows:

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Educational Topics

The continuing education portion of the seminar consisted of the five following elective topics:

- (1) Courtroom Procedures and Decorum.
- (2) Recent Decisions in Civil Law.
- (3) Criminal Law.
- (4) Juvenile Law.
- (5) Evidence.

1977 Regional Seminars

The Subcommittee on Judicial Education, appointed by the Executive Committee, was charged with the responsibility of preparing and conducting the regional seminar programs. The subcommittee consisted of the following: Hon. Mel R. Jiganti, Chairman, Hon. Harry G. Comerford, Hon. Richard Mills, Hon. Harry D. Strouse, Jr., and Hon. George W. Unverzagt.

During the winter - spring of 1977 the following regional programs were conducted:

- Civil Procedure - January 20-22, 1977 Rockford
- Civil Procedure - February 24-26, 1977 Collinsville
- Civil Remedies - March 10-12, 1977 Collinsville
- Criminal Law - April 21-23, 1977 Rockford

The four seminar presentations were a continuation of the 1976-77 Regional Seminar Series which had commenced in October of 1976. Each of the seminar subjects was presented at an upstate and downstate site. The programs were intended for a maximum of 50 attendants. The seminars followed the expanded format which called for 2-1/2 days of seminar sessions, including evening programs and a minimum of 14 hours of actual discussion and presentation time. The faculties for the regional seminars were:

Civil Procedure

- Hon. Charles E. Jones
- Prof. Jonathan M. Landers
- Prof. Richard A. Michael

Criminal Law

- Hon. Louis B. Garippo
- Prof. Robert E. Burns
- Prof. James B. Haddad

Civil Remedies

- Hon. Allen Hartman
- Prof. Nina S. Appel
- Prof. Donald H. J. Hermann

In total, 302 judges attended the six regional seminar programs conducted from October 1976 - April 1977.

In October, 1977 the second year of the new regional seminar format commenced. The 1977-78 series was expanded to add a seventh seminar session on Juvenile Law. In 1977 the following 3 seminars were conducted during the fall - winter portion of the schedule:

- Juvenile Law - October 20-22, 1977 Springfield
- Civil Remedies - November 10-12, 1977 Collinsville
- Criminal Law - December 8-10, 1977 Rockford

One hundred and thirty six (136) judges attended the three seminars.

The same faculty members presented the Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, and Civil Remedies seminars in the spring and fall. The Juvenile Law program was conducted by the members of the Juvenile Problems Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference. It had recently prepared the Benchbook for Use in Juvenile Proceedings which was used as the basic reference material for the seminar. The juvenile problems committee members are: Hon. William S. White, Chairman, Hon. Peter F. Costa, Hon. Arthur M. Hamilton, Hon. Thomas E. Hornsby, Hon. John D. McGury, Hon. Conway L. Spanton, and Hon. David D. Zwanzig. The Juvenile Law program focused on the problems of delinquency, dependency and neglect, the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, waiver hearing involving criminal jurisdiction, and the practical considerations in marshalling dispositional resources available to juvenile court judges.

Subcommittee On Judicial Education - Comprehensive Education Plan

Pursuant to its prime responsibility for developing comprehensive judicial education recommendations, the Subcommittee on Judicial Education in February tendered to the Executive Committee a draft proposal for such a plan. The Executive Committee raised some minor concerns over the proposals and a modified plan was formally presented in June, 1977. The Executive Committee approved the proposal in the plan and submitted it to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court did not approve the recommendation calling for a full time judicial educator in the Administrative Office. However, the remaining proposals in the report are either currently under consideration by the Supreme Court or have been approved. Following is a copy of the comprehensive judicial education plan as submitted to the Supreme Court.

The Illinois Judicial Education Program: A Comprehensive Plan

A Proposal of the Sub-Committee on Judicial Education of the Executive Committee

Illinois Judicial Conference

June 3, 1977

Introduction

In February, 1976 the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference appointed the current Subcommittee on Judicial Education. The members who have served on the Sub-Committee are:

Hon. Mel R. Jiganti, Chairman
Hon. Harry G. Comerford

Hon. Richard Mills (Appointed January 14, 1977)

Hon. Harry D. Strouse, Jr.

Hon. George W. Unverzagt

Hon. Paul C. Verticchio (Retired December 6, 1976)

In recognition of the increasing scope and complexities of judicial educational activities in Illinois, the Executive Committee had created a sub-committee to specifically develop a plan for coordination of the diverse judicial educational programs and options. The current sub-committee was appointed as a continuation of the sub-committee created in April, 1975 to work "in preparation of a unified curriculum for judicial education in the State of Illinois." The two primary responsibilities noted in appointing the current Sub-Committee were as follows:

1. Planning and development of the new Regional Seminar Series concept.
2. Continuation and completion of a proposed comprehensive judicial education plan for Illinois.

During the period March-September, 1976 the Sub-Committee focused its attention and efforts on the Regional Seminar Program which commenced in October, 1976 and is presently proceeding on schedule with upstate and downstate seminar presentations. In October the Study Committee turned its attention to the development of the comprehensive judicial educational proposal. At meetings in October and November, 1976 and January of 1977 the Sub-Committee agreed on a recommended plan. The proposal was presented and discussed at the February 18, 1977 meeting of the Executive Committee. The report reflects the final recommendations as clarified or modified in response to the observations and comments of the Executive Committee in February.

The Basic Program

The Sub-Committee has agreed on the following recommendations after assessing the needs, priorities, and reasonable capabilities for educational opportunities on behalf of Illinois judges:

- I. Threshold Education for New Judges
 - a. The New Judge Seminar concept is important and should serve as a cornerstone in developing a positive attitude toward judicial education and the quality of information made available by the Judicial Conference. A program should be specifically tailored to the informational needs of new members of the judiciary and to those sitting judges who are about to assume a different judicial office. The program should strive to present a sound foundation in the concepts of judicial ethics, general judicial conduct, and courtroom procedure. Additionally, the basic survey materials on criminal and civil law should be made available to assist those new judges who in their legal career had not concentrated on either criminal, juvenile or specific types of civil matters. The Sub-Committee also felt that the New Judge Seminar should endeavor to provide and identify sources of

basic reference in dealing with the administrative and personnel concerns of new judges.

- b. It was the consensus of the Study Committee that the basic course presented by the National College of the State Judiciary in Reno is without equal. The Study Committee recommends that the basic Reno program be the keystone of the comprehensive educational proposal. Every judge should be encouraged to attend the basic four-week program within two to four years after becoming a judge. It was felt that during the first two years on the bench the new judges time would be best spent learning the Illinois procedures and developing a "feel" for the practicalities of the position.

In order to successfully encourage all judges to attend the Reno program, the Sub-Committee recommends that full funding be provided by the State. Currently grant funds are available to cover approximately 1/2 of the attendance costs. It was estimated that full tuition, travel and meal expenses would total approximately \$2,000 per attendant, and that, based on an analysis of the number of judges and recommended time frame for attendance, as many as 50 judges per year might be involved until the program "catches up" with the already serving judges.

II. Ongoing Education

- a. Regional Seminars and specialized courses presented by the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference would be the main priority for ongoing educational efforts. Since the Judicial Conference programs are intended to focus specifically on Illinois problems and to provide information most relevant to the judges in solving local concerns, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Illinois Judicial Conference seminars and specialized courses receive first priority in recommending the continuing educational program. The Sub-Committee, of course, recognized that the Associate Judge Seminar and the Judicial Conference Annual Meeting would continue to be attended by all qualified judges as a basic requirement.
- b. In discussing specialized program or courses to be presented under the auspices of the Illinois Judicial Conference, it was concluded the subject of sentencing merited prime consideration. The Sub-Committee recommends that a sentencing institute be required for all judges reasonably expected to hear criminal matters. It is suggested that the program could include representatives from the Department of Corrections and other related agencies to discuss the practicalities of the sentencing options and alternatives

which are basic to the judge's function.

- c. The specialized seminars and advance courses presented by the National College of the State Judiciary in Reno were considered to be of recommendable quality. In evaluating the attendance of judges at the various conferences and institutes sponsored by the American Academy of Judicial Education, the National Center for State Courts, the Appellate Judges Seminar, the National College of Juvenile Justice, etc., the Reno programs should serve as the standard for evaluation. The Sub-Committee envisioned itself as having the primary responsibility for determining which of the numerous available educational programs merit approval. Experience has established that the Reno programs generally are of high quality and should be employed as the standard in evaluating the various programs being offered, many of which are basically valueless.
- d. The original Sub-Committee spent considerable time considering the appropriate relationship of the Judicial Conference to the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education programs. The Executive Committee has indicated concern over judges attending programs which are conducted by practitioners and, at times, subject to criticism as being self-serving. In light of the IICLE's September statement of policy that Illinois judges can attend its programs on a complimentary basis, much of the concern is alleviated. It would now appear that attendance is a matter for individual evaluation and approval by the respective Chief Judge in the circuit, subject to scheduling needs.
- e. The Sub-Committee strongly recommends the continuation and expansion of the prison visit program. In conjunction with the recommendation that all judges reasonably expected to hear criminal matters should attend a sentencing institute, visits to prisons and mental health facilities should be developed as a logical adjunct. All judges should participate in at least one prison visitation program.

III. Administration and Guidelines

- a. The Sub-Committee recognizes that funding and time off the bench are the two major concerns which must be considered. Regarding funding, the Sub-Committee recommends that the funding priority be the Reno basic course and the Judicial Conference seminars, with any additional available funds assignable to those specialized programs which meet the approval of the Sub-Committee based on the Reno standard. In balancing the desired educational opportunities against the primary obligation of the

judges to be in court and deciding cases, the Sub-Committee recommends as a general guideline that, excluding the annual Judicial Conference programs, a judge should not spend more than one week per year in attending judicial education programs. The one week limitation would, of course, require an averaging over several years and would be exclusive of attendance at the basic course in Reno. The annual one week limitation would allow for attendance at an advance seminar program at Reno, or two Regional Seminar programs of the Judicial Conference, or a possible combination of a Regional Seminar and an approved seminar or institute conducted by one of the various sponsors noted above. It should be pointed out that serious consideration was given to the possibility of a two-week annual educational limitation but that in recognition of the judges' basic responsibilities the period was limited to one week.

- b. To assure the coordination of the various educational endeavors of the Judicial Conference and develop the optimal capability for continual monitoring of new concepts in judicial education, the Sub-Committee recommends the creation of an educational coordinator solely responsible for the administration of judicial education in Illinois. This judicial educational coordinator would logically be a member of the staff of the Administrative Office, but the Sub-Committee emphasizes that the sole and full-time responsibility of the coordinator will be judicial education. Sufficient secretarial and support staff must be made available to the coordinator to allow for the increased informational services to the judiciary and the development of educational initiatives for Illinois consistent with the coordinator's intended role.

The educational coordinator's envisioned role would be to monitor, review, and analyze on a continuing basis the educational programs and developments throughout the country and report to the Sub-Committee. The educational coordinator or administrator would serve as the consultant and advisor to the Sub-Committee and be responsible for the actual preparation and presentation of the various programs ultimately authorized by the Executive Committee.

The Sub-Committee would rely on the full-time commitment of the educational coordinator to study various educational alternatives and capabilities in discussing and initiating proposals to be submitted to the Executive Committee. The coordinator would serve in an advisory capacity to the Sub-Committee

similar to the relation of the Sub-Committee to the Executive Committee. Schematically, the coordinator's role in relation to the hierarchy of judicial educational efforts is anticipated as follows:

Executive Committee

(Reviews recommendations requested of or presented by Sub-Committee on Judicial Education. Makes final determination on all educational programs).

Sub-Committee on Judicial Education

(Serves as resident advisor to Executive Committee on education—explores possibilities assigned to it by Executive Committee and presents its own recommendations as it sees fit. Serves only in an advisory capacity to Executive Committee)

Educational Coordinator

(Responsible for day to day monitoring of judicial education as prime staff person for Sub-Committee on Judicial Education.

Reports to Sub-Committee, initiates suggestions for new programs, analyzes programs, explores and reviews educational matters as assigned by Executive Committee or Sub-Committee)

- c. As a major function of a full-time educational coordinator, the Sub-Committee recommends the development of an informational services procedure whereby current judicial educational programs are assessed and brought to the attention of Illinois judges. A judicial education newsletter similar to the recent decisions format currently distributed by the Administrative Office is specifically recommended.

IV. Operational Scope of the Sub-Committee

- a. *General Role.* The Sub-Committee envisions its role to serve as a standing sub-committee to the Executive Committee to advise and present suggestions on educational endeavors of the Judicial Conference. The conduct of the regional seminar programs and recommendations on the educational topic presentations at the annual meeting are considered by the Sub-Committee to be within their province for purposes of planning, monitoring, and evaluating educational endeavors. Though there was some opinion within the Sub-Committee that it should act only at the request of the Executive Committee, it was the final conclusion that the Sub-Committee,

as the designated advisor on education, should initiate recommendations to the Executive Committee for educational activities on an ongoing basis.

- b. *Annual Programs—Selection of Topics.* The Sub-Committee should recommend educational topic presentations at the Judicial Conference Annual Meeting. Though it is the province of the Executive Committee to approve and arrange the program format for the annual meetings, the Sub-Committee should present recommendations for specific topics. The Sub-Committee would, of course, serve in an advisory capacity in recommending topics for the annual programs. The Executive Committee, and ultimately the Supreme Court, would decide upon the topics to be presented.

- c. *Annual Programs—Selection of Committee and Faculty Members.* As part of the same process in recommending topics for the an-

nual programs, the Sub-Committee would also suggest both judicial and professorial members for the seminar topic presentation committees. The Sub-Committee in suggesting committee members and faculty would do so in only an advisory capacity.

- d. *Effects on Present Judicial Conference Structure.* The Sub-Committee will serve as a source of recommendations for topics and committee members for the Judicial Conference Annual Meeting. Since the Sub-Committee has no associate judge members, it does not intend to assume any of the planning responsibilities of the Associate Judge Seminar Coordinating Committee. It would reserve the function of suggesting possible topics of specific interest to associate judges as such information is developed as a result of recommendations of the educational coordinator or from the experiences in presenting regional programs.

The Administrative Office

Introduction

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (see Appendix B for historical development) is established pursuant to Article VI, Section 16 of the Constitution of 1970, to assist the Chief Justice carry out his duties in exercising the administrative and supervisory authority of the Supreme Court over all the courts.

The functions of the Administrative Office cannot be exhaustively delineated, for the Supreme Court's administrative authority encompasses every aspect of the judicial system. However, these functions can be generally described as including personnel, fiscal management, continuing judicial education, records and statistics, secretariat, liaison with the legislative and executive branches, management of court facilities and equipment, and research and planning. Within each of these categories fall the specific functions of the Administrative Office which are reported in greater detail in this report. It is interesting to note that the functions of the Administrative Office, as they have developed since 1959, correspond very closely to those established in the 1974 A.B.A. Standards Relating to Court Organization (Standard 1.41) for state court administrative offices:

"(1) Preparation of standards and procedures for the recruitment, evaluation, promotion, in-service training, and discipline of all personnel in the court system, other than judges and judicial officers.

(2) Financial administration of the system, including budget preparation and administration, accounting and auditing.

(3) Management of the court system's continuing education programs for judges, judicial officers, and non-judicial personnel.

(4) Promulgation and administration of uniform requirements concerning records and information systems and statistical compilations and controls.

(5) Secretariat, including acting as secretary to the judicial council and judicial conference and their committees, arranging meetings of the judiciary, disseminating reports, bulletins, and other official information, and rendering annual and other periodic reports on behalf of the court system.

(6) Liaison for the court system as a whole with the legislature and the chief executive, and with the bar, the news media, and the general public.

(7) Supervision of construction of major physical facilities and establishment of standards and procedures for acquisition of equipment, incidental facilities, and purchased services.

(8) Research for planning for future needs.

(9) Management of the staff of the central administrative office."

The Administrative Office is also responsible for the administration of several programs pursuant to specific Supreme Court rules: (1) temporary licensing of senior law students (Rule 711); (2) impartial medical expert program (Rule 215); (3) teller of elections of Associate

Judges (Rule 39); (4) secretary to the Judicial Conference (Rule 41); (5) custodian of judicial statements of economic interest (Rule 68) and (6) repository of Appellate and Circuit Court rules (Rule 21). Also, the Illinois Courts Commission has designated the Administrative Office as secretary in all proceedings before the Commission.

Personnel

The Administrative Office maintains two offices, the headquarters in Springfield and the other in Chicago. During 1977, the staff of the Administrative Office totaled twenty-nine. In addition to the Director, the staff included the Deputy Director (attorney); four Assistant Directors (three attorneys and one non-attorney); one Supervisor of the Accounting Division; two Administrative Assistants; two Statisticians; one Assistant Supervisor; eleven Accountant Secretaries; three Secretaries; and two Clerks.

Fiscal

The Administrative Office's unified accounting division was established on October 1, 1963. The organization of the accounting division served as the basis for transforming the former fragmented system of accounting for funds expended by the court system into an integrated system accountable for all funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the State judicial system. Upon the establishment of the accounting division, the Supreme Court appointed Jeanne Meeks as supervisor who, with the assistance of her staff, has maintained strict control of the disbursement of appropriated funds. The division is located in the Springfield office.

General Revenue funds appropriated to the Supreme Court which are monitored by the accounting division cover salaries for all judges, appellate law clerks, court reporters, clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and related personnel. In addition, there are appropriations for payment of the operational costs for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Administrative Office, Judicial Conference, Impartial Medical Program, travel for judges and court reporters, transcription fees, and other allied miscellaneous accounts. There are forty-two separate appropriations which, in Fiscal Year 1978, totaled \$49,375,561. Of this figure, \$36,398,644 was appropriated for judicial and related personnel salaries and \$7,630,885 for the operational costs of the previously identified judicial divisions.

It is interesting to note that of the total FY '78 State budget, the portion appropriated to the judicial system was only four tenths of one percent. (See dollar chart.)

It is not possible to exhaustively define the many duties of the accounting division, for the accounting procedures of documenting, verifying and summarizing are indeed numerous. The accounting division's primary function is to properly approve, audit, process

and record all judicial expenditures drawn on each of the forty-two appropriations.

Though the division operates as a unit, its functions can be categorized as budget, payroll, vouchers, insurance, property control, fiscal reports, deposits of funds, and finally, reconciliation of the division's ledgers as opposed to Comptroller printouts.

A brief description of each of the previously mentioned components will identify the accountability of the division.

Some of the rudiments in computing annual budgets are perusing and comparing expenditures over a three year span, incorporating specific needs over and above the ordinary obligatory requirements, and applying the cost of living index wherever necessary. Each new budget is prepared when only three months of the current fiscal year have passed. Expenses incurred in the first month of a new fiscal year are generally not received for processing until the second month. This fact results in the availability of merely two months of expenses as a basis for accumulating supportive data for the preparation of the new budget.

Budget forms represent the anticipated funds which will be needed to operate the judicial system in the new Fiscal Year. Each appropriation is studied and carefully computed, using expenditures for past, current, and anticipated future costs as a barometer. Each line item within the total budget is calculated as nearly as possible for the exact amounts required. Requests in each of the line items for each appropriation are justified with a succinct written explanation which accompanies the completed budget forms. All budget forms, object code forms, back-up sheets, written justifications, etc. are arranged in book form. After much detailed compilation, the annual budgets for the Supreme Court and allied appropriations are finalized and delivered to the Bureau of the Budget. The completion date for submitting budgets to the Bureau of the Budget is December of each year.

The accounting division prepares the necessary appropriation legislation. Staff members of the Senate and House of Representatives review the budget carefully for the purpose of recommending reductions, approvals or disapprovals of every budgetary request contained within the total budget. Conferences are held with these staff members prior to the committee hearings. The Supervisor then appears with the Director before the appropriation committees of the General Assembly to provide information and answer questions relating to the proposed budget.

The payroll section computes all deductions affecting warrants such as Federal and State withholding tax, judicial and state employees' retirement, bonds, and state employees' insurance. This section adds new employees to respective payrolls, deletes resigned, retired, and deceased personnel on a semi-monthly and monthly basis. Other payroll functions of the accounting division are to maintain payroll controls, registers, and ledgers, and make monthly entries in posting ledgers for each employee with a cumulative

balance. Salaries for judicial and related personnel average \$2,650,000 monthly.

House Bill 2518 (PA 78-1283) amended the statute on judicial salaries (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 53, §§3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3), effective July 1, 1975, to provide a salary increase for judges. In addition to the increase, this amendment provided that a portion of the salaries of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges is to be paid by the respective counties. In single county circuits this portion is paid directly to the judges by the county. In multi-county circuits, however, the county portion is initially paid out of the State Treasury and the counties making up the circuit are required to reimburse the State Treasury, annually, on a pro-rata population formula. The statute requires the Administrative Office to compute the sums to be paid by the counties in each circuit. Prorating portions of judicial salaries is not new to the accounting division. However, this Act has expanded the procedure on a statewide basis and has generated a great deal of additional recordkeeping in the accounting division.

Although statutorily the fiscal year ends June 30th of each year, there is a three month extension of time to allow for payment of all encumbrances contracted prior to July 1st. This means that during the period July through September of each year, the need for careful accounting is greater as there are two fiscal years for which funds are being disbursed.

All vouchers submitted are categorized according to the fiscal year and are thoroughly checked against vendor records to avoid duplicate payment. Routinely, each voucher must be audited according to the administrative standards set within the office. Any discrepancies concerning statements or vouchers are corrected through correspondence or returned for correction. The pre-audit procedures are extensive and are applied before the voucher is processed for payment. The accounting division processes approximately 17,000 vouchers per annum. Included in this figure are vouchers for judges and court reporters travel expenses as well as transcription fee vouchers. Each of the travel vouchers is checked for proper charges for mileage, lodging, food, receipts and signatures. Transcription fees are audited pursuant to the number of transcript pages and are checked against previous vouchers to avoid duplicate payment.

Passage of the State Employees' Insurance Act mandates that all state employees are entitled to insurance coverage pursuant to the master policy on file with the Insurance Commission. Additional duties created by this statute fall within the division. Each employee's record must be perused monthly to establish age, which affects insurance rates. Accordingly, changes in rates automatically dictate adjustments in the payrolls. Also, requests for insurance claims must be handled in the division. There are detailed insurance reports covering transactions under the various options contained in the types of health and life insurance for which each member has subscribed. These intricate reports are furnished to the Insurance Com-

mission on a semi-monthly and monthly basis.

All equipment purchased with State funds must be procured in accordance with the State Property Act of Illinois. Tag numbers are affixed to each item, recorded and reported to the Property Control Agency promptly upon payment to the vendors. Monthly reports are reconciled and any discrepancy is pursued and corrected.

Each month all ledgers are balanced with internal controls and those figures are transferred in report form. Copies of the monthly report reflecting the expenditures from each appropriation are furnished to the members of the Supreme Court and the Director. The section of the report relating to each budgetary division in the judicial system is provided to its administrative head.

Subsequent to the close of business of each fiscal year, all ledgers and in-house records are closed and a final fiscal report is filed with the appropriate department. This report discloses the amount of the appropriation, expenditures, and lapses in the appropriation. This report, coupled with in-house statistics, also serves to aid in projecting costs for the forthcoming year.

Pursuant to statute, all cash received in the various departments is deposited in the State Treasury under its respective account number. Ledgers are maintained and all monthly reports are reconciled with the Comptroller and Treasurer. Typical examples of the intake of cash are filing fees, appearance fees, etc.

This division complies with the fiscal policies, accounting principles, controls, operating procedures and reporting requirements of the Comptroller's Unified Statewide Accounting System. Monthly printouts which are produced by the State Comptroller pertinent to cash receipts, obligations, contracts, and appropriation

expenditures are reconciled with the in-house records maintained in the accounting division.

The Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs was established in 1970 and designated as the principal agency within the Illinois judicial system to plan, coordinate, administer and supervise grant-funded programs designed to improve criminal and juvenile justice. Some of the current grants to the committee include judicial education, court personnel training, the operations of the committee and its staff, and the Judicial Facilities project. Expenditures relating to these federal grants are processed within this division, records are maintained and reports furnished in compliance with the ILEC regulations on a monthly basis.

The Illinois Constitution of 1970 initiated a fundamental change in the auditing program for the State of Illinois. The new Constitution abolished the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts and established the office of the Comptroller and the office of the Auditor General.

The Auditor General is responsible for the post-audit function in state government and is mandated to do a financial audit of every state agency at least every two years.

In 1973, the Illinois General Assembly passed the Illinois State Auditing Act and expanded the concept of auditing. It includes not only financial and fiscal auditing but also performance and managerial auditing. Effectiveness and efficiency are the bywords of auditing today. It is no longer concerned simply with accounting, but more importantly, with accountability.

To date, the accounting division has maintained a high degree of efficiency and accountability for proper administration of funds and has received favorable audits entirely void of recommendations for amending its procedures.

FISCAL NOTE **JUDICIAL AND RELATED PERSONNEL** **July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1978**

Period	Appropriation (in millions of dollars)	Expended (in millions of dollars)
July 1, 1963 - June 30, 1965 73rd Biennium	\$16.3	\$14.7
July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1967 74th Biennium	\$27.4	\$24.5
July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1969 75th Biennium	\$35.0	\$32.7
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970 76th G. A. - 1st Half	\$23.1	\$20.1
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971 76th G. A. - 2nd Half	\$23.4	\$21.0
July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972 77th G. A. - 1st Half	\$27.6	\$23.3
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973 77th G. A. - 2nd Half	\$27.8	\$26.0
July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974 78th G. A. - 1st Half	\$29.2	\$27.8
July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975 78th G. A. - 2nd Half	\$39.6*	\$31.1
July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976 79th G. A. - 1st Half	\$41.7	\$39.2
July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977 79th G. A. - 2nd Half	\$44.0	\$40.7
July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978 80th G. A. - 1st Half	\$49.3	

* Includes Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks' budgets beginning July 1, 1974.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Appropriated funds for Fiscal Year 1978 - in millions of dollars \$10,643.

INVESTING IN EDUCATION

3,446.

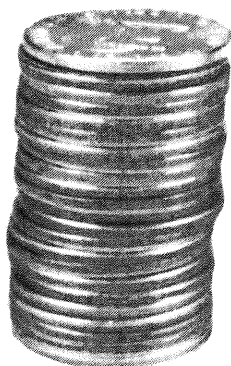
33¢



ALL OTHER PURPOSES

2,176.

20¢



INCOME SUPPORT

1,150.

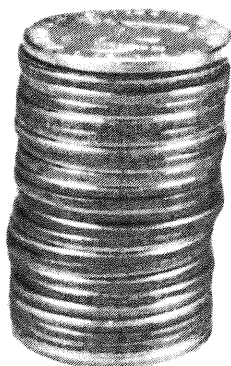
11¢



TRANSPORTATION

2,045.

19¢



HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

1,826.

17¢



JUDICIAL *

(49.3)

.4¢

*The cost of administering the Judicial System is .4 of 1 per cent of the Total State Budget for Fiscal Year 1978

Prepared by Jeanne Meeks

Teller of Elections

Supreme Court Rule 39 provides that a vacancy in the office of Associate Judge shall be filled by an elective process among the Circuit Judges. In general, the number of Associate Judges each circuit may have is determined by population (one Associate Judge for every 35,000 inhabitants in the circuit or fraction thereof) and by need. In the latter instance, the Chief Judge files with the Director a statement supporting the circuit's need for an additional Associate Judge, and the Director then makes a recommendation to the Supreme Court which may allocate an additional Associate Judge to the circuit. The "permissive" Associate judgeships are in addition to those authorized under the population formula, and the Supreme Court can authorize new Associate judgeships in those circuits where litigation is particularly heavy.

Once a vacancy exists in the ranks of Associate Judge, whether by death, resignation or authorization of additional Associate Judges, the Chief Judge notifies the bar of the circuit that a vacancy exists and that it will be filled by the Circuit Judges. Any Illinois licensed attorney may apply for the position by completing an application and filing it with the Chief Judge and the Director. In circuits having a population of more than 500,000, a nominating committee selects, from the applicants, twice as many names of qualified candidates as there are vacancies to be filled. The names of the applicants are certified to the Director, who then places the names on a ballot which is mailed to the Circuit Judges. The Director tabulates the ballots and certifies the results to the Chief Judge, maintaining the secrecy of the ballots. The applicant receiving the majority of votes is then declared appointed to the Associate Judge vacancy.

During 1977, the Director certified that the following persons had been selected as Associate Judges:

- 3rd Circuit - George Filcoff, Jr.
George J. Moran
- 6th Circuit - Warren A. Sappington
- 8th Circuit - Harold L. Madsen
- 9th Circuit - Arthur M. Padella, Sr.
- 10th Circuit - Robert E. Manning, Jr.
Charles J. Perrin
- 12th Circuit - Edwin B. Grabiec
Herman S. Haase
Edward A. McIntire
- 14th Circuit - Clarke C. Barnes
William K. O'Connor
- 15th Circuit - Eric S. DeMar
- 16th Circuit - James K. Marshall
Richard Weiler
- 18th Circuit - K. Patrick Connelly
Philip J. R. Equi
Richard A. Lucas
S. Bruce Scidmore
Duane G. Walter
- 19th Circuit - Terrence J. Brady
Michael J. Sullivan

- 20th Circuit - David C. Hoffman
C. Glenn Stevens
Milton S. Wharton
- Cook County - Ronald J. P. Banks
Everette A. Braden
Michael F. Chaja
James J. Chrastka
John J. Devine
Henry X. Dietch
Gino L. DiVito
Richard E. Dowdle
Arthur A. Ellis
Lester D. Foreman
Will E. Gierach
Rene Goier
John W. Gustafson
Joseph W. Handy
James L. Harris
Cornelius J. Houtsma, Jr.
Richard S. Jemilo
John T. Keleher
William A. Kelly
James J. Meehan
Robert F. Nix
William J. O'Connell
Frank Orlando
Arthur C. Perivolidis
James S. Quinlan, Jr.
Thomas R. Rakowski
John W. Rogers
James M. Schreier
Morton Silver
Joseph J. Urso
John V. Virgilio
Claude E. Whitaker
John L. White

Judicial Economic Statements

Supreme Court Rule 68 provides that the Administrative Director shall be the custodian of certain statements of economic interest which must be filed annually by Illinois judges. The rule provides that judges must file annually with the Director: "(1) a sealed, verified, written statement of economic interests and relationships of himself and members of his immediate family and (2) an unsealed, verified, written list of the names of the corporations and other businesses in which he or members of his immediate family have a financial interest."

The sealed statements shall be opened only by the Supreme Court or by the Illinois Courts Commission when specifically authorized by the Supreme Court for use in proceedings of the Commission. As to the unsealed statements, within 30 days after an order has been entered in any case, any party may request information concerning whether the most recent unsealed list of the judge entering that order contains the name of any specific person, corporation or other business which is a party to the case or which has an interest in its outcome as described in Rule 66.

Judicial Statistics

The Administrative Office collects, compiles and analyzes statistics relating to the number, kind and disposition of cases in the Illinois judicial system. The value of these court statistics lies in their ability to measure how well the court system is functioning in terms of the orderly and timely disposition of cases and to serve as the basis for administrative decisions. For example, the assignment of judges to heavier volume circuits and determining the need for more or fewer judges in a particular circuit are made possible by analyzing caseloads and the age of cases as revealed by the statistics. In addition to their use within the court system, the court statistics are of value to persons outside the court system who are interested in the social and economic implications of increases in various types of litigation.

The statistical reports currently maintained by the Administrative Office and published in this report are as follows:

Supreme Court

- (1) Number of New Filings
- (2) Number of Cases Decided With Full Opinions
- (3) Number of Petitions for Rehearing
- (4) Number of Petitions for Leave to Appeal
- (5) Number of Motions Disposed Of
- (6) Trend of Cases in the Supreme Court

Appellate Court

- (1) Trend of Cases
 - Number of Cases Pending at End of Year
 - Number of New Cases Filed
 - Number of Cases Disposed Of
 - Number of Cases Disposed of With Full Opinions
 - Gain or Loss in Currency
- (2) Cases Disposed Of
 - Affirmed
 - Reversed
 - Affirmed in Part
 - Modified
 - Rule 23 Orders
 - Without Opinion
 - Dismissed with Opinion
- (3) Time Lapse Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition
- (4) Time Lapse Between Date Briefs Were Filed and Date of Disposition
- (5) Number of Opinions Written by Judges of the Appellate Court
- (6) Cases Disposed of Without Opinion

Circuit Courts

- (1) Ratio of Caseload per Judge
- (2) Trend of all Cases (Summary)
- (3) Trend of all Cases (20 separate categories)
 - Pending at Start
 - Filed
 - Reinstated

Transferred
Net Added
Terminated
Pending at End
Inventory (+ or -)

- (4) Law Jury Cases Terminated (Summary)
 - Total Law Jury Cases Terminated
 - Total Law Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict
 - Average Time Elapsed
 - Cases Terminated by Verdict - Time Elapsed from Filing to Verdict
- (5) Law Jury Cases Terminated
 - Under 1 year
 - 1 year to 1-1/2 years
 - 1-1/2 years to 2 years
 - 2-1/2 years to 3 years
 - 3 years to 3-1/2 years
 - 3-1/2 years to 4 years
 - Over 4 years
 - Average Time Elapsed
- (6) Dispositions of Defendants Charged with a Felony
- (7) Sentences Imposed on Defendants Charged with a Felony
- (8) Circuit Court of Cook County
 - Trend of Cases
 - Trend of Cases in the Municipal Department
 - Comparison of Pending Law Jury Cases in the County Department to Pending Law Jury Cases in the Municipal Department
 - Law Division, Age of Cases
 - Municipal Department, Age of Cases
 - Analysis of Law Jury Terminations
 - Analysis of the Law Jury Product of the Law Jury Trial Judges
 - Statement of Total Law Jury Cases Terminated
 - Law Division Comparison of Assigned Full-Time Judges to Contested Verdicts
 - Comparison With Preceding Years
 - Disposition of Divorce Cases
 - Trend of Cases in the County Division
 - Probate Division Statistical Report
 - Juvenile Division Statistical Report
 - Criminal Division Trend of Cases
 - Municipal Department Trend of Cases Charging Felonies by Information
 - Criminal Division Table of Criminal Offenses Commenced
 - Method of Disposition of Defendants Charged in the Criminal Division
 - Method of Disposition of Defendants Charged with Felonies by Information in the Municipal Department
 - Municipal Department Nature of Termination of Preliminary Hearings
 - Disposition of Defendants Sentenced in the Criminal Division
 - Disposition of Defendants Charged With Felonies by Information in the Municipal Department

Municipal Department Nature of Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violations

Nature of Termination of Traffic Cases

The Administrative Office also receives and maintains monthly reports from judges in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Law Division and Divorce Division and the 20 downstate circuits, which show the amount of time spent on their cases. Monthly reports showing the trend of cases in Cook County are issued, in addition to this annual report.

Circuit Court Administrators

On June 30, 1977 the three year experimental Circuit Court Administrators-Pilot Project came to an end. The project consisted of a circuit court administrator in each of two circuits, the 3rd and 19th. Although the Administrative Office's involvement with the project ended on June 30, the circuit court administrators were retained in their position for one additional year by means of combined county and Illinois Law Enforcement Commission funding.

The objectives of this project were:

- (1) To determine the need for trial court administrators in downstate Illinois judicial circuits;
- (2) To determine as precisely as possible the role of trial court administrators, vis-a-vis the Chief Circuit Judges and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; and
- (3) To determine, on the basis of experience, whether the establishment of the position of Circuit Court Administrator, in the Illinois judicial system, will appreciably contribute to improving judicial administration and justify a request to the General Assembly to provide the necessary funding for this position.

Trial court administration is a new and developing field, and is, at best, an imperfect science. The role and effectiveness of a trial court administrator are subject to a great number of variables, including his training and experience, familiarity with the court system, attitude toward public service, human relation skills, understanding of management techniques and principles and his appreciation of the role of a trial court administrator.

Realistically, it must be recognized that a court administrator has no inherent power to make the wheels of justice turn. His administrative strength rests solely upon the extent to which his Chief Judge exercises his constitutional grant of administrative authority over his circuit. Frequently, the most basic problems confronting a circuit are not subject to the simple exercise of administrative authority or management techniques. Adequate funding, facilities, the number of judges, resistance to change of long established practices or institutions, and the need for intergovernmental cooperation at the local and state level are all factors which will strongly influence the degree to which a court administrator can bring about observable improvement. However, considering all the legal and

practical problems and the relatively short period of time involved, we are of the opinion that the activities of the Circuit Administrators, in this project, demonstrated that:

- (1) The assistance of a qualified administrator can aid a Chief Circuit Judge in the more efficient carrying out of his administrative responsibilities;
- (2) The specific duties and responsibilities of a trial court administrator, outlined in the first year grant application, can be assumed by a qualified administrator, subject to the supervision of the Chief Circuit Judge and the Administrative Office;
- (3) The establishment of the position of Circuit Court Administrator, in circuits having sufficient population and caseload, can contribute to improved administration and would justify a request to the General Assembly for the additional funds required.

In view of the above, how can Illinois move toward the establishment of circuit court administrators? The existing position of Administrative Secretary to the Chief Circuit Judge is a quasi administrative position. The Administrative Office believes that this position can and should be upgraded to the position of Circuit Court Administrator. In order to achieve this result, an amendment of the existing statute establishing Administrative Secretaries is recommended.

Recordkeeping

By the end of the year 1977, with the uniform procedures for maintaining trial court records having been ordered by the Director to be commenced in the counties of Clark and Cumberland, Fifth Judicial Circuit, the recordkeeping system prescribed by the Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts had been made effective in 75 counties of the first and second class. While the remaining 26 downstate counties presently maintain records as prescribed by statutory requirements, the clerks in several of these counties have incorporated some of the features of the uniform system into their recordkeeping procedures.

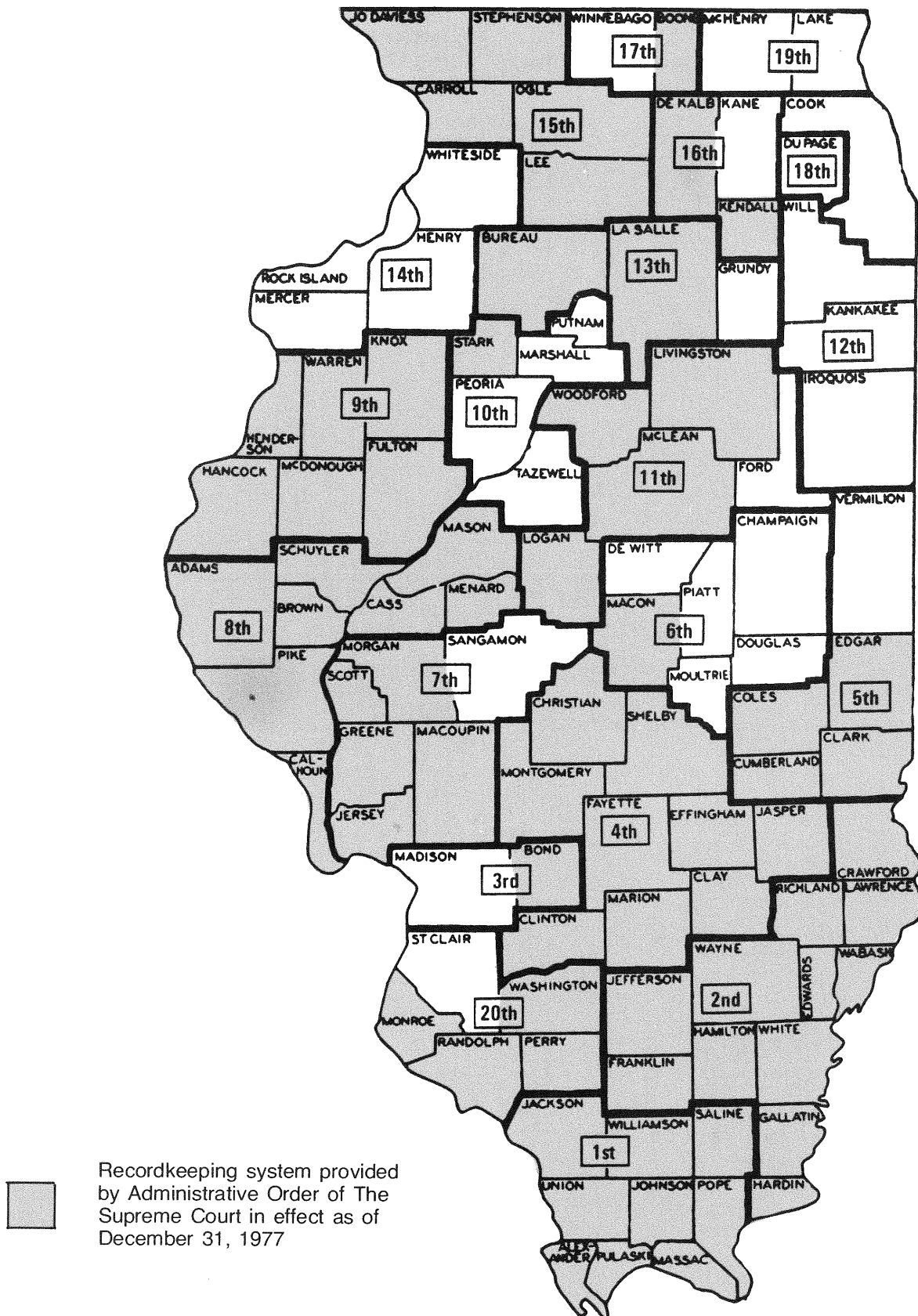
A sound records management program must provide not only for the maintenance and preservation of certain records, but should also allow for the destruction or disposal of original records no longer required or needed. Policies established by the Director, with respect to the disposal of Circuit Court records, requiring the retention of microfilm copy of those records which affect the status of people or property or which are evidence of enforceable rights and duties, are designed to permit the destruction of the maximum possible quantity of records. As county courthouses and, more particularly, clerks' offices, continue to acquire and accumulate an ever increasing volume of record material, those provisions of the Supreme Court's Order which permit the Director to authorize the de-

struction or disposal of records have come to play an important role in what has long been recognized as a most sound, practical, efficient, and economical approach to modern recordkeeping.

Nineteen seventy-seven was a year in which there

was a substantial increase in the number of requests for authorization to destroy records. Thus, records destruction has become another active part of the total recordkeeping program supervised by the Administrative Office.

UNIFORM RECORDKEEPING IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS



Court Facility Study

The 1976 Administrative Office report, at page 53, described the Court Facility Project undertaken by the Administrative Office in 1976.

Phase I of the project, a complete inventory of all 101 downstate judicial facilities and their condition, was completed by June 30, 1977. The completed report of Phase I of the project consists of six large volumes which contain detailed information on the court facilities and their condition. The following is a summary of tasks performed in Phase I and those to be performed in Phase II of this project, to be completed by June 30, 1978:

Phase I (first year):

- Project planning, coordination and scheduling.
- Develop, test and distribute initial data sheets, questionnaires for key personnel, building profile data sheets, court facility deficiencies and short-term recommendations sheet, and implementation data sheet.
- Receive, organize, review and evaluate completed data sheets and questionnaires returned by judges, court and county personnel from 101 downstate counties.
- Develop and test detailed on-site survey questionnaires for statewide survey of court and court-related facilities.
- Plan and program on-site survey of statewide judicial facilities.
- Coordinate with AOIC project liaison on scheduling of on-site survey and notification of contact persons in each of the 101 counties.
- Conduct statewide on-site survey of judicial facilities over a scheduled 4-month period.
- Organize, analyze and evaluate compiled data and information on statewide and county basis.
- Prepare and present detailed and comprehensive inventory of court and court-related facilities on county and statewide basis.
- Develop a statewide judicial facilities information system and a method of updating pertinent information in the system on a regular basis.
- Develop, organize and test judicial facility standards and design guidelines for statewide application.
- Develop a scientific approach and evaluation criteria to establish physical, environmental, functional and spatial priorities of court facilities throughout the 101 downstate counties.
- Group court and court-related facilities into priority groupings as a first step towards the development of a comprehensive master plan.
- Prepare, review, revise and submit progress report for Phase I of the two-phase project.

Phase II (second year):

- Revise project plan and schedule as necessary to accommodate revised phase II goals.
- Apply statewide facility standards and design guidelines to all court and court-related facilities in 101 downstate counties.
- Develop short-term improvements in existing facilities for early implementation at minimum costs.
- Prioritize short-term improvements in court facilities of all 101 counties to maximize the benefits of any available federal and state funds, and to provide an action plan for implementation of short-term improvements within each county through the use of available local county funds.
- Prepare program of projected personnel and facility needs over the planning period, from 1977 to year 2000.
- Develop, review and test a comprehensive long-term statewide judicial facilities master plan on facility development and management, integrating short-term improvements on a county basis with long-term statewide needs.
- Study alternatives and recommend the most feasible and economic implementation plan and process, including the development and preparation of implementation cost estimates; fair rental values of judicial facilities (in the event of the State renting or leasing court facilities); methods of encouraging local, state and federal participation; evaluation of financing, funding and budgeting of capital improvement projects; time and project scheduling for phased implementation; and government-judiciary relationship improvements for court facility development and implementation.
- Prepare and present findings and recommendations for final approval.
- Prepare and submit final report and presentation materials. It is anticipated that the final report will contain the following component volumes:
 - Summary Report for statewide distribution.
 - Detailed comprehensive inventory in final format of court and court-related facilities.
 - Judicial facilities information system in final format.
 - Judicial facility standards and design guidelines in final format for approval by the Illinois Supreme Court and subsequent statewide distribution.
 - Comprehensive statewide judicial facilities master plan.
 - Comprehensive implementation plan, including a practical guide on judicial facilities improvement.

In order to make the detailed Phase I study more understandable and useful, the consultant, Space

Management Consultants, Inc., prepared a summary report. The contents of the summary report are as follows:

Acknowledgements

BACKGROUND

ANAYLSIS OF COMMON PROBLEMS AND DEFICIENCIES

- Inadequate Facilities

- Poor Functional and Spatial Relationships

- Environmental Problems

- Security Problems

- Building Expansion Problems

- Poor Building Maintenance and Management

- Fiscal and Government - Judicial Relationship Problems

FINDINGS AND EVALUATION

- Introduction

- Age of Courthouses

- Number of Courthouses and Courtrooms

- Population, Case Filings and Terminations

- County Courthouse Inventory

 - Building Structure

 - Surface Finishes

 - Environmental Systems

 - Site Conditions

 - Courthouse Security

- Personnel and Space Analysis

- Findings

 - Areas

 - Personnel

- Population and Personnel Relationship

- Population - Judicial Area Relationship

- Judicial Area and Case Termination Relationship

- Net Area - Courtroom Relationship

- Judges and Support Personnel Relationship

COURTHOUSE EVALUATION

FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL EVALUATION

DRAFT FACILITY STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE ILLINOIS JUDICIAL SYSTEM

- Introduction

- Explanation of Table On Courthouse Standards

A copy of the summary report may be obtained from the Administrative Office.

In regard to Phase II of the project, the consultant, in the fall of 1977, submitted a progress report. This draft report sets forth, in detail, judicial facility improvement recommendations with a priority evaluation, short-term cost estimates for judicial facilities, cost estimates of intermediate-term facilities and cost estimates for the long-term judicial facilities master plan, for each of the 101 downstate counties.

Official Court Reporters

Testing Programs

The Administrative Office prepares and presents Official Court Reporters Proficiency Examinations to determine the qualifications of applicants for the posi-

tion of Official Court Reporter. Class B or Class C reporters already in the employ of the Supreme Court as Official Court Reporters may also take tests to achieve a Class A or Class B rating which will result in a higher salary, under the salary schedule adopted by the Supreme Court pursuant to law. Tests are administered by the Administrative Office at least twice each year (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975 ch. 37, par. 657). To date, 1,982 persons have attempted to qualify either for appointment as Official Court Reporters or for advancement to a higher pay level within the Official Court Reporter ranks. A proficiency test has three parts: "A" "B" and "C". The "A" part requires the greatest proficiency while the other two tests are less demanding. Each test consists of a two-voice Q & A section and a legal opinion section. Each test is dictated by professional readers. Candidates who pass the proficiency examinations may be appointed to the post of Official Court Reporter by any Chief Judge of any Circuit Court. By statute, the Supreme Court determines the number of Official Court Reporters in each circuit (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975 ch. 37, par. 653). The Court may increase or decrease the number of court reporters in any circuit after considering various factors provided for by statute. As of December 31, 1977, there were 499 official court reporters in Illinois, - - - of which 8 were part time.

During 1977 seven Official Court Reporter Proficiency Examinations were administered. Four in Chicago and three at Illinois State University in Normal. Of 424 applicants, 172 passed Part "A" of the examination and 34 passed Part "B". None passed Part "C". Of the remainder of those scheduled to take the examination during 1977, 70 failed to appear for testing, 91 failed Part "A" of the examination, 40 failed Part "B" of the examination and 4 failed Part "C" of the examination. Thirteen people failed to turn in any transcript at all after having taken the examination.

Secretariat

The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Judicial Conference and a host of committees and sub-committees. In addition to arranging meetings, recording minutes and keeping records, the office acts as a fact finding body, does research, conducts surveys and appraises judges of recent developments in procedural and substantive law. Some of the committees served by the Administrative Office during 1977 included:

1. The Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference. Supreme Court Rule 41 designates the Administrative Office as secretary to the Conference. The office handles all details for the regular monthly meetings of the Executive Committee, including research, drafting of minutes, preparing agendas, arranging meetings and assisting the chairman with his correspondence. The office implements plans for the annual Conference, the annual Associate Judge Seminar and the regional

seminars. The office also acts as secretary to all the study and seminar committees.

2. Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The office prepares agendas, arranges the monthly meetings, maintains close liaison with the chairman and prepares a synopsis of bills introduced in the General Assembly.

3. Courts Commission. The Director, pursuant to Rule 2 of Rules of Procedure of the Commission, is the secretary in all proceedings before the Commission. He performs the duties ordinarily performed by Circuit Court clerks, preserves the records, and prepares subpoenas returnable before the Commission.

4. Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court. The office arranges meetings, assists in drafting proposed rule changes, and provides research assistance.

5. The Committee on Juvenile Problems. This is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference and is responsible for studying problems relating to juvenile proceedings. This committee has developed forms for use in juvenile proceedings, conducted seminars, drafted Supreme Court rules and developed a benchbook for use in juvenile proceedings.

6. The Committee on Court Services. This is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference, established in 1975 to study, evaluate and make recommendations concerning court services such as probation, mental health, clerks, social and other ancillary court services.

7. The Committee on Criminal Law for Illinois Judges. This is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference and is responsible for studying problems in criminal law and recommending changes in practice and procedure to improve the administration of criminal justice. The committee also conducted regional seminars on criminal law until that function was taken over by the Committee on Judicial Education.

8. Supreme Court Committee on Rules of Evidence. This committee was established in 1975 and

met regularly to review the rules of evidence applicable to Illinois courts and to suggest such revisions as it deemed advisable.

9. Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization. This is a study committee of the judicial conference established for the purpose of studying and reporting on specific problems relating to jury selection and utilization.

10. Study Committee on Procedures in Quasi-Criminal and Ordinance Violation Cases and Discovery in Misdemeanor Cases. This was a special study committee created for the purpose of studying the matters indicated in the title and reporting thereon at the 1976 Associate Judge Seminar.

11. Study Committee on Court Appointed Fiduciaries.

12. Study Committee on Bail Procedures.

13. Study Committee on Enforcement of Support Orders.

14. Subcommittee on Judicial Education.

Impartial Medical Expert Rule

The Administrative Office is charged with administration of Supreme Court Rule 215(d). The statistical summary on the following pages provides a profile of the use of Rule 215(d) in the Circuit Courts of Illinois during 1977.

It should be explained again this year that the statistical breakdown is divided, necessarily, into the categories of "orders", "examinations" and "costs". The orders refer to orders entered by the court in 1977. Some of the examinations ordered in 1977 took place in 1978 and therefore those examinations are not contained in these statistics, while the orders for those examinations are. Similarly, some examinations scheduled in 1977 were scheduled on the basis of orders entered in 1976. In the category of costs, the average cost per case refers to cases in which an order for an impartial medical examination was entered in 1977. The average cost per exam refers to exams actually performed in 1977.

IMPARTIAL MEDICAL EXPERTS — SUPREME COURT RULE 215(d) 1977 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Subject	Statistical Breakdown										Totals	
Orders												
Orders Entered During 1977	Downstate 8				Cook County 26						34	
Action	Paternity 1		Civil Personal Injury 7		Divorce Child Custody 26						34	
Specialties Required	Pediatrics 1	Cardiology 1	Internal Medicine 1	Urology 1	Orthopedics 1	Neurology 4	Psychiatry 26				35*	
*In one case 2 specialties were required												
Frequency of Use of Rule 215(d) By Judges	9 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 1 Case	3 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 2 Cases	2 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 4 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 3 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 8 Cases							16 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in a Total of 34 Cases
Disposition of Orders Entered During 1977	All Examinations in the Case Cancelled 1		Order For Examinations Vacated 1		Some or All Examinations Ordered in the Case Were Performed 32						34	
Examinations												
IME Examinations Scheduled in 1977	Vacated By Order 2		Examinations Cancelled For Other Reasons 2		Examinations Actually Performed 73 (Downstate 21) (Cook County 52)							77
Specialties Required Exams Actually Performed	Cardiology 1	Pediatrics 1	Urology 1	Neurology 4	Orthopedics 1	Internal Medicine 2	Psychiatry 63					73
Number of Exams Performed By Individual IME —Frequency of Use Of Panelists	10 I.M. Experts Performed 1 Exam	4 I.M. Experts Performed 2 Exams	1 I.M. Experts Performed 3 Exams	1 I.M. Experts Performed 4 Exams	1 I.M. Experts Performed 5 Exams	1 I.M. Experts Performed 8 Exams	1 I.M. Experts Performed 10 Exams	1 I.M. Experts Performed 12 Exams	1 I.M. Experts Performed 13 Exams	21 I.M. Experts Performed a Total of 73 Exams		
Cost												
Average Cost Per 1977 Case	Downstate \$192.87		Cook County \$301.72									\$270.32
Average Cost Per 1977 Exam	Downstate \$73.47		Cook County \$133.40									\$116.16
Number of Cases In Which Testimony Was Required at Trial In 1977 (Average Cost Per Case)	Cardiology 1 (\$120.00)		Psychiatry 3 (\$250.00)									4 (\$217.50)

CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

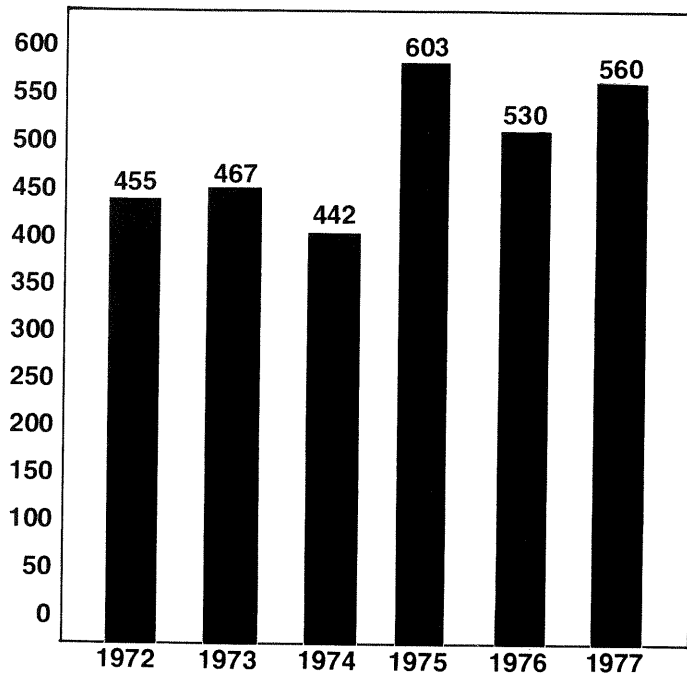
January 1970 - December 1977

Subject														
Orders														
Total Orders Entered	Downstate 79				Attorney Registration 3				Cook County 462					
Action	Mental Health 4	Probate 3	Juvenile 2	Adoption 4	Criminal 27	Civil-Personal Injury 150	Divorce-Child Custody 353	Paternity 1						
Testimony Required At Trial														
Examinations														
IME Examinations Scheduled	Cases Settled Before Trial 26				Cancelled Exams 102				Examinations Actually Performed 963					
Specialties Re-quired-Examinations Actually Performed	Obstetrics 2	Cardio-logy 4	General Practice 8	Geri-atrics 1	Plastic Surgery 1	Pedi-atrics 3	Radio-logy 1	Urology 2	Ophthal-mology 10	Otolaryn-gology 6	Internal Medicine 19	Neuro-logy 38	Ortho-pedics 62	Psy-chiatry 805
Cost														
Average Cost Per Exam Actually Performed	Including Ancillary Cost & Testimony													
	\$104.22													

Representation By Supervised Senior Law Students

During 1977, 560 temporary licenses were issued. Since the rule's inception in May, 1969, a total of 3,765 senior law students have participated in this legal internship program.

The comparative chart below indicates the use of Rule 711 in the last six years.



Illinois Supreme Court Rule 711 provides for the temporary licensing of law students who are certified by their dean as having received credit for work representing at least two thirds of the total hourly credits required for graduation from the law school. The student must be in good academic standing and be eligible under the school's criteria to undertake the activities authorized by the rule.

The services authorized by the rule may only be carried on in the course of the student's work with one or more of the following:

- "(1) A legal aid bureau, legal assistance program, organization, or clinic chartered by the State of Illinois or approved by a law school located in Illinois;
- (2) The office of the public defender;
- (3) A law office of the State or any of its subdivisions."

Under the supervision of a member of the bar of this State, and with the written consent of the person on whose behalf he is acting, an eligible law student may render the following services:

- "(1) He may counsel with clients, negotiate in the settlement of claims, and engage in the preparation and drafting of legal instruments.

- (2) He may appear in the trial courts and administrative tribunals of this State, subject to the following qualifications:

- (i) Appearances, pleadings, motions, and other documents to be filed with the court may be prepared by the student and may be signed by him with the accompanying designation "Senior Law Student" but must also be signed by the supervising member of the bar.
- (ii) In criminal cases, in which the penalty may be imprisonment, in proceedings challenging sentences of imprisonment, and in civil or criminal contempt proceedings, the student may participate in pretrial, trial, and post-trial proceedings as an assistant of the supervising member of the bar, who shall be present and responsible for the conduct of the proceedings.
- (iii) In all other civil and criminal cases the student may conduct all pretrial, trial, and post-trial proceedings, and the supervising member of the bar need not be present.
- (3) He may prepare briefs, excerpts from record, abstracts, and other documents filed in courts of review of the State, which may set forth the name of the student with the accompanying designation "Senior Law Student" but must be filed in the name of the supervising member of the bar."

The number of temporarily licensed law students and their law schools for 1977 are as follows:

John Marshall	93
DePaul University	79
University of Illinois	70
IIT-Chicago Kent	68
Loyola University	63
Northwestern University	44
Southern Illinois University	42
University of Chicago	39
Washington University	15
St. Louis University	13
Northeastern University	4
Georgetown University	3
Loyola of New Orleans	3
Case Western University	2
Drake University	2
University of Iowa	2
Notre Dame University	2
Valparaiso University	2
Boston College	1
University of Tulsa	1
University of Tennessee	1
Columbia University	1
University of California	1
University of Michigan	1
University of Texas	1
University of Toledo	1

Western New England	1
University of Missouri	1
University of Wisconsin	1
Yale University	1
University of San Francisco	1
Antioch School of Law	1
	560

Agencies with which temporarily licensed students were associated during 1977 are as follows:

Public Agencies

State's Attorneys' Offices	145
Public Defender Offices	70
Illinois Attorney General's Office	34
Municipal Legal Departments	19
State Appellate Defender	3
Illinois Department of Mental Health	3
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services	3
Illinois Department of Corrections	2
Public Administrator of Cook County	2
Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission	1
Federal Trade Commission	1
State Board of Education	1
Prosecutors Advisory Council	1
U.S. Army	1

Universities

Northwestern University Legal Assistance Clinic	41
DePaul University Loop Legal Clinic	34
IIT-Chicago-Kent Legal Service Center	27
University of Chicago Mandel Legal Aid Clinic	24
S.I.U. Prison Legal Aid	15
S.I.U. Legal Counsel	4

Private Agencies

Criminal Defense Consortium of Cook County	38
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	32
Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation	18
Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation	6
Chicago Volunteer Legal Services	6
Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities	4
Illinois Migrant Legal Assistance Project	4
Legal Services of Lake County	3
South Shore Law Office	2
Peoria Court Counseling Program	1
Federal Defender Program	1
Will County Legal Assistance	1
Western Illinois Legal Assistance	1
Egyptian Agency on the Aging	1
Chicago Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	1
McLean County Legal Aid Society, Inc.	1

Legislation

The Administrative Office has developed a sound working relationship with the General Assembly and the Governor's office. In addition to appearing before the appropriation committees of the legislature to testify concerning the State judicial budget, the Director is frequently called upon to appear before the judiciary committees to advise on proposed legislation affecting the courts.

During 1977 numerous bills affecting civil and criminal procedure, juvenile justice, the operation of the court system and court personnel were introduced in the General Assembly.

A synopsis of selected bills affecting the courts is prepared by the Administrative Office each year. The progress of the bills is noted and the synopsis is continuously updated. At the end of the legislative session the Governor's action on each bill is also noted, and the synopsis is mailed to all Illinois judges.

The bills included in the Administrative Office's 1977 synopsis are summarized below (references are to Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. , §):

(Appropriation)

HB-0717—Appropriates funds to the Illinois Supreme Court for repairs to the Fifth District Appellate Courthouse in Mount Vernon, Illinois. Effective immediately. (PA80-20)

(Bail)

HB-2155 (ch. 16, par. 81)—Amends the Quasi-criminal Offenses and Misdemeanors Act. Permits acceptance of bail in unofficial places if authorized by Supreme Court Rule. (PA80-897)

HB-2318 (ch. 38, adds par. 110-17)—Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure. Provides for unclaimed bail deposits to be transferred to the county where the bond was taken. (PA80-902)

(Code of Criminal Procedure)

HB-0166 (ch. 38, par. 110-6)—Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure. Provides that when alleged breach of conditions of bail bond consists of the violation of one or more felony statutes of any jurisdiction which would be a forcible felony and the defendant is on bail for the alleged commission of a forcible felony, the court shall revoke bail and hold a hearing on alleged breach. Upon being established by the court, the court shall revoke the bail and hold the defendant for trial without bail. (PA80-945)

HB-1361 (ch. 38, par. 113-3)—Amends Section 113-3 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963". Makes a defendant, who files an affidavit for appointment of a public defender or other counsel in a criminal case, liable to the county for the value of the legal services furnished by the appointed counsel if such defendant knowingly includes false information in the

affidavit and such services were unjustly or falsely procured. (PA80-663)

(Court Reporters)

HB-1437 (ch. 37, par. 654.1)—Amends Court Reporters Act. Authorizes the chief judge of any single county circuit to appoint up to eleven Clerk-Receptionists to assist the Administrator of Court Reporters. (PA80-970)

HB-1438 (ch. 37, par. 654.1)—Amends Court Reporters Act. Authorizes the chief judge of any single county circuit to appoint an Assistant Reporter Supervisor, and to increase the number of Secretaries from three to four. The Act is further amended to increase the additional amounts paid to the administrative personnel by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. (PA80-971)

HB-2100 (ch. 37, par. 661)—Amends An Act prescribing the duties of official court reporters in connection with arraignments and the furnishing of transcripts in certain cases involving indigent persons. The court reporter shall transcribe notes only when required by Court rule or otherwise ordered by the court and the transcript shall be filed in the case and become a part of the common law record. (PA80-1007)

SB-0663 (ch. 37, par. 658)—Amends Court Reporters Act. Increases maximum salary of fulltime court reporters from \$16,000 to \$20,000 per year. Provides for part-time court reporters to be paid not less than \$12 nor more than \$26 per half-day (now \$12 to \$25 per day.) (PA80-265)

(Criminal Code)

HB-0010 (ch. 38, pars. 9-1 and 1005-5-3; rep. 1005-8-1A)—Amends the Criminal Code of 1961 and the Unified Code of Corrections. Authorizes the death penalty, following a separate sentencing hearing, for the commission of certain enumerated crimes. Requires the court or jury to give consideration to aggravating and mitigating factors. Effective immediately. (PA80-26)

HB-0091 (ch. 38, par. 204-4)—An Act to authorize the county boards of the several counties of this State to establish and operate public service employment programs in cooperation with the judiciary of the respective circuit courts of such counties, so that the courts will have an organized agency to which to commit persons who have been convicted of certain offenses. (PA80-710)

HB-0178 (ch. 38, par. 1005-5-3)—Amends Unified Code of Corrections Section on sentencing. Adds the following to the list of offenses for which probation may not be granted: attempted murder, deviate sexual assault, and the conviction of a second Class 1 or Class 2 felony within 10 years. (PA80-946)

HB-0270 (ch. 38, pars. 11-10, 11-11)—Amends the Criminal Code. Provides that any male or female who

has sexual intercourse or performs an act of deviate sexual conduct with a son or daughter commits aggravated incest. (PA80-647)

HB-0639 (ch. 38, par. 105-3.01)—Amends the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act. Requires that defendant be convicted of being a sexually dangerous person by the same standard of proof required in criminal cases of guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before he may be deprived of his freedom by commitment to confinement. (PA80-727)

HB-1500 (ch. 38, Art. 4)—Establishes a system of determinate sentences for all felony convictions (abolishes indeterminate sentences and parole in Illinois). Establishes new prison terms for each class of felony and creates a Class X felony classification for certain offenses. Provides one day good time credit for each day served. Requires a presentence investigation in all felony cases unless both parties agree to the imposition of a specific sentence and there is a finding made for the record as to the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality. Requires trial judges to state for the record the reasons for the sentence imposed and makes the reasons for a sentence a public record. Permits appeal of sentences in all cases. Creates the Prisoner Review Board and abolishes the Parole and Pardon Board. Creates a Criminal Sentencing Commission to monitor the new system of determinate sentencing, make recommendations and to develop standardized sentencing guidelines to provide greater uniformity in the imposition of sentences. (PA80-1099)

SB-0968 (ch. 38, pars. 1005-5-3, 1005-6-3, adds par. 1005-5-6)—Amends and adds to the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides a restitution program through which the victim will receive monetary compensation, including possible use of cash bonds from the convicted offender by means of court sentencing. (PA-80-770)

SB-1143 (ch. 38, pars. 115-3, 115-4, 1005-1-8, 1005-2-4)—Amends the Unified Code of Corrections and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Requires hearing under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, enacted by the 80th General Assembly, to determine if a defendant found not guilty by reason of insanity is subject to involuntary or judicial admission as mentally ill or mentally retarded, and provides for a term of admission equal to time the defendant would have been required to serve before being eligible for parole had he been convicted and received the maximum sentence. Establishes procedures for release and authorizes the imposition of conditions upon release. (PA80-164)

(Election Code)

HB-1983 (ch. 46, par. 2-7.2)—Amends the Election Code. Provides that Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Court Judges shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of December after their election. (PA80-802)

(Fees and Salaries)

HB-0330 (ch. 53, par. 65)—Amends Fees and Salaries Act. Increases fees of witnesses from \$10 to \$20 per diem, and from 8¢ to 20¢ per mile traveled. (PA80-392)

HB-0878 (ch. 37, par. 72.4-1)—Amends Act relating to circuit courts. Increases salaries of Administrative Secretaries of the several circuits from \$11,000 to \$15,500 per year or, on a per diem basis from \$40 to \$50 subject to the \$15,500 maximum. Effective immediately. (PA80-959)

HB-1821 (ch. 25, par. 27.2)—Amends An Act to revise the law in relation to clerks of courts. Makes changes in certain fees of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County. (PA80-643)

SB-0961 (ch. 38, par. 204-6)—Increases the salaries paid to probation officers and chief probation officers. (PA80-927)

(Illinois Law Enforcement Commission)

SB-0030—Creates a Criminal and Juvenile Justice Commission and defines its powers and duties. This Commission supersedes the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, created by Executive Order. (PA80-805)

(Interest)

HB-0507 (ch. 74, par. 3)—Amends an Act in relation to the rate of interest and other charges in connection with sales on credit and the lending of money. Increases to 8% (currently 6%) rate of interest applicable to judgments recovered before any court. (PA80-722)

(Judgeships)

HB-1222 (ch. 37, pars. 72.2, 72.42, 160.2)—Provides for nine additional circuit judges for the circuit court of Cook County - 3 to be elected countywide, 3 to be elected from the City of Chicago, and 3 to be elected from the area outside the City of Chicago. These vacancies are to be filled at the November 1978 general election. (PA80-1037).

(Jurors)

HB-0076 (ch. 53, par. 62)—Amends An Act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this state with reference thereto. Grants to Class I and II Counties the power to set the travel expense reimbursement of jurors. Adds provision that jurors in counties of the first class and second class shall receive at least 10 cents per mile for their travel expense. (PA80-303)

HB-0339 (ch. 78, par. 25)—Amends Jury Commissioners Act. Permits destruction of records after 4 years, (now 20 years). Effective immediately. (PA80-232)

(Juveniles)

HB-0092 (ch. 37, par. 705.3; Ch. 38, pars. 1005-6-3, 1005-6-3.1)—Creates a new Act to authorize the circuit courts of the several counties of this State to offer public service employment as a condition of probation or conditional discharge. Amends the applicable sentencing provisions of the Juvenile Court Act and the Unified Code of Corrections according to allow the court to make commitments authorized in the new Act. (PA80-711)

HB-0674 (ch. 37, par. 702-10 and adds par. 702-10.1)—Amends and adds to the Juvenile Court Act. Makes revision that notwithstanding any provision of this Act providing that police and court records of minors be kept confidential and not divulged except with specific court approval, the identity of the minor shall be made available to the victims of the offense where a minor under 17 years of age has been adjudicated a delinquent. (PA80-729)

SB-0357 (ch. 37, pars. 701-20, 702-7, 707-1)—Amends Juvenile Court Act. Requires appointment of Public Defender for persons requesting but unable to afford counsel. Requires that a minor who is the subject of a petition be represented by counsel before a hearing on the petition can proceed. Allows the court, for the protection of the minor and good cause shown, to prohibit persons in court from further disclosing the identity of the minor who is the subject of the petition. (PA80-813)

SB-0844 (ch. 37, par. 703-5)—Amends Juvenile Court Act. Provides that minors in custody and alleged to be delinquent must be brought before a judicial officer for detention hearing within 36 hours, and minors in custody alleged to be dependent, neglected or in need of supervision must have shelter care hearing within 48 hours. (Now all minors in custody must have hearing within 36 hours). (PA80-536)

(Legislation)

HB-0428 (ch. 131, par 21)—Amends the effective date of Laws Act. Provides that a bill passed before July 1 of a calendar year becomes effective January 1 of the following year unless the bill contains a later effective date. (PA80-1036)

HB-0868—Amends the Act creating the Law Revision Commission. Extends the term of the Commission to September 30, 1979 and defers the repeal of the Act accordingly. (PA80-789)

(Probate)

SB-0562 (ch. 3, par. 25-1)—Amends the Probate Act of 1975. Provides that where the gross value of a decedent's estate does not exceed \$7,500 (was \$5000) and certain other conditions are met, a person or a corporation indebted to the decedent shall pay the indebtedness to specified persons.

(Public Defender)

HB-0302 (ch. 34, par. 5604, ch. 38, par. 113-3)—Amends the Public Defender Act and Criminal Procedure Act. Provides that the public defender, as directed by the court, shall act as attorney, without fee, before any court within any county for all persons who are held in custody or who are charged with the commission of any criminal offense, and who the court finds are unable to employ counsel. Provides that every court shall, with the consent of the defendant and where the court finds that rights of the defendant would be prejudiced by the appointment of the public defender, appoint counsel other than the public defender. (PA80-846)

SB-0358 (ch. 34, par. 5604)—Amends Section 4 of "An Act in relation to the office of Public Defender". Provides that the public defender shall be the attorney, without fee, when appointed by the court under the Juvenile Court Act for any party the court finds is financially unable to employ counsel. (PA80-622)

(State Appellate Defender)

HB-0889 (ch. 38, par. 208-10)—Amends the State Appellate Defender Act.

Provides for the power of the State Appellate Defender to research and implement a model public defender system in counties of less than 1,000,000 population. (PA80-790)

(Vehicle Code)

HB-0322 (ch. 95-1/2, par. 7-307)—Amends the Vehicle Code. Requires courts to report non-payment of judgments requiring suspension of drivers licenses and registrations upon petition by the plaintiff. (PA80-849)

Continuing Judicial Education

In its capacity as secretariat to the Judicial Conference, the staff of the Administrative Office is responsible for implementing the programs of continuing judicial education developed by the Executive Committee and the Subcommittee on Judicial Education.

Between 1964 and 1971, continuing judicial education in Illinois consisted largely of seminars on various legal topics held in conjunction with the annual Judicial Conference, the annual Associate Judge Seminar (begun in 1966) and the New Judge Seminar (begun in 1968 and held every two years). However, beginning in 1971, the continuing judicial education program was expanded to include regional seminars on criminal law. Based on the success of these regional seminars, the program was expanded to include regional seminars on juvenile law and civil law topics. By 1976 as many as ten regional seminars were conducted in addition to the annual programs. The regional seminars were

sponsored and conducted by the Committee on Criminal Law for Illinois Judges, the Juvenile Problems Committee and the Committee on Civil Law Seminars. Recognizing the growth of the regional seminar program and the need for greater coordination, the Judicial Conference's Executive Committee, in early 1976, established the Subcommittee on Judicial Education. This committee now has the full responsibility to conduct the program of regional seminars.

Originally, the regional seminars were 1-1/2 days in duration. Under the reorganized program of the Subcommittee on Judicial Education the regional seminars are now 2-1/2 days in duration and are devoted to basic legal subjects such as Civil Remedies, Criminal Law, and Civil Procedure.

Attendance at the annual Conference, Associate Judge Seminar and New Judge Seminar is mandatory. Attendance at the regional seminars is not mandatory, but an effort is made, through the Chief Circuit Judges, to have those judges attend who have recently been assigned to those areas to be covered at the seminars and who would benefit most from attending.

The staff of the Chicago office has spent an increasing amount of time (approximately one-half) in meeting with seminar committees and making arrangements for these programs.

As secretary to the various seminar committees and faculties, the staff arranges all committee meetings, conducts surveys to determine preferred topics, retains law professors to serve on the faculties, and arranges for seminar facilities. In addition the staff provides for the duplication and distribution of all reading and reference materials used at the seminars.

During 1977, the following judicial education programs were conducted:

- (1) 1977 Annual Judicial Conference
- (2) 1977 Annual Associate Judge Seminar
- (3) Regional Seminars

Civil Procedure - January 20-22, 1977, Rockford

Civil Procedure - February 24-26, 1977, Collinsville

Civil Remedies - March 10-12, 1977, Collinsville

Criminal Law - April 21-23, 1977, Rockford

Juvenile Law - October 20-22, 1977, Springfield

Civil Remedies - November 10-12, 1977, Collinsville

Criminal Law - December 8-10, 1977, Rockford

Synopsis of Supreme Court Opinions

In connection with its continuing judicial education function, the Administrative Office, for several years, has reviewed the recent decisions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and mailed copies or a synopsis of some opinions to Illinois judges before the cases were available in the advance sheets. This service continued to grow, and in 1975 the Administrative Office began to regularly prepare and distribute to all Illinois

judges a synopsis of particularly significant Supreme Court decisions, after each term of court. During 1977, summaries of 44 Supreme Court opinions were included in the synopsis.

Judicial Visitation Programs To Penal Institutions

Events which have occurred in the first years of this decade have catapulted the condition of the national and state prisons to the forefront of public concern. Indeed, probing questions have been raised by the general public and governmental officials as to the objectives and purposes of incarceration. Too, the recent wave of serious "street crime" has been portrayed by the news media, penologists, prosecutors and police agencies as a national nightmare. The result has been billions of dollars poured into "people programs" and hardware to combat crime. Predictably, penologists and other "experts" on crime and the criminal justice process have reached into their grab bag of answers and proposed a variety of plans, invariably known as "criminal justice or correctional models", which suggest that "flat sentencing" or "decriminalizing" victimless offenses is the answer to reducing criminal activity. Today, the emphasis clearly is on protecting society by incarcerating convicted defendants rather than on rehabilitation.

Illinois' answer to the apparent dissatisfaction with indeterminate sentencing and the parole system is a sweeping revision of the Unified Code of Corrections. In late December of 1977, the governor signed into law P.A. 80-1099, effective February 1, 1978. See, generally, Supp. to Ill. Rev. Stat., 1977, ch. 38, §1003-1-2 *et seq.* In substance, the new Act provides for determinate sentences of incarceration, to be reduced by one day for each day of good conduct credit; provides for mandatory life sentences in certain instances; provides for enhanced sentences of imprisonment upon conviction of certain offenses; and abolishes the Parole and Pardon Board. To accommodate the anticipated increase in prison population as well as present prison over-population, funds have been appropriated to construct two major penitentiaries and to expand existing prison facilities.

These recent developments suggest a shift in the public policy regarding the treatment of convicted defendants; yet, it is still true that no person has a greater responsibility and burden of determining whether a convicted defendant will lose, in most instances, his freedom by imprisonment. In making that decision the judge considers many factors including the feasibility of rehabilitation, reintegration of the defendant into society and the best forum to accomplish these objectives.

Recognizing that judges must be familiar with the State's penal system and programs, the Director of the Administrative Office and the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections formulated plans for organized visits by judges to the various correctional

facilities. During the period 1971-1976, ten programs were held and in 1977 two additional programs were conducted. On May 6, 1977 judges visited the Correctional Center at Pontiac and on November 4, 1977 the Correctional Center at Sheridan. Including the 88 judges who attended the 1977 programs, a total of 419 Illinois judges has participated in the organized tours. Each program ran for a full day, and the judges had access to institutional buildings, including vocational workshops, classrooms, cellhouses, isolation and segregation units, etc. Each visit concluded with a question and answer period in which institutional administrators participated.

At the Pontiac facility, the judges were told that the inmate capacity is 1800 and the institution had 1797 inmates incarcerated; that it was estimated that by late 1977 the inmate population will be 2100; that it costs the State \$6500 per year to maintain adult inmates; that there are only 1400 prison work assignments and 400 inmates have no prison jobs; that 70% of the inmate population in the custody of the Department of Corrections is committed from Cook County; that the average period of incarceration at Pontiac is three years; that several galleries of cellhouses are reserved for inmates in protective custody, that is, inmates who have requested that they be separated from the general inmate population because of fears of sexual attacks, batteries and shake-downs for money, etc.; and that the institution had recently come off a two week deadlock. The maximum security institution, which houses young adult male felons, is tightly regimented by the warden and his staff. Interestingly, the guard force contains 26 female correctional officers.

At the Sheridan facility, formerly a maximum security juvenile institution but converted in 1973 to a medium security adult male institution, the judges were informed that the prison is operating at its rated capacity—325 inmates but that will increase to 425 in 1979 when an additional cellhouse will be completed; that the philosophy of Sheridan is geared to education and learning trades, and programs leading to an Associate of Arts Degree are offered by a local community junior college; that inmates selected for housing at Sheridan are preselected, for they have adjusted to more secured settings elsewhere and show promise of rehabilitation; and that most inmates occupy single cells. Surprisingly, the most serious complaint voiced by inmates was that they "were treated like kids."

The judges also participated in panel discussions ("rap sessions") after each visit with inmates and prison administrators in which there were lively and candid exchanges of opinions regarding the philosophy and practices of the criminal justice system in Illinois.

Administrative Secretaries Conference

Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §72.4-1 provides that the Chief Judge of each circuit may appoint an Administrative

Secretary to assist him in carrying out his administrative duties in the circuit. Each circuit in the State, except Cook County, has filled this position. In 1973 the Administrative Office sponsored and conducted the first Administrative Secretaries Conference for the purpose of assisting the Administrative Secretaries develop a more thorough understanding of the judicial system and to provide them with the opportunity to discuss mutual problems. The value of this program

was apparent and, consequently, the conference has been conducted annually since then.

The 1977 conference was conducted at the Clocktower Inn, Rockford, on September 29-30, 1977. Fourteen Administrative Secretaries, the Director, and two members of the Administrative Office staff and several guests were in attendance.

The program and discussion leaders for the conference were as follows:

Thursday, September 29, 1977

7:00 P.M.

Group Get-Together (Food Furnished)

Friday, September 30, 1977

9:00 A.M. - 9:15 A.M.

Welcoming Remarks

Hon. Roy O. Gulley
Administrative Director
Tom Cameron
Institute for
Court Management

9:15 A.M. - 10:30 A.M.

The Training of Trial
Court Administrators

10:30 A.M.

Coffee Break

10:45 A.M. - 12:00 noon

Court Statistics and
the Responsibilities of
Chief Judges and/or
Administrative Secretaries
in Connection Therewith

Tony Valaika, Statistician
Administrative Office
Carl Mast (Adams Co.)

12:00 noon - 12:30 P.M.

The Unique System of
Assigning Judges in
the 14th Circuit

Laura Mae (Babe) Feldman
Administrative Secretary

12:30 P.M. - 2:00 P.M.

Lunch

2:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.

Computerization in
Illinois—The State
of the Art

Winifred M. Lyday
Committee on Criminal
Justice Programs
Randy Murphy (Lake Co.)
Edward Ludwig, III
(DuPage County)

3:00 P.M. - 3:30 P.M.

Court Administration
in the 18th Circuit
Question and Answer
Session

Eavesdropping Reports

With the passage of Illinois' new eavesdropping statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, §108A-1 et seq.) an added responsibility was placed upon the Administrative Office. Within 30 days after the expiration of an order authorizing the use of an eavesdropping device, or within 30 days after the denial of an application, the issuing or denying judge must report certain information to the Administrative Office. Also, in January of each year, the States' Attorney of each county in which eavesdropping devices were used must report certain detailed information to the Administrative Office concerning the use of such eavesdropping devices. Thereafter, in April of each year, the Director of the Administrative Office must transmit to the General Assembly a report summarizing the information he has received on the use of eavesdropping devices during

the preceding calendar year. The section of the statute creating these responsibilities is as follows:

"108A—11. §108A-11. Reports Concerning Use of Eavesdropping Devices.

(a) Within 30 days after the expiration of an order and each extension thereof authorizing the use of an eavesdropping device, or within 30 days after the denial of an application or disapproval of an application subsequent to any alleged emergency situation, the issuing or denying judge shall report to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

(1) the fact that such an order, extension, or subsequent approval of an emergency was applied for;

(2) the kind of order or extension applied for;

(3) a statement as to whether the order or extension was granted as applied for was modified, or was denied;

(4) the period authorized by the order or extensions in which an eavesdropping device could be used;

(5) the felony specified in the order, extension or denied application;

(6) the identity of the applying investigative or law enforcement officer and agency making the application and the State's Attorney authorizing the application; and

(7) the nature of the facilities from which or the place where the eavesdropping device was to be used.

(b) In January of each year the State's Attorney of each county in which eavesdropping devices were used pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall report to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

(1) the information required by subsections (a) (1) the (a) (7) of this Section with respect to each application for an order or extension made during the preceding calendar year;

(2) a general description of the uses of eavesdropping devices actually made under such order to overhear or record conversations, including: (a) the approximate nature and frequency of incriminating conversations overheard, (b) the approximate nature and frequency of other conversations overheard, (c) the approximate number of persons whose conversations were overheard, and (d) the approximate nature, amount, and cost of the manpower and other resources used pursuant to the authorization to use an eavesdropping device;

(3) the number of arrests resulting from authorized uses of eavesdropping devices and the offenses for which arrests were made;

(4) the number of trials resulting from such uses of eavesdropping devices;

(5) the number of motions to suppress made with respect to such uses, and the number granted or denied; and

(6) the number of convictions resulting from such uses and the offenses for which the convictions were obtained and a general assessment of the importance of the convictions.

(c) In April of each year, the Director of the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts shall transmit to the General Assembly a report including information on the number of applications for orders authorizing the use of eavesdropping devices, the number of orders and extensions granted or denied during the preceding calendar year, the convictions arising out of such uses, and a summary of the information required by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section. Added by P.A. 79-1159 §2, eff. July 1, 1976."

During 1977, notice of 95 orders authorizing eavesdropping were filed with the Administrative Office by state's attorneys and judges. Of the 95 orders, 71 were original and 24 were extensions—25 were from Cook County and 70 were from downstate. Private homes and business establishments were the most frequent

places where eavesdropping devices were used.

In the 95 cases in which eavesdropping was authorized, 52 persons were arrested; there were 18 convictions and 27 cases are pending at various stages of the proceedings. Solicitation to commit murder, intimidation, extortion, theft and conspiracy are examples of the most common types of offenses for which authorized eavesdropping was used during 1977.

Public Information and Publications

The Director and staff are frequently asked to address civic groups, Bar associations, legislative commissions and court reform groups concerning court administration and the structure and operation of Illinois' unified court system. Some of the organizations addressed during 1977 were:

January 19	- Recognition Banquet, Court Counselor Program, Peoria
February 19	- Judicial Reform Committee, Indianapolis, Indiana
February 23	- Council on Community Service, Rock Island County, Rock Island
March 15	- Judiciary Committee of the Indiana House of Representatives
April 27	- Illinois Association of Court Clerks, Springfield
May 1	- McLean County Law and Justice Center Dedication, Bloomington
May 3	- DuPage County Legal Secretaries Law Day Luncheon, Wheaton
June 13	- Will County Court Monitoring Project, Joliet
July 15	- Carroll County Courthouse Dedication, Mt. Carroll
July 31	- National Conference of State Court Administrators, Minneapolis, Minnesota
August 15	- Wisconsin Judicial College, Madison, Wisconsin
September 6	- Illinois Judicial Conference, Chicago
September 19	- State Police Academy, Springfield
September 29	- Administrative Secretaries Conference, Rockton
October 15	- Illinois News Broadcasters Association, Champaign
October 15	- Illinois Association of Legal Secretaries, Champaign

Citizens, judges, lawyers, court administrators from other states, and persons from foreign nations visit the Administrative Office and the Illinois courts. An important function of the Administrative Office is to explain

the Illinois court system to the visitors and arrange visits to courthouses and with judges.

The Administrative Office also publishes and/or distributes several books or pamphlets which are available to the public. These publications can be obtained by contacting the Springfield or Chicago office.

- (1) A Short History of the Illinois Judicial System;
- (2) Manual on Recordkeeping;
- (3) Annual Report of the Administrative Office;
- (4) Annual Report of the Judicial Conference;
- (5) Article V of the Supreme Court Rules (relating to trial court proceedings in traffic cases);
- (6) A series of handbooks for jurors in grand jury proceedings, in criminal cases and in civil cases;
- (7) A pamphlet on the history of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield;
- (8) Illinois Supreme Court Rules;
- (9) Interim Report: Experimental Video-taping of Courtroom Proceedings;
- (10) Rules of Procedure of the Illinois Courts Commission;
- (11) Chief Circuit Judge's Manual on Guidelines for the Administration of Circuit Courts (draft form only);
- (12) Benchbook (Criminal Cases) for Illinois Judges;
- (13) Reading and Reference Materials used at seminars and conferences sponsored by the Judicial Conference.
- (14) Report of the Supreme Court Committee on Video-taping Court Proceedings;
- (15) Administrative Regulations Governing Court Reporters in the Illinois Courts;
- (16) Illinois Courtrooms, Bohn, William G., Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs (1972).
- (17) Benchbook for Use in Juvenile Proceedings.

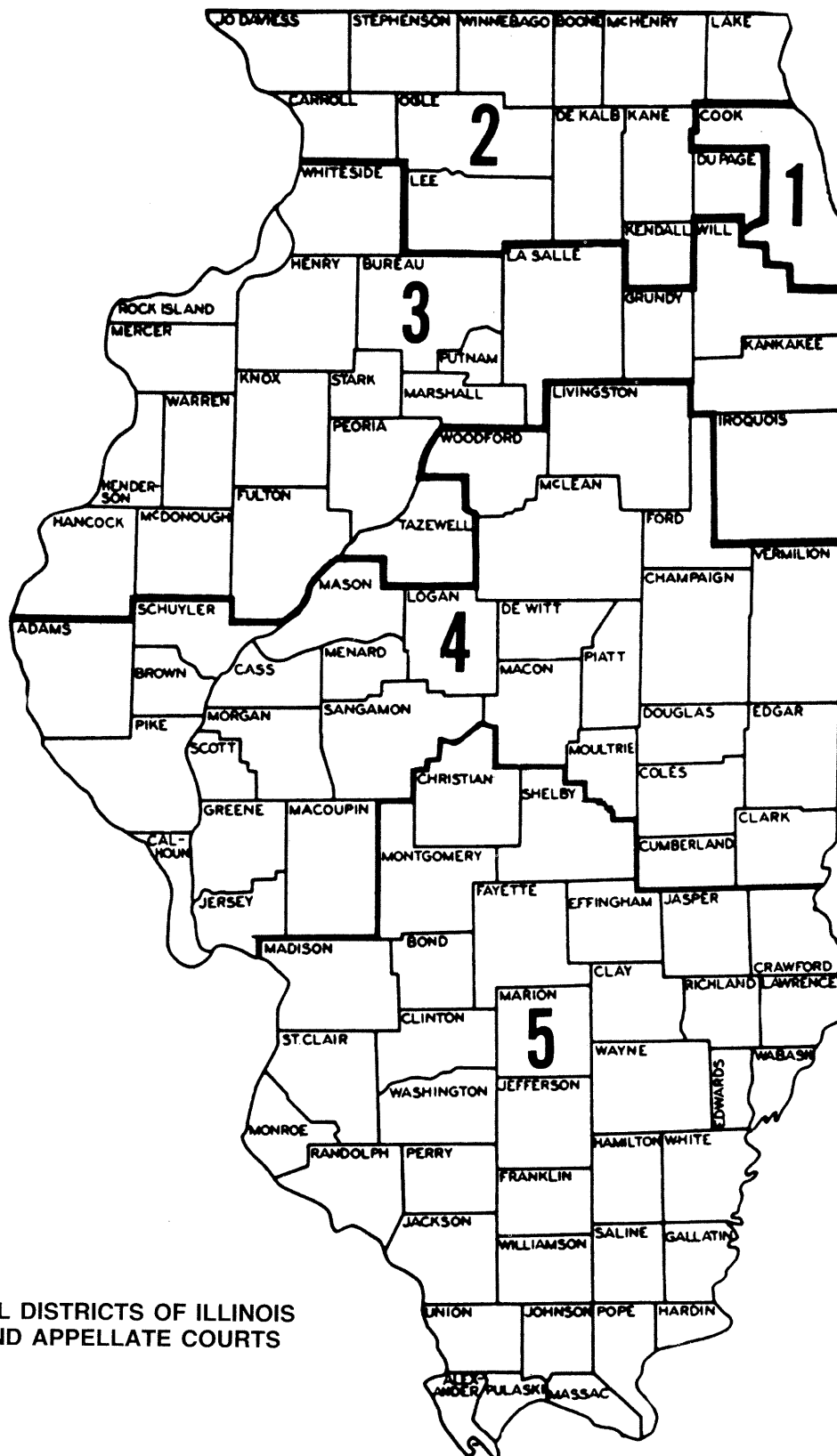
Membership in Organizations

The Administrative Office, the Director and/or his assistants are members of the following organizations and committees:

- (1) By statute, the Director is a member of the Governor's Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee.
- (2) The Conference of State Court Administrators. The Director served as Chairman of the Conference's Executive Board from August, 1973 until August, 1974.
- (3) The American Judicature Society. The Director served on the Board of Directors and is currently a member of the Programs and Services Committee.
- (4) The Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs. By order of the Supreme Court, the Director is an *ex officio* member. This committee has an executive secretary and staff and is charged with the responsibility of developing grant funded programs in the area of criminal and juvenile justice. The committee is funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.
- (5) Council of State Governments
- (6) Probation Services Council of Illinois
- (7) National Association of Trial Court Administrators
- (8) Institute of Judicial Administration
- (9) American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations and the Chicago Council of Lawyers
- (10) Uniform Circuit Rules Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association
- (11) Judicial Administration Section of the Illinois State Bar Association
- (12) The Illinois Parole, Probation and Correctional Association
- (13) The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission's Advisory Task Force on Criminal Justice Training
- (14) Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project

1977
CASE LOADS
AND
STATISTICAL RECORDS

JUDICIAL OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS



THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS
SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURTS

**SUPREME COURT
(December 31, 1977)**

FIRST DISTRICT

Daniel P. Ward, Chief Justice
Chicago
William G. Clark
Chicago
James A. Dooley
Chicago

SECOND DISTRICT

Thomas J. Moran
Waukegan

THIRD DISTRICT

Howard C. Ryan
Tonica

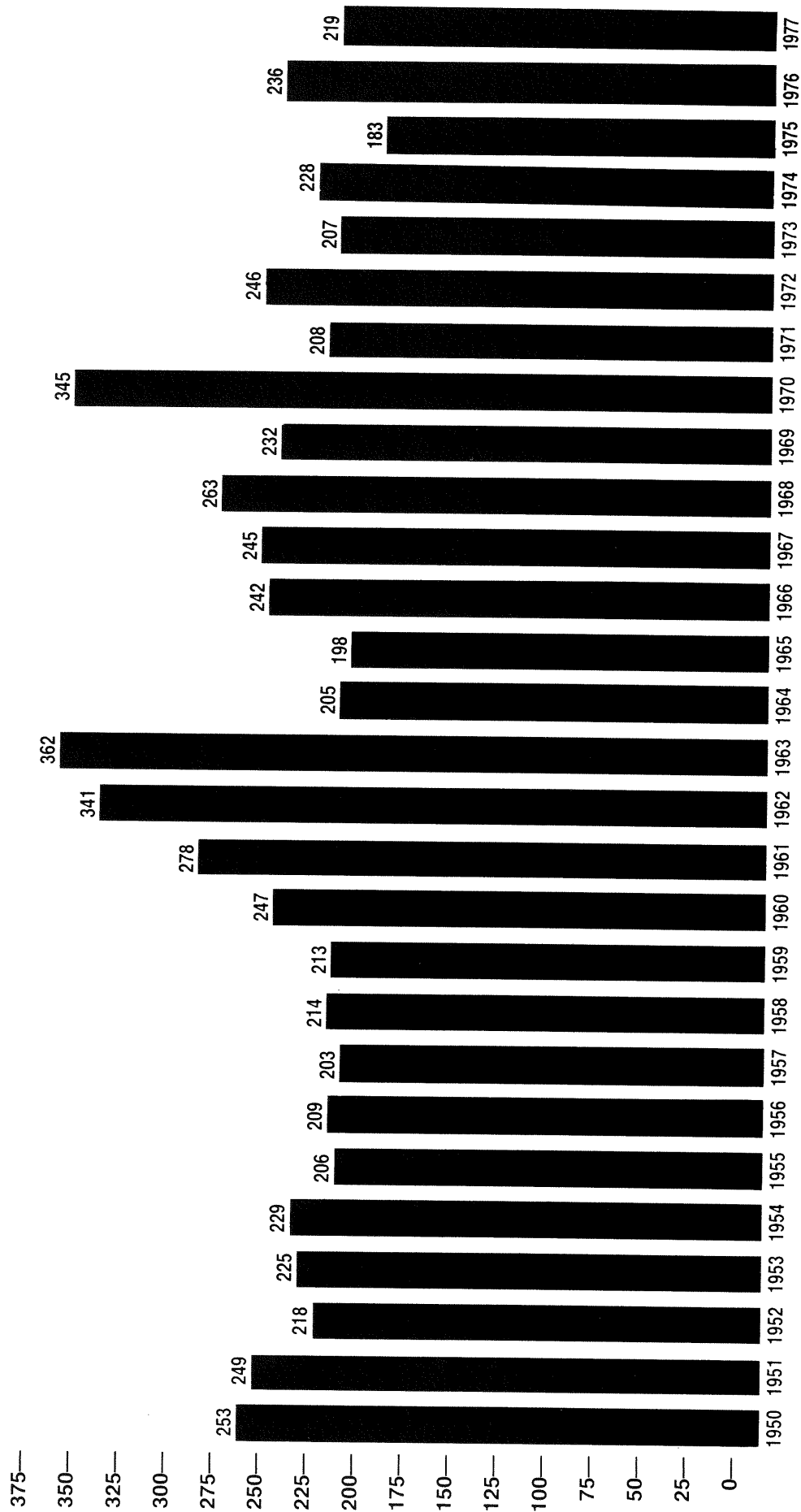
FOURTH DISTRICT

Robert C. Underwood
Bloomington

FIFTH DISTRICT

Joseph H. Goldenhersh
E. St. Louis

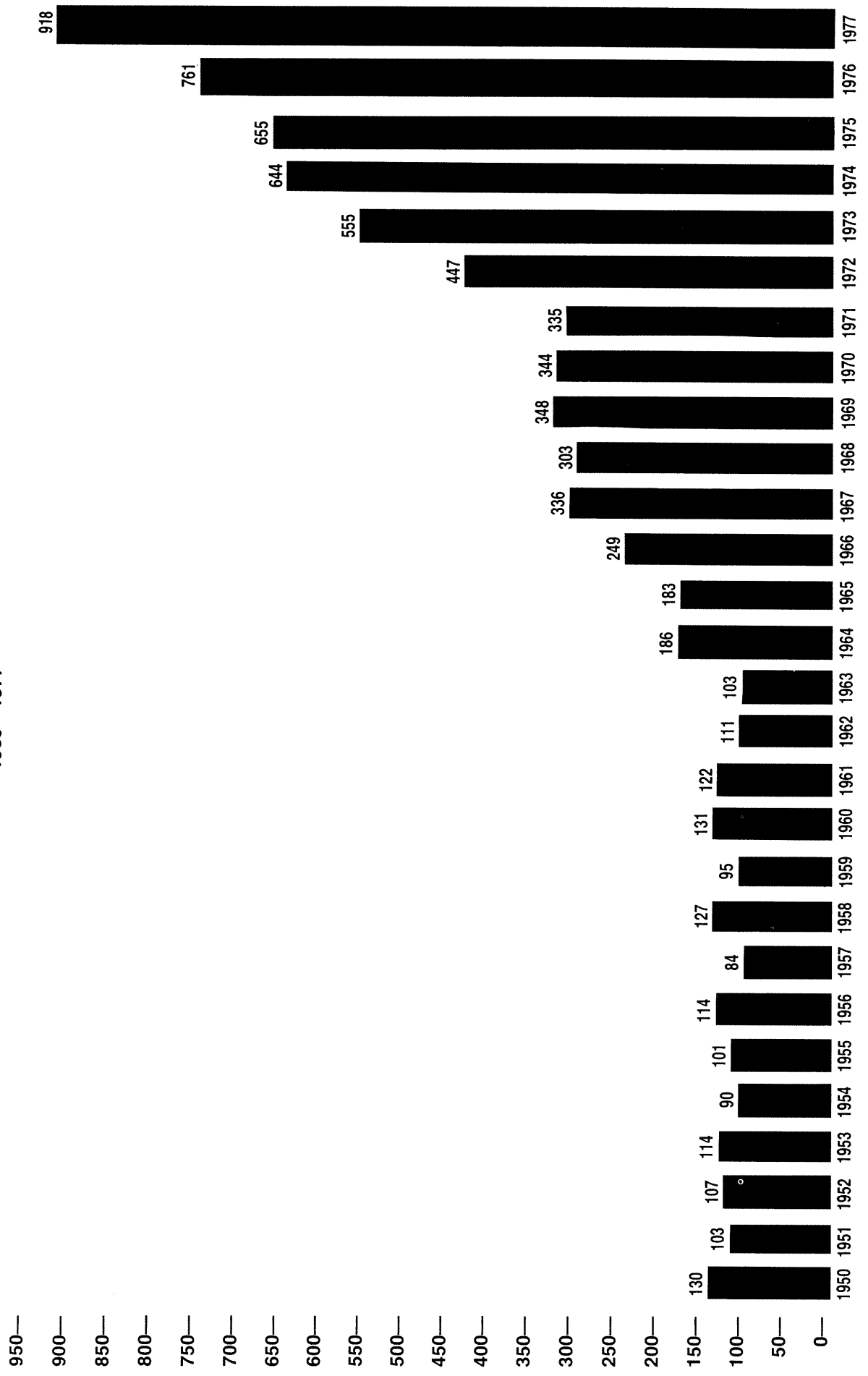
**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS
1950-1977**



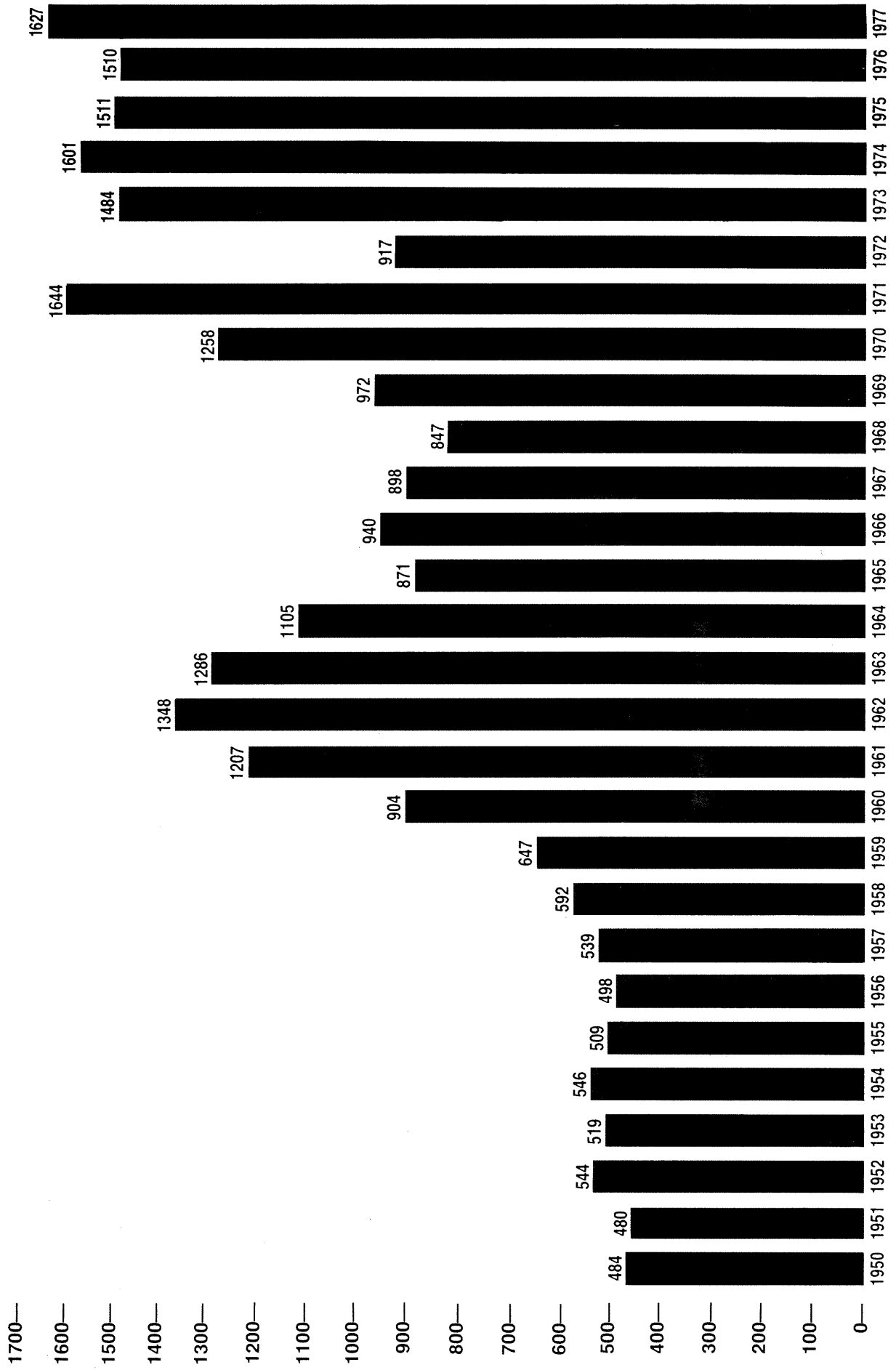
**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING
1950—1977**



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
1950—1977



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF MOTIONS DISPOSED OF
1950—1977**



**TREND OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT
DURING 1977**

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Filed	Disposed of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Petitions for Leave to Appeal	Civil	65	443	419*	89	+24
	People	81	475	461*	95	+14
Public Interest (Rule 302(b) Motions)	Civil	0	47	46*	1	+1
	People	0	7	7*	0	—
Original Actions (incl. Rule 381 Motions)	Civil	2	34	32*	4	+2
	People	2	26	27*	1	-1
Statute Held Invalid (Rules 302(a)(1), 603)	Civil	10	12	11	11	+1
	People	11	6	15	2	-9
Certificate of Importance (Rule 316)	Civil	2	6	3	5	+3
	People	0	0	0	0	—
Industrial Commission (Rule 302(a)(2))	Civil	34	40	32	42	+8
	People	—	—	—	—	—
Attorney Discipline	Civil	—	—	—	—	—
	People	6	14	11	9	+3
Death Penalty (Rule 603)	Civil	—	—	—	—	—
	People	1	0	1	0	-1
Miscellaneous	Civil	0	10	10	0	—
	People	0	19	19	0	—
Totals	Civil	113	592	553*	152	+39
	People	101	547	541*	107	+6

* Includes orders granting petitions for leave to appeal, motions for direct appeal and motions in original action cases.

TREND OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT AFTER ALLOWANCE OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL, MOTIONS FOR DIRECT APPEALS & MOTIONS IN ORIGINAL ACTION CASES DURING 1977

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Appeals & Motions Allowed	Disposed of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Leave to Appeal Allowed	Civil	50	81	74	57	+7
	People	54	57	71	40	-14
Motion in Public Interest Case Allowed (Rule 302(b))	Civil	22	16	26	12	-10
	People	3	1	4	0	-3
Motion to File Original Action Allowed (incl. Rule 381 Motions)	Civil	7	2	8	1	-6
	People	1	2	3	0	-1
Totals	Civil	79	99	108	70	-9
	People	58	60	78	40	-18

TREND OF ALL CASES FILED & DISPOSED OF IN THE SUPREME COURT DURING 1977

All Cases		Pending at Start	Filed	Disposed of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Grand Total	Civil	192	691	661	222	+30
	People	159	607	619	147	-12

APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
(December 31, 1977)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Division

Mayer Goldberg, Presiding Justice
Thomas A. McGlooin
John M. O'Connor

Second Division

John J. Stamos, Presiding Justice
Robert J. Downing
Maurice Perlin
Lawrence X. Pusateri

Third Division

Mel R. Jiganti, Presiding Justice
Helen F. McGillicuddy
Daniel J. McNamara
Seymour F. Simon

Fourth Division

Glenn T. Johnson, Presiding Justice
Henry W. Dieringer
David Linn
Philip Romiti
Glenn T. Johnson

Fifth Division

John J. Sullivan, Presiding Justice
Francis S. Lorenz
James J. Mejda
Kenneth E. Wilson

SECOND DISTRICT

Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Presiding Justice
William L. Guild
James E. Boyle
Alfred E. Woodward
William R. Nash
L. L. Rechenmacher

THIRD DISTRICT

Richard Stengel, Presiding Justice
Jay J. Alloy
Allan L. Stouder
Tobias Barry
Albert Scott

FOURTH DISTRICT

James C. Craven, Presiding Justice
Harold F. Trapp
Frederick S. Green
Richard Mills
John T. Reardon
Albert G. Weber, III

FIFTH DISTRICT

Edward C. Eberspacher, Presiding Justice
John M. Karns
Charles E. Jones
George J. Moran
Richard T. Carter

THE TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1977

Appellate District		No. of Cases Pending 1-1-77	No. of Cases Filed During 1977	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1977	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1977 With Full Opinions	No. of Cases Pending 12-31-77	Gain or Loss in Currency	
							Gain	Loss
First	Civil	1,073	884 ^a	976	542	981	92	—
	Criminal ..	862	1,166 ^b	1,048	450	980	—	118
Second	Civil	296	331 ^c	287	174	341 ^g	—	45
	Criminal ..	260	286 ^d	271	126	274 ^g	—	14
Third	Civil	185	215	253	188	147	38	—
	Criminal ..	253	341	345	168	249	4	—
Fourth	Civil	191	258 ^e	316	141	133	58	—
	Criminal ..	366	327 ^f	503	168	190	176	—
Fifth	Civil	238	251	259	132	230	8	—
	Criminal ..	387	322	321	109	388	—	1
Total	Civil	1,983	1,939	2,091	1,177	1,832	151	—
	Criminal ..	2,128	2,442	2,488	1,021	2,081	47	—

^a. Includes 27 cases reinstated during year.

^b. Includes 60 cases reinstated during year.

^c. Includes 3 cases reinstated during year.

^d. Includes 2 cases reinstated during year.

^e. Includes 2 cases reinstated during year.

^f. Includes 4 cases reinstated during year.

^g. Reflects adjustment of 1 case from the Criminal to the Civil classification.

CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT 1977

Appellate District		Affirmed 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Reversed 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Affirmed in Part 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Modified 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Dismissed 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Disposed of without Opinion or Order*	Totals
First	Civil	290 39	166 24	63 —	7 1	20 9	360	979 ^a
	Criminal	261 332	126 54	49 31	11 3	3 6	169	1,045 ^a
Second	Civil	85 14	63 5	21 —	1 —	4 3	91	287
	Criminal	84 106	31 2 ^b	6 2	3 3	2 2	30	271
Third	Civil	115 2	54 1	13 —	1 1	5 1	60	253
	Criminal	122 75	31 —	13 —	2 —	— —	102	345
Fourth	Civil	83 63	40 23	17 5	— —	1 2	82	316
	Criminal	82 201	54 32	31 44	— 1	1 8	49	503
Fifth	Civil	67 44	50 8	11 5	1 2	3 3	65	259
	Criminal	58 127	37 19	7 6	2 10	5 7	43	321
Totals	Civil	640 162	373 61	125 10	10 4	33 18	658	2,094
	Criminal	607 841	279 107	106 83	18 17	11 23	393	2,485

* Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 23, as amended, effective July 1, 1975.

^a Reflects 3 Criminal Case dispositions transposed as Civil when compared with figures on table of "Trend of Cases".

^b One Rule 23 Order as to only one party not shown as Order did not dispose of case.

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION
OF CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1977**

		Time Elapsed					
Appellate District		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First¹	Civil	157	293	297	152	68	9
	Criminal ..	82	411	349	126	70	10
Second²	Civil	81	45	108	39	13	—
	Criminal ..	47	83	108	30	3	—
Third	Civil	72	130	42	8	—	—
	Criminal ..	108	141	70	15	11	—
Fourth	Civil	95	121	68	22	7	3
	Criminal ..	76	226	130	55	16	—
Fifth	Civil	65	125	51	12	6	—
	Criminal ..	57	139	90	22	13	—
Total	Civil	470	714	566	233	94	12
	Criminal ..	370	1,000	747	248	113	10

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED AND DATE OF DISPOSITION
OF CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1977**

		Time Elapsed					
Appellate District		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First	Civil	483	367	112	13	1	—
	Criminal ...	738	217	89	3	1	—
Second	Civil	121	138	27	—	—	—
	Criminal ...	103	156	10	2	—	—
Third	Civil	144	41	6	—	—	—
	Criminal ...	169	28	4	—	—	—
Fourth	Civil	205	81	25	5	—	—
	Criminal ...	370	124	9	—	—	—
Fifth	Civil	186	59	12	1	1	—
	Criminal ...	277	34	10	—	—	—
Total	Civil	1,139	686	182	19	2	—
	Criminal ...	1,657	559	122	5	1	—

**CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION OR ORDER PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT RULE 23
1977**

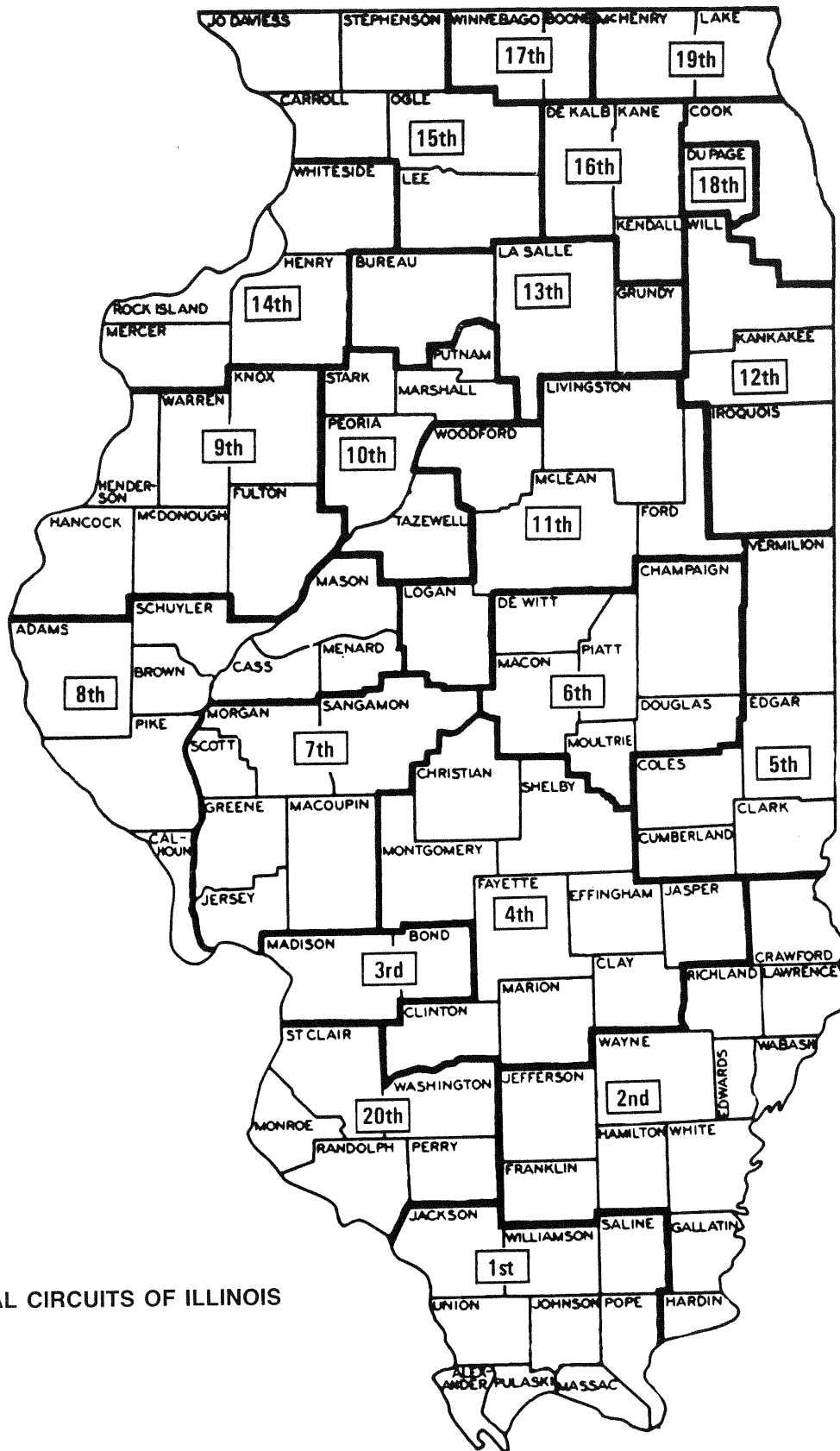
	Appellate District	Dismissed			Dismissed on Court's Own Motion				Leave to Appeal Denied ^a	Motion for Leave to File Late Notice of Appeal Denied ^b	Summary Reversal	Reversed and Remanded	Remanded With Direction For Further Proceeding	Summary Reduction or Modification of Sentence	Bail Order Entered	Confession of Error	Transferred to Proper Court	Other Dispositions	Totals
		Motion of Appellant	Motion of Appellee	Stipulation of Parties	For Want of Prosecution/No Documents Filed	Failure to Comply With Rules	Lack of Jurisdiction/No Final Appealable Order	Failure to Comply With Court's Order	Other										
First	Civil	88	75	72	92	—	—	—	—	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	360
	Criminal ..	52	25	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	21	17	—	—	169
Second ..	Civil	22	10	13	1	17	6	14	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	91
	Criminal ..	15	1	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	30
Third	Civil	19	6	13	—	4	—	6	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	60
	Criminal ..	42	5	1	1	—	—	6	13	4	14	1	5	1	3	—	4	2	102
Fourth	Civil	35	4	20	—	9	5	—	1	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	82
	Criminal ..	27	2	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	7	2	—	49
Fifth	Civil	29	3	14	1	3	3	4	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	65
	Criminal ..	20	5	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	43
Total ...	Civil	193	98	132	94	33	14	24	8	32	10	—	4	—	—	—	15	1	658
	Criminal ..	156	38	2	50	13	2	10	15	4	26	1	9	1	33	25	6	2	393

^a Includes Denial of Permissive Interlocutory.

^b Includes Denial of Motion to File Late Record.

**ABSTRACT SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF OPINIONS
WRITTEN BY JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT
DURING 1977**

Appellate District	TYPE OF OPINION					
	Majority	Per Curiam	Specially Concurring	Dissenting	Supplemental	Total
First District	872	2	6	24	17	921
Second District . . .	283	—	2	6	4	295
Third District	352	3	16	24	4	399
Fourth District	284	—	12	44	—	340
Fifth District	241	1	7	46	6	301
Total	2,032	6	43	144	31	2,256



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

**CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE
STATE
(December 1, 1977)**

COOK COUNTY

Circuit Judges

John S. Boyle, Chief Judge

Earl Arkiss
Marvin E. Aspen
James M. Bailey
Frank W. Barbaro
Vincent Bentivenga
Raymond K. Berg
Walter B. Bieschke
John M. Breen, Jr.
L. Sheldon Brown
Robert C. Buckley
Marion E. Burks
Calvin C. Campbell
David A. Canel
Archibald J. Carey, Jr.
Philip J. Carey
Thomas P. Cawley
David Cerda
Robert E. Cherry
Arthur J. Cieslik
Sylvester C. Close
Nathan M. Cohen
Robert J. Collins
Daniel P. Coman
Harry G. Comerford
William Cousins, Jr.
James D. Crosson
John J. Crown
Richard L. Curry
Robert E. Cusack
Walter P. Dahl
Russell R. DeBow
Francis T. Delaney
Robert J. Dempsey
Raymond P. Drymalski
Brian Duff
Arthur L. Dunne
Charles J. Durham
Irving W. Eiserman
Paul F. Elward
James H. Felt
George Fiedler
Richard J. Fitzgerald

Thomas R. Fitzgerald
Charles J. Fleck, Jr.
Philip A. Fleischman
Allen A. Freeman
Charles E. Freeman
Herbert R. Friedlund
Louis B. Garippo
Marion W. Garnett
Lawrence Genesen
James A. Geocariss
James A. Geroulis
Paul F. Gerrity
Myron T. Gombert
Joseph Gordon
Albert Green
James L. Griffin
Charles J. Grupp
Arthur N. Hamilton
Allen Hartman
Edward F. Healy
John F. Hechinger
Jacques F. Heilingoetter
Lawrence P. Hickey
George A. Higgins
Edward C. Hofert
Reginald J. Holzer
Mary H. Hooton
Charles P. Horan
Robert L. Hunter
Louis J. Hyde
Harry A. Iseberg
Thomas J. Janczy
Mel R. Jiganti (assigned to
Appellate Court - 1st District)
Mark E. Jones
Sidney A. Jones, Jr.
Donald Joyce
William B. Kane
Aubrey F. Kaplan
Nathan J. Kaplan
Roger F. Kiley, Jr.
Anthony J. Kogut

Marilyn R. Komosa
 Walter J. Kowalski
 Franklin I. Kral
 Irving Landesman
 Richard F. LeFevour
 Jerome Lerner
 Robert E. McAuliffe
 John H. McCollom
 John A. McElligott
 John P. McGury
 Mary Ann G. McMorrow
 Frank B. Machala
 Benjamin S. Mackoff
 Francis J. Mahon
 Thomas J. Maloney
 George M. Marovich
 Robert L. Massey
 Nicholas J. Matkovic
 Howard M. Miller
 Anthony S. Montelione
 John J. Moran
 James E. Murphy
 James C. Murray
 Gordon B. Nash
 Benjamin Nelson
 John A. Nordberg
 Irving R. Norman
 Harold M. Nudelman
 Donald J. O'Brien
 Thomas J. O'Brien
 John M. O'Connor (assigned to
 Appellate Court - 1st District)
 Wayne W. Olson
 Margaret G. O'Malley
 Paul A. O'Malley
 Romie J. Palmer
 William F. Patterson
 William E. Peterson
 Richard J. Petrarca
 R. Eugene Pincham
 Edward E. Plusdrak
 Maurice D. Pompey

Albert S. Porter
 John F. Reynolds
 Monica D. Reynolds
 Dom J. Rizzi
 Thomas D. Rosenberg
 Daniel J. Ryan
 Edith S. Sampson
 Richard L. Samuels
 Raymond S. Sarnow
 Gerald L. Sbarbaro
 George J. Schaller
 Joseph Schneider
 Anthony J. Scotillo
 Harold A. Siegan
 Robert L. Sklodowski
 Jerome C. Slad
 Raymond C. Sodini
 Pasquale A. Sorrentino
 Adam N. Stillo
 Earl E. Strayhorn
 James E. Strunck
 Chester J. Strzalka
 Arthur A. Sullivan, Jr.
 Harold W. Sullivan
 Robert J. Sulski
 Fred G. Suria, Jr.
 Theodore M. Swain
 Lucia T. Thomas
 Vincent W. Tondryk
 Raymond Trafelet
 James Traina
 Jose R. Vazquez
 Garland W. Watt
 Kenneth R. Wendt
 Louis A. Wexler
 Daniel J. White
 William Sylvester White
 Frank J. Wilson
 Warren D. Wolfson
 Joseph Wosik
 Arthur V. Zelezinski

Associate Judges

Charles A. Alfano
 Peter Bakakos
 Ronald J. P. Banks
 Francis Barth
 Lionel J. Berc
 Nicholas J. Bohling
 Anthony J. Bosco

John E. Bowe
 Everette A. Braden
 James J. Brennan
 Martin F. Brodtkin
 Clarence Bryant
 Henry A. Budzinski
 Jerome T. Burke

Francis P. Butler
 Thomas R. Casey, Jr.
 Michael F. Chaja
 James J. Chrastka
 Irwin Cohen
 Cornelius J. Collins
 James A. Condon
 Francis X. Connell
 Peter F. Costa
 Ronald J. Crane
 John W. Crilly
 Brian Crowe
 John J. Crowley
 John J. Devine
 Henry X. Dietch
 Gino L. DiVito
 Russell J. Dolce
 Richard E. Dowdle
 Robert J. Downey
 John T. Duffy
 Ben Edelstein
 Arthur A. Ellis
 Nathan Engelstein
 Edward M. Fiala, Jr.
 William F. Fitzpatrick
 John M. Flaherty
 Lester D. Foreman
 John Gannon
 Will E. Gierach
 Joseph R. Gill
 Francis W. Glowacki
 Rene Goier
 Meyer H. Goldstein
 John W. Gustafson
 Jacob S. Guthman
 Joseph W. Handy
 James L. Harris
 John J. Hogan
 Cornelius J. Houtsma, Jr.
 Rudolph L. Janega
 Richard S. Jemilo
 Eddie C. Johnson
 Michael S. Jordan
 Richard H. Jorzak
 Benjamin J. Kanter
 Wallace I. Kargman
 John T. Keleher
 Helen J. Kelleher
 John J. Kelly, Jr.
 William A. Kelly
 Edwin Kretske

Albert H. LaPlante
 Rosemary D. LaPorta
 Joseph T. Lavorci
 Charles C. Leary
 Archibald LeCesne
 Reuben J. Liffshin
 John J. Limperis
 Martin G. Luken
 Robert G. Mackey
 Francis J. Maher
 Edward H. Marsalek
 Erwin L. Martay
 John J. McDonnell
 William J. McGah, Jr.
 Dwight McKay
 Michael E. McNulty
 James J. Meehan
 Anthony J. Mentone
 Joseph W. Mioduski
 Joseph C. Mooney
 Matthew J. Moran
 John M. Murphy
 Robert F. Nix
 Benjamin E. Novoselsky
 William J. O'Connell
 Frank Orlando
 John A. Ouska
 Arthur C. Perivolidis
 Marvin J. Peters
 Frank R. Petrone
 James P. Piragine
 Bernard A. Polikoff
 Nicholas T. Pomaro
 Simon S. Porter
 Francis X. Poynton
 Seymour S. Price
 James S. Quinlan, Jr.
 Thomas R. Rakowski
 Emanuel A. Rissman
 John W. Rogers
 Allen F. Rosin
 Frank V. Salerno
 Joseph A. Salerno
 James M. Schreier
 Harry A. Schrier
 Joseph R. Schwaba
 Samuel Shamborg
 David J. Shields
 Morton Silver
 Frank M. Siracusa
 Milton H. Solomon

Robert C. Springsguth
Marjan P. Staniec
Jack G. Stein
Frank G. Sulewski
James N. Sullivan
Robert A. Sweeney
John F. Thornton
Alvin A. Turner
Joseph J. Urso
John V. Virgilio
Thomas M. Walsh

James M. Walton
Eugene R. Ward
Jack E. Welfeld
Claude E. Whitaker
John L. White
Willie Mae Whiting
Bernard B. Wolfe
Stephen R. Yates
James A. Zafiratos
George J. Zimmerman
Michael F. Zlatnik

FIRST CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John H. Clayton, Chief Judge

Donnie D. Bigler
Robert H. Chase
Stewart Cluster
Bill F. Green
Snyder Howell
Peyton H. Kunce
Robert L. Lansden

Duane T. Leach
William A. Lewis
Harry L. McCabe
George Oros
Robert B. Porter
Richard E. Richman

Associate Judges

Arlie O. Boswell, Jr.
Thomas W. Haney

Michael P. O'Shea
Robert W. Schwartz

SECOND CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Henry Lewis, Chief Judge

Philip B. Benefiel
John D. Daily
Don A. Foster
Charles Woodrow Frailey
F. P. Hanagan
Robert S. Hill
A. Hanby Jones

Albert W. McCallister
Clarence E. Partee
Wilburn Bruce Saxe
Alvin Lacy Williams
Robert W. Whitmer
Carrie LaRoe Winter
Harry L. Ziegler

Associate Judges

William A. Alexander
Roland J. DeMarco

Charles L. Quindry

THIRD CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Victor J. Mosele, Chief Judge

Joseph J. Barr
William L. Beatty
Horace L. Calvo
Harold R. Clark

John L. DeLaurenti
Moses W. Harrison, II
A. Andreas Matoesian

Associate Judges

John W. Day
Edward C. Ferguson
Thomas R. Gibbons
Merlin Gerald Hiscott

William E. Johnson
George J. Moran
Philip J. Rarick
Clayton R. Williams

FOURTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Bill J. Slater, Chief Judge

Daniel H. Dailey
William A. Ginos
Arthur G. Henken
Paul M. Hickman
Raymond O. Horn
George W. Kasserman, Jr.

George R. Kelly
James E. McMackin, Jr.
Gail E. McWard
Jack M. Michaelree
E. Harold Wineland

Associate Judges

Don E. Beane
Ronald A. Niemann

William H. Spitler, Jr.

FIFTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Ralph S. Pearman, Chief Judge

Caslon K. Bennett
Thomas M. Burke
Carl A. Lund
Frank J. Meyer

James Kent Robinson
Joseph R. Spitz
William J. Sunderman
James R. Watson
Paul M. Wright

Associate Judges

Lawrence T. Allen, Jr.
Rita B. Garman
Tom E. Grace

Matthew Andrew Jurczak
Richard E. Scott

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Rodney A. Scott, Chief Judge

William C. Calvin
Frank J. Gollings
Harold L. Jensen
Roger H. Little
Donald W. Morthland
Joseph C. Munch

James N. Sherrick
John P. Shonkwiler
Robert J. Steigmann
Creed D. Tucker
Albert G. Webber, III (assigned to
Appellate Court - 4th District)

Associate Judges

Henry Lester Brinkoetter
John L. Davis
Wilbur A. Flessner
W. B. Kranz

Sarah McAllister Lumppp
Jerry L. Patton
Warren A. Sappington
George Richard Skillman
Andrew Stecyk

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Harvey Beam, Chief Judge

J. Waldo Ackerman
Harvey Beam
William D. Conway
George P. Coutrakon
Simon L. Friedman
L. K. Hubbard
Byron E. Koch

Joseph P. Koval
James T. Londrigan
Ben K. Miller
John W. Russell
Howard Lee White
John B. Wright

Associate Judges

Richard J. Cadagin
Eugene O. Duban
Imy J. Feuer
Jerry S. Rhodes

Charles J. Ryan
Dennis L. Schwartz
Gordon D. Seator

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Richard F. Scholz, Jr., Chief Judge

Cecil J. Burrows
Edward B. Dittmeyer
Lyle E. Lipe
Alfred L. Pezman
J. Ross Pool

Fred W. Reither
David K. Slocum
Ernest H. Utter
Guy R. Williams

Associate Judges

Leo J. Altmix
Paul A. Kolodziej

Harold L. Madsen
Virgil W. Timpe

NINTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

U. S. Collins, Chief Judge

Steven G. Evans
Scott I. Klukos
Gale A. Mathers
Francis P. Murphy

Albert Scott (assigned to
Appellate Court - 3rd District)
Wm. L. Randolph
Daniel J. Roberts
Max B. Stewart

Associate Judges

Kenneth L. Bath
Lewis D. Murphy
William K. Richardson

Richard C. Ripple
Keith Sanderson
Charles H. Wilhelm

TENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Calvin R. Stone, Chief Judge

Steven J. Covey
Richard E. Eagleton
Edward E. Haugens
James D. Heiple
Robert E. Hunt

Charles W. Iben
Albert Pucci
Charles M. Wilson
Ivan L. Yontz

Associate Judges

Robert A. Coney
Arthur H. Cross
Robert E. Manning, Jr.
Peter J. Paolucci
Charles J. Perrin

William John Reardon
John D. Sullivan
John A. Whitney
Espey C. Williamson
William H. Young

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

John T. McCullough, Chief Judge

William T. Caisely
Keith E. Campbell
Luther H. Dearborn
Charles E. Glennon

Samuel Glenn Harrod, III
Wendell E. Oliver
William M. Roberts
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

Associate Judges

William D. DeCardy
Ivan Dean Johnson
Joseph H. Kelley

James A. Knecht
Darrell H. Reno
Robert Leo Thornton

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Michael Orenic, Chief Judge

Robert R. Buchar
Patrick M. Burns
Charles P. Connor
Robert L. Dannehl
Wayne P. Dyer

Dwight D. McGrew
John F. Michela
Michael A. Orenic
Angelo F. Pistilli

Associate Judges

Roger A. Benson
Emil DiLorenzo
Thomas M. Ewert
Thomas P. Faulkner
Louis K. Fontenot
Edwin B. Grabiec

Daniel W. Gould
Herman S. Haase
Michael H. Lyons
Edward A. McIntire
John Verklan
Thomas W. Vinson

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

William P. Denny, Chief Judge

Thomas R. Clydesdale
Thomas R. Flood
Leonard Hoffman

Robert W. Malmquist
Wendell L. Thompson
C. Howard Wampler

Associate Judges

John J. Clinch, Jr.
Fred P. Wagner
James L. Waring

James J. Wimbiscus
Robert G. Wren
John D. Zwanzig

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Paul E. Rink, Chief Judge

Robert M. Bell
Joseph G. Carpentier
David DeDoncker
L. E. Ellison
Jay M. Hanson
Robert J. Horberg

Wilbur S. Johnson
David J. Mason
John D. O'Shea
John Louis Poole
Conway L. Spanton

Associate Judges

Clarke C. Barnes
Walter E. Clark
John B. Cunningham
John R. Erhart

Ivan Lovaas
Edwin Clare Malone
Henry W. McNeal
Frederick P. Patton

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

James E. Bales, Chief Judge

Thomas E. Hornsby
Robert D. Law
Lawrence F. Lenz

John L. Moore
Harold D. Nagel
John W. Rapp, Jr.

Associate Judges

Alan W. Cargerman
Eric S. DeMar
Martin D. Hill

Dexter A. Knowlton
Lawrence A. Smith

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Ernest W. Akemann, Chief Judge

Wilson D. Burnell
Marvin D. Dunn
John A. Krause
John A. Leifheit
Neil E. Mahoney

Joseph M. McCarthy
Rex F. Meilinger
John S. Page
Paul W. Schnake
Carl A. Swanson, Jr.

Associate Judges

Donald T. Anderson
James W. Cadwell
William H. Ellsworth
James K. Marshall

Fred M. Morelli, Jr.
Barry E. Puklin
James F. Quetsch
Richard Weiler

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John E. Sype, Chief Judge

David R. Babb
Seely P. Forbes
John S. Ghent

Robert C. Gill
John C. Layng
William R. Nash (assigned to
Appellate Court - 2nd District)
Philip G. Reinhard

Associate Judges

Harris H. Agnew
John T. Beynon
Robert J. French
Galyn W. Moehring

Michael R. Morrison
John W. Nielsen
Alford R. Penniman
David F. Smith

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

George W. Unverzagt, Chief Judge

John J. Bowman
Edwin L. Douglas
Bruce R. Fawell
James E. Fitzgerald
William V. Hopf

Helen C. Kinney
Philip F. Locke
Charles R. Norgle
Alfred E. Woodward (assigned to
Appellate Court - 2nd District)

Associate Judges

William E. Black
Kevin P. Connelly
Robert A. Cox
Philip J. R. Equi
Carl F. J. Henninger
Fredrick Henzi
Edward W. Kowal
S. Keith Lewis

Richard A. Lucas
Lewis V. Morgan, Jr.
Robert A. Nolan
S. Bruce Scidmore
Charles W. Spencer
James R. Sullivan
Duane G. Walter

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Fred H. Geiger, Chief Judge

James H. Cooney
Thomas R. Doran
Roland A. Herrmann
John L. Hughes

John J. Kaufman
Robert K. McQueen
Harry D. Strouse
Lloyd A. Van Deusen

Associate Judges

William D. Block
Terrence J. Brady
Leonard Brody
Bernard E. Drew, Jr.
Conrad F. Floeter
Warren Fox
Harry D. Hartel, Jr.

William F. Homer
Charles F. Scott
Alvin I. Singer
Robert J. Smart
Michael J. Sullivan
Alphonse F. Witt

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Joseph F. Cunningham, Chief Judge

Robert Bastien
Carl H. Becker
Patrick J. Fleming
William P. Fleming
Stephen M. Kernan

Delmar O. Koebel
John J. Hoban
Alvin H. Maeys, Jr.
Francis E. Maxwell
Thomas P. O'Donnell

Associate Judges

David W. Costello
Jerry D. Flynn
Richard R. Goldenhersh
Robert A. Hayes
David C. Hoffman

Kenneth J. Juen
Billy Jones
Robert J. Saunders
C. Glenn Stevens
Milton Wharton

**COUNTIES MAKING PHYSICAL INVENTORIES BY CASE CATEGORY
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

TYPE OF CASE		C O D E
LAW OVER \$15,000	JURY	L
	NON-JURY	L
LAW \$1,000 TO \$15,000	JURY	LM
	NON-JURY	LM
SMALL CLAIMS		SC
TAX		TX
EMINENT DOMAIN		ED
MISCELLANEOUS REMEDY		MR
CHANCERY		CH
DIVORCE		D
MENTAL HEALTH		MH
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS		MC
PROBATE		P
JUVENILE		J
FAMILY		F
MISDEMEANORS		CM
ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS		OV
CONSERVATION VIOLATIONS		CV
FELONY		CF
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS		TR

Pulaski, Bond, Montgomery, Vermilion, Knox, Ogle, Lake, Logan	
Pulaski, Bond, Vermilion, Knox, Logan, Ogle, Lake	
Johnson, Massac, Bond, Vermilion, Calhoun, Warren, Logan, LaSalle, Mercer, Ogle, Lake	
Massac, Pulaski, Bond, Montgomery, Vermilion, Calhoun, Knox, Warren, Logan, Kankakee, LaSalle, Mercer, Ogle, Lake	
Union, Wayne, Bond, Madison, Jasper, Montgomery, Vermilion, Logan, Mercer, Ogle, Winnebago, St. Clair	
Wayne, Edgar, Vermilion, Logan, Ogle	
Vermilion, Logan, Ogle	
Bond, Montgomery, Vermilion, Knox, Logan, Ogle	
Pulaski, Bond, Vermilion, Champaign, Knox, Mercer, Ogle	
Jasper, Montgomery, Vermilion, Champaign, Knox, Logan, Kankakee, Mercer, Ogle, St. Clair	
Vermilion, Knox, Ogle	
Lawrence, Logan, Ogle, St. Clair	
Montgomery, Vermilion, Knox, Logan, Kankakee, Mercer, Rock Island, Ogle, St. Clair	
Pulaski, Montgomery, Edgar, Vermilion, Knox, Logan, Mercer, Ogle, St. Clair	
Union, Williamson, Bond, Madison, Jasper, Montgomery, Vermilion, Champaign, Logan, Whiteside, Ogle, Lake, Randolph	
Bond, Jasper, Montgomery, Champaign, Logan, McLean, Mercer, Ogle, Kane, Randolph	

**RATIO OF CASELOAD PER JUDGE
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

Circuit	Number of Counties	Population 1970 Census (Official Count)	Land Area (Square Miles)	Total Number of Cases Filed During 1977	Number of Judges*			Number of Cases Filed Per Judge
					Circuit	Associate	Total	
1st	9	191,873	3,242	38,408	14	4	18	2,134
2nd	12	199,194	4,796	28,716	14	3	17	1,689
3rd	2	264,946	1,114	52,200	8	9	17	3,071
4th	9	226,934	5,425	37,808	12	3	15	2,521
5th	5	192,441	2,885	38,237	10	5	15	2,549
6th	6	353,035	3,178	71,590	12	8	20	3,580
7th	6	283,668	3,485	55,842	10	7	17	3,285
8th	8	149,507	3,918	25,380	9	4	13	1,952
9th	6	193,514	3,904	32,682	9	7	16	2,043
10th	5	339,786	2,129	84,362	10	10	20	4,218
11th	5	223,011	3,863	44,944	9	6	15	2,996
12th	3	380,280	2,647	97,724	8	12	20	4,886
13th	3	176,485	2,453	31,089	7	6	13	2,391
14th	4	300,122	2,492	60,822	14	9	23	2,644
15th	5	170,717	3,136	34,679	8	5	13	2,668
16th	3	349,033	1,472	85,414	11	8	19	4,495
17th	2	272,063	803	81,622	7	8	15	5,441
18th	1	491,882	331	110,337	8	15	23	4,797
19th	2	494,193	1,068	125,804	10	13	23	5,470
20th	5	368,923	2,652	54,897	8	10	18	3,050
Downstate Total.....	101	5,621,607	54,993	1,192,557	198	152	350	3,407
Cook County.....	1	5,492,369	954	2,312,123	156	137	293	7,891
State Total	102	11,113,976	55,947	3,504,680	354	289	643	5,451

*Count taken on May 1, 1977.

**TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

Circuit	Pending at Start ^a	Filed	Reinstated	Total Added	Terminated	Pending at End ^a	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1st	5,491	38,408	2	38,410	38,462	5,122	-369
2nd	6,468	28,716	68	28,784	28,369	6,358	-110
3rd	8,297 ^b	52,200	2	52,202	50,160	8,743 ^b	+446
4th	7,368	37,808	6	37,814	34,695	8,157	+789
5th	6,029	38,237	11	38,248	39,701	5,380	-649
6th	11,835 ^c	71,590	18	71,608	70,781	11,965 ^d	+130
7th	10,324	55,842	3	55,845	52,492	11,393	+1,069
8th	2,044	25,380	88	25,468	25,307	2,440	+396
9th	5,113	32,682	58	32,740	32,758	5,244	+131
10th	11,157	84,362	23	84,385	80,422	13,056	+1,899
11th	4,075	44,944	562	45,506	46,321	4,105	+30
12th	10,194	97,724	1,217	98,941	99,092	10,687	+493
13th	5,397	31,089	41	31,130	30,490	5,222	-175
14th	7,802	60,822	108	60,930	61,175	7,283	-519
15th	3,043	34,679	39	34,718	33,222	3,288	+245
16th	10,728	85,414	356	85,770	87,954	10,367	-361
17th	10,261	81,622	58	81,680	77,967	14,486	+4,225
18th	16,844 ^e	110,337	16	110,353	106,872	19,857 ^e	+3,013
19th	15,595	125,804	469	126,273	121,346	15,565	-30
20th	17,935	54,897	100	54,997	51,182	18,780	+845
Downstate Totals	176,000	1,192,557	3,245	1,195,802	1,168,768	187,498	+11,498
Cook County	288,374	2,312,123	16,531	2,328,654	2,200,254	317,339	+28,965
State Totals	464,374	3,504,680	19,776	3,524,456	3,369,022	504,837	+40,463

FOOTNOTES: (a) Includes all case categories with the exception of pending counts for Probate, Ordinance Violations, Conservation Violations and Traffic Violations.

(b) Pending counts for Mental Health and Juvenile cases in Madison County not available at this time.

(c) Indicates missing pending counts in all but Law Case Categories in Champaign County.

(d) Pending counts for Divorce, Chancery, Misdemeanor and Felony cases in Champaign County available as of November 1977.

(e) Pending counts for Juvenile and Family cases in DuPage County not available at this time.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
1st ..	Alexander	Pending at Start ...	21	3	13	16	71	20	0	27	18	52	0
		Filed	15	5	5	77	57	8	0	23	15	99	9
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	15	5	5	77	57	8	0	23	15	99	9
		Terminated	5	5	2	53	48	3	0	22	4	83	9
		Pending at End	31	3	16	40	80	25	0	28	29	68	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+10	0	+3	+24	+9	+5	0	+1	+11	+16	0
1st ..	Jackson	Pending at Start ...	58	63	27	95	108	40	20	23	77	118	0
		Filed	63	39	6	235	542	32	9	33	61	333	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	63	39	6	235	542	32	9	33	61	333	1
		Terminated	70	23	19	204	542	41	11	33	65	352	0
		Pending at End	51	79	14	126	108	31	18	23	73	99	1
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-7	+16	-13	+31	0	-9	-2	0	-4	-19	+1
1st ..	Johnson	Pending at Start ...	18	11	2	27	41	30	2	19	19	26	0
		Filed	8	13	0	9	69	4	0	6	7	56	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+8	-8	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	16	5	1	8	69	4	0	6	7	56	0
		Terminated	8	7	0	7	64	4	0	5	4	53	0
		Pending at End	26	9	4*	28	46	30	2	20	22	29	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+8	-2	+2	+1	+5	0	0	+1	+3	+3	0
1st ..	Massac	Pending at Start ...	20	0	11	5	25	17	0	10	7	22	0
		Filed	16	2	3	22	116	30	0	12	5	136	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	16	2	5	20	116	30	0	12	5	136	0
		Terminated	13	2	9	12	99	28	0	14	4	127	0
		Pending at End	23	0	6*	14*	42	19	0	8	8	31	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	0	-5	+9	+17	+2	0	-2	+1	+9	0
1st ..	Pope	Pending at Start ...	4	1	3	4	4	3	0	2	4	3	0
		Filed	1	2	0	9	29	4	0	2	4	22	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1	2	1	8	29	4	0	2	4	22	0
		Terminated	1	1	1	6	29	5	0	3	6	21	0
		Pending at End	4	2	3	6	4	2	0	1	2	4	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	0	+1	0	+2	0	-1	0	-1	-2	+1	0
1st ..	Pulaski	Pending at Start ...	5	2	0	10	23	7	1	7	6	31	2
		Filed	0	3	2	32	32	12	1	7	2	67	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1	2	2	32	32	12	1	7	2	67	0
		Terminated	4	1	0	25	50	3	1	9	5	73	2
		Pending at End	1*	1*	2	19*	5	16	1	5	4*	25	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-4	-1	+2	+9	-18	+9	0	-2	-2	-6	-2
1st ..	Saline	Pending at Start ...	50	13	10	49	51	3	1	5	24	38	0
		Filed	37	14	5	123	543	26	1	10	21	191	12
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	37	14	5	123	543	26	1	10	21	191	12
		Terminated	25	8	6	118	553	27	2	11	20	180	12
		Pending at End	62	19	9	54	41	2	0	4	25	49	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+12	+6	-1	+5	-10	-1	-1	-1	+1	+11	0
1st ..	Union	Pending at Start ...	56	10	14	62	109	22	4	12	61	106	7
		Filed	17	3	7	26	125	8	0	8	15	99	668
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	17	3	7	26	125	8	0	8	15	99	668
		Terminated	25	1	5	32	136	1	0	8	22	150	665
		Pending at End	48	12	16	56	68*	29	4	12	54	55	10
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-8	+2	+2	-6	-41	+7	0	0	-7	-51	+3

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
0	—	49	61	140	—	—	40	—	531	.... Pending at Start	..... Alexander	... 1st
0	56	62	61	416	29	129	147	1,940	3,153	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+29	0	0	-29	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	56	62	61	445	29	129	118	1,940	3,153	..... Net Added		
0	56	83	37	515	20	129	122	1,907	3,103	..... Terminated		
0	—	28	85	70	—	—	36	—	539	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-21	+24	-70	—	—	-4	—	+8	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	32	83	180	—	—	63	—	987	.... Pending at Start	..... Jackson	... 1st
0	184	49	130	224	1,626	58	198	7,216	11,039	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+9	0	0	-9	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	184	49	130	233	1,626	58	189	7,216	11,039	..... Net Added		
0	228	46	163	361	1,485	71	159	7,264	11,137	..... Terminated		
0	—	35	50	52	—	—	93	—	853	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+3	-33	-128	—	—	+30	—	-134	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	1	22	24	—	—	15	—	257	.... Pending at Start	..... Johnson	... 1st
1	31	4	13	229	0	17	35	2,388	2,890	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	31	4	13	229	0	17	35	2,388	2,890	..... Net Added		
0	15	2	11	198	0	16	30	2,482	2,906	..... Terminated		
1	—	3	24	55	—	—	20	—	319	.... Pending at End		
+1	—	+2	+2	+31	—	—	+5	—	+62	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	4	14	38	—	—	15	—	190	.... Pending at Start	..... Massac	... 1st
1	39	21	27	262	28	27	98	1,879	2,724	..... Filed		
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+19	0	0	-19	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	40	21	27	281	28	27	80	1,879	2,726	..... Net Added		
2	29	17	28	268	30	37	47	1,881	2,647	..... Terminated		
1	—	8	13	51	—	—	48	—	272	.... Pending at End		
-1	—	+4	-1	+13	—	—	+33	—	+82	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
5	—	2	2	20	—	—	10	—	67	.... Pending at Start	..... Pope	... 1st
0	17	3	0	84	0	37	25	221	460	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+7	0	0	-7	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	17	3	0	91	0	37	18	221	460	..... Net Added		
5	8	1	1	97	0	37	16	228	466	..... Terminated		
0	—	4	1	14	—	—	12	—	59	.... Pending at End		
-5	—	+2	-1	-6	—	—	+2	—	-8	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	24	30	74	—	—	28	—	251	.... Pending at Start	..... Pulaski	... 1st
0	34	23	43	184	101	35	72	1,258	1,908	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+32	0	0	-32	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	34	23	43	216	101	35	40	1,258	1,908	..... Net Added		
1	12	30	33	211	21	30	44	1,381	1,936	..... Terminated		
0	—	17	33*	79	—	—	24	—	232	.... Pending at End		
-1	—	-7	+3	+5	—	—	-4	—	-19	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	5	7	101	—	—	60	—	417	.... Pending at Start	..... Saline	... 1st
0	71	90	34	184	508	53	94	1,768	3,785	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+2	0	0	-2	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	71	90	34	186	508	53	92	1,768	3,785	..... Net Added		
0	113	72	28	246	576	45	103	1,888	4,033	..... Terminated		
0	—	23	13	41	—	—	49	—	391	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+18	+6	-60	—	—	-11	—	-26	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	104	46	200	—	—	69	—	882	.... Pending at Start	..... Union	... 1st
0	65	25	24	136	12	57	77	1,485	2,857	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+19	0	0	-19	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	65	25	24	155	12	57	58	1,485	2,857	..... Net Added		
0	50	62	26	248	23	63	68	1,567	3,152	..... Terminated		
0	—	67	44	71*	—	—	59	—	605	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-37	-2	-129	—	—	-10	—	-277	.. Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
1st ..	Williamson.	Pending at Start ...	167	43	58	196	445	0	3	26	99	117	2
		Filed	60	38	14	187	655	1	0	54	40	395	5
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	60	38	14	187	655	1	0	54	40	395	5
		Terminated	66	37	34	263	689	0	0	27	33	398	1
		Pending at End	161	44	38	120	411	1	3	53	106	114	6
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-6	+1	-20	-76	-34	+1	0	+27	+7	-3	+4
1st ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	399	146	138	464	877	142	31	131	315	513	11
		Filed	217	119	42	720	2,168	125	11	155	170	1,398	695
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+9	-9	+4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	226	110	46	716	2,168	125	11	155	170	1,398	695
		Terminated	217	85	76	720	2,210	112	14	132	163	1,437	689
		Pending at End	407*	169*	108	463*	805*	155	28	154	323*	474	17
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+8	+23	-30	-1	-72	+13	-3	+23	+8	-39	+6
2nd ..	Crawford	Pending at Start ...	13	11	8	73	296	9	0	23	112	108	0
		Filed	7	13	4	50	201	6	0	10	27	159	13
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	13	4	50	201	6	0	10	27	159	13
		Terminated	4	3	0	34	252	4	0	10	19	155	13
		Pending at End	16	21	12	89	245	11	0	23	120	112	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	+10	+4	+16	-51	+2	0	0	+8	+4	0
2nd ..	Edwards	Pending at Start ...	1	5	0	19	35	5	0	1	16	18	0
		Filed	3	5	1	5	60	15	0	1	7	49	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	5	1	5	60	15	0	1	7	49	0
		Terminated	2	2	0	8	70	17	0	1	4	50	0
		Pending at End	2	8	1	16	25	3	0	1	19	17	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+1	+3	+1	-3	-10	-2	0	0	+3	-1	0
2nd ..	Franklin	Pending at Start ...	73	26	10	92	117	18	2	17	47	90	12
		Filed	63	18	6	124	472	6	0	15	48	299	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	63	18	6	124	472	6	0	15	48	299	2
		Terminated	48	4	9	133	473	14	1	19	41	272	6
		Pending at End	88	40	7	83	116	10	1	13	54	117	8
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+15	+14	-3	-9	-1	-8	-1	-4	+7	+27	-4
2nd ..	Gallatin	Pending at Start ...	7	9	1	16	65	25	0	10	8	21	1
		Filed	5	5	0	19	138	5	0	6	5	64	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	5	5	0	19	138	5	0	6	5	66	0
		Terminated	3	1	0	14	139	20	0	13	3	67	1
		Pending at End	9	13	1	21	64	10	0	3	10	20	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+2	+4	0	+5	-1	-15	0	-7	+2	-1	-1
2nd ..	Hamilton	Pending at Start ...	8	3	3	7	75	6	2	6	26	19	0
		Filed	3	1	0	13	108	1	0	4	15	53	0
		Reinstated	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	+1	+1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	2	3	13	108	1	0	4	15	53	0
		Terminated	7	0	1	16	115	4	2	7	5	54	0
		Pending at End	4	5	5	4	68	3	0	3	36	18	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-4	+2	+2	-3	-7	-3	-2	-3	+10	-1	0
2nd ..	Hardin	Pending at Start ...	23	3	7	29	120	8	1	4	14	17	3
		Filed	3	0	0	3	13	0	0	4	1	41	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	0	0	3	13	0	0	4	1	41	2
		Terminated	2	0	1	6	10	1	0	2	0	37	2
		Pending at End	24	3	6	26	123	7	1	6	15	21	3
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+1	0	-1	-3	+3	-1	0	+2	+1	+4	0

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1	—	129	108	441	—	—	74	—	1,909	.... Pending at Start	..... Williamson	... 1st
1	187	87	115	839	146	124	237	6,407	9,592	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	187	87	115	839	146	124	237	6,407	9,592	..... Net Added		
2	127	154	68	672	132	124	221	6,034	9,082	..... Terminated		
0	—	62	155	488*	—	—	90	—	1,852	.... Pending at End		
-1	—	-67	+47	+47	—	—	+16	—	-57	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
9	—	350	373	1,218	—	—	374	—	5,491	.... Pending at Start	.... Circuit Totals	... 1st
3	684	364	447	2,558	2,450	537	983	24,562	38,408	..... Filed		
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+117	0	0	-117	0	0	..... Transferred		
3	685	364	447	2,675	2,450	537	867	24,562	38,410	..... Net Added		
10	638	467	395	2,816	2,287	552	810	24,632	38,462	..... Terminated		
2	—	247	418*	921*	—	—	431	—	5,122	.... Pending at End		
-7	—	-103	+45	-297	—	—	+57	—	-369	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	24	50	31	—	—	23	—	781	.... Pending at Start	..... Crawford	... 2nd
0	151	22	26	243	109	18	54	1,234	2,347	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+9	0	0	-9	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	151	22	26	252	109	18	45	1,234	2,347	..... Net Added		
0	86	17	43	216	92	20	42	1,128	2,138	..... Terminated		
0	—	29	33	67	—	—	26	—	804	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+5	-17	+36	—	—	+3	—	+23	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	2	11	70	—	—	17	—	202	.... Pending at Start	..... Edwards	... 2nd
1	49	5	11	147	32	28	28	667	1,114	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+11	0	0	-11	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	49	5	11	158	32	28	17	667	1,114	..... Net Added		
1	35	2	9	151	27	24	23	679	1,105	..... Terminated		
2	—	5	13	77	—	—	11	—	200	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+3	+2	+7	—	—	-6	—	-2	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	50	67	109	—	—	62	—	794	.... Pending at Start	..... Franklin	... 2nd
0	163	96	58	569	72	179	211	3,166	5,567	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+40	0	0	-40	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	163	96	58	609	72	179	171	3,166	5,567	..... Net Added		
2	144	68	68	479	96	188	102	3,195	5,362	..... Terminated		
0	—	78	57	239	—	—	131	—	1,042	.... Pending at End		
-2	—	+28	-10	+130	—	—	+69	—	+248	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
6	—	19	25	40	—	—	11	—	264	.... Pending at Start	..... Gallatin	... 2nd
0	23	6	18	116	110	36	30	675	1,261	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	22	37	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+7	0	0	-7	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	23	6	18	133	110	36	26	697	1,298	..... Net Added		
6	15	23	27	133	100	31	26	703	1,325	..... Terminated		
0	—	2	16	40	—	—	11	—	220	.... Pending at End		
-6	—	-17	-9	0	—	—	0	—	-44	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	8	5	39	—	—	8	—	216	.... Pending at Start	..... Hamilton	... 2nd
0	57	17	14	106	1	15	23	639	1,070	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+2	0	0	-2	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	57	17	14	109	1	15	21	639	1,075	..... Net Added		
0	56	9	15	110	0	17	19	640	1,077	..... Terminated		
1	—	16	4	38	—	—	10	—	215	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+8	-1	-1	—	—	+2	—	-1	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
4	—	17	10	16	—	—	28	—	304	.... Pending at Start	..... Hardin	... 2nd
0	25	2	8	63	6	8	17	183	379	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	25	2	8	63	6	8	17	183	379	..... Net Added		
0	11	8	4	51	6	8	15	171	335	..... Terminated		
4	—	11	14	28	—	—	30	—	322	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-6	+4	+12	—	—	+2	—	+18	.. Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
2nd..	Jefferson	Pending at Start ...	64	27	17	67	232	29	2	14	60	89	52
		Filed	31	24	1	118	357	35	5	22	29	365	56
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	2	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	+6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	34	21	7	112	363	35	5	22	30	367	56
		Terminated	51	19	3	101	394	35	1	18	46	334	49
		Pending at End	47	29	21	78	201	29	6	18	44	122	59
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-17	+2	+4	+11	-31	0	+4	+4	-16	+33	+7
2nd..	Lawrence	Pending at Start ...	27	18	1	73	116	26	6	5	66	99	3
		Filed	2	4	1	25	179	4	1	3	8	101	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	2	4	1	25	179	4	1	3	8	109	1
		Terminated	9	1	1	23	227	4	5	1	31	169	0
		Pending at End	20	21	1	75	68	26	2	7	43	39	4
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-7	+3	0	+2	-48	0	-4	+2	-23	-60	+1
2nd..	Richland	Pending at Start ...	33	18	10	53	70	15	3	6	42	47	0
		Filed	11	6	4	45	270	22	0	13	12	125	10
		Reinstated	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	11	7	7	43	270	22	0	13	13	125	10
		Terminated	7	2	5	32	243	14	0	7	9	129	10
		Pending at End	37	23	12	64	97	23	3	12	46	43	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+4	+5	+2	+11	+27	+8	0	+6	+4	-4	0
2nd..	Wabash	Pending at Start ...	3	5	3	11	46	0	0	2	2	43	0
		Filed	2	1	0	33	136	11	0	12	12	82	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	2	1	0	33	136	11	0	12	12	82	0
		Terminated	0	6	1	33	139	9	0	9	12	90	0
		Pending at End	5	0	2	11	43	2	0	5	2	35	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+2	-5	-1	0	-3	+2	0	+3	0	-8	0
2nd..	Wayne	Pending at Start ...	19	9	9	46	276	3	0	4	37	68	2
		Filed	4	14	7	68	389	17	0	11	19	118	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	4	14	7	68	389	17	0	11	19	118	0
		Terminated	14	9	3	69	388	9	0	8	10	155	0
		Pending at End	9	14	13	45	109*	4*	0	7	46	31	2
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-10	+5	+4	-1	-167	+1	0	+3	+9	-37	0
2nd..	White	Pending at Start ...	21	8	3	17	150	15	8	10	42	39	1
		Filed	9	11	2	39	310	4	1	8	15	143	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	9	11	2	39	310	4	1	8	15	143	0
		Terminated	6	6	5	23	378	17	3	8	11	139	0
		Pending at End	24	13	0	33	82	2	6	10	46	43	1
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	+5	-3	+16	-68	-13	-2	0	+4	+4	0
2nd..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	292	142	72	503	1,598	159	24	102	472	658	74
		Filed	143	102	26	542	2,633	126	7	109	198	1,599	84
		Reinstated	0	1	3	2	6	0	0	0	2	12	0
		Transferred	+3	-2	+9	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	146	101	38	534	2,639	126	7	109	200	1,611	84
		Terminated	153	53	29	492	2,828	148	12	103	191	1,651	81
		Pending at End	285	190	81	545	1,241*	130*	19	108	481	618	77
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-7	+48	+9	+42	-357	-29	-5	+6	+9	-40	+3
3rd..	Bond	Pending at Start ...	19	25	23	77	136	29	2	4	9	53	1
		Filed	7	10	2	47	252	6	1	3	5	86	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	10	2	48	252	6	1	3	5	87	1
		Terminated	3	11	0	43	174	3	1	2	1	52	0
		Pending at End	17*	2*	9*	24*	209*	32	2	2*	9*	88	2
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-2	-23	-14	-53	+73	+3	0	-2	0	+35	+1

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
4 0 0 0 0 0 4 0	— 133 1 0 134 83 — —	145 60 0 0 60 92 113 -32	30 107 0 0 107 69 68 +38	141 392 1 +43 436 430 147 +6	— 228 0 0 228 212 — —	— 138 0 0 138 123 — —	195 141 3 -43 101 185 111 -84	— 2,412 0 0 2,412 2,424 — —	1,168 4,654 14 0 4,668 4,669 1,097 -71	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Jefferson	... 2nd
18 0 0 0 0 0 1* -17	— 104 0 0 104 67 — —	42 40 0 0 40 30 52 +10	43 39 0 0 39 33 49 +6	215 141 0 +18 159 211 163 -52	— 64 0 0 64 63 — —	— 39 0 0 39 34 — —	41 60 0 -18 42 42 41 0	— 1,286 0 0 1,286 1,238 — —	799 2,102 8 0 2,110 2,189 612 -187	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Lawrence	... 2nd
11 1 0 0 1 0 12 +1	— 79 0 0 79 51 — —	34 54 0 0 54 43 45 +11	42 38 0 0 38 28 52 +10	177 411 0 +9 420 411 186 +9	— 3 0 0 3 2 — —	— 33 0 0 33 27 — —	32 101 0 -9 92 69 55 +23	— 2,220 0 0 2,220 2,058 — —	593 3,458 3 0 3,461 3,147 710 +117	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Richland	... 2nd
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 +1	— 64 0 0 64 47 — —	7 29 0 0 29 18 7 0	5 15 0 0 15 18 2 -3	73 349 0 0 349 289 133 +60	— 116 0 0 116 97 — —	— 24 0 0 24 21 — —	57 86 0 0 86 53 90 +33	— 942 0 0 942 1,028 — —	257 1,915 0 0 1,915 1,881 338 +81	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Wabash	... 2nd
2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	— 81 0 0 81 86 — —	42 28 0 0 28 48 22 -20	15 23 0 0 23 17 21 +6	45 117 0 +4 121 98 68 +23	— 7 0 0 7 10 — —	— 36 0 0 36 27 — —	17 43 0 -4 39 27 29 +12	— 1,381 0 0 1,381 1,379 — —	594 2,363 0 0 2,363 2,357 422 -172	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Wayne	... 2nd
3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	— 98 0 0 98 63 — —	55 24 0 0 24 53 26 -29	21 40 0 0 40 36 25 +4	71 189 0 +18 207 245 33 -38	— 96 0 0 96 105 — —	— 34 0 0 34 26 — —	32 66 1 -18 49 52 29 -3	— 1,397 0 0 1,397 1,608 — —	496 2,486 1 0 2,487 2,784 376 -120	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... White	... 2nd
53 3 0 0 3 9 30* -23	— 1,027 1 0 1,028 744 — —	445 383 0 0 383 422 406 -39	324 397 0 0 397 367 354 +30	1,027 2,843 12 +161 3,016 2,824 1,219 +192	— 844 0 0 844 810 — —	— 588 0 0 588 546 — —	523 860 7 -161 706 655 574 +51	— 16,202 22 0 16,224 16,251 — —	6,468 28,716 68 0 28,784 28,369 6,358 -110	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	... 2nd
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	— 72 0 0 72 31 — —	12 16 0 0 16 12 16 +4	20 16 0 0 16 8 28 +8	164 174 0 +4 178 148 65* -99	— 27 0 0 27 20 — —	— 7 0 0 7 5 — —	29 28 0 -4 24 25 12* -17	— 1,722 0 0 1,722 1,688 — —	604 2,482 2 0 2,484 2,227 518 -86	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Bond	... 3rd

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
3rd ..	Madison	Pending at Start ...	1,264	427	465	202	1,433	826	21	256	215	875	—
		Filed	830	145	338	584	4,195	173	17	356	227	1,919	454
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	830	145	338	584	4,195	173	17	356	227	1,919	454
		Terminated	865	161	323	436	4,019	50	22	255	173	1,822	265
		Pending at End	1,229	411	480	350	1,198*	949	16	357	269	972	—
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-35	-16	+15	+148	-235	+123	-5	+101	+54	+97	—
3rd ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	1,283	452	488	279	1,569	855	23	260	224	928	1**
		Filed	837	155	340	631	4,447	179	18	359	232	2,005	455
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	837	155	340	632	4,447	179	18	359	232	2,006	455
		Terminated	868	172	323	479	4,193	53	23	257	174	1,874	265
		Pending at End	1,246*	413*	489*	374*	1,407*	981	18	359*	278*	1,060	2**
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-37	-39	+1	+95	-162	+126	-5	+99	+54	+132	+1
4th ..	Christian	Pending at Start ...	37	13	14	28	122	6	4	1	54	70	0
		Filed	12	10	5	108	485	2	0	17	26	218	3
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	12	10	5	108	485	2	0	17	26	218	3
		Terminated	12	6	8	75	413	5	4	11	17	174	0
		Pending at End	37	17	11	61	194	3	0	7	63	114	3
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	0	+4	-3	+33	+72	-3	-4	+6	+9	+44	+3
4th ..	Clay	Pending at Start ...	13	11	2	39	166	45	0	3	27	37	0
		Filed	8	6	2	61	182	6	1	14	18	61	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8	6	2	61	182	6	1	14	18	61	0
		Terminated	10	6	1	29	253	3	1	11	15	62	0
		Pending at End	11	11	3	71	95	48	0	6	30	36	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-2	0	+1	+32	-71	+3	0	+3	+3	-1	0
4th ..	Clinton	Pending at Start ...	32	7	13	41	296	48	6	14	34	104	5
		Filed	25	15	8	45	239	17	1	7	12	88	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	25	15	8	45	239	17	1	7	12	88	2
		Terminated	13	2	3	19	140	8	1	3	6	76	0
		Pending at End	44	20	18	67	395	57	6	18	40	116	7
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+12	+13	+5	+26	+99	+9	0	+4	+6	+12	+2
4th ..	Effingham	Pending at Start ...	48	26	6	99	300	14	26	23	29	90	9
		Filed	15	3	0	93	422	6	4	25	16	143	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	15	3	0	93	422	6	4	25	16	143	0
		Terminated	28	16	0	143	401	11	13	31	35	162	9
		Pending at End	35	13	6	49	321	9	17	17	10	71	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-13	-13	0	-50	+21	-5	-9	-6	-19	-19	-9
4th ..	Fayette	Pending at Start ...	22	17	4	47	92	53	0	14	19	47	4
		Filed	12	7	7	56	192	24	1	26	14	118	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	12	7	7	56	192	24	1	26	14	118	0
		Terminated	4	12	2	36	194	15	0	27	8	104	0
		Pending at End	30	12	9	67	90	62	1	13	25	61	4
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+8	-5	+5	+20	-2	+9	+1	-1	+6	+14	0
4th ..	Jasper	Pending at Start ...	5	6	4	12	142	15	0	6	27	21	0
		Filed	4	1	2	69	91	1	0	7	12	51	0
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	6	0	2	69	91	1	0	7	12	51	0
		Terminated	3	1	2	58	107	12	0	4	14	45	0
		Pending at End	8	5	4	23	46*	4	0	9	25	33*	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	-1	0	+11	-96	-11	0	+3	-2	+12	0

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
0	—	—	585	574	—	—	550	—	7,693	.... Pending at Start	..... Madison	... 3rd
11	946	433	976	2,230	5,018	43	1,017	29,806	49,718	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+227	0	0	-227	0	0	..... Transferred		
11	946	433	976	2,457	5,018	43	790	29,806	49,718	..... Net Added		
11	1,493	398	915	2,469	5,127	37	787	28,305	47,933	..... Terminated		
0	—	—	646	795*	—	—	553	—	8,225	.... Pending at End		
0	—	—	+61	+221	—	—	+3	—	+532	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	12**	605	738	—	—	579	—	8,297	.... Pending at Start	.... Circuit Totals	... 3rd
11	1,018	449	992	2,404	5,045	50	1,045	31,528	52,200	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+231	0	0	-231	0	0	..... Transferred		
11	1,018	449	992	2,635	5,045	50	814	31,528	52,202	..... Net Added		
11	1,524	410	923	2,617	5,147	42	812	29,993	50,160	..... Terminated		
1	—	16**	674	860*	—	—	565*	—	8,743	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+4	+69	+122	—	—	-14	—	+446	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
4	—	18	25	99	—	—	59	—	554	.... Pending at Start	..... Christian	... 4th
0	234	102	57	257	4	15	115	4,164	5,834	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+21	0	0	-21	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	234	102	57	278	4	15	96	4,164	5,836	..... Net Added		
0	171	77	51	275	1	19	98	4,081	5,498	..... Terminated		
4	—	43	31	102	—	—	57	—	747	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+25	+6	+3	—	—	-2	—	+193	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	21	21	63	—	—	40	—	488	.... Pending at Start	..... Clay	... 4th
1	92	33	24	108	3	7	66	919	1,612	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+22	0	0	-22	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	92	33	24	130	3	7	44	919	1,612	..... Net Added		
1	61	37	29	137	3	6	47	907	1,619	..... Terminated		
0	—	17	16	56	—	—	37	—	437	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-4	-5	-7	—	—	-3	—	-51	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	41	29	91	—	—	146	—	907	.... Pending at Start	..... Clinton	... 4th
3	147	37	38	333	21	87	57	2,347	3,529	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+10	0	0	-10	0	0	..... Transferred		
3	147	37	38	343	21	87	47	2,347	3,529	..... Net Added		
1	101	27	14	320	23	73	53	2,229	3,112	..... Terminated		
2	—	51	53	114	—	—	140	—	1,148	.... Pending at End		
+2	—	+10	+24	+23	—	—	-6	—	+241	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	72	21	140	—	—	5	—	910	.... Pending at Start	..... Effingham	... 4th
0	157	63	33	603	4	17	118	4,924	6,646	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+4	0	0	-4	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	157	63	33	607	4	17	114	4,924	6,646	..... Net Added		
1	139	56	34	599	4	15	71	3,816	5,584	..... Terminated		
1	—	79	20	148	—	—	48	—	844	.... Pending at End		
-1	—	+7	-1	+8	—	—	+43	—	-66	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	46	23	53	—	—	33	—	474	.... Pending at Start	..... Fayette	... 4th
0	143	50	37	191	317	94	77	3,514	4,880	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+33	0	0	-33	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	143	50	37	224	317	94	44	3,514	4,880	..... Net Added		
0	154	20	21	239	295	100	47	2,911	4,189	..... Terminated		
0	—	76	39	38	—	—	30	—	557	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+30	+16	-15	—	—	-3	—	+83	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	36	17	72	—	—	26	—	389	.... Pending at Start	..... Jasper	... 4th
0	60	27	16	82	33	11	38	986	1,491	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+17	0	0	-17	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	60	27	16	99	33	11	21	986	1,492	..... Net Added		
0	57	35	13	139	28	12	32	1,093	1,655	..... Terminated		
0	—	28	20	20*	—	—	9*	—	234	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-8	+3	-52	—	—	-17	—	-155	.. Inventory (+ or -)		

**Indicates missing data from Madison County.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
4th ..	Marion.	Pending at Start ...	96	20	33	205	112	28	0	50	49	200	46
		Filed	51	18	9	153	430	3	0	26	19	325	11
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	54	15	11	151	430	3	0	26	19	325	11
		Terminated	44	9	21	102	365	18	0	14	11	287	7
		Pending at End	106	26	23	254	177	13	0	62	57	238	50
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+10	+6	-10	+49	+65	-15	0	+12	+8	+38	+4
4th ..	Montgomery	Pending at Start ...	66	26	2	111	369	22	5	10	20	108	16
		Filed	39	12	4	74	255	1	1	22	16	164	16
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	39	12	4	74	255	1	1	22	16	164	16
		Terminated	24	3	5	65	182	3	2	20	7	160	8
		Pending at End	80*	35	1	119*	427*	20	4	13*	29	114*	24
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+14	+9	-1	+8	+58	-2	-1	+3	+9	+6	+8
4th ..	Shelby.	Pending at Start ...	13	3	0	32	180	33	1	10	19	40	1
		Filed	10	7	4	21	121	26	0	10	12	100	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	7	4	21	121	26	0	10	12	100	0
		Terminated	7	3	2	17	76	19	1	7	4	92	0
		Pending at End	16	7	2	36	225	40	0	13	27	48	1
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	+4	+2	+4	+45	+7	-1	+3	+8	+8	0
4th ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	332	129	78	614	1,779	264	42	131	278	717	81
		Filed	176	79	41	680	2,417	86	8	154	145	1,268	32
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+4	-4	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	181	75	43	678	2,417	86	8	154	145	1,268	32
		Terminated	145	58	44	544	2,131	94	22	128	117	1,162	24
		Pending at End	367*	146	77	747*	1,970*	256	28	158*	306	831*	89
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+35	+17	-1	+133	+191	-8	-14	+27	+28	+114	+8
5th ..	Clark.	Pending at Start ...	5	4	0	18	28	2	9	4	13	57	0
		Filed	4	7	3	31	319	0	0	3	4	98	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	4	7	3	31	319	0	0	3	4	98	0
		Terminated	3	8	1	23	279	2	9	6	6	98	0
		Pending at End	6	3	2	26	68	0	0	1	11	57	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+1	-1	+2	+8	+40	-2	-9	-3	-2	0	0
5th ..	Coles	Pending at Start ...	107	48	14	259	180	31	8	39	53	191	10
		Filed	54	36	8	213	656	7	0	32	26	339	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	54	36	8	213	656	7	0	32	26	339	2
		Terminated	60	30	12	262	501	6	0	31	25	378	2
		Pending at End	101	54	10	210	335	32	8	40	54	152	10
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-6	+6	-4	-49	+155	+1	0	+1	+1	-39	0
5th ..	Cumberland.	Pending at Start ...	1	7	4	40	60	3	0	1	13	47	0
		Filed	5	1	0	19	82	0	0	6	4	59	5
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	5	1	0	19	82	0	0	6	4	59	5
		Terminated	0	0	0	6	73	0	0	0	0	44	5
		Pending at End	6	8	4	53	69	3	0	7	17	62	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+5	+1	0	+13	+9	0	0	+6	+4	+15	0
5th ..	Edgar	Pending at Start ...	18	9	9	75	155	35	5	10	30	70	4
		Filed	10	9	0	74	291	0	0	12	12	132	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	9	0	74	291	0	0	12	12	132	0
		Terminated	7	6	2	101	338	4	2	17	15	156	0
		Pending at End	21	12	7	48	108	6*	3	5	27	46	4
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	+3	-2	-27	-47	-29	-2	-5	-3	-24	0

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
6 1 0 0 1 0 7 +1	— 238 0 0 238 144 — —	150 104 0 0 104 106 148 -2	145 80 0 0 80 71 154 +9	345 579 1 +40 620 471 494 +149	— 32 0 0 32 55 — —	— 35 0 0 35 41 — —	125 149 1 -40 110 110 125 0	— 3,945 0 0 3,945 3,483 — —	1,610 6,208 2 0 6,210 5,359 1,934 +324	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Marion	... 4th
1 4 0 0 4 3 2 +1	— 194 0 0 194 184 — —	134 95 0 0 95 72 155* +21	49 63 0 0 63 60 50* +1	373 382 0 +15 397 461 304* -69	— 45 0 0 45 23 — —	— 48 0 0 48 45 — —	48 86 0 -15 71 92 30* -18	— 3,748 0 0 3,748 4,179 — —	1,360 5,269 0 0 5,269 5,598 1,407 +47	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Montgomery	... 4th
3 1 0 0 1 0 4 +1	— 126 1 0 127 98 — —	42 28 0 0 28 21 49 +7	28 28 0 0 28 8 48 +20	222 191 0 +3 194 165 251 +29	— 1 0 0 1 6 — —	— 129 0 0 129 136 — —	49 68 0 -3 65 32 82 +33	— 1,456 0 0 1,456 1,387 — —	676 2,339 1 0 2,340 2,081 849 +173	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Shelby	... 4th
16 10 0 0 10 6 20 +4	— 1,391 1 0 1,392 1,109 — —	560 539 0 0 539 451 646* +86	358 376 0 0 376 301 431* +73	1,458 2,726 1 +165 2,892 2,806 1,527* +69	— 460 0 0 460 438 — —	— 443 0 0 443 447 — —	531 774 3 -165 612 582 558* +27	— 26,003 0 0 26,003 24,086 — —	7,368 37,808 6 0 37,814 34,695 8,157 +789	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	... 4th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 110 0 0 110 87 — — —	5 20 0 0 20 17 8 +3	15 19 0 0 19 17 17 +2	54 240 0 0 240 217 77 +23	— 24 0 0 24 24 — —	— 15 0 0 15 15 — —	9 45 0 0 45 25 29 +20	— 5,650 0 0 5,650 5,269 — —	223 6,592 0 0 6,592 6,106 305 +82	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Clark	... 5th
6 0 0 0 0 1 5 -1	— 232 0 0 232 172 — —	57 151 0 0 151 150 58 +1	163 160 0 0 160 152 171 +8	176 468 0 +39 507 507 176 0	— 452 0 0 452 433 — —	— 31 0 0 31 29 — —	65 144 0 -39 105 143 27 -38	— 4,528 0 0 4,528 4,511 — —	1,407 7,539 0 0 7,539 7,405 1,443 +36	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Coles	... 5th
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	— 69 0 0 69 27 — —	8 4 0 0 4 4 8 0	10 6 0 0 6 1 15 +5	199 114 0 +2 116 65 250 +51	— 0 0 0 0 0 — —	— 7 0 0 7 3 — —	26 15 0 -2 13 13 26 0	— 1,010 0 0 1,010 937 — —	420 1,406 0 0 1,406 1,178 529 +109	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Cumberland	... 5th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 153 0 0 153 143 — —	65 30 0 0 30 24 71 +6	78 44 0 0 44 50 41* -37	54 149 0 +31 180 195 39 -15	— 4 0 0 4 4 — —	— 42 0 0 42 59 — —	52 73 0 -31 42 65 29 -23	— 1,644 0 0 1,644 1,670 — —	669 2,679 0 0 2,679 2,858 467 -202	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Edgar	... 5th

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COUR

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
5th ..	Vermilion	Pending at Start ...	149	59	54	411	630	25	51	103	224	361	34
		Filed	94	38	19	561	1,559	116	2	62	43	752	52
		Reinstated	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	97	37	21	560	1,565	116	2	62	43	752	52
		Terminated	51	16	12	524	1,357	120	1	45	43	646	50
		Pending at End	183*	53*	22*	48*	597*	27*	39*	74*	105*	322*	19*
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+34	-6	-32	-363	-33	+2	-12	-29	-119	-39	-15
5th ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	280	127	81	803	1,053	96	73	157	333	726	48
		Filed	167	91	30	898	2,907	123	2	115	89	1,380	59
		Reinstated	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	170	90	32	897	2,913	123	2	115	89	1,380	59
		Terminated	121	60	27	916	2,548	132	12	99	89	1,322	57
		Pending at End	317*	130*	45*	385*	1,177*	68*	50*	127*	214*	639*	33*
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+37	+3	-36	-418	+124	-28	-23	-30	-119	-87	-15
6th ..	Champaign	Pending at Start ...	494	315	225	1,253	—	—	—	—	245**	857**	—
		Filed	173	116	15	545	2,781	19	7	247	95	1,045	90
		Reinstated	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	178	116	19	545	2,781	19	7	248	95	1,046	90
		Terminated	175	54	32	533	2,259	8	16	142	86	883	70
		Pending at End	497	377	212	1,265	—	—	—	—	254**	1,020**	—
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	+62	-13	+12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6th ..	DeWitt	Pending at Start ...	16	3	2	9	48	12	1	6	11	10	0
		Filed	17	5	0	45	426	17	0	10	12	124	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	17	5	0	46	426	17	0	10	12	126	1
		Terminated	12	1	2	45	424	13	0	3	0	92	1
		Pending at End	21	7	0	10	50	16	1	13	23	44	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+5	+4	-2	+1	+2	+4	0	+7	+12	+34	0
6th ..	Douglas	Pending at Start ...	29	12	2	42	192	18	0	6	12	38	0
		Filed	13	3	5	61	193	22	0	5	16	99	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	14	2	5	61	193	22	0	5	16	99	1
		Terminated	13	8	2	54	145	23	0	3	11	89	1
		Pending at End	30	6	5	49	240	17	0	8	17	48	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+1	-6	+3	+7	+48	-1	0	+2	+5	+10	0
6th ..	Macon	Pending at Start ...	202	19	75	484	901	0	29	28	132	491	13
		Filed	147	52	128	987	2,009	0	10	57	82	934	37
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	147	52	128	987	2,009	0	10	57	82	934	37
		Terminated	133	41	50	893	1,966	0	3	25	83	995	23
		Pending at End	216	30	153	578	944	0	36	60	131	430	27
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+14	+11	+78	+94	+43	0	+7	+32	-1	-61	+14
6th ..	Moultrie	Pending at Start ...	14	6	3	31	34	56	5	2	13	39	0
		Filed	3	2	6	48	175	6	0	1	6	67	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	2	6	48	175	6	0	1	6	67	0
		Terminated	3	0	2	49	173	0	3	0	5	63	0
		Pending at End	14	8	7	30	36	62	2	3	14	43	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	0	+2	+4	-1	+2	+6	-3	+1	+1	+4	0
6th ..	Piatt	Pending at Start ...	8	5	6	15	240	25	6	12	25	63	1
		Filed	8	2	6	19	135	17	5	13	8	89	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	9	1	6	19	135	17	5	13	8	89	1
		Terminated	8	1	3	17	123	24	2	12	12	108	0
		Pending at End	9	5	9	17	252	18	9	13	21	44	2
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+1	0	+3	+2	+12	-7	+3	+1	-4	-19	+1

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 374 0 0 374 301 — — —	356 174 0 0 174 166 268* — -88	374 305 0 0 305 223 326* — -48	250 895 0 +36 931 1,027 314* — +64	— 1,946 0 0 1,946 1,974 — — —	— 290 0 0 290 270 — — —	229 287 2 -36 253 243 239 — +10	— 12,452 0 0 12,452 15,085 — — —	3,310 20,021 11 0 20,032 22,154 2,636 — -674	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Vermilion	... 5th
7 0 0 0 0 1 6 -1	— 938 0 0 938 730 — —	491 379 0 0 379 361 413* — -78	640 534 0 0 534 443 570* — -70	733 1,866 0 +108 1,974 2,011 856* — +123	— 2,426 0 0 2,426 2,435 — — —	— 385 0 0 385 376 — — —	381 564 2 -108 458 489 350 — -31	— 25,284 0 0 25,284 27,472 — — —	6,029 38,237 11 0 38,248 39,701 5,380 — -649	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Circuit Totals	... 5th
— 0 0 0 0 1 — —	— 619 0 0 619 272 — —	— 227 0 0 227 221 — —	— 350 0 0 350 274 — —	563** 604 1 +195 800 1,070 293** —	— 2,293 0 0 2,293 2,097 — — —	— 52 0 0 52 43 — — —	265** 775 0 -195 580 454 391** —	— 22,770 0 0 22,770 23,670 — — —	4,217 32,823 12 0 32,835 32,360 4,309 +64	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Champaign	... 6th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 118 0 0 118 97 — —	6 35 0 0 35 37 4 -2	20 37 0 0 37 30 27 +7	55 188 0 +18 206 168 93 +38	— 63 0 0 63 58 — — —	— 9 0 0 9 8 — — —	29 97 0 -18 79 57 51 +22	— 2,105 0 0 2,105 1,968 — — —	228 3,309 3 0 3,312 3,016 360 +132	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... DeWitt	... 6th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 92 0 0 92 88 — —	15 14 0 0 14 14 15 0	5 29 0 0 29 24 10 +5	56 122 0 0 122 152 26 -30	— 8 0 0 8 5 — — —	— 18 0 0 18 16 — — —	36 66 0 0 66 52 50 +14	— 3,486 0 0 3,486 3,391 — — —	463 4,253 0 0 4,253 4,091 521 +58	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Douglas	... 6th
29 28 0 0 28 16 41 +12	— 506 0 0 506 418 — —	435 371 0 0 371 341 465 +30	839 448 0 0 448 622 665 -174	1,719 1,749 0 0 1,749 1,932 1,536 -183	— 1,019 0 0 1,019 945 — — —	— 59 0 0 59 59 — — —	690 604 0 0 604 672 622 -68	— 17,012 0 0 17,012 16,914 — — —	6,086 26,239 0 0 26,239 26,131 5,934 -152	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Macon	... 6th
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	186 78 1 0 79 83 182 -4	9 16 0 0 16 14 11 +2	38 13 0 0 13 6 45 +7	23 123 0 +7 130 126 27 +4	0 12 0 0 12 12 0 0	3 174 0 0 174 167 10 +7	13 42 1 -7 36 26 23 +10	99 1,672 0 0 1,672 1,679 92 -7	575 2,444 2 0 2,446 2,411 610 +35	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Moultrie	... 6th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 74 0 0 74 226 — —	22 42 0 0 42 48 16 -6	27 29 1 0 30 27 30 +3	70 171 0 +16 187 210 47 -23	— 6 0 0 6 3 — — —	— 40 0 0 40 29 — — —	29 69 0 -16 53 59 23 -6	— 1,788 0 0 1,788 1,860 — — —	554 2,522 1 0 2,523 2,772 515 -39	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Piatt	... 6th

**Pending counts for Champaign County in Divorce, Chancery, Misdemeanor, and Felony cases available as of November 1977.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
6th ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start** ..	763	360	313	1,834	1,415	111	41	54	438	1,498	14
		Filed	361	180	160	1,705	5,719	81	22	333	219	2,358	130
		Reinstated	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
		Transferred	+2	-2	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	368	178	164	1,706	5,719	81	22	334	219	2,361	130
		Terminated	344	105	91	1,591	5,090	68	24	185	197	2,230	95
		Pending at End** ..	787	433	386	1,949	1,522	113	48	97	460	1,629	29
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+24	+73	+73	+115	+107	+2	+7	+43	+22	+131	+15
7th ..	Greene	Pending at Start ..	14	3	1	20	39	16	1	10	10	25	3
		Filed	4	11	0	40	155	16	0	11	7	80	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	4	11	0	40	155	16	0	11	7	80	0
		Terminated	10	5	0	23	132	11	0	11	1	62	2
		Pending at End ..	8	9	1	37	62	21	1	10	16	43	1
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-6	+6	0	+17	+23	+5	0	0	+6	+18	-2
7th ..	Jersey	Pending at Start ..	28	2	10	20	70	4	1	6	8	19	0
		Filed	18	9	18	76	163	9	8	10	23	120	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	18	9	18	76	163	9	8	10	23	120	1
		Terminated	30	11	16	74	190	9	9	15	17	95	1
		Pending at End ..	16	0	12	22	43	4	0	1	14	44	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-12	-2	+2	+2	-27	0	-1	-5	+6	+25	0
7th ..	Macoupin	Pending at Start ..	8	18	0	96	373	279	2	22	32	112	14
		Filed	44	30	3	143	463	0	1	13	39	256	3
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	44	30	3	143	463	0	1	13	39	256	3
		Terminated	32	27	1	119	453	0	3	16	27	272	0
		Pending at End ..	20	21	2	120	383	279	0	19	44	96	17
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+12	+3	+2	+24	+10	0	-2	-3	+12	-16	+3
7th ..	Morgan	Pending at Start ..	28	21	8	56	103	34	12	21	38	12	17
		Filed	13	11	7	155	448	8	1	32	19	226	14
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	14	11	7	155	448	8	1	32	19	226	14
		Terminated	14	2	4	76	414	24	5	30	15	194	13
		Pending at End ..	28	30	11	135	137	18	8	23	42	44	18
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	0	+9	+3	+79	+34	-16	-4	+2	+4	+32	+1
7th ..	Sangamon	Pending at Start ..	433	211	208	846	1,578	535	99	264	410	650	376
		Filed	178	94	68	1,847	3,837	64	35	169	200	1,278	432
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	178	94	68	1,847	3,837	64	35	169	200	1,278	432
		Terminated	175	65	56	1,538	3,596	69	68	227	212	1,174	736
		Pending at End ..	436	240	220	1,155	1,819	530	66	206	398	754	72
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+3	+29	+12	+309	+241	-5	-33	-58	-12	+104	-304
7th ..	Scott	Pending at Start ..	2	3	2	5	12	6	3	0	5	2	1
		Filed	2	6	0	12	40	8	0	1	6	17	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	2	6	1	11	40	8	0	1	6	17	0
		Terminated	3	7	2	13	41	11	3	0	4	15	0
		Pending at End ..	1	2	1	3	11	3	0	1	7	4	1
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-3	-3	+1	+2	+2	0
7th ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ..	513	258	229	1,043	2,175	874	118	323	503	820	411
		Filed	259	161	96	2,273	5,106	105	45	236	294	1,977	450
		Reinstated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	260	161	97	2,272	5,106	105	45	236	294	1,977	450
		Terminated	264	117	79	1,843	4,826	124	88	299	276	1,812	752
		Pending at End ..	509	302	247	1,472	2,455	855	75	260	521	985	109
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-4	+44	+18	+429	+280	-19	-43	-63	+18	+165	-302

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
30 28 0 0 28 17 42 +12	— 1,487 1 0 1,488 1,184 — —	487 705 0 0 705 675 511 +24	929 906 1 0 907 983 777 -152	2,486 2,957 1 +236 3,194 3,658 2,022 -464	— 3,401 0 0 3,401 3,120 — —	— 352 0 0 352 322 — —	1,062 1,653 1 -236 1,418 1,320 1,160 +98	— 48,833 0 0 48,833 49,482 — —	11,835 71,590 18 0 71,608 70,781 11,965 +130	... Pending at Start** ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End** ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Circuit Totals	... 6th
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 +1	— 102 0 0 102 102 — —	25 26 0 0 26 28 23 -2	23 26 0 0 26 31 18 -5	80 130 1 +7 138 138 80 0	— 0 0 0 0 0 — —	— 14 0 0 14 17 — —	34 65 1 -7 59 37 56 +22	— 1,370 0 0 1,370 1,421 — —	304 2,058 2 0 2,060 2,031 387 +83	... Pending at Start ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Greene	... 7th
0 2 0 0 2 2 0 0	— 99 0 0 99 126 — —	17 64 0 0 64 58 23 +6	6 32 0 0 32 23 15 +9	94 357 0 +13 370 379 85 -9	— 18 0 0 18 7 — —	— 30 0 0 30 29 — —	32 80 0 -13 67 75 24 -8	— 1,421 0 0 1,421 1,354 — —	317 2,558 0 0 2,558 2,520 303 -14	... Pending at Start ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Jersey	... 7th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 257 0 0 257 160 — —	41 79 0 0 79 104 16 -25	89 49 0 0 49 43 95 +6	206 274 0 0 274 337 143 -63	— 143 0 0 143 111 — —	— 16 0 0 16 16 — —	55 122 0 0 122 80 97 +42	— 3,141 0 0 3,141 3,154 — —	1,347 5,076 0 0 5,076 4,955 1,352 +5	... Pending at Start ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Macoupin	... 7th
3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	— 265 0 0 265 142 — —	106 47 0 0 47 33 120 +14	49 73 0 0 73 72 50 +1	190 273 0 +33 306 325 171 -19	— 80 0 0 80 52 — —	— 26 0 0 26 23 — —	127 140 0 -33 107 89 145 +18	— 5,463 0 0 5,463 5,701 — —	825 7,301 1 0 7,302 7,228 983 +158	... Pending at Start ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Morgan	... 7th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 538 0 0 538 533 — —	31 159 0 0 159 185 5 -26	479 741 0 0 741 447 773 +294	913 2,293 0 +93 2,386 2,093 1,206 +293	— 56 0 0 56 93 — —	— 129 0 0 129 77 — —	440 821 0 -93 728 734 434 -6	— 25,291 0 0 25,291 23,110 — —	7,473 38,230 0 0 38,230 35,188 8,314 +841	... Pending at Start ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Sangamon	... 7th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 34 0 0 34 25 — —	5 19 0 0 19 21 3 -2	0 12 0 0 12 6 6 +6	9 30 0 +3 33 36 6 -3	— 0 0 0 0 0 — —	— 10 0 0 10 6 — —	3 11 0 -3 8 6 5 +2	— 411 0 0 411 371 — —	58 619 0 0 619 570 54 -4	... Pending at Start ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Scott	... 7th
3 3 0 0 3 2 4 +1	— 1,295 0 0 1,295 1,088 — —	225 394 0 0 394 429 190 -35	646 933 0 0 933 622 957 +311	1,492 3,357 1 +149 3,507 3,308 1,691 +199	— 297 0 0 297 263 — —	— 225 0 0 225 168 — —	691 1,239 1 -149 1,091 1,021 761 +70	— 37,097 0 0 37,097 35,111 — —	10,324 55,842 3 0 55,845 52,492 11,393 +1,069	... Pending at Start ... Filed ... Reinstated ... Transferred ... Net Added ... Terminated ... Pending at End ... Inventory (+ or -)	... Circuit Totals	... 7th

**Indicates missing data in all but Law Case Categories from Champaign County.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COUR

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
8th ..	Adams	Pending at Start ...	54	15	26	96	169	11	11	18	34	134	16
		Filed	44	14	24	191	884	2	1	43	31	426	12
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+2	0	+12	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	46	14	36	177	895	2	1	43	31	426	12
		Terminated	37	13	35	184	908	8	0	42	34	415	2
		Pending at End	63	16	27	89	156	5	12	19	31	145	26
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+9	+1	+1	-7	-13	-6	+1	+1	-3	+11	+10
8th ..	Brown	Pending at Start ...	2	2	1	10	24	3	2	1	7	8	3
		Filed	0	2	1	18	111	2	0	4	6	19	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	0	1	6	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1	1	1	20	128	2	0	4	7	25	2
		Terminated	1	2	2	20	111	0	0	5	3	25	4
		Pending at End	2	1	0	10	41	5	2	0	11	8	1
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	0	-1	-1	0	+17	+2	0	-1	+4	0	-2
8th ..	Calhoun	Pending at Start ...	2	1	2	4	2	0	0	2	3	2	3
		Filed	5	0	1	7	54	0	0	4	5	18	0
		Reinstated	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	9	0
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	5	1	3	6	58	0	0	4	5	27	0
		Terminated	3	1	4	8	52	0	0	5	3	21	3
		Pending at End	4	1	0*	3*	8	0	0	1	5	8	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+2	0	-2	-1	+6	0	0	-1	+2	+6	-3
8th ..	Cass	Pending at Start ...	7	1	5	16	35	8	0	3	8	27	0
		Filed	6	8	1	49	151	4	0	12	7	83	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	6	8	1	49	151	4	0	12	7	83	1
		Terminated	7	6	6	46	151	7	0	9	5	87	1
		Pending at End	6	3	0	19	35	5	0	6	10	23	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-1	+2	-5	+3	0	-3	0	+3	+2	-4	0
8th ..	Mason	Pending at Start ...	16	2	2	13	32	7	1	6	9	38	2
		Filed	27	7	4	79	156	9	5	16	19	104	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	28	6	5	78	156	9	5	16	20	104	1
		Terminated	10	3	5	62	158	7	1	19	11	109	3
		Pending at End	34	5	2	29	30	9	5	3	18	33	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+18	+3	0	+16	-2	+2	+4	-3	+9	-5	-2
8th ..	Menard	Pending at Start ...	12	2	1	7	114	8	1	3	4	13	0
		Filed	5	3	1	33	191	3	0	3	8	68	1
		Reinstated	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+2	-2	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	2	4	30	191	3	0	3	8	68	1
		Terminated	11	3	4	26	206	2	0	4	4	61	1
		Pending at End	8	1	1	11	99	9	1	2	8	20	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-4	-1	0	+4	-15	+1	0	-1	+4	+7	0
8th ..	Pike	Pending at Start ...	3	7	1	29	75	22	0	10	15	15	3
		Filed	7	4	1	65	198	12	0	22	11	100	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8	3	4	63	198	12	0	23	11	100	0
		Terminated	6	6	2	47	191	2	0	21	9	105	0
		Pending at End	5	4	3	45	82	32	0	12	17	10	3
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+2	-3	+2	+16	+7	+10	0	+2	+2	-5	0
8th ..	Schuyler	Pending at Start ...	3	0	0	6	30	1	0	3	4	6	0
		Filed	5	1	0	27	124	6	0	3	5	40	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	5	1	0	27	124	6	0	3	5	40	0
		Terminated	3	1	0	18	125	3	0	2	2	35	0
		Pending at End	5	0	0	15	29	4	0	4	7	11	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+2	0	0	+9	-1	+3	0	+1	+3	+5	0

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
4	—	59	31	99	—	—	80	—	857	.... Pending at Start	..... Adams	... 8th
1	387	209	154	395	1,487	53	159	7,134	11,651	..... Filed		
0	5	1	1	7	0	0	5	0	30	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+32	0	0	-32	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	392	210	155	434	1,487	53	132	7,134	11,681	..... Net Added		
1	440	214	119	370	1,478	52	155	7,119	11,626	..... Terminated		
4	—	55	67	163	—	—	57	—	935	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-4	+36	+64	—	—	-23	—	+78	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	2	3	15	—	—	14	—	97	.... Pending at Start	..... Brown	... 8th
0	51	9	5	36	4	14	17	573	874	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+3	0	0	-3	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	51	9	5	39	4	14	14	573	900	..... Net Added		
0	35	7	6	28	1	18	15	533	816	..... Terminated		
0	—	4	2	26	—	—	13	—	126	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+2	-1	+11	—	—	-1	—	+29	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	13	4	34	—	—	13	—	86	.... Pending at Start	..... Calhoun	... 8th
1	31	9	1	157	4	129	24	649	1,099	..... Filed		
0	1	0	0	6	0	0	2	1	25	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	32	9	1	163	4	129	26	650	1,124	..... Net Added		
2	62	16	1	180	4	126	27	677	1,195	..... Terminated		
0	—	6	4	17	—	—	12	—	69	.... Pending at End		
-1	—	-7	0	-17	—	—	-1	—	-17	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	8	15	38	—	—	15	—	188	.... Pending at Start	..... Cass	... 8th
0	81	30	29	153	20	39	32	1,444	2,150	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+1	0	0	-1	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	81	30	29	154	20	39	31	1,444	2,150	..... Net Added		
2	280	31	36	161	51	32	26	1,420	2,364	..... Terminated		
0	—	7	8	31	—	—	20	—	173	.... Pending at End		
-2	—	-1	-7	-7	—	—	+5	—	-15	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	4	17	57	—	—	24	—	232	.... Pending at Start	..... Mason	... 8th
0	109	33	30	315	38	63	79	1,667	2,761	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+14	0	0	-14	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	109	33	30	330	38	63	65	1,667	2,763	..... Net Added		
0	113	28	31	257	33	52	47	1,656	2,605	..... Terminated		
2	—	9	16	130	—	—	42	—	367	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+5	-1	+73	—	—	+18	—	+135	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	0	9	20	—	—	10	—	204	.... Pending at Start	..... Menard	... 8th
0	72	26	8	91	2	9	38	1,039	1,601	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+6	0	0	-6	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	72	26	8	97	4	9	32	1,039	1,604	..... Net Added		
0	73	13	7	97	7	7	25	1,066	1,617	..... Terminated		
0	—	13	10	20	—	—	17	—	220	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+13	+1	0	—	—	+7	—	+16	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	47	30	21	—	—	24	—	304	.... Pending at Start	..... Pike	... 8th
1	113	38	16	345	44	103	70	3,003	4,153	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+8	0	0	-8	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	113	38	16	353	44	103	62	3,003	4,155	..... Net Added		
0	86	14	7	295	49	86	53	3,070	4,049	..... Terminated		
3	—	71	39	79	—	—	33	—	438	.... Pending at End		
+1	—	+24	+9	+58	—	—	+9	—	+134	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
5	—	0	3	11	—	—	4	—	76	.... Pending at Start	..... Schuyler	... 8th
0	57	11	11	26	14	54	12	695	1,091	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+5	0	0	-5	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	57	11	11	31	14	54	7	695	1,091	..... Net Added		
0	25	7	6	31	16	55	2	704	1,035	..... Terminated		
5	—	4	8	11	—	—	9	—	112	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+4	+5	0	—	—	+5	—	+36	.. Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
8th ...	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	99	30	38	181	481	60	15	46	84	243	27
		Filed	99	39	33	469	1,869	38	6	107	92	858	17
		Reinstated	0	2	0	4	32	0	0	1	2	15	0
		Transferred	+7	-5	+21	-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	106	36	54	450	1,901	38	6	108	94	873	17
		Terminated	78	35	58	411	1,902	29	1	107	71	858	14
		Pending at End	127	31	33*	221*	480	69	20	47	107	258	30
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+28	+1	-5	+40	-1	+9	+5	+1	+23	+15	+3
9th ...	Fulton	Pending at Start ...	65	22	19	82	115	16	2	12	35	100	0
		Filed	25	12	5	147	730	7	0	14	17	241	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+10	-10	+9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	35	2	14	138	730	7	0	14	17	241	2
		Terminated	46	7	18	134	641	8	2	13	15	270	2
		Pending at End	54	17	15	86	204	15	0	13	37	71	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-11	-5	-4	+4	+89	-1	-2	+1	+2	-29	0
9th ...	Hancock	Pending at Start ...	12	6	2	27	158	9	2	12	26	54	3
		Filed	13	2	0	72	200	0	0	17	21	135	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	13	2	0	72	200	0	0	17	21	135	0
		Terminated	9	3	1	56	179	2	1	13	15	122	2
		Pending at End	16	5	1	43	179	7	1	16	32	67	1
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+4	-1	-1	+16	+21	-2	-1	+4	+6	+13	-2
9th ...	Henderson.	Pending at Start ...	16	9	3	46	88	33	2	7	30	37	24
		Filed	1	7	0	32	137	4	1	0	6	47	1
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	1	7	0	32	137	4	1	0	6	47	1
		Terminated	8	3	1	30	126	3	0	2	9	43	0
		Pending at End	9	13	2	48	99	34	3	5	27	41	25
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-7	+4	-1	+2	+11	+1	+1	-2	-3	+4	+1
9th ...	Knox	Pending at Start ...	78	11	23	110	205	66	2	90	67	202	234
		Filed	62	37	8	308	652	18	7	24	60	513	67
		Reinstated	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	5	0
		Transferred	+10	-10	+13	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	74	27	21	297	654	18	7	26	60	518	67
		Terminated	57	20	22	241	686	13	1	28	56	549	72
		Pending at End	92*	21*	22	168*	173	71	8	45*	84*	214*	205*
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+14	+10	-1	+58	-32	+5	+6	-45	+17	+12	-29
9th ...	McDonough.	Pending at Start ...	20	49	5	95	183	99	0	36	48	66	0
		Filed	20	55	6	65	413	33	2	24	12	163	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	20	55	6	65	413	33	2	24	12	163	0
		Terminated	26	9	11	71	390	26	1	45	17	149	0
		Pending at End	14	95	0	89	206	106	1	15	43	80	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-6	+46	-5	-6	+23	+7	+1	-21	-5	+14	0

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
16 3 0 0 3 5 14 -2	— 901 6 0 907 1,114 — —	133 365 1 0 366 330 169 +36	112 254 1 0 255 213 154 +42	295 1,518 14 +69 1,601 1,419 477 +182	— 1,613 2 0 1,615 1,639 — —	— 464 0 0 464 428 — —	184 431 7 -69 369 350 203 +19	— 16,204 1 0 16,205 16,245 — —	2,044 25,380 88 0 25,468 25,307 2,440 +396	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	... 8th
0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	— 273 0 0 273 223 — —	80 62 0 0 62 129 13 -67	51 76 0 0 76 85 42 -9	70 349 33 +30 412 400 82 +12	— 179 0 0 179 148 — —	— 123 0 0 123 130 — —	33 86 11 -30 67 77 23 -10	— 3,893 0 0 3,893 4,069 — —	702 6,242 44 0 6,286 6,418 672 -30	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Fulton	... 9th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 169 0 0 169 110 — —	24 31 0 0 31 31 24 0	12 31 0 0 31 25 18 +6	101 188 0 +16 204 194 111 +10	— 73 0 0 73 95 — —	— 16 0 0 16 14 — —	34 44 0 -16 28 30 32 -2	— 1,720 0 0 1,720 1,649 — —	482 2,732 0 0 2,732 2,551 553 +71	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Hancock	... 9th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 40 0 0 40 80 — —	51 3 0 0 3 19 35 -16	29 19 0 0 19 30 18 -11	72 116 0 +8 124 162 34 -38	— 75 0 0 75 82 — —	— 115 0 0 115 128 — —	43 24 0 -8 16 44 15 -28	— 918 0 0 918 1,030 — —	490 1,546 0 0 1,546 1,800 408 -82	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Henderson	... 9th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 389 1 0 390 282 — —	200 56 0 0 56 50 177* -23	78 106 0 0 106 95 60* -18	149 673 0 0 673 659 163 +14	— 680 0 0 680 476 — —	— 75 0 0 75 74 — —	32 160 0 0 160 156 36 +4	— 6,597 0 0 6,597 6,513 — —	1,547 10,492 14 0 10,506 10,050 1,539 -8	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Knox	... 9th
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	— 183 0 0 183 118 — —	75 28 0 0 28 21 82 +7	112 39 0 0 39 30 121 +9	292 381 0 0 381 402 271 -21	— 1,139 0 0 1,139 1,240 — —	— 198 0 0 198 169 — —	142 110 0 0 110 92 160 +18	— 4,055 0 0 4,055 4,581 — —	1,223 6,926 0 0 6,926 7,398 1,284 +61	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... McDonough	... 9th

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
9th ..	Warren	Pending at Start ...	23	17	2	63	142	3	1	8	20	74	5
		Filed	10	7	4	88	397	8	2	6	14	138	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	7	4	88	397	8	2	6	14	138	2
		Terminated	6	3	6	80	327	4	1	7	19	133	0
		Pending at End	27	21	1*	70*	212	7	2	7	15	79	7
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+4	+4	-1	+7	+70	+4	+1	-1	-5	+5	+2
9th ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	214	114	54	423	891	226	9	165	226	533	266
		Filed	131	120	23	712	2,529	70	12	85	130	1,237	72
		Reinstated	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	5	0
		Transferred	+20	-20	+22	-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	153	100	45	692	2,531	70	12	87	130	1,242	72
		Terminated	152	45	59	612	2,349	56	6	108	131	1,266	76
		Pending at End	212*	172*	41*	504*	1,073	240	15	101*	238*	552*	238*
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-2	+58	-13	+81	+182	+14	+6	-64	+12	+19	-28
10th ..	Marshall	Pending at Start ...	10	5	0	34	94	34	0	8	32	36	11
		Filed	13	5	1	12	174	33	0	9	10	49	2
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	13	5	1	12	174	33	0	9	10	49	2
		Terminated	17	4	0	35	214	38	0	13	16	71	13
		Pending at End	6	6	1	11	54	29	0	4	26	14	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	-4	+1	+1	-23	-40	-5	0	-4	-6	-22	-11
10th ..	Peoria	Pending at Start ...	646	379	18	212	3,559	182	0	199	292	448	4
		Filed	548	97	68	1,161	5,713	20	0	199	161	1,550	320
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+6	-6	+21	-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	554	91	89	1,140	5,713	20	0	199	161	1,550	320
		Terminated	491	417	105	914	4,782	151	0	111	167	1,433	273
		Pending at End	709	53	2	438	4,490	51	0	287	286	565	51
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+63	-326	-16	+226	+931	-131	0	+88	-6	+117	+47
10th ..	Putnam	Pending at Start ...	4	1	2	10	6	2	0	1	7	6	0
		Filed	11	9	2	16	33	5	0	6	2	29	1
		Reinstated	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	12	9	2	18	33	5	0	6	2	29	1
		Terminated	11	6	3	20	35	5	0	1	4	27	1
		Pending at End	5	4	1	8	4	2	0	6	5	8	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+1	+3	-1	-2	-2	0	0	+5	-2	+2	0
10th ..	Stark	Pending at Start ...	2	3	1	6	18	15	0	1	5	11	0
		Filed	2	2	0	9	69	1	0	2	5	30	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	3	1	0	9	69	1	0	2	5	30	0
		Terminated	2	1	1	14	65	11	0	2	2	29	0
		Pending at End	3	3	0	1	22	5	0	1	8	12	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+1	0	-1	-5	+4	-10	0	0	+3	+1	0
10th ..	Tazewell	Pending at Start ...	210	13	57	96	132	62	3	31	86	170	0
		Filed	177	48	27	433	1,071	26	3	61	90	763	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
		Transferred	+9	-9	+11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	186	39	38	422	1,071	26	3	61	90	767	0
		Terminated	173	27	50	383	952	36	2	56	74	785	0
		Pending at End	223	25	45	135	251	52	4	36	102	152	0
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+13	+12	-12	+39	+119	-10	+1	+5	+16	-18	0
10th ..	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start ...	872	401	78	358	3,809	295	3	240	422	671	15
		Filed	751	161	98	1,631	7,060	85	3	277	268	2,421	323
		Reinstated	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
		Transferred	+16	-16	+32	-32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	768	145	130	1,601	7,060	85	3	277	268	2,425	323
		Terminated	694	455	159	1,366	6,048	241	2	183	263	2,345	287
		Pending at End	946	91	49	593	4,821	139	4	334	427	751	51
		Inventory (+ or -) ..	+74	-310	-29	+235	+1,012	-156	+1	+94	+5	+80	+36

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
4 0 0 0 0 0 4 0	— 128 0 0 128 133 — —	42 91 0 0 91 89 44 +2	25 38 0 0 38 33 30 +5	135 348 0 +18 366 332 169 +34	— 141 0 0 141 105 — —	— 75 0 0 75 63 — —	105 132 0 -18 114 126 93 -12	— 3,115 0 0 3,115 3,074 — —	669 4,744 0 0 4,744 4,541 788 +119	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Warren	... 9th
5 1 0 0 1 1 5 0	— 1,182 1 0 1,183 946 — —	472 271 0 0 271 339 375* -97	307 309 0 0 309 298 289* -18	819 2,055 33 +72 2,160 2,149 830 +11	— 2,287 0 0 2,287 2,146 — —	— 602 0 0 602 578 — —	389 556 11 -72 495 525 359 -30	— 20,298 0 0 20,298 20,916 — —	5,113 32,682 58 0 32,740 32,758 5,244 +131	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	... 9th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 73 0 0 73 66 — —	1 6 0 0 6 4 3 +2	56 10 0 0 10 38 28 -28	14 130 0 +16 146 124 36 +22	— 0 0 0 0 0 — —	— 48 0 0 48 47 — —	20 56 0 -16 40 42 18 -2	— 814 0 0 814 818 — —	355 1,445 0 0 1,445 1,560 236 -119	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Marshall	.. 10th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 939 1 0 940 777 — —	22 478 0 0 478 487 13 -9	188 605 0 0 605 418 375 +187	1,958 2,638 0 +39 2,677 2,246 2,389 +431	— 1,317 0 0 1,317 1,221 — —	— 105 0 0 105 104 — —	952 1,152 0 -39 1,113 878 1,187 +235	— 40,633 0 0 40,633 38,735 — —	9,059 57,704 1 0 57,705 53,710 10,896 +1,837	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Peoria	.. 10th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 30 0 0 30 18 — —	3 2 0 0 2 3 2 -1	2 2 0 0 4 3 3 +1	5 13 0 +7 20 23 2 -3	— 0 0 0 0 0 0 — —	— 21 0 0 21 22 — —	3 16 0 -7 9 9 3 0	— 570 0 0 570 506 — —	52 768 5 0 773 697 53 +1	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Putnam	.. 10th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 51 0 0 51 47 — —	9 7 0 0 7 5 11 +2	9 11 0 0 11 9 11 +2	15 30 0 0 30 34 11 -4	— 11 0 0 11 9 — —	— 2 0 0 2 2 — —	6 6 0 6 6 6 6 0	— 470 0 0 470 466 — —	101 708 0 0 708 705 94 -7	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Stark	.. 10th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 485 0 0 485 410 — —	224 149 0 0 149 137 236 +12	262 395 0 0 395 456 201 -61	169 495 0 0 495 489 175 +6	— 1,547 0 0 1,547 1,523 — —	— 143 0 0 143 149 — —	75 250 13 0 263 198 140 +65	— 17,574 0 0 17,574 17,850 — —	1,590 23,737 17 0 23,754 23,750 1,777 +187	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Tazewell	.. 10th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 1,578 1 0 1,579 1,318 — —	259 642 0 0 642 636 265 +6	517 1,023 2 0 1,025 924 618 +101	2,161 3,306 0 +62 3,368 2,916 2,613 +452	— 2,875 0 0 2,875 2,753 — —	— 319 0 0 319 324 — —	1,056 1,480 13 -62 1,431 1,133 1,354 +298	— 60,061 0 0 60,061 58,375 — —	11,157 84,362 23 0 84,385 80,422 13,056 +1,899	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	.. 10th

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
11th .	Ford	Pending at Start . . .	17	9	9	26	68	3	0	7	8	23	0
		Filed	11	4	10	47	106	2	1	8	13	79	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	11	4	13	44	106	2	1	8	13	79	0
		Terminated	7	7	5	37	101	2	0	9	7	66	0
		Pending at End	21	6	17	33	73	3	1	6	14	36	0
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+4	-3	+8	+7	+5	0	+1	-1	+6	+13	0
11th .	Livingston	Pending at Start . . .	42	10	1	65	221	30	5	11	18	104	17
		Filed	44	8	13	120	463	43	1	63	24	220	24
		Reinstated	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Transferred	0	0	+14	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	44	8	27	114	464	43	1	63	24	222	24
		Terminated	43	10	16	147	558	39	5	61	22	281	30
		Pending at End	43	8	12	32	127	34	1	13	20	45	11
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+1	-2	+11	-33	-94	+4	-4	+2	+2	-59	-6
11th .	Logan	Pending at Start . . .	35	13	17	26	199	29	3	20	58	58	3
		Filed	31	0	1	144	873	32	1	9	20	198	6
		Reinstated	2	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	21	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	33	0	7	145	873	33	1	9	20	219	6
		Terminated	18	1	0	93	1,082	18	2	3	18	187	1
		Pending at End	57*	3*	9*	55*	68*	58*	3*	12*	60	96*	8
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+22	-10	-8	+29	-131	+29	0	-8	+2	+38	+5
11th .	McLean	Pending at Start . . .	259	31	47	138	257	29	25	48	86	139	2
		Filed	149	42	37	381	1,843	10	10	191	79	702	6
		Reinstated	7	3	5	50	121	3	0	0	4	6	0
		Transferred	+6	-6	+32	-22	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	162	39	74	409	1,954	13	10	191	83	708	6
		Terminated	145	28	70	420	1,875	26	18	197	86	649	7
		Pending at End	276	42	51	127	336	16	17	42	83	198	1
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+17	+11	+4	-11	+79	-13	-8	-6	-3	+59	-1
11th .	Woodford	Pending at Start . . .	20	3	7	5	23	11	0	0	4	26	0
		Filed	30	30	0	49	114	9	0	8	13	127	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	30	30	0	49	118	9	0	8	13	127	0
		Terminated	15	24	3	47	122	9	0	7	10	127	0
		Pending at End	35	9	4	7	19	11	0	1	7	26	0
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+15	+6	-3	+2	-4	0	0	+1	+3	0	0
11th .	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start . . .	373	66	81	260	768	102	33	86	174	350	22
		Filed	265	84	61	741	3,399	96	13	279	149	1,326	36
		Reinstated	9	3	11	59	126	4	0	0	4	29	0
		Transferred	0	0	+17	-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	274	87	89	783	3,525	100	13	279	153	1,355	36
		Terminated	228	70	94	744	3,738	94	25	277	143	1,310	38
		Pending at End	432*	68*	93*	254*	623*	122*	22*	74*	184	401*	20
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+59	+2	+12	-6	-145	+20	-11	-12	+10	+51	-2
12th .	Iroquois	Pending at Start . . .	33	6	9	15	42	20	0	8	16	42	0
		Filed	25	9	3	100	279	4	0	21	22	157	4
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	25	9	3	100	279	4	0	21	22	157	4
		Terminated	12	4	6	62	246	20	0	15	4	128	2
		Pending at End	46	11	6	53	75	4	0	14	34	71	2
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+13	+5	-3	+38	+33	-16	0	+6	+18	+29	+2
12th .	Kankakee	Pending at Start . . .	172	55	32	56	240	111	7	95	174	76	14
		Filed	54	103	7	615	1,361	172	9	159	80	595	90
		Reinstated	0	1	0	64	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
		Transferred	+6	-6	+49	-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	60	98	56	630	1,361	172	9	159	81	601	91
		Terminated	66	55	59	715	1,471	136	13	146	138	657	79
		Pending at End	166	98	29	28*	130	147	3	108	117	122*	26
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	-6	+43	-3	-28	-110	+36	-4	+13	-57	+46	+12

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 106 0 0 106 101 — —	11 34 0 0 34 30 15 +4	8 46 0 0 46 37 17 +9	98 187 0 +22 209 249 58 -40	— 64 0 0 64 64 — —	— 15 0 0 15 27 — —	30 67 0 -22 45 48 27 -3	— 1,622 0 0 1,622 1,664 — —	317 2,422 0 0 2,422 2,461 327 +10	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Ford	.. 11th
3 1 0 0 1 0 4 +1	— 290 0 0 290 169 — —	87 110 1 0 111 127 71 -16	74 81 0 0 81 71 84 +10	248 862 0 +36 898 761 385 +137	— 226 0 0 226 164 — —	— 93 0 0 93 97 — —	61 239 14 -36 217 232 46 -15	— 6,555 0 0 6,555 6,660 — —	997 9,480 26 0 9,506 9,493 936 -61	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Livingston	.. 11th
10 0 0 0 0 0 22* +12	— 229 1 0 0 230 212 — —	4 54 0 0 54 37 39* +35	25 38 0 0 38 22 51* +26	102 218 0 +4 222 218 124* +22	— 16 0 0 16 32 — —	— 37 0 0 37 35 — —	64 83 2 -4 81 71 71* +7	— 4,081 0 0 4,081 4,512 — —	666 6,071 34 0 6,105 6,562 736 +70	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Logan	.. 11th
3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	— 685 0 0 685 672 — —	47 170 0 0 170 162 55 +8	160 273 0 0 273 228 205 +45	388 1,329 152 0 1,481 1,544 325 -63	— 192 4 0 196 244 — —	— 92 0 0 92 83 — —	240 371 18 0 389 455 148* -92	— 15,799 125 0 15,924 16,374 — —	1,899 22,361 498 0 22,859 23,283 1,925 +26	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... McLean	.. 11th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 147 0 0 147 148 — —	6 41 0 0 41 44 3 -3	3 31 0 0 31 27 7 +4	56 330 0 +3 333 359 30 -26	— 0 0 0 0 3 — —	— 53 0 0 53 53 — —	32 105 0 -3 102 112 22 -10	— 3,523 0 0 3,523 3,412 — —	196 4,610 4 0 4,614 4,522 181 -15	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Woodford	.. 11th
16 1 0 0 1 0 29* +13	— 1,457 1 0 1,458 1,302 — —	155 409 1 0 410 400 183* +28	270 469 0 0 469 385 364* +94	892 2,926 152 +65 3,143 3,131 922* +30	— 498 4 0 502 507 — —	— 290 0 0 290 295 — —	427 865 34 -65 834 918 314* -113	— 31,580 125 0 31,705 32,622 — —	4,075 44,944 562 0 45,506 46,321 4,105 +30	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	.. 11th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	557 215 0 0 215 175 597 +40	1 58 0 0 58 53 6 +5	40 50 0 0 50 41 49 +9	34 312 0 0 312 240 106 +72	5 18 0 0 18 19 4 -1	13 53 0 0 53 41 25 +12	17 68 0 0 68 46 39 +22	311 5,336 0 0 5,336 5,496 151 -160	1,169 6,734 0 0 6,734 6,610 1,293 +124	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Iroquois	.. 12th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 504 0 0 504 199 — —	8 116 68 0 184 199 15* +7	220 342 9 0 351 407 164 -56	722 1,031 1 +9 1,041 1,208 555 -167	— 899 0 0 899 960 — —	— 231 0 0 231 218 — —	255 288 1 -9 280 261 274 +19	— 14,734 0 0 14,734 14,078 — —	2,237 21,390 152 0 21,542 21,065 1,982 -255	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Kankakee	.. 12th

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT:

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
12th	Will	Pending at Start	1,208	359	329	421	947	91	91	131	562	1,119	0
		Filed	298	402	31	2,097	4,401	72	24	167	420	1,700	207
		Reinstated	14	7	4	125	166	0	1	0	3	0	0
		Transferred	+213	-204	+127	-129	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	525	205	162	2,093	4,560	72	25	167	423	1,700	207
		Terminated	495	142	105	2,015	4,288	29	17	145	304	1,355	202
		Pending at End	1,238	422	386	499	1,219	134	99	153	681	1,464	5
		Inventory (+ or -)	+30	+63	+57	+78	+272	+43	+8	+22	+119	+345	+5
12th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start	1,413	420	370	492	1,229	222	98	234	752	1,237	14
		Filed	377	514	41	2,812	6,041	248	33	347	522	2,452	301
		Reinstated	14	8	4	189	166	0	1	0	4	6	1
		Transferred	+219	-210	+176	-178	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	610	312	221	2,823	6,200	248	34	347	526	2,458	302
		Terminated	573	201	170	2,792	6,005	185	30	306	446	2,140	283
		Pending at End	1,450	531	421	580*	1,424	285	102	275	832	1,657*	33
		Inventory (+ or -)	+37	+111	+51	+88	+195	+63	+4	+41	+80	+420	+19
13th	Bureau	Pending at Start	54	11	13	32	100	20	12	16	17	28	0
		Filed	40	11	6	161	463	23	0	43	30	185	9
		Reinstated	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
		Transferred	+6	-6	+5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	47	7	11	157	464	23	0	45	30	186	9
		Terminated	34	12	7	167	483	23	12	37	24	171	9
		Pending at End	67	6	17	22	81	20	0	24	23	43	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+13	-5	+4	-10	-19	0	-12	+8	+6	+15	0
13th	Grundy	Pending at Start	66	19	21	88	526	22	48	19	49	83	3
		Filed	25	32	4	116	219	45	5	17	25	171	3
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+12	-11	+11	-11	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	37	21	15	105	218	45	5	17	25	171	3
		Terminated	27	7	13	86	641	42	41	18	21	164	5
		Pending at End	76	33	23	107	103	25	12	18	53	90	1
		Inventory (+ or -)	+10	+14	+2	+19	-423	+3	-36	-1	+4	+7	-2
13th	LaSalle	Pending at Start	374	68	51	149	148	84	61	221	95	337	8
		Filed	283	88	19	493	1,493	28	8	114	105	685	16
		Reinstated	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
		Transferred	+10	-10	+16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	296	78	37	478	1,493	28	8	114	105	691	16
		Terminated	243	78	83	453	1,478	27	59	86	108	631	15
		Pending at End	427	68	42*	215*	163	85	10	249	92	397	9
		Inventory (+ or -)	+53	0	-9	+66	+15	+1	-51	+28	-3	+60	+1
13th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start	494	98	85	269	774	126	121	256	161	448	11
		Filed	348	131	29	770	2,175	96	13	174	160	1,041	28
		Reinstated	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	7	0
		Transferred	+28	-27	+32	-32	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	380	106	63	740	2,175	96	13	176	160	1,048	28
		Terminated	304	97	103	706	2,602	92	112	141	153	966	29
		Pending at End	570	107	82*	344*	347	130	22	291	168	530	10
		Inventory (+ or -)	+76	+9	-3	+75	-427	+4	-99	+35	+7	+82	-1
14th	Henry	Pending at Start	50	31	12	68	223	4	1	10	20	142	0
		Filed	39	20	10	120	643	7	0	46	47	298	28
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
		Transferred	+21	-21	+8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	60	-1	18	113	643	8	1	46	47	300	28
		Terminated	39	8	13	127	699	10	0	43	28	340	28
		Pending at End	71	22	17	54	167	2	2	13	39	102	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+21	-9	+5	-14	-56	-2	+1	+3	+19	-40	0
14th	Mercer	Pending at Start	15	14	4	38	40	1	1	3	32	31	0
		Filed	10	3	3	42	141	0	0	11	16	107	15
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	3	5	40	141	0	0	11	16	107	15
		Terminated	6	7	6	49	131	1	0	8	11	98	15
		Pending at End	19	10	9*	21*	30*	0	1	6	15*	33*	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+4	-4	+5	-17	-10	-1	0	+3	-17	+2	0

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
4 1 0 0 1 2 3 -1	— 464 4 0 468 393 — —	838 289 0 0 289 428 699 -139	207 649 25 0 674 712 169 -38	1,101 1,919 3 +11 1,933 2,449 585 -516	— 3,392 13 0 3,405 3,646 — —	— 314 0 0 314 325 — —	266 844 19 -11 852 685 433 +167	— 51,909 681 0 52,590 53,680 — —	7,674 69,600 1,065 0 70,665 71,417 8,189 +515	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... Will	12th
4 1 0 0 1 2 3 -1	— 1,183 4 0 1,187 767 — —	847 463 68 0 531 680 720* -127	467 1,041 34 0 1,075 1,160 382 -85	1,857 3,262 4 +20 3,286 3,897 1,246 -611	— 4,309 13 0 4,322 4,625 — —	— 598 0 0 598 584 — —	538 1,200 20 -20 1,200 992 746 +208	— 71,979 681 0 72,660 73,254 — —	10,194 97,724 1,217 0 98,941 99,092 10,687 +493	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... Circuit Totals	12th
4 0 0 0 0 3 1 -3	— 237 0 0 237 185 — —	16 49 0 0 49 43 22 +6	20 52 0 0 52 42 30 +10	67 341 0 +69 410 447 30 -37	— 128 0 0 128 163 — —	— 24 0 0 24 20 — —	34 116 0 -69 47 63 18 -16	— 4,606 4 0 4,610 4,769 — —	444 6,524 12 0 6,536 6,714 404 -40	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... Bureau	13th
1 1 0 0 1 2 0 -1	— 87 14 0 101 106 — —	158 146 0 0 146 114 190 +32	95 63 0 0 63 57 101 +6	207 349 0 +16 365 328 244 +37	— 348 0 0 348 207 — —	— 115 0 0 115 115 — —	57 54 0 -16 38 25 70 +13	— 2,592 0 0 2,592 2,573 — —	1,462 4,417 14 0 4,431 4,592 1,146 -316	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... Grundy	13th
2 0 0 0 0 1 1 -1	— 563 0 0 563 498 — —	149 128 0 0 128 137 140 -9	105 258 2 0 260 161 204 +99	1,475 887 0 +64 951 1,025 1,401 -74	— 1,215 0 0 1,215 1,060 — —	— 160 0 0 160 159 — —	164 242 1 -64 179 174 169 +5	— 13,363 0 0 13,363 12,708 — —	3,491 20,148 15 0 20,163 19,184 3,672 +181	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... LaSalle	13th
7 1 0 0 0 1 6 2 -5	— 887 14 0 901 789 — —	323 323 0 0 323 294 352 +29	220 373 2 0 375 260 335 +115	1,749 1,577 0 +149 1,726 1,800 1,675 -74	— 1,691 0 0 1,691 1,430 — —	— 299 0 0 299 294 — —	255 412 1 -149 264 262 257 +2	— 20,561 4 0 20,565 20,050 — —	5,397 31,089 41 0 31,130 30,490 5,222 -175	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... Circuit Totals	13th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 299 3 0 302 290 — —	49 47 0 0 47 91 5 -44	115 103 0 0 103 197 21 -94	142 402 0 +40 442 444 140 -2	— 147 0 0 147 174 — —	— 54 0 0 54 79 — —	42 131 0 -40 91 81 52 +10	— 6,048 0 0 6,048 6,224 — —	909 8,489 8 0 8,497 8,915 707 -202	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... Henry	14th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 111 0 0 111 70 — —	38 23 0 0 23 15 30* -8	35 25 0 0 25 17 11* -24	47 104 0 +6 110 134 23 -24	— 195 0 0 195 173 — —	— 80 0 0 80 74 — —	49 63 0 -6 57 64 35* -14	— 1,104 0 0 1,104 1,126 — —	348 2,053 0 0 2,053 2,005 243 -105	..... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End Inventory (+ or -)	..... Mercer	14th

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
14th	Rock Island	Pending at Start	276	183	68	516	779	161	23	122	217	660	0
		Filed	161	96	44	690	3,395	244	17	62	120	1,280	283
		Reinstated	9	2	0	2	18	3	1	0	1	7	18
		Transferred	+24	-24	+64	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	194	74	108	628	3,413	247	18	62	121	1,287	301
		Terminated	181	38	80	607	3,125	236	13	57	111	1,345	301
		Pending at End	289	219	96	537	1,067	172	28	127	227	602	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+13	+36	+28	+21	+288	+11	+5	+5	+10	-58	0
14th	Whiteside	Pending at Start	72	4	4	13	106	11	33	10	14	183	2
		Filed	25	46	3	201	822	15	1	23	27	394	15
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	25	46	3	201	822	15	1	23	27	394	15
		Terminated	11	41	1	171	779	14	8	24	31	346	14
		Pending at End	86	9	6	43	149	12	26	9	10	231	-3
		Inventory (+ or -)	+14	+5	+2	+30	+43	+1	-7	-1	-4	+48	+1
14th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start	413	232	88	635	1,148	177	58	145	283	1,016	2
		Filed	235	165	60	1,053	5,001	266	18	142	210	2,079	341
		Reinstated	9	2	0	3	18	4	2	0	1	9	18
		Transferred	+45	-45	+74	-74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	289	122	134	982	5,019	270	20	142	211	2,088	359
		Terminated	237	94	100	954	4,734	261	21	132	181	2,129	358
		Pending at End	465	260	128*	655*	1,413*	186	57	155	291*	968*	3
		Inventory (+ or -)	+52	+28	+40	+20	+265	+9	-1	+10	+8	-48	+1
15th	Carroll	Pending at Start	17	8	3	11	19	16	0	9	16	19	2
		Filed	7	8	2	66	192	13	4	3	15	98	7
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	7	8	2	66	192	13	4	3	15	98	7
		Terminated	8	6	4	48	170	27	4	8	14	90	5
		Pending at End	16	10	1	29	41	2	0	4	17	27	4
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	+2	-2	+18	+22	-14	0	-5	+1	+8	+2
15th	Jo Daviess	Pending at Start	15	20	1	33	52	12	0	4	21	28	0
		Filed	10	11	1	46	233	30	1	17	16	108	1
		Reinstated	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	12	1	46	233	30	1	17	16	108	1
		Terminated	12	12	1	37	236	20	0	11	18	88	1
		Pending at End	13	20	1	42	49	22	1	10	19	48	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	-2	0	0	+9	-3	+10	+1	+6	-2	+20	0
15th	Lee	Pending at Start	25	20	10	44	116	23	4	6	24	52	45
		Filed	28	15	2	155	460	6	9	58	19	218	12
		Reinstated	1	0	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	7	0
		Transferred	+9	-8	+9	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	38	7	11	152	463	7	9	58	19	225	12
		Terminated	31	17	10	152	386	23	5	47	23	240	4
		Pending at End	32	10	11	44	193	7	8	17	20	37	53
		Inventory (+ or -)	+7	-10	+1	0	+77	-16	+4	+11	-4	-15	+8
15th	Ogle	Pending at Start	6	34	5	66	220	34	17	11	21	68	0
		Filed	25	32	19	175	671	45	4	16	33	260	10
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	25	32	19	175	671	45	4	16	33	260	10
		Terminated	8	36	3	191	694	21	13	20	24	266	10
		Pending at End	22*	22*	19*	60*	214*	46*	0*	4*	33*	55*	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+16	-12	+14	-6	-6	+12	-17	-7	+12	-13	0
15th	Stephenson	Pending at Start	28	11	7	52	175	39	0	1	17	74	8
		Filed	24	20	2	192	688	13	0	11	19	263	19
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	27	17	4	190	688	13	0	11	19	263	19
		Terminated	19	13	5	175	743	12	0	7	27	210	17
		Pending at End	36	15	6	67	120	40	0	5	9	127	10
		Inventory (+ or -)	+8	+4	-1	+15	-55	+1	0	+4	-8	+53	+2

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
0	—	18	140	1,316	—	—	750	—	5,229	.... Pending at Start	..... Rock Island	14th
0	612	194	497	2,437	995	134	630	29,205	41,096	..... Filed		
0	0	2	4	0	0	0	33	0	100	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	612	196	501	2,437	995	134	663	29,205	41,196	..... Net Added		
0	387	245	339	3,094	1,058	140	499	29,533	41,389	..... Terminated		
0	—	131*	302	659	—	—	914	—	5,370	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+113	+162	-657	—	—	+164	—	+141	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	22	83	745	—	—	13	—	1,316	.... Pending at Start	..... Whiteside	14th
0	278	55	172	1,072	43	96	237	5,659	9,184	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+36	0	0	-36	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	278	55	172	1,108	43	96	201	5,659	9,184	..... Net Added		
0	254	63	142	1,001	34	87	181	5,664	8,866	..... Terminated		
1	—	14	113	218*	—	—	33	—	963	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-8	+30	-527	—	—	+20	—	-353	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	127	373	2,250	—	—	854	—	7,802	.... Pending at Start	.... Circuit Totals	14th
0	1,300	319	797	4,015	1,380	364	1,061	42,016	60,822	..... Filed		
0	3	2	4	0	0	0	33	0	108	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+82	0	0	-82	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	1,303	321	801	4,097	1,380	364	1,012	42,016	60,930	..... Net Added		
0	1,001	414	695	4,673	1,439	380	825	42,547	61,175	..... Terminated		
1	—	180*	447*	1,040*	—	—	1,034*	—	7,283	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+53	+74	-1,210	—	—	+180	—	-519	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	22	5	71	—	—	43	—	261	.... Pending at Start	..... Carroll	15th
0	110	31	37	231	34	149	41	2,007	3,055	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	110	31	37	235	34	149	41	2,007	3,059	..... Net Added		
0	123	33	28	220	32	142	51	2,026	3,039	..... Terminated		
0	—	20	14	86	—	—	33	—	304	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-2	+9	+15	—	—	-10	—	+43	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	45	23	47	—	—	22	—	323	.... Pending at Start	..... Jo Daviess	15th
0	138	45	42	204	300	177	83	2,236	3,699	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+36	0	0	-36	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	138	45	42	240	300	177	52	2,236	3,705	..... Net Added		
0	139	75	43	228	294	164	36	2,221	3,636	..... Terminated		
0	—	15	22	59	—	—	38	—	359	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-30	-1	+12	—	—	+16	—	+36	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	44	18	193	—	—	77	—	701	.... Pending at Start	..... Lee	15th
0	764	140	75	778	32	26	253	8,404	11,454	..... Filed		
0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+42	0	0	-42	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	766	141	75	821	32	26	211	8,404	11,477	..... Net Added		
0	491	140	57	815	37	32	216	8,582	11,308	..... Terminated		
0	—	45	36	199	—	—	72	—	784	.... Pending at End		
0	—	+1	+18	+6	—	—	-5	—	+83	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
2	—	23	23	188	—	—	67	—	785	.... Pending at Start	..... Ogle	15th
3	189	96	95	652	87	163	137	5,073	7,785	..... Filed		
0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	6	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+11	0	0	-11	0	0	..... Transferred		
3	189	96	96	665	87	163	129	5,073	7,791	..... Net Added		
0	259	70	72	571	96	167	133	4,605	7,259	..... Terminated		
4*	—	36*	35*	188*	—	—	60*	—	798	.... Pending at End		
+2	—	+13	+12	0	—	—	-7	—	+13	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	71	114	228	—	—	148	—	973	.... Pending at Start	..... Stephenson	15th
0	248	123	101	653	554	14	195	5,547	8,686	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+25	0	0	-25	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	248	123	101	678	554	14	170	5,547	8,686	..... Net Added		
0	258	143	94	605	518	12	183	4,939	7,980	..... Terminated		
0	—	51	121	301	—	—	135	—	1,043	.... Pending at End		
0	—	-20	+7	+73	—	—	-13	—	+70	.. Inventory (+ or -)		

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
15th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start	91	93	26	206	582	124	21	31	99	241	55
		Filed	94	86	26	634	2,244	107	18	105	102	947	49
		Reinstated	1	1	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	7	0
		Transferred	+12	-11	+11	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	107	76	37	629	2,247	108	18	105	102	954	49
		Terminated	78	84	23	603	2,229	103	22	93	106	894	37
		Pending at End	119*	77*	38*	242*	617*	117*	9*	40*	98*	294*	67
		Inventory (+ or -)	+28	-16	+12	+36	+35	-7	-12	+9	-1	+53	+12
16th	DeKalb	Pending at Start	108	33	37	130	362	29	33	25	58	195	0
		Filed	50	38	12	242	593	20	2	45	50	391	18
		Reinstated	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Transferred	+12	-8	+4	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	64	30	18	236	593	20	2	45	50	393	18
		Terminated	52	28	27	205	585	17	6	52	50	394	18
		Pending at End	120	35	28	161	370	32	29	18	58	194	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+12	+2	-9	+31	+8	+3	-4	-7	0	-1	0
16th	Kane	Pending at Start	566	246	119	1,039	1,204	395	7	137	270	836	178
		Filed	342	262	91	2,166	4,702	618	12	215	266	1,981	579
		Reinstated	40	12	6	44	66	5	1	5	10	36	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	382	274	97	2,210	4,768	623	13	220	276	2,017	579
		Terminated	422	220	95	2,154	4,717	676	11	191	278	2,003	591
		Pending at End	526	300	121	1,095	1,255	342	9	166	268	850	166
		Inventory (+ or -)	-40	+54	+2	+56	+51	-53	+2	+29	-2	+14	-12
16th	Kendall	Pending at Start	60	22	12	118	214	16	6	14	37	156	14
		Filed	28	28	4	124	127	3	0	13	28	169	6
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	+3	-3	+5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	31	25	9	119	127	3	0	13	28	169	6
		Terminated	28	17	15	84	207	4	0	17	34	197	0
		Pending at End	63	30	6	153	134	15	6	10	31	128	20
		Inventory (+ or -)	+3	+8	-6	+35	-80	-1	0	-4	-6	-28	+6
16th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start	734	301	168	1,287	1,780	440	46	176	365	1,187	192
		Filed	420	328	107	2,532	5,422	641	14	273	344	2,541	603
		Reinstated	42	12	8	46	66	5	1	5	10	38	0
		Transferred	+15	-11	+9	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	477	329	124	2,565	5,488	646	15	278	354	2,579	603
		Terminated	502	265	137	2,443	5,509	697	17	260	362	2,594	609
		Pending at End	709	365	155	1,409	1,759	389	44	194	357	1,172	186
		Inventory (+ or -)	-25	+64	-13	+122	-21	-51	-2	+18	-8	-15	-6
17th	Boone	Pending at Start	29	13	6	49	173	6	0	7	11	106	12
		Filed	12	12	2	102	210	2	1	13	27	207	11
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	12	12	2	102	210	2	1	13	27	207	11
		Terminated	24	10	4	102	197	2	1	10	20	202	1
		Pending at End	17	15	4	49	186	6	0	10	18	111	22
		Inventory (+ or -)	-12	+2	-2	0	+13	0	0	+3	+7	+5	+10
17th	Winnebago	Pending at Start	608	121	184	1,263	818	184	65	362	377	1,406	41
		Filed	277	90	60	1,152	5,445	86	5	168	264	1,870	365
		Reinstated	7	1	2	14	0	0	1	3	9	12	0
		Transferred	+15	-15	+30	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	299	76	92	1,136	5,445	86	6	171	273	1,882	365
		Terminated	263	54	71	850	5,649	87	7	120	287	2,187	329
		Pending at End	644	143	205	1,549	4,506*	183	64	413	363	1,101	77
		Inventory (+ or -)	+36	+22	+21	+286	+3,688	-1	-1	+51	-14	-305	+36
17th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start	637	134	190	1,312	991	190	65	369	388	1,512	53
		Filed	289	102	62	1,254	5,655	88	6	181	291	2,077	376
		Reinstated	7	1	2	14	0	0	1	3	9	12	0
		Transferred	+15	-15	+30	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	311	88	94	1,238	5,655	88	7	184	300	2,089	376
		Terminated	287	64	75	952	5,846	89	8	130	307	2,389	330
		Pending at End	661	158	209	1,598	4,692*	189	64	423	381	1,212	99
		Inventory (+ or -)	+24	+24	+19	+286	+3,701	-1	-1	+54	-7	-300	+46

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
2 3 0 0 3 0 4* +2	— 1,449 2 0 1,451 1,270 — —	205 435 1 0 436 461 167* -38	183 350 1 0 351 294 228* +45	727 2,518 7 +114 2,639 2,439 833* +106	— 1,007 0 0 1,007 977 — —	— 529 0 0 529 517 — —	357 709 8 -114 603 619 338* -19	— 23,267 0 0 23,267 22,373 — —	3,043 34,679 39 0 34,718 33,222 3,288 +245	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	15th
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	— 259 0 0 259 215 — —	105 51 37 0 88 104 89 -16	130 104 51 0 155 174 111 -19	502 1,109 0 0 1,109 1,129 482 -20	— 200 0 0 200 204 — —	— 33 0 0 33 32 — —	141 121 0 0 121 180 82 -59	— 9,959 0 0 9,959 9,834 — —	1,889 13,297 96 0 13,393 13,306 1,810 -79	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... DeKalb	16th
24 1 0 0 1 1 24 0	— 634 1 0 635 1,067 — —	216 388 4 0 392 353 255 +39	629 924 30 0 954 1,034 549 -80	1,011 4,697 0 +310 5,007 4,945 1,073 +62	— 1,876 0 0 1,876 1,881 — —	— 47 0 0 47 30 — —	849 1,011 0 -310 701 755 495* -354	— 45,928 0 0 45,928 48,000 — —	7,726 66,740 260 0 67,000 69,424 7,494 -232	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Kane	16th
3 1 0 0 1 1 3 0	— 107 0 0 107 109 — —	94 68 0 0 68 64 98 +4	107 45 0 0 45 38 114 +7	197 261 0 +31 292 285 204 +7	— 5 0 0 5 0 — —	— 97 0 0 97 91 — —	43 88 0 -31 57 52 48 +5	— 4,175 0 0 4,175 3,981 — —	1,113 5,377 0 0 5,377 5,224 1,063 -50	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Kendall	16th
28 2 0 0 2 2 28 0	— 1,000 1 0 1,001 1,391 — —	415 507 41 0 548 521 442 +27	866 1,073 81 0 1,154 1,246 774 -92	1,710 6,067 0 +341 6,408 6,359 1,759 +49	— 2,081 0 0 2,081 2,085 — —	— 177 0 0 177 153 — —	1,033 1,220 0 -341 879 987 625* -408	— 60,062 0 0 60,062 61,815 — —	10,728 85,414 356 0 85,770 87,954 10,367 -361	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	16th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 80 0 0 80 127 — —	85 43 0 0 43 62 66 -19	44 81 0 0 81 71 54 +10	500 524 0 +13 537 534 503 +3	— 79 0 0 79 100 — —	— 20 0 0 20 21 — —	32 104 0 -13 91 75 48 +16	— 5,247 0 0 5,247 5,545 — —	1,073 6,777 0 0 6,777 7,108 1,109 +36	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Boone	17th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 791 1 0 792 384 — —	391 925 0 0 925 574 742 +351	1,245 2,074 0 0 2,074 2,058 1,261 +16	1,547 4,494 4 +210 4,708 4,542 1,713 +166	— 2,254 0 0 2,254 2,254 — —	— 124 0 0 124 124 — —	576 995 4 -210 789 952 413 -163	— 53,406 0 0 53,406 50,067 — —	9,188 74,845 58 0 74,903 70,859 13,377 +4,189	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	..... Winnebago	17th
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	— 871 1 0 872 511 — —	476 968 0 0 968 636 808 +332	1,289 2,155 0 0 2,155 2,129 1,315 +26	2,047 5,018 4 +223 5,245 5,076 2,216 +169	— 2,333 0 0 2,333 2,354 — —	— 144 0 0 144 145 — —	608 1,099 4 -223 880 1,027 461 -147	— 58,653 0 0 58,653 55,612 — —	10,261 81,622 58 0 81,680 77,967 14,486 +4,225	.... Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated Pending at End .. Inventory (+ or -)	.... Circuit Totals	17th

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
18th	DuPage	Pending at Start**	513	449	38	5,128	1,093	2,103	115	706	1,274	1,666	110
		Filed	551	724	71	3,766	4,717	1,439	27	381	533	3,149	28
		Reinstated	6	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Transferred	+267	-267	+197	-197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	824	457	271	3,574	4,717	1,439	27	381	535	3,149	28
		Terminated	280	497	135	2,367	4,779	1,368	51	105	238	2,582	2
		Pending at End**	1,057	409	174	6,335	1,031	2,174	91	982	1,571	2,233	136
		Inventory (+ or -)	+544	-40	+136	+1,207	-62	+71	-24	+276	+297	+567	+26
18th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start**	513	449	38	5,128	1,093	2,103	115	706	1,274	1,666	110
		Filed	551	724	71	3,766	4,717	1,439	27	381	533	3,149	28
		Reinstated	6	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Reinstated	+267	-267	+197	-197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	824	457	271	3,574	4,717	1,439	27	381	535	3,149	28
		Terminated	280	497	135	2,367	4,779	1,368	51	105	238	2,582	2
		Pending at End**	1,057	409	174	6,335	1,031	2,174	91	982	1,571	2,233	136
		Inventory (+ or -)	+544	-40	+136	+1,207	-62	+71	-24	+276	+297	+567	+26
19th	Lake	Pending at Start	743	488	48	2,029	600	149	106	123	201	1,340	2
		Filed	517	342	91	2,218	4,348	40	34	222	433	2,508	76
		Reinstated	37	20	7	24	338	0	5	4	17	2	0
		Transferred	+117	-117	+52	-49	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	671	245	150	2,193	4,683	40	39	226	450	2,510	76
		Terminated	780	257	179	1,786	4,578	26	85	219	511	2,349	75
		Pending at End	761*	267*	75*	1,773*	705	163	60	130	140	1,501	3
		Inventory (+ or -)	+18	-221	+27	-256	+105	+14	-46	+7	-61	+161	+1
19th	McHenry	Pending at Start	303	31	48	409	1,656	25	16	99	213	379	0
		Filed	195	13	8	648	1,771	42	5	53	144	772	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+41	-41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	195	13	49	608	1,771	42	5	53	144	772	0
		Terminated	152	7	52	703	1,604	5	3	35	111	740	0
		Pending at End	346	37	45	314	1,823	62	18	117	246	411	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+43	+6	-3	-95	+167	+37	+2	+18	+33	+32	0
19th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start	1,046	519	96	2,438	2,256	174	122	222	414	1,719	2
		Filed	712	355	99	2,866	6,119	82	39	275	577	3,280	76
		Reinstated	37	20	7	25	338	0	5	4	17	2	0
		Transferred	+117	-117	+93	-90	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	866	258	199	2,801	6,454	82	44	279	594	3,282	76
		Terminated	932	264	231	2,489	6,182	31	88	254	622	3,089	75
		Pending at End	1,107*	304*	120*	2,087*	2,528	225	78	247	386	1,912	3
		Inventory (+ or -)	+61	-215	+24	-351	+272	+51	-44	+25	-28	+193	+1
20th	Monroe	Pending at Start	31	7	5	12	20	5	0	2	3	4	1
		Filed	18	7	8	34	93	6	1	4	6	85	7
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	18	7	9	33	93	6	1	4	6	85	7
		Terminated	17	6	9	29	90	0	1	5	4	78	8
		Pending at End	32	8	5	16	23	11	0	1	5	11	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	+1	+1	0	+4	+3	+6	0	-1	+2	+7	-1
20th	Perry	Pending at Start	25	6	6	35	73	18	3	14	15	38	0
		Filed	10	7	2	37	154	3	0	11	15	131	0
		Reinstated	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	10	7	2	38	154	3	0	11	15	132	0
		Terminated	10	5	1	37	178	8	0	9	8	108	0
		Pending at End	25	8	7	36	49	13	3	16	22	62	0
		Inventory (+ or -)	0	+2	+1	+1	-24	-5	0	+2	+7	+24	0
20th	Randolph	Pending at Start	26	13	6	33	114	26	2	40	11	53	3
		Filed	25	12	8	38	270	13	1	46	16	143	74
		Reinstated	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
		Transferred	+5	-5	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	30	8	12	35	272	13	1	46	16	147	74
		Terminated	18	2	8	31	181	15	0	42	11	135	70
		Pending at End	38	19	10	37	205	24	3	44	16	65	7
		Inventory (+ or -)	+12	+6	+4	+4	+91	-2	+1	+4	+5	+12	+4

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
9	—	—	—	1,738	—	—	1,902	—	16,844	... Pending at Start**	..... DuPage	18th
23	845	619	822	5,378	10,550	76	2,171	74,467	110,337	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+300	0	0	-300	0	0	..... Transferred		
23	845	619	822	5,678	10,550	76	1,871	74,467	110,353	..... Net Added		
12	648	473	755	5,676	10,081	69	1,869	74,885	106,872	..... Terminated		
20	—	—	—	1,740	—	—	1,904	—	19,857	... Pending at End**		
+11	—	—	—	+2	—	—	+2	—	+3,013	... Inventory (+ or -)		
9	—	—	—	1,738	—	—	1,902	—	16,844	... Pending at Start**	Circuit Totals	18th
23	845	619	822	5,378	10,550	76	2,171	74,467	110,337	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+300	0	0	-300	0	0	..... Transferred		
23	845	619	822	5,678	10,550	76	1,871	74,467	110,353	..... Net Added		
12	648	473	755	5,676	10,081	69	1,869	74,885	106,872	..... Terminated		
20	—	—	—	1,740	—	—	1,904	—	19,857	... Pending at End**		
+11	—	—	—	+2	—	—	+2	—	+3,013	... Inventory (+ or -)		
3	—	719	491	3,331	—	—	332	—	10,705	... Pending at Start	..... Lake	19th
6	1,569	419	880	6,137	7,318	362	582	67,527	95,629	..... Filed		
0	0	0	3	1	0	0	10	0	468	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
6	1,569	419	883	6,138	7,318	362	592	67,527	96,097	..... Net Added		
9	2,244	464	664	5,390	7,312	383	470	66,462	94,243	..... Terminated		
0	—	674	710	2,811*	—	—	454	—	10,227	... Pending at End		
-3	—	-45	+219	-520	—	—	+122	—	-478	... Inventory (+ or -)		
4	—	94	399	994	—	—	220	—	4,890	... Pending at Start	..... McHenry	19th
1	461	206	292	2,153	645	204	332	22,230	30,175	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+64	0	0	-64	0	0	..... Transferred		
1	461	206	292	2,217	645	204	268	22,230	30,176	..... Net Added		
0	487	220	203	2,012	507	204	341	19,717	27,103	..... Terminated		
5	—	80	488	1,199	—	—	147	—	5,338	... Pending at End		
+1	—	-14	+89	+205	—	—	-73	—	+448	... Inventory (+ or -)		
7	—	813	890	4,325	—	—	552	—	15,595	... Pending at Start	.... Circuit Totals	19th
7	2,030	625	1,172	8,290	7,963	566	914	89,757	125,804	..... Filed		
0	0	0	3	1	0	0	10	0	469	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+64	0	0	-64	0	0	..... Transferred		
7	2,030	625	1,175	8,355	7,963	566	860	89,757	126,273	..... Net Added		
9	2,731	684	867	7,402	7,819	587	811	86,179	121,346	..... Terminated		
5	—	754	1,198	4,010*	—	—	601	—	15,565	... Pending at End		
-2	—	-59	+308	-315	—	—	+49	—	-30	... Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	5	2	47	—	—	18	—	163	... Pending at Start	..... Monroe	20th
5	104	39	25	211	67	7	26	1,504	2,257	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+6	0	0	-6	0	0	..... Transferred		
5	104	39	25	217	67	7	24	1,504	2,261	..... Net Added		
5	96	21	15	210	65	7	27	1,519	2,212	..... Terminated		
1	—	23	12	54	—	—	15	—	217	... Pending at End		
0	—	+18	+10	+7	—	—	-3	—	+54	... Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	21	4	34	—	—	24	—	316	... Pending at Start	..... Perry	20th
0	95	5	15	136	145	11	59	1,425	2,261	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+3	0	0	-3	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	95	5	15	139	145	11	56	1,425	2,263	..... Net Added		
0	83	16	15	105	107	5	55	1,152	1,902	..... Terminated		
0	—	10	4	68	—	—	25	—	348	... Pending at End		
0	—	-11	0	+34	—	—	+1	—	+32	... Inventory (+ or -)		
1	—	39	31	90	—	—	47	—	535	... Pending at Start	..... Randolph	20th
0	176	36	72	239	134	53	90	2,754	4,200	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+19	0	0	-19	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	176	36	72	258	134	53	71	2,754	4,208	..... Net Added		
0	123	35	43	254	105	54	99	2,592	3,818	..... Terminated		
1	—	40	60	93*	—	—	20*	—	682	... Pending at End		
0	—	+1	+29	+3	—	—	-27	—	+147	... Inventory (+ or -)		

**Indicates missing data from DuPage County.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$1,000 to \$15,000		Small Claims	Tax	Eminent Domain	Miscellaneous Remedy	Chancery	Divorce	Mental Health
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
20th	St. Clair	Pending at Start . . .	1,755	196	371	630	2,699	26	69	214	849	1,645	0
		Filed	817	119	215	924	3,793	268	18	228	307	1,665	0
		Reinstated	19	2	9	12	0	0	1	3	8	0	0
		Transferred	+2	-2	+3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	838	119	227	933	3,793	268	19	231	315	1,665	0
		Terminated	781	75	220	588	4,209	210	58	185	561	1,525	0
		Pending at End	1,812	240	378	975	2,076*	84	30	260	603	1,669*	0
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+57	+44	+7	+345	-623	+58	-39	+46	-246	+24	0
20th	Washington	Pending at Start . . .	13	4	1	6	38	10	0	1	12	14	6
		Filed	6	2	1	11	95	5	0	1	12	47	3
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Transferred	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	6	2	2	10	95	5	0	1	12	47	3
		Terminated	6	3	1	9	105	9	0	2	7	45	9
		Pending at End	13	3	2	7	28	6	0	0	17	16	0
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	0	-1	+1	+1	-10	-4	0	-1	+5	+2	-6
20th	Circuit Totals	Pending at Start . . .	1,850	226	389	716	2,944	85	74	271	890	1,754	10
		Filed	876	147	234	1,044	4,405	295	20	290	356	2,071	84
		Reinstated	19	3	10	13	2	0	1	3	8	5	0
		Transferred	+7	-7	+8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	902	143	252	1,049	4,407	295	21	293	364	2,076	84
		Terminated	832	91	239	694	4,763	242	59	243	591	1,891	87
		Pending at End	1,920	278	402	1,071	2,381*	138	36	321	663	1,823*	7
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+70	+52	+13	+355	-563	+53	-38	+50	-227	+69	-3
	Downstate Totals	Pending at Start** . .	12,611	4,697	3,100	19,245	29,212	6,825	1,132	4,105	8,095	18,437	1,419
		Filed	7,308	3,843	1,679	27,733	82,033	4,376	335	4,377	5,081	37,464	4,239
		Reinstated	160	55	53	377	766	14	11	21	59	155	19
		Transferred	+787	-769	+741	-748	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	8,255	3,129	2,473	27,362	82,788	4,390	346	4,398	5,140	37,619	4,258
		Terminated	7,289	2,912	2,252	23,718	80,512	4,219	637	3,542	4,821	35,941	4,188
		Pending at End** . .	13,693*	4,634*	3,378*	21,828*	33,766*	6,961*	830*	4,747*	8,286*	19,999*	1,239*
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+1,082	-63	+278	+2,583	+4,554	+136	-302	+642	+191	+1,562	-180
	Cook	Pending at Start . . .	40,163	9,487	16,479	30,561	10,076	114,849	238	2,133	26,242	18,767	54
		Filed	3,823	19,222	4,761	116,340	89,309	102,872	145	1,978	18,539	27,148	4,032
		Reinstated	483	405	1,530	1,087	725	5,743	13	228	603	2,258	0
		Transferred	+13,091	-13,091	+4,720	-4,690	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	17,397	6,536	11,011	112,737	90,004	108,615	158	2,206	19,142	29,406	4,032
		Terminated	12,996	4,882	10,621	102,342	94,570	95,057	152	2,110	15,781	30,123	4,023
		Pending at End	44,632*	11,131*	16,876*	40,996*	5,510	128,402*	245*	2,252*	29,604	18,050	63
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+4,469	+1,644	+397	+10,435	-4,566	+13,553	+7	+119	+3,362	-717	+9
	State Totals	Pending at Start** . .	52,774	14,184	19,579	49,806	39,288	121,674	1,370	6,238	34,337	37,204	1,473
		Filed	11,131	23,065	6,440	144,073	171,342	107,248	480	6,355	23,620	64,612	8,271
		Reinstated	643	460	1,583	1,464	1,491	5,757	24	249	662	2,413	19
		Transferred	+13,878	-13,860	+5,461	-5,438	-41	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	25,652	9,665	13,484	140,099	172,792	113,005	504	6,604	24,282	67,025	8,290
		Terminated	20,285	7,794	12,873	126,060	175,082	99,276	789	5,652	20,602	66,064	8,211
		Pending at End** . .	58,325*	15,765*	20,254*	62,824*	39,276*	135,363*	1,075*	6,999*	37,890*	38,049*	1,302*
		Inventory (+ or -) . .	+5,551	+1,581	+675	+13,018	-12	+13,689	-295	+761	+3,553	+845	-171

*Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number reported pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - the intervening transactions.

***The Misdemeanor Category for Cook County includes Ordinance and Conservation Violation Cases and Preliminary Hearings in Felony Cases but does not identify pending figures.

DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Municipal Corporations	Probate	Juvenile	Family	Misdemeanors***	Ordinance Violations	Conservation Violations	Felony	Traffic Violations	Total		County	Circuit
8	—	799	2,972	3,887	—	—	646	—	16,766	.... Pending at Start	..... St. Clair	.. 20th
0	655	993	1,028	4,445	3,650	75	696	24,568	44,464	..... Filed		
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	30	0	86	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+37	0	0	-37	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	655	993	1,030	4,482	3,650	75	689	24,568	44,550	..... Net Added		
1	616	998	532	3,932	2,863	63	611	23,510	41,538	..... Terminated		
0*	—	685*	3,422*	4,437	—	—	724	—	17,395	.... Pending at End		
-8	—	-114	+450	+550	—	—	+78	—	+629	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
0	—	1	8	19	—	—	22	—	155	.... Pending at Start	..... Washington	.. 20th
0	102	18	20	53	0	38	32	1,269	1,715	..... Filed		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
0	102	18	20	53	0	38	32	1,269	1,715	..... Net Added		
0	98	18	18	58	0	34	33	1,257	1,712	..... Terminated		
0	—	1	10	14	—	—	21	—	138	.... Pending at End		
0	—	0	+2	-5	—	—	-1	—	-17	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
10	—	865	3,017	4,077	—	—	757	—	17,935	.... Pending at Start	.... Circuit Totals	.. 20th
5	1,132	1,091	1,160	5,084	3,996	184	903	31,520	54,897	..... Filed		
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	34	0	100	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+65	0	0	-65	0	0	..... Transferred		
5	1,132	1,091	1,162	5,149	3,996	184	872	31,520	54,997	..... Net Added		
6	1,016	1,088	623	4,559	3,140	163	825	30,030	51,182	..... Terminated		
2*	—	759*	3,508*	4,666*	—	—	805*	—	18,780	.... Pending at End		
-8	—	-106	+491	+589	—	—	+48	—	+845	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
224	—	7,660	12,386	33,799	—	—	13,053	—	176,000	.. Pending at Start**	.. Downstate Totals	
105	23,655	10,250	15,583	69,725	57,506	7,192	20,139	809,934	1,192,557	..... Filed		
0	38	114	131	230	19	0	190	833	3,245	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+2,793	0	0	-2,793	0	0	..... Transferred		
105	23,693	10,364	15,714	72,748	57,525	7,192	17,536	810,767	1,195,802	..... Net Added		
99	21,821	10,171	13,883	71,536	55,495	6,970	16,832	801,930	1,168,768	..... Terminated		
218*	—	7,603*	13,793*	33,123*	—	—	13,400*	—	187,498	.... Pending at End**		
-6	—	-57	+1,407	-676	—	—	+347	—	+11,498	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
237	—	5,148	6,482	—	—	—	7,458	—	288,374	.... Pending at Start	..... Cook	
42	10,236	14,669	4,474	349,745	—	—	11,785	1,533,003	2,312,123	..... Filed		
0	0	653	0	461	—	—	2,342	0	16,531	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	..... Transferred		
42	10,236	15,322	4,474	350,206	—	—	14,127	1,533,003	2,328,654	..... Net Added		
31	8,066	18,116	4,094	311,324	—	—	14,630	1,471,336	2,200,254	..... Terminated		
248	—	5,513*	6,862	—	—	—	6,955	—	317,339	.... Pending at End		
+11	—	+365	+380	—	—	—	-503	—	+28,965	.. Inventory (+ or -)		
461	—	12,808	18,868	33,799	—	—	20,511	—	464,374	.. Pending at Start**	..... State Totals	
147	33,891	24,919	20,057	419,470	57,506	7,192	31,924	2,342,937	3,504,680	..... Filed		
0	38	767	131	691	19	0	2,532	833	19,776	..... Reinstated		
0	0	0	0	+2,793	0	0	-2,793	0	0	..... Transferred		
147	33,929	25,686	20,188	422,954	57,525	7,192	31,663	2,343,770	3,524,456	..... Net Added		
130	29,887	28,287	17,977	382,860	55,495	6,970	31,462	2,273,266	3,369,022	..... Terminated		
466*	—	13,116*	20,655*	33,123*	—	—	20,355*	—	504,837	.... Pending at End**		
+5	—	+308	+1,787	-676	—	—	-156	—	+40,463	.. Inventory (+ or -)		

**Indicates missing data in all but Law Case Categories.

**STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

Circuit	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated			Number of Law Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict			Average Time Elapsed (Months) for Cases Terminated by Verdict
	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	
1st	217	76	293	24	8	32	23.3
2nd	153	29	182	19	3	22	20.1
3rd	868	323	1,191	51	11	62	30.0
4th	145	44	189	13	2	15	23.5
5th	121	27	148	15	3	18	25.0
6th	344	91	435	20	4	24	20.9
7th	264	79	343	23	1	24	28.9
8th	78	58	136	9	2	11	17.7
9th	152	59	211	14	7	21	21.6
10th	694	159	853	45	14	59	20.1
11th	228	94	322	27	10	37	19.2
12th	573	170	743	35	12	47	49.1
13th	304	103	407	20	3	23	20.5
14th	237	100	337	21	13	34	17.4
15th	78	23	101	12	8	20	18.5
16th	502	137	639	53	13	66	22.6
17th	287	75	362	40	8	48	19.9
18th	280	135	415	62	12	74	23.3
19th	932	231	1,163	49	13	62	19.1
20th	832	239	1,071	53	24	77	26.8
Downstate Total	7,289	2,252	9,541	605	171	776	24.2
Cook County	12,996	10,621	23,617	434	209	643	40.7
State Total	20,285	12,873	33,158	1,039	380	1,419	31.7

Cases Terminated By Verdict				
	Number of Verdicts Reached During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
Downstate Total . . .	776	125.0	2.3	24.2
Cook County	643	79.0	1.0	40.7
State Total	1,419	125.0	1.0	31.7

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

		Total Law Jury Cases Terminated			Number of Law Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict			Time Lapse for Cases Terminated by Verdict									
Circuit	County	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1½ Years	1½ Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2½ Years	2½ Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3½ Years	3½ Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	Average Time Elapsed (Months)	
1st	Alexander	5	2	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jackson	70	19	89	16	0	0	5	6	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	19.5
	Johnson	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Massac	13	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pope	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pulaski	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saline	25	6	31	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.1
1st	Union	25	5	30	3	2	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	29.4
	Williamson	66	34	100	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	38.3
	Circuit Totals	217	76	293	24	8	32	5	8	5	3	8	2	0	1	1	23.3
2nd	Crawford	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.5
	Edwards	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	31.3
	Franklin	48	9	57	7	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	18.7
	Gallatin	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hamilton	7	1	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29.6
	Hardin	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jefferson	51	3	54	5	1	6	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19.9
2nd	Lawrence	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Richland	7	5	12	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.0
	Wabash	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.1
	Wayne	14	3	17	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.1
	White	6	5	11	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20.1
	Circuit Totals	153	29	182	19	3	22	9	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	
3rd	Bond	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20.8
	Madison	865	323	1,188	49	11	60	0	6	17	16	9	5	2	5	5	30.3
4th	Circuit Totals	868	323	1,191	51	11	62	0	7	17	17	9	5	2	5	5	30.0
	Christian	12	8	20	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.6
	Clay	10	1	11	2	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14.9
	Clinton	13	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Effingham	28	0	28	5	0	5	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	28.6
	Fayette	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jasper	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th	Marion	44	21	65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28.3
	Montgomery	24	5	29	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25.2
	Shelby	7	2	9	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	22.3
	Circuit Totals	145	44	189	13	2	15	2	2	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	23.5
5th	Clark	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coles	60	12	72	12	2	14	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	26.5
	Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Edgar	7	2	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	26.0
	Vermilion	51	12	63	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17.4
	Circuit Totals	121	27	148	15	3	18	5	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	25.0
6th	Champaign	175	32	207	6	3	9	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	26.7
	Dewitt	12	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Douglas	13	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Macon	133	50	183	11	1	12	5	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	17.3
	Moultrie	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Piatt	8	3	11	3	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.0
	Circuit Totals	344	91	435	20	4	24	7	7	4	3	1	1	0	1	1	20.9

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

		Total Law Jury Cases Terminated			Number of Law Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict			Time Lapse for Cases Terminated by Verdict								
	County	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1½ Years	1½ Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2½ Years	2½ Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3½ Years	3½ Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	Average Time Elapsed (Months)
Circuit																
7th	Greene	10	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20.0
	Jersey	30	16	46	5	1	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	30.9
	Macoupin	32	1	33	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.9
	Morgan	14	4	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.6
	Sangamon	175	56	231	15	0	15	1	1	6	3	0	0	2	2	30.9
	Scott	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7th	Circuit Totals	264	79	343	23	1	24	4	4	7	3	0	0	3	3	28.9
8th	Adams	37	35	72	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	22.6
	Brown	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Calhoun	3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27.6
	Cass	7	6	13	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.8
	Mason	10	5	15	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.0
	Menard	11	4	15	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.7
	Pike	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16.8
	Schuyler	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.7
8th	Circuit Totals	78	58	136	9	2	11	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	
9th	Fulton	46	18	64	2	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	25.1
	Hancock	9	1	10	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.5
	Henderson	8	1	9	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	14.8
	Knox	57	22	79	4	2	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.5
	McDonough	26	11	37	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	29.1
	Warren	6	6	12	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	33.1
9th	Circuit Totals	152	59	211	14	7	21	7	7	2	0	1	2	0	2	21.6
10th	Marshall	17	0	17	4	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	40.8
	Peoria	491	105	596	28	12	40	11	12	10	4	0	0	0	3	19.3
	Putnam	11	3	14	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5
	Stark	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tazewell	173	50	223	12	2	14	3	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	17.3
10th	Circuit Totals	694	159	853	45	14	59	16	18	15	5	1	0	0	4	20.1
11th	Ford	7	5	12	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.2
	Livingston	43	16	59	8	3	11	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	14.8
	Logan	18	0	18	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	21.3
	McLean	145	70	215	14	5	19	5	7	1	3	0	0	0	3	22.7
	Woodford	15	3	18	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	25.2
11th	Circuit Totals	228	94	322	27	10	37	11	15	3	4	0	1	0	3	19.2
12th	Iroquois	12	6	18	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.1
	Kankakee	66	59	125	5	1	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	41.3
	Will	495	105	600	29	10	39	0	1	0	0	5	3	5	25	52.2
12th	Circuit Totals	573	170	743	35	12	47	2	3	0	0	6	3	5	28	49.1
13th	Bureau	34	7	41	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21.1
	Grundy	27	13	40	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25.5
	LaSalle	243	83	326	17	3	20	2	8	6	2	1	1	0	0	20.2
13th	Circuit Totals	304	103	407	20	3	23	2	8	8	3	1	1	0	0	20.5

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Circuit	County	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated			Number of Law Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict			Time Lapse for Cases Terminated by Verdict								Average Time Elapsed (Months)
		Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$1,000 to \$15,000	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1 1/2 Years	1 1/2 Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2 1/2 Years	2 1/2 Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3 1/2 Years	3 1/2 Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	
14th	Henry	39	13	52	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	16.4
	Mercer	6	6	12	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22.4
	Rock Island	181	80	261	16	10	26	9	9	3	1	2	0	1	1	17.3
	Whiteside	11	1	12	3	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	17.0
14th	Circuit Totals	237	100	337	21	13	34	11	11	7	1	2	0	1	1	17.4
15th	Carroll	8	4	12	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19.5
	Jo Daviess	12	1	13	3	1	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	26.3
	Lee	31	10	41	2	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9.9
	Ogle	8	3	11	3	2	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	16.9
	Stephenson	19	5	24	4	1	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	20.3
15th	Circuit Totals	78	23	101	12	8	20	5	4	6	2	3	0	0	0	18.5
16th	DeKalb	52	27	79	3	3	6	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	18.8
	Kane	422	95	517	46	10	56	8	21	9	6	5	1	3	3	23.0
	Kendall	28	15	43	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	23.4
16th	Circuit Totals	502	137	639	53	13	66	11	23	9	9	6	1	4	3	22.6
17th	Boone	24	4	28	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	17.5
	Winnebago	263	71	334	38	8	46	14	15	5	7	2	1	1	1	20.0
17th	Circuit Totals	287	75	362	40	8	48	14	16	6	7	2	1	1	1	19.9
18th	DuPage	280	135	415	62	12	74	6	15	26	16	5	1	1	4	23.3
18th	Circuit Totals	280	135	415	62	12	74	6	15	26	16	5	1	1	4	23.3
19th	Lake	780	179	959	37	7	44	7	17	10	8	1	1	0	0	18.2
	McHenry	152	52	204	12	6	18	5	4	2	4	1	0	1	1	21.2
19th	Circuit Totals	932	231	1,163	49	13	62	12	21	12	12	2	1	1	1	19.1
20th	Monroe	17	9	26	2	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.2
	Perry	10	1	11	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18.1
	Randolph	18	8	26	1	3	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	12.0
	St. Clair	781	220	1,001	48	19	67	3	20	13	8	7	3	4	9	28.6
	Washington	6	1	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	24.2
20th	Circuit Totals	832	239	1,071	53	24	77	5	25	15	9	7	3	4	9	26.8
	Cook	12,996	10,621	23,617	434	209	643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.7
	Downstate Totals	7,289	2,252	9,541	605	171	776	138	204	150	102	61	25	27	69	24.2
	State Totals	20,285	12,873	33,158	1,039	380	1,419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.7

DISPOSITIONS IN 1977 OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH A FELONY AI

Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	Total Not Convicted	NOT CONVICTED							Total Convicted
				Reduced or Dismissed				Tried But Not Convicted			
				Discharged at Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed On Motion of Defendant	Dismissed On Motion of State	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted of Misdemeanor	
1st	Alexander	170	112	2	3	74	33	0	0	0	58
	Jackson	187	110	7	5	68	16	7	6	1	77
	Johnson	30	9	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	21
	Massac	75	43	0	0	20	21	0	2	0	32
	Pope	23	14	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	9
	Pulaski	94	83	0	0	39	44	0	0	0	11
	Saline	105	51	3	1	44	2	0	1	0	53
	Union	91	78	0	1	57	20	0	0	0	13
	Williamson	254	132	0	0	118	7	1	4	2	122
1st	Circuit Totals	1,029	632	12	13	431	150	8	14	4	396
2nd	Crawford	51	33	1	4	18	9	0	1	0	18
	Edwards	35	25	0	2	12	11	0	0	0	10
	Franklin	143	104	1	0	63	40	0	0	0	39
	Gallatin	36	26	0	0	17	7	0	0	2	10
	Hamilton	22	18	1	2	13	2	0	0	0	4
	Hardin	15	11	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	4
	Jefferson	228	171	11	3	111	43	1	2	0	57
	Lawrence	69	50	2	2	27	19	0	0	0	18
	Richland	78	47	3	3	24	9	1	0	7	31
	Wabash	53	31	2	6	23	0	0	0	0	22
	Wayne	31	15	0	3	7	4	0	0	1	16
	White	70	43	0	1	24	18	0	0	0	27
2nd	Circuit Totals	831	574	26	27	344	162	2	3	10	256
3rd	Bond	30	13	0	4	5	4	0	0	0	17
	Madison	1,014	647	20	4	385	227	5	5	1	367
3rd	Circuit Totals	1,044	660	20	8	390	231	5	5	1	384
4th	Christian	119	60	1	4	32	21	0	2	0	59
	Clay	69	50	1	6	21	22	0	0	0	19
	Clinton	67	30	0	0	16	13	0	1	0	37
	Effingham	75	34	0	4	26	4	0	0	0	41
	Fayette	80	58	0	2	22	33	0	1	0	22
	Jasper	52	33	1	0	15	17	0	0	0	19
	Marion	173	104	2	0	59	41	1	1	0	69
	Montgomery	129	61	2	0	42	15	0	0	2	68
	Shelby	35	20	1	0	15	3	0	1	0	15
4th	Circuit Totals	799	450	8	16	248	169	1	6	2	349
5th	Clark	26	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	20
	Coles	191	63	5	0	14	40	1	2	1	128
	Cumberland	15	15	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0
	Edgar	96	82	1	0	48	31	0	2	0	14
	Vermillion	317	136	5	3	81	40	1	4	2	181
5th	Circuit Totals	645	302	11	3	162	113	2	8	3	343
6th	Champaign	702	486	8	12	259	197	2	8	0	216
	DeWitt	75	64	0	0	43	18	1	2	0	11
	Douglas	55	30	0	3	26	0	0	1	0	25
	Macon	714	519	0	0	504	0	5	10	0	194
	Moultrie	32	15	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	17
	Piatt	75	55	2	3	30	15	0	5	0	20
6th	Circuit Totals	1,653	1,169	10	18	866	238	8	29	0	483
7th	Greene	47	29	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	17
	Jersey	91	57	0	2	42	12	0	0	1	34
	Macoupin	81	53	0	0	50	0	0	3	0	28
	Morgan	122	70	6	1	17	33	2	2	9	52
	Sangamon	879	580	156*	56	228	96	27	17	0	298
	Scott	9	9	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
7th	Circuit Totals	1,229	798	162	59	357	158	29	22	11	429
8th	Adams	247	144	20	0	73	42	1	6	2	103
	Brown	18	14	3	1	7	3	0	0	0	4
	Calhoun	27	15	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	12
	Cass	40	24	1	0	13	9	0	1	0	16
	Mason	61	51	0	1	34	14	0	2	0	10
	Menard	40	22	0	0	14	8	0	0	0	18
	Pike	93	50	1	0	35	10	2	2	0	43
	Schuyler	7	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1
8th	Circuit Totals	533	326	27	2	189	91	4	11	2	207
9th	Fulton	107	67	0	1	34	30	0	2	0	40
	Hancock	59	45	0	0	27	16	0	2	0	14
	Henderson	52	41	1	0	31	8	0	1	0	11
	Knox	169	52	0	0	50	0	0	2	0	117
	McDonough	107	81	2	0	78	0	0	1	0	26
	Warren	144	78	5	0	55	18	0	0	0	66
9th	Circuit Totals	638	364	8	1	275	72	0	8	0	274

ENTENCES IMPOSED DURING 1977 ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF A FELONY

CONVICTED																	
Plea Of Guilty					Convicted By Court					Convicted By Jury					Found Unfit To Stand Trial Or To Be Sexually Dangerous		
Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4			
0	6	32	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Alexander	1st
0	6	9	34	7	0	0	4	5	2	0	3	3	4	0	0	Jackson	
0	0	6	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Johnson	
0	0	15	12	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Massac	
0	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pope	
0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pulaski	
0	2	14	33	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Saline	
0	1	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Union	
0	1	21	57	18	0	0	8	10	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	Williamson	
0	16	105	174	47	0	0	14	18	4	0	6	4	7	1	1	Circuit Totals	1st
0	1	2	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Crawford	2nd
0	0	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Edwards	
1	2	11	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Franklin	
0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Gallatin	
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Hamilton	
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hardin	
0	2	19	24	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	Jefferson	
0	0	3	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Lawrence	
0	0	8	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Richland	
0	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wabash	
0	0	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Wayne	
0	2	6	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	White	
1	7	60	124	48	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	6	4	0	1	Circuit Totals	2nd
0	1	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bond	3rd
3	21	130	145	44	0	1	2	2	1	1	6	5	3	3	0	Madison	
3	22	136	155	44	0	1	2	2	1	1	6	5	3	3	0	Circuit Totals	3rd
0	0	25	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	Christian	4th
0	0	7	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Clay	
0	0	5	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Clinton	
0	2	9	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Effingham	
0	0	9	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Fayette	
0	1	4	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Jasper	
0	0	28	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Marion	
0	0	21	34	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	Montgomery	
0	0	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Shelby	
0	3	117	157	53	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	9	1	0	Circuit Totals	4th
0	3	4	7	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Clark	5th
0	3	47	39	30	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	Coles	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cumberland	
0	0	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Edgar	
0	5	82	59	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	5	2	0	Vermillion	
0	11	135	109	58	0	0	2	2	3	0	5	7	9	2	0	Circuit Totals	5th
0	19	63	87	26	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	5	5	0	0	Champaign	6th
0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	DeWitt	
0	0	10	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Douglas	
0	19	85	55	12	0	1	2	1	1	0	4	9	1	4	1	Macon	
0	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	Moultrie	
0	2	8	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Piatt	
0	41	171	170	49	0	1	3	1	2	6	12	16	7	4	1	Circuit Totals	6th
0	0	3	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Greene	7th
0	1	10	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	Jersey	
0	0	0	17	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Macoupin	
0	0	22	18	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	Morgan	
0	26	94	147	14	0	0	2	1	0	3	4	5	2	0	1	Sangamon	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Scott	
0	27	129	198	44	0	0	4	1	0	4	5	7	9	1	2	Circuit Totals	7th
1	5	43	36	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	0	Adams	8th
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Brown	
0	0	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Calhoun	
0	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	Cass	
0	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Mason	
0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	Menard	
0	0	14	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	Pike	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Schuyler	
1	6	78	76	19	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	11	7	5	0	Circuit Totals	8th
0	0	13	14	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	Fulton	9th
0	0	5	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Hancock	
0	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Henderson	
1	6	51	45	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Knox	
0	2	8	8	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	McDonough	
0	2	19	26	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	
1	10	100	106	38	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	9	0	0	Circuit Totals	9th

DISPOSITIONS IN 1977 OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH A FELONY AND SENTENCE

Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	Total Not Convicted	NOT CONVICTED							Total Convicted
				Reduced or Dismissed				Tried But Not Convicted			
				Discharged at Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed On Motion of Defendant	Dismissed On Motion of State	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted of Misdemeanor	
10th	Marshall	58	42	0	0	24	16	0	2	0	16
	Peoria	969	391	50	23	235	50	22	5	6	569
	Putnam	16	12	1	0	4	7	0	0	0	4
	Stark	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Tazewell	245	92	0	1	84	4	0	0	3	153
10th	Circuit Totals	1,294	539	51	24	349	77	22	7	9	746
11th	Ford	70	52	0	1	27	22	0	2	0	18
	Livingston	268	139	8	2	86	36	3	4	0	129
	Logan	87	35	0	0	18	4	1	0	12	51
	McLean	455	250	20	14	178	0	6	10	22	204
	Woodford	115	62	3	2	54	3	0	0	0	53
11th	Circuit Totals	995	538	31	19	363	65	10	16	34	455
12th	Iroquois	59	10	3	0	5	2	0	0	0	49
	Kankakee	309	129	16	14	66	4	3	6	20	179
	Will	578	265	3	0	231	12	4	13	2	313
12th	Circuit Totals	946	404	22	14	302	18	7	19	22	541
13th	Bureau	132	109	1	5	33	69	1	0	0	23
	Grundy	50	32	0	0	10	22	0	0	0	18
	LaSalle	238	132	0	4	64	64	0	0	0	106
13th	Circuit Totals	420	273	1	9	107	155	1	0	0	147
14th	Henry	143	98	1	2	47	47	0	0	1	45
	Mercer	70	48	3	0	29	6	9	1	0	22
	Rock Island	694	349	46	0	278	18	1	6	0	345
	Whiteside	281	180	7	0	135	36	0	2	0	101
14th	Circuit Totals	1,188	675	57	2	489	107	10	9	1	513
15th	Carroll	51	26	0	2	15	0	1	3	5	25
	Jo Daviess	72	67	3	0	28	36	0	0	0	5
	Lee	273	152	3	3	104	42	0	0	0	121
	Ogle	144	78	18	6	40	11	1	2	0	66
	Stephenson	208	134	3	0	100	25	0	6	0	74
15th	Circuit Totals	748	457	27	11	287	114	2	11	5	291
16th	DeKalb	180	78	6	5	66	0	0	0	1	101
	Kane	1,235	887	22	6	533	310	11	3	2	345
	Kendall	94	75	7	2	26	38	0	2	0	19
16th	Circuit Totals	1,509	1,040	35	13	625	348	11	5	3	465
17th	Boone	88	39	0	4	21	13	0	1	0	47
	Winnebago	1,162	703	30	3	432	210	10	14	4	458
17th	Circuit Totals	1,250	742	30	7	453	223	10	15	4	505
18th	DuPage	2,169	1,630	194	11	1,095	300	28	2	0	539
18th	Circuit Totals	2,169	1,630	194	11	1,095	300	28	2	0	539
19th	Lake	546	170	0	0	134	2	5	13	16	370
	McHenry	407	195	0	1	101	64	13	6	10	209
19th	Circuit Totals	953	365	0	1	235	66	18	19	26	579
20th	Monroe	33	19	0	1	11	6	1	0	0	14
	Perry	59	29	1	1	24	3	0	0	0	30
	Randolph	127	45	0	0	22	19	0	4	0	82
	St. Clair	647	237	9	4	174	37	4	9	0	405
	Washington	34	14	0	0	8	1	0	0	5	20
20th	Circuit Totals	900	344	10	6	239	66	5	13	5	551
	Down State Totals	20,773	12,282	742	264	7,806	2,923	183	222	142	8,453
	Cook**	17,235	5,429	—	—	4,429	—	850	150	—	11,725
	State Totals	38,008	17,711	742	264	12,235	2,923	1,033	372	142	20,178

* Indicates results of consolidation of Magistrate and General Divisions, in Sangamon County.

** See pages 196 and 197 for tables on method of disposition and sentences imposed on defendants charged by indictment and information in the Criminal Division and in the Municipal Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

POSED DURING 1977 ON DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF A FELONY—Continued

CONVICTED															Found Unfit. To Stand Trial Or To Be Sexually Dangerous	County	Circuit
Plea Of Guilty					Convicted By Court					Convicted By Jury							
Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4			
0	0	1	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Marshall	10th
1	52	167	246	53	0	4	11	4	6	2	8	6	8	1	9	Peoria	
0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Putnam	
0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Stark	
0	5	45	75	8	0	0	5	6	2	2	0	0	3	2	0	Tazewell	
1	57	215	335	67	0	4	16	10	8	4	8	6	12	3	9	Circuit Totals	10th
0	0	3	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ford	11th
0	3	25	73	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	Livingston	
0	2	10	28	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	Logan	
0	3	74	73	13	0	1	0	13	2	1	3	11	9	1	1	McLean	
0	0	36	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Woodford	
0	8	148	195	48	1	1	0	14	2	2	4	15	15	2	2	Circuit Totals	11th
0	0	19	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	Iroquois	12th
0	0	46	51	65	0	0	5	1	1	2	0	4	3	1	1	Kankakee	
0	19	124	79	16	0	6	12	19	2	4	16	4	9	3	0	Will	12th
0	19	189	148	89	0	6	17	20	3	6	16	11	13	4	1	Circuit Totals	
0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bureau	13th
0	1	8	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Grundy	
0	3	38	53	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LaSalle	13th
0	4	47	80	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Circuit Totals	
1	6	18	15	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Henry	14th
0	3	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	Mercer	
0	13	157	137	22	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	6	1	0	0	Rock Island	14th
0	10	37	45	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Whiteside	
1	32	219	205	34	0	2	0	1	0	3	7	7	2	0	0	Circuit Totals	
1	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	Carroll	15th
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Jo Daviess	
0	6	29	62	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	Lee	15th
0	7	21	25	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Ogle	
0	2	34	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	Stephenson	
1	16	95	129	32	0	0	1	2	1	1	5	2	3	3	0	Circuit Totals	
0	4	28	46	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	DeKalb		16th
0	8	145	136	27	1	1	3	4	1	0	7	4	5	3	3	Kane	
0	2	5	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	Kendall	16th
0	14	178	188	47	1	1	4	5	1	1	9	7	6	3	4	Circuit Totals	
2	1	20	9	11	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	Boone	17th
3	26	141	181	27	1	11	11	11	3	5	12	5	17	4	1	Winnebago	
5	27	161	190	38	1	11	11	12	5	5	13	5	17	4	3	Circuit Totals	
1	1	27	55	21	1	42	98	221	61	0	1	3	5	2	0	DuPage	18th
1	1	27	55	21	1	42	98	221	61	0	1	3	5	2	0	Circuit Totals	
1	15	166	124	30	0	0	2	2	0	3	8	7	8	4	6	Lake	19th
2	7	55	88	44	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	McHenry	
3	22	221	212	74	0	0	2	3	2	4	11	10	10	5	9	Circuit Totals	19th
0	1	1	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Monroe	20th
0	0	6	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Perry	
0	0	18	32	22	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	1	0	Randolph	20th
7	41	140	128	33	1	1	4	0	1	6	21	11	11	0	5	St. Clair	
0	0	4	12	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Washington	
7	42	169	191	67	1	2	6	3	4	6	24	14	14	1	5	Circuit Totals	
25	385	2,700	3,197	932	6	73	185	318	102	45	139	141	161	44	38	Downstate Totals	
	10,588				764					373					81	Cook**	
	17,827				1,448					903					119	State Totals	

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1977

			SENTENCES																											
Circuit		County	Death	Imprisonment					Imprisonment and Fine					Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)								
				Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4					
1st		Alexander	—	—	4	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Jackson	—	—	9	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Johnson	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Massac.	—	—	—	11	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Pope	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Pulaski	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Saline	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Williamson	—	—	4	11	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st		Circuit Total	—	—	18	66	49	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd		Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Edwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Franklin	—	—	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Gallatin	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hardin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Jefferson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Lawrence	—	—	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Richland	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Wabash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		White	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd		Circuit Total	—	—	7	26	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd		Bond	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Madison	—	—	4	27	36	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd		Circuit Total	—	—	4	27	42	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th		Christian	—	—	1	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Clay	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Clinton	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Effingham	—	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Fayette	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Jasper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Marion	—	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Montgomery	—	—	1	15	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Shelby	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th		Circuit Total	—	—	4	42	50	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5th		Clark	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Coles	—	—	2	14	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Cumberland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Edger	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Vermilion	—	—	9	23	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5th		Circuit Total	—	—	13	41	27	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6th		Champaign	—	—	4	20	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		DeWitt	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Douglas	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Macon	—	—	19	60	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Moultrie	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Piatt	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6th		Circuit Total	—	—	43	100	43	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

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SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1977

		SENTENCES																						
		Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit To Be Sentenced or Executed						
Circuit	County	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Total Sentences	
1st	Alexander Jackson Johnson Massac Pope Pulaski Saline Union Williamson Circuit Total	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — 2 — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— 3 — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	58 77 21 32 9 11 53 13 122 396	
1st	Circuit Total	—	6	7	4	—	2	5	2	2	36	114	27	2	13	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	396	
2nd	Crawford Edwards Franklin Gallatin Hamilton Hardin Jefferson Lawrence Richland Wabash Wayne White Circuit Total	1 — — — — 1 — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	— — — — — — — — — — — — — 1	18 10 39 10 4 4 57** 18 31 22 16 27 256**		
2nd	Circuit Total	1	1	5	1	—	6	26	4	—	23	73	33	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	256**	
3rd	Bond Madison Circuit Total	1 — 1	1 2 3	1 1 2	— — —	— — —	— 20 20	2 51 53	— 11 11	— — —	— — —	— 49 49	1 61 62	— 27 27	— — —	— — —	— 1 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	17 367 384
4th	Christian Clay Clinton Effingham Fayette Jasper Marion Montgomery Shelby Circuit Total	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	59 19 37** 41 22 19 69 68 15 349**	
4th	Circuit Total	—	—	10	—	—	13	12	5	1	48	76	42	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	349**	
5th	Clark Coles Cumberland Edgar Vermilion Circuit Total	— — — — 1 1	— — — — — —	— 1 — — — —	2 3 — — 5	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	20 128 0 14 181 343	
5th	Circuit Total	1	—	1	—	—	7	17	15	2	90	68	31	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	
6th	Champaign DeWitt Douglas Mason Moultrie Platt Circuit Total	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	216** 11 25 194 17 20 483**
6th	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	483**	

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1977—Continued

		SENTENCES																								
Circuit	County	Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit To Be Sentenced or Executed					Total Sentences			
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4				
7th	Greene Jersey Macoupin Morgan Sangamon Scott Circuit Total	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 34** 28 52 298 0 429**		
7th	Adams Brown Calhoun Cass Mason Menard Pike Schuyler Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	1	13	8	2	—	—	6	1	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 4 12 16 10 18 43 1 207		
8th	Fulton Hancock Henderson Knox McDonough Warren Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	3	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 14 11 117 26 66 274		
9th	Marshall Peoria Putnam Stark Tazewell Circuit Total	—	1	—	2	—	15	26	3	—	—	—	79	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 569 4 4 153 746		
10th	Ford Livingston Logan McLean Woodford Circuit Total	—	1	2	—	—	10	16	—	—	—	2	10	34	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 129 51 204 53 455		
11th	Iroquois Kankakee Will Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	2	—	—	5	26	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 179 313 541		
12th	Bureau Grundy LaSalle Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 18 106 147		
13th	Henry Mercer Rock Island Whiteside Circuit Total	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	1	—	—	6	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 22 345** 101 513**		

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1977—Continued

		SENTENCES																					
Circuit	County	Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit To Be Sentenced or Executed				Total Sentences	
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4					
15th	Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	25	
	Jo Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
	Lee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117***	
	Ogle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	
15th	Stephenson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	
	Circuit Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287***	
16th	DeKalb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	
	Kane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	
16th	Kendall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465	
17th	Boone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	
	Winnebago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458	
17th	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505	
	DuPage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539	
18th	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539	
	Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	
19th	McHenry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579	
20th	Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
	Perry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	
	Randolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	
	St. Clair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	
20th	Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551	
	Downstate Total	6	23	57	22	19	448	476	138	57	1,132	1,778	568	21	234	430	146	—	—	1	—	8,449**	
	Cook	5				1,982****				262				4,274				2				11,725**	
	State	113				3,063****				3,797				5,105				3				20,174***	

* Includes sentences of Jail Only.

** Includes those defendants who have been convicted and ordered to pay a fine only. In this category there are:
 (a) 2 defendants in Jefferson County—one convicted of a Class 3 felony and one convicted of a Class 4 felony;
 (b) 3 defendants in Clinton County—one convicted of a Class 2 felony and two convicted of Class 3 felonies;
 (c) 2 defendants in Champaign County—one convicted of a Class 2 felony and one convicted of a Class 4 felony;

(d) 1 defendant in Jersey County convicted of a Class 4 felony;
 (e) 1 defendant in Rock Island County convicted of a Class 3 felony; and
 (f) 13 defendants in Cook County each convicted of separate felonies.

*** Does not include actions on 2 defendants in Lee County, each convicted of three Class 1 felonies but sentenced on only one.

**** Includes sentences of Probation & Jail.

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1977

TREND OF CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Division	County Department		Pending At Start	Begun	Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending At End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Type of Case									
L	Ad damnum \$15,000 & over	Jury	40,163 ^a	3,823	483	+13,091	17,397	12,996	44,632 ^b	+4,469
		Non-Jury	9,487 ^c	19,222	405	-13,091	6,536	4,882	11,131 ^b	+1,644
A	Tax		4,195 ^d	14,982	2,494	0	17,476	18,798	2,869 ^e	-1,327
W		Condemnation	238	145	13	0	158	152	245 ^f	+7
		Miscellaneous Remedy	2,133	1,978	228	0	2,206	2,110	2,252 ^g	+119
CHANCERY		Subtotals	(56,216)	(40,150)	(3,623)	(0)	(43,773)	(38,938)	(61,128) ^b	+4,912
		Chancery	7,045	8,913	603	0	9,516	10,564	5,998 ^h	-1,047
DIVORCE		Housing	19,197	9,626	0	0	9,626	5,217	23,606	+4,409
		Subtotals	(26,242)	(18,539)	(603)	(0)	(19,142)	(15,781)	(29,604)	+3,362
C		Divorce	18,767	27,148	2,258	0	29,406	30,123	18,050	-717
		Tax	27,852	28,997	0	0	28,997	28,380	28,469	+617
O		Mental Health	54	4,032	0	0	4,032	4,023	63	+9
		Adoption, Marriage of Minors and Reciprocal Non-Support	6,482	4,474	0	0	4,474	4,094	6,862	+380
U		Municipal Corporations	237	42	0	0	42	31	248	+11
		Subtotals	(34,625)	(37,545)	(0)	(0)	(37,545)	(36,528)	(35,642)	+1,017
PROBATE		Estates, Guardianships & Conservatorships		10,236	0	0	10,236	8,066		
JUVENILE		Delinquency, Dependency, Neglect & Supervision	5,148 ⁱ	14,669	653	0	15,322	18,116	5,513 ^j	+365
CRIMINAL		Felony (Indictment & Information)	6,963 ^k	6,872 ^l	2,315	0	9,187	9,917	6,233	-730
		County Department Subtotal	(147,961)	(155,159)	(9,452)	(0)	(164,611)	(157,469)	(156,170)	+8,209
Municipal Department										
D	Law Ad damnum under \$15,000	Jury	16,479	4,761	1,530	+4,720	11,011	10,621	16,876 ^m	+397
		Non-Jury	30,561	116,340	1,087	-4,690	112,737	102,342	40,996 ⁿ	+10,435
T		Small Claims	10,076	89,309	725	-30	90,004	94,570	5,510	-4,566
		Tax	82,802	58,893	3,249	0	62,142	47,879 ^o	97,065	+14,263
C		Felony (Information)	495 ⁿ	4,913	27	0	4,940	4,713	722	+227
		Misdemeanors, Ordinance Violations & Preliminary Hearings (Felony)		347,712	461	0	348,173	309,673		
ONE THRU SIX		Traffic		1,533,003	0	0	1,533,003	1,471,336		
		Family & Youth (January Only)		2,033	0	0	2,033	1,651		
		Subtotals	(140,413)	(2,156,964)	(7,079)	(0)	(2,164,043)	(2,042,785)	(161,169)	+20,756
		Grand Total	288,374	2,312,123	16,531	0	2,328,654	2,200,254	317,339	+28,965

FOOTNOTES: (a) Computer adjustment of +7 cases; (b) Computer adjustments of net +68 cases in law jury and net -10 cases in law non-jury; does not include 176 law jury and 56 law non-jury cases on Special Calendars (military, appeal, bankruptcy, and insurance liquidation); (c) Computer adjustment of -4 cases; (d) Computer adjustment of +1 case; (e) Computer adjustment of net -5 cases; (f) Computer adjustment of +1 case; (g) Computer adjustments of net +23 cases; (h) Includes +1 law non-jury case pending, previously reported in November, and which is considered part of the Chancery workload; (i) Adjustment of -1,533 cases due to, per clerk, misrecording of petitions pending but actually terminated during 1976; (j) Adjusted by -495 cases due to computer reprogramming; (k) Adjusted by -196 cases which were misrecorded as new indictments and informations but were actually reinstatements; (l) Adjusted by +3,159 cases to show supplemental actions which occurred during the year but could not be detected on present data processing equipment until all activity for year was processed; (m) Adjusted by net +7 cases in law jury and net +40 cases in law non-jury per physical inventory in the 5th Municipal District; (n) Adjusted by -33 cases after physical inventory in District 4, and (o) Adjustment of -3,431 cases per misrecording of cases as terminated but which are still pending.

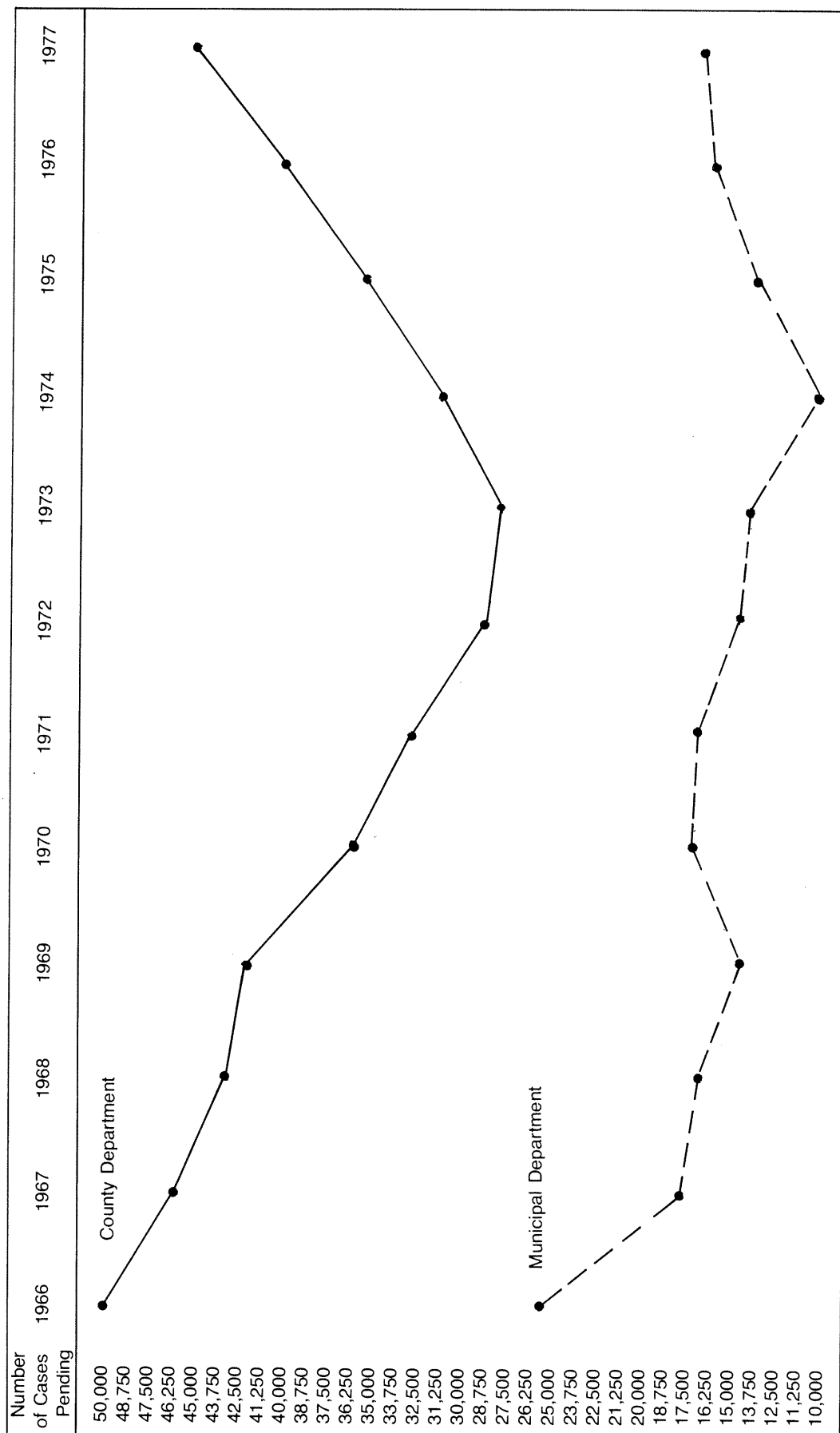
**TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING
CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

		Pending at Start	Begun	Rein- Stated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Law Jury Cases Under \$15,000	Dist. 1	15,388	4,595	1,468	+3,497	9,560	9,277	15,671	+283
	Dist. 2	111	16	2	+179	197	167	141	+30
	Dist. 3	259	24	1	+226	251	274	236	-23
	Dist. 4	303	39	29	+290	358	338	323	+20
	Dist. 5	211	27	2	+167	196	195	219 ^a	+8
	Dist. 6	207	60	28	+361	449	370	286	+79
Law Non-Jury Cases Under \$15,000	Dist. 1	29,427	111,732	851	-3,497	109,086	98,843	39,670	+10,243
	Dist. 2	164	509	19	-179	349	415	98	-66
	Dist. 3	173	849	48	-226	671	651	193	+20
	Dist. 4	312	1,268	60	-278	1,050	1,054	308	-4
	Dist. 5	136	631	33	-167	497	393	280 ^a	+144
	Dist. 6	349	1,351	76	-343	1,084	986	447	+98
Small Claims	Dist. 1	6,455	75,695 ^c	110	0	75,805	80,482	1,778	-4,677
	Dist. 1 Pro Se . . .	1,805	5,709 ^d	440	0	6,149	6,113	1,841	+36
	Dist. 2-6 . .	1,816	7,905	175	-30	8,050	7,975	1,891	+75
Taxes	Dist. 1	62,254	44,703	3,249	0	47,952	31,484 ^e	78,722	+16,468
	Dist. 2-6 . .	20,548	14,190	0	0	14,190	16,395	18,343	-2,205
Felony (Information)	Dist. 1	0	2,810	0	0	2,810	2,810	0	—
	Dist. 2-6 . .	495 ^b	2,103	27	0	2,130	1,903	722	+227
Misdemeanors, Ordinance Viola- tions & Preliminary Hearings (Felony)	Dist. 1		298,793	0	0	298,793	262,780		
	Dist. 2-6 . .		48,919	461	0	49,380	46,893		
Traffic	Dist. 1		959,497	0	0	959,497	935,478		
	Dist. 2-6 . .		573,506	0	0	573,506	535,858		
(January only) Family & Youth	Dist. 1		2,033	0	0	2,033	1,651		
TOTALS		140,413	2,156,964	7,079	0	2,164,043	2,042,785	161,169	+20,756

(a) Adjustment of net +7 cases in law jury and net +40 cases in law non-jury per physical inventory in District 5; (b) Adjusted by -33 cases after physical inventory in District 4; (c) Adjusted by +5 cases per corrected inventory in District 1; (d) Adjusted by -5 cases per corrected inventory in District 1; and (e) Adjustment of -3,431 cases per misrecording of cases as terminated but which are still pending.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Comparison of Pending Law Jury Cases in the County Department
to Pending Law Jury Cases in the Municipal Department



**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES									
LAW CASES OVER \$15,000	J U R Y	NUMBER PENDING	1972 & Earlier	During 1973	During 1974	During 1975	During 1976	During 1977	Totals
			7	996	6,791	10,637	12,864	13,337	44,632*
			0.1%	2.2%	15.2%	23.8%	28.8%	29.9%	100.0%
			3	16	82	1,049	2,544	7,437	11,131*
N O N J U R Y	J U R Y	NUMBER PENDING	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	9.4%	22.9%	66.7%	100.0%

*Does not include 176 law jury and 56 law non-jury cases on Special Calendars.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6
AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY***

	1972 & Before		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		Totals	
	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury
First District	69	3	204	5	1,292	58	3,774	1,956	5,220	4,057	5,112	33,591	15,671	39,670
Second District	0	0	1	1	3	4	6	17	15	27	116	49	141	98
Third District	1	0	0	0	2	1	15	3	74	4	144	185	236	193
Fourth District	1	0	1	3	6	2	20	18	92	32	203	253	323	308
Fifth District	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	6	58	25	147	248	219	280
Sixth District	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	42	31	241	416	286	447
Totals	71	3	207	9	1,303	66	3,831	2,000	5,501	4,176	5,963	34,742	16,876	40,996

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF TERMINATION OF LAW JURY CASES

Cases Terminated by Verdict			
Calendar	Number of Verdicts Reached During Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict	
		Maximum	Average
STANDARD	433*	79.0	45.3
SPECIAL	1	57.0	57.0
TOTAL	434	79.0	45.3

* 1 case filed in Chancery Division in July 1975 but not transferred to Law Division until February 1977.

Cases Terminated by Any Means Including Verdict			
Total Number of Cases Terminated* During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Termination		Average
	Maximum	Minimum	
12,788	160.0	1.0	30.7

* Does not reflect multiple dispositions of cases during the period.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT OF LAW JURY CASES
IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Cases Terminated by Verdict, Municipal Department, Circuit Court of Cook County						
Total number of verdicts reached during period	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5*	District 6
	122	11	22	14	14	26
Months elapsed between date of filing and date of verdict	Average	40.6	14.8	18.2	19.2	22.2
	Maximum	67.4	33.2	40.1	39.1	39.8
	Minimum	1.9	2.7	9.1	1.0	6.7
						15.6
						32.0
						6.0

**IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY TERMINATIONS
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

(1) Age of Law Jury Cases Disposed of During the Period

		1972 and Earlier	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total
Law-Jury Cases Disposed of During the Period	Number	788	3,321	2,548	2,653	2,747	835	12,892*
	Percentage	6.0%	25.8%	19.8%	20.6%	21.3%	6.5%	100.0%

* Includes 251 cases transferred out of Division but does not include 106 cases assigned to Special Calendars.

(2) Law Jury Cases Terminated During the Period

Terminations Credited by Clerk To	Number of Terminations
Assignment Judge	3,040
Pre-Trial Judges*	2,394
Motion Judges	1,368
Full-Time Trial Judges**	5,574
Part-Time Trial Judges***	104
No Progress Call	161
TOTAL: (Not included are 251 cases transferred out of Division and 106 assigned to Special Calendars.)	12,641

* Includes trial judges hearing summer pre-trials.

** Includes only Cook County judges who spent 75% or more of their time in the Law Division.

*** Includes Cook County judges who spent less than 75% of their time in the Law Division and downstate judges who served in the Law Division on assignment.

(3) Maximum, minimum and average productivity of full-time trial judges and stages at which full-time trial judges terminated law jury cases during the period

	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Verdicts		Cases Settled		
		Contested	Uncontested	Without Use of Jury	During Selection of Jury	After Selection of Jury
Maximum*	1,035	28	11	1,030	28	25
Minimum*	71	1	0	47	0	0
Average	227.4	14.9	1.0	199.5	5.2	6.9

* Maximum and Minimum reported by any judge in each category not necessarily the same judge in each category, and includes cases disposed of by Law Jury Trial Judges who participated in the summer pre-trial program.

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAW JURY PRODUCT OF THE LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1977 - AS REPORTED THROUGH THE
MONTHLY REPORTS OF LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES***

The Monthly Reports Of The Law Jury Trial Judges Of The County Department Of The Circuit Court Of Cook County, Indicate A Total of 7,750 Cases Processed And 6,390 Cases Terminated. Subsections A & B Below Describe The Processing Of These Cases, Classified According To The Amount Of Time A Judge Was Assigned To The County Department, Law Division, Jury Section.

Settled Without Use Of Jury	Settled During Selection Of Jury	Settled After Selection Of Jury	Verdicts		Returned To Assign- ment Judge	Mistrials	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Total Law Jury Cases Processed	Calendar 1/2 Days Avail- able for Assignment
			Contested	Uncontested					

A. The Law Jury Record Of The 26 Law Jury Judges Whose Service In The Law Jury Trial Sections Was Not Substantially Interrupted By Other Judicial Duties, Assignment Or Illness During The Period.

TOTALS	5,186	134	179	388	26	1,220	45	5,913	7,178	12,008
Maximum	1,030	28	25	28	11	242	7	1,035	1,035	488
Minimum	47	0	0	1	0	0	0	71	72	420
Average	199.5	5.2	6.9	14.9	1.0	46.9	1.7	227.4	276.1	461.9

**B. The Law Jury Record Of The 18 Law Jury Judges Whose Service In The Law Jury Trial Section Was Substantially Limited By Other Judicial Duties, Assignments Or Illness During The Period

TOTALS	425	11	13	24	4	94	1	477	572	1,298
Maximum	91	2	6	9	4	52	1	106	158	364
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Average	23.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.2	5.2	0.1	26.5	31.8	72.1

* Includes cases processed and terminated by the Law Jury Trial Judges who participated in the summer pretrial program.
** Includes the records of 2 judges on assignment to the Circuit Court of Cook County, Law Jury Section from Downstate.

**STATEMENT OF TOTAL LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED AS
REPORTED BY THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK
COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, LAW DIVISION DURING
CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

During calendar year 1977, the Law Division of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County terminated 12,641 Law Jury cases which were credited by the clerk as follows:

I. To the Assignment Judges (Judges Engelstein, Nelson and Sorrentino)	3,040
II. To the Motion Judges (Judges Coman, Elward, Giliberto and Hartman)	1,368
III. To the Pre-Trial Judges (Judges Garnett, N. Kaplan, Matkovic, Murphy, Nash, Nelson and Sarnow) and Judges temporarily assigned to regular Pre-Trial Section in December (Judges Crosson, DeBow, Healy, Higgins, Holzer, Landesman and Norman)	2,394
IV. To the Law Jury Trial Judges as follows:	
A) To the 30 Judges (Judges Aspen, Canel, Cerda, Cherry, Crosson, DeBow, Durham, Engelstein, Felt, Fiedler, Fleischman, Geroulis, Healy, Heilingoetter, Higgins, Holzer, Janczy, S. Jones, Kane, Kowalski, Landesman, McAuliffe, Murray, Norman, Patterson, Rizzi, Rosenberg, Sarnow, Tondryk and Traina) whose service in the Law Jury Trial Section was not substantially interrupted by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period	5,574*
B) To the 14 Judges (Judges Arkiss, Curry, A. Dunne, Ellis, Ellsworth, Glowacki, Gomberg, Liffshin, Londrigan, Murphy, Ouska, Petrarca, Porter and Solomon) whose service in the Law Jury Trial Section was limited by other judicial duties or illness during the period**	104***
C) To the No Progress Call/Status Call Judge (Judge Iseberg)	161
Total Terminations****	12,641

* Figure varies from that reported by the Law Jury Trial Judges through their monthly reports by an adjustment of -624 cases.

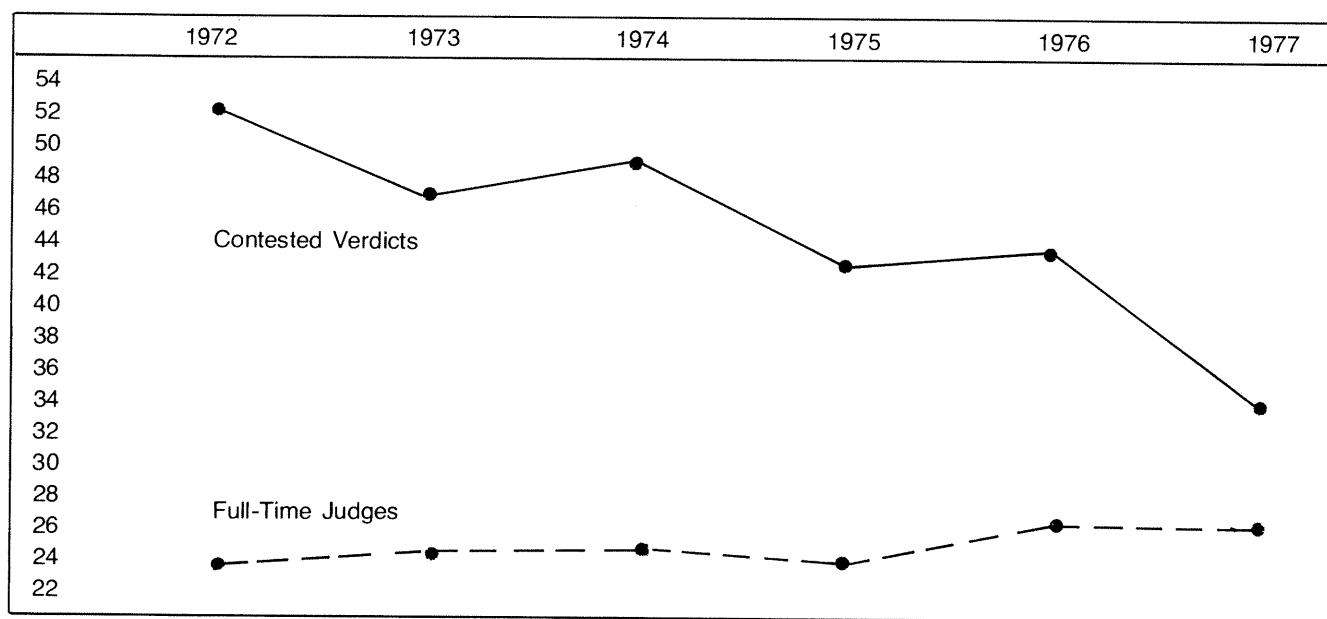
** Two judges from Downstate Circuits, in Cook County for temporary assignment, were among the Part-Time Law Jury Trial Judges identified.

*** Figure varies from that reported by the Law Jury Trial Judges through their monthly reports by an adjustment of -88 cases.

**** Includes terminations by regular pre-trial and Law Jury Trial Judges who participated in the summer pre-trial program; does not include cases transferred out of the Law Division and cases assigned to Special Calendars.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Comparison of Assigned Full-Time Judges to Contested Verdicts



**ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY CASES PROCESSED BY THE TRIAL JUDGES OF THE LAW DIVISION
COMPARISONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS**

	Number of Law Jury Cases			Number of Verdicts		Ratio of Contested Verdicts to Total Cases Terminated	Law Jury Trial Judges*	
	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Assigned For Trial	Total	Contested		Substantially Full-Time	Part-Time
Number for Dec. 1977 . . .	1,396	1,013	491	31	28	2.8	28	2
1977 Monthly Average . . .	1,450	1,083	451	36	34	3.1	27	2
1976 Monthly Average . . .	1,417	1,051	489	43	43	4.1	27	8
1975 Monthly Average . . .	1,480	1,097	522	42	42	3.8	24	8
1974 Monthly Average . . .	1,343	1,018	471	48	48	4.7	25	7
1973 Monthly Average . . .	1,279	1,313	467	47	47	3.6	25	6
1972 Monthly Average . . .	1,187	1,585	518	53	52	3.3	24	7

* Includes Law Jury Trial Judges assigned to Summer Pre-Trial Program during 1977.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
DIVORCE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
DISPOSITION OF DIVORCE CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

PART I	
TOTAL DIVORCE CASES TERMINATED	
	30,123

PART II	
JUDGMENTS	
TOTAL JUDGMENTS	22,319
1. Divorce	22,038
2. Separate Maintenance	86
3. Annulment	195

PART III	
CASES DISMISSED	
TOTAL DISMISSALS	7,804
1. Divorce	7,804
2. Separate Maintenance	0
3. Annulment	0

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUVENILE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

Children referred to the County Department, Juvenile Division

Delinquents	Dependents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Victim of Delinquent or Criminal Offense	Victim of Neglect	Other	Reactivated Cases	Total
10,400	148	2,080	0	1,790	251	0	14,669

Initial action taken on cases referred to the County Department, Juvenile Division

Adjusted	Social Investigation Ordered	Petition Recommended	Total
3,695	0	14,669	18,364

Cases adjusted in the County Department, Juvenile Division

	Dependents	Delinquents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Mental Deficients	Others	Total
By the Probation Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
By the Complaint Unit Staff	48	2,749	898	0	0	3,695
TOTAL	48	2,749	898	0	0	3,695

Nature of petitions disposed of in the County Department, Juvenile Division

Petitions Disposed	Continued Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed with Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed with Right to Place	Probation	Institutional Commitments	Total
18,116	40,018	5,200	159	1,492	1,880	925	67,790

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Trend of Cases Charging Defendants With Offenses
In the Criminal Division During 1977

Cases Commenced By	Cases Pending at Start of Period	Cases Filed During Period	Cases Reinstated During Period	Cases Disposed of During Period	Cases Pending at End of Period
Indictment	4,074	2,596	1,704	5,399	2,975
Information	2,889	4,276	611	4,518	3,258
TOTAL	6,963	6,872	2,315	9,917	6,233

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6**

Trend of Cases charging Defendants with Felonies by Information During 1977

Commenced By	Cases Pending at Start	Cases Filed	Cases Reinstated	Cases Disposed Of	Cases Pending at End
Information	495	4,913	27	4,713	722

**THE TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
FOR THE PERIOD CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Filed	Term- inated	Pending at End
(A) TAX					
(1)	Special Assessments				
	a. Chicago	385	69	70	384
	b. Suburban	535	25	50	510
(2)	Tax Deeds	1,418	680	992	1,106
(3)	Scavenger Tax Deeds	25	0	10	15
(4)	Inheritance Tax Petitions	6,865	8,958	8,988	6,835
(5)	Inheritance Tax Reassessments	240	34	0	274
(6)	Tax Refund Petitions	194	30	1	223
(7)	Tax Objections	17,970	17,747	17,035	18,682
(8)	Condemnations (in conjunction with special assessments)	59	1	0	60
(9)	Other	161	1,453	1,234	380
	(Subtotal)	(27,852)	(28,997)	(28,380)	(28,469)
(B) ADOPTIONS					
(1)	Related	342	1,112	1,079	375
(2)	Agency	163	699	766	96
(3)	Private Placement	323	329	312	340
	(Subtotal)	(828)	(2,140)	(2,157)	(811)
(C) MENTAL HEALTH					
(1)	Commitment Petitions				
	a. Adults	52	3,936	3,925	63
	b. Minors	0	60	60	0
(2)	Restoration Petitions				
	a. Adults	0	25	25	0
	b. Minors	0	3	3	0
(3)	Discharge Petitions				
	a. Adults	2	8	10	0
	b. Minors	0	0	0	0
	(Subtotal)	(54)	(4,032)	(4,023)	(63)
(D) MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS					
(1)	Petitions to Organize	18	3	0	21
(2)	Petitions to Annex, Disconnect and Dissolve	88	18	20	86
(3)	Local Options and Propositions	11	0	0	11
(4)	Election Matters	120	21	11	130
	(Subtotal)	(237)	(42)	(31)	(248)
(E) RECIPROCAL NON SUPPORT		(5,614)	(2,269)	(1,860)	(6,023)
(F) MARRIAGE OF MINORS		(40)	(65)	(77)	(28)
GRAND TOTAL		(34,625)	(37,545)	(36,528)	(35,642)

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
PROBATE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED IN THE PROBATE DIVISION

	Decedent Estates*	Guardianships	Conservatorships	Total
Number of Cases Begun	7,004	1,848	1,384	10,236
Number of Cases Terminated	6,443	1,010	613	8,066

* Includes Supplemental Proceedings Petitions: 101 filed and 76 terminated. Supplemental Proceedings Petitions are proceedings concerning contracts to make a will, construction of wills and the appointment of testamentary trustees during the period of administration.

**INVENTORIES FILED, FEES COLLECTED AND WILLS FILED
IN THE PROBATE DIVISION IN 1976**

**PART I
INVENTORIES FILED AND VALUE THEREOF**

Kind of Property	Inventories	
	Number	Value
Personal	6,610	\$752,238,638.00
Real Estate	2,230	\$111,602,685.00
TOTALS	8,840	\$863,841,323.00

**PART II
FEES COLLECTED (NET) BY THE CLERK**

\$691,047.70

**PART III
WILLS FILED AND PROBATED**

Filed	Probated	%Probated
12,852	4,636	36.1%

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Table of Criminal Offenses Commenced by Indictment and Information
In the Criminal Division During 1977

Charged Offenses	Number of			
	Indict-ments	Defen-dants	Infor-mations	Defen-dants
Aggravated Assault, etc.	—	—	2	2
Aggravated Battery	20	21	72	81
Aggravated Battery, etc.	70	99	90	108
Aggravated Incest	3	3	2	2
Aggravated Incest, etc.	1	1	1	1
Aggravated Kidnapping, etc.	3	3	6	8
Altering Lottery Tickets.	1	1	2	2
Armed Robbery	231	342	544	685
Armed Robbery, etc.	90	149	151	216
Attempt Armed Robbery	18	28	49	63
Attempt Armed Robbery, etc.	8	12	8	8
Armed Violence.	1	1	2	3
Armed Violence, etc.	1	1	—	—
Arson	9	13	18	20
Arson, etc.	2	2	4	5
Attempt Arson	2	2	5	5
Attempt Arson, etc.	—	—	1	3
Battery, etc.	1	4	—	—
Attempt Battery, etc.	—	—	2	2
Bribery	5	5	18	19
Bribery, etc.	4	4	3	3
Burglary	223	304	771	974
Burglary, etc.	113	167	98	127
Attempt Burglary	15	19	64	80
Attempt Burglary, etc.	9	14	19	24
Communicating with Jurors	1	1	5	5
Communicating with Jurors, etc.	—	—	3	3
Conspiracy (various offenses).	—	—	1	1
Conspiracy, etc. (various offenses)	6	20	1	2
Criminal Damage to Property	1	2	2	2
Criminal Damage to Property, etc.	1	4	1	2
Delivery of Controlled Substance	118	155	271	307
Possession of Controlled Substance	54	58	344	354
Delivery of Marijuana	4	4	—	—
Possession of Marijuana.	1	2	5	5
Deviate Sexual Assault	3	7	3	3
Deviate Sexual Assault, etc.	5	7	3	4
Escape	21	26	9	9
Escape, etc.	1	2	—	—
Forgery	6	6	1	1
Forgery, etc.	16	16	2	2
Sub-Totals.	1,068	1,505	2,583	3,141

Table of Criminal Offenses Commenced by Indictment and Information
In the Criminal Division During 1977
(Continued)

Charged Offenses	Number of			
	Indict-ments	Defen-dants	Infor-mations	Defen-dants
Illinois Motor Vehicle Act	3	3	5	5
Incest	—	—	2	2
Incest, etc.	—	—	1	1
Indecent Liberties with Child	33	33	28	28
Indecent Liberties with Child, etc.	14	14	6	10
Intimidation	2	2	8	8
Intimidation, etc.	5	5	6	6
Involuntary Manslaughter	6	6	5	6
Involuntary Manslaughter, etc.	2	3	—	—
Jumping of Bail Bond	458	458	1	1
Murder	178	198	200	207
Murder, etc.	77	109	61	90
Attempt Murder	15	20	15	16
Attempt Murder, etc.	139	184	206	232
Obstructing Justice	4	4	—	—
Obstructing Justice, etc.	—	—	1	1
Pandering	9	11	31	31
Pandering, etc.	1	1	—	—
Attempt Pandering	—	—	1	1
Perjury	10	12	—	—
Perjury, etc.	4	4	—	—
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	2	1	1
Possession of Burglary Tools, etc.	—	—	1	1
Possession of Stolen Auto	5	8	12	12
Rape	20	23	46	49
Rape, etc.	92	117	85	92
Attempt Rape	12	12	10	10
Reckless Homicide	5	5	9	9
Robbery	67	82	293	365
Robbery, etc.	37	54	39	49
Attempt Robbery	11	13	52	65
Attempt Robbery, etc.	1	1	5	6
Solicitation (various offenses)	3	4	1	1
Syndicated Gambling	—	—	4	6
Theft	83	104	131	161
Theft, etc.	173	231	230	259
Attempt Theft	7	10	31	35
Attempt Theft, etc.	2	4	—	—
Unlawful Restraint	1	1	3	3
Unlawful Use of Credit Cards	2	2	—	—
Unlawful Use of Weapons	36	39	139	145
Unlawful Use of Weapons, etc.	2	2	12	13
Voluntary Manslaughter	2	2	3	3
Miscellaneous Offenses	5	6	9	9
TOTALS	2,596	3,294	4,276	5,080

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Method of Disposition of Defendants Charged By Indictment
and Information in the Criminal Division During 1977

Disposed of By		Disposition of Defendants	
		Not Convicted	Convicted
Guilty Plea	Indictment		2,890
	Information		3,170
Bench Trial	Indictment	438	374
	Information	366	349
Jury Trial	Indictment	87	206
	Information	52	140
Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate	Indictment	1,265	
	Information	670	
Nolle Prosequi	Indictment	441	
	Information	308	
Other Discharge	Indictment	1,062*	
	Information	517*	
TOTALS		5,206	7,129

* Includes 59 defendants (28 charged by indictment and 31 charged by information) who were committed to the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities as unfit to be tried or sentenced or as sexually dangerous.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6**

Method of Dispositions of Defendants Charged With Felonies
By Information in the Municipal Department During 1977

Disposed of By		Disposition of Defendants	
		Not Convicted	Convicted
Guilty Plea	District 1		2,806
	Districts 2-6.		1,720
Bench Trial	District 1	0	0
	Districts 2-6.	46	41
Jury Trial.	District 1	0	0
	Districts 2-6.	11	27
Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate	District 1	0	
	Districts 2-6.	206	
Nolle Prosequi.	District 1	0	
	Districts 2-6.	10	
Other Discharge	District 1	1***	
	Districts 2-6.	30*	
TOTALS		304	4,594**

* Includes 22 defendants who were committed to the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities as unfit to be tried or sentenced or as sexually dangerous.

** Does not include 2 defendants convicted but who were declared unfit to be sentenced.

*** Defendant discharged, Leave to File Complaint denied.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6**

Nature of Termination of Preliminary Hearings During Calendar Year 1977

Method of Termination or Disposition	District 1	Districts 2-6
1. Transferred to Criminal Division or Superseded by Information or Indictment or Probable Cause Finding	6,251	3,315
2. No Probable Cause (June thru December Only)	869	217
3. Bond Forfeiture w/ or w/o Warrant.	1,374	92
4. Dismissed for Want of Prosecution.	16	7
5. Nolle Prosequi	1,883	723
6. Non-suit	80	5
7. Stricken Off—Leave to Reinstate*	6,813	2,162
8. Leave to File Denied	21	6
9. Not Guilty and Discharged	890	54
10. Off Call and Other Dismissal**	71	138
Totals	18,268	6,719

* Includes Bond Forfeitures w/ or w/o Warrant for January, February and March which were unavailable for breakdown.

** Includes Findings of No Probable Cause for January, February and March which were unavailable for breakdown.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Disposition of Defendants Sentenced In The Criminal Division During 1977

Sentence Imposed	Number of Defendants	
	Indictment	Information
(1) Death	1	0
(2) Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections)	2,143	2,134
(3) Probation Only—No Discretionary Conditions	844	915
(4) Probation & Jail	391	502
(5) Probation & Other Discretionary Conditions	0	0
(6) Conditional Discharge Only—No Discretionary Conditions	32	28
(7) Conditional Discharge with Discretionary Conditions	0	0
(8) Other*	59	80
TOTALS.	3,470	3,659

* Includes Jail Only and Fine Only.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6**

Disposition of Defendants Sentenced Where Charged With Felonies
By Information In The Municipal Department During 1977

Sentence Imposed	Number of Defendants	
	District 1	Districts 2-6
(1) Death	0	0
(2) Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections)*	288	470
(3) Probation Only—No Discretionary Conditions	1,742	672
(4) Probation & Jail	771	191
(5) Probation & Other Discretionary Conditions	0	376
(6) Conditional Discharge Only—No Discretionary Conditions	0	40
(7) Conditional Discharge with Discretionary Conditions	0	7
(8) Other**	5	32
TOTALS.	2,806	1,788

* Includes Periodic Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections) and Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections) & Fine .

** Includes Jail Only, Fine Only, Jail & Fine, Reductions to Misdemeanors, Supervision, Supervision & Fine, and Periodic Imprisonment (Cook Co. Dept of Corrections) .

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6**

Nature of Termination of Misdemeanor & Ordinance Violations
During Calendar Year 1977

Method of Termination or Disposition	District 1	Districts 2-6
1. Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corr.)	72	25
2. Imprisonment/Periodic Imprisonment (Cook County Dept. Corrections)	8,032	1,216
3. Probation, Conditional Discharge, Supervision	7,994	9,219
4. Fine Only and Ordered to Pay	10,725	7,318
5. Bond Forfeiture w/ or w/o Warrant	14,163	692
6. Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	19,388*	872
7. Nolle Prosequi	3,706*	572
8. Non-suit	47,255*	675
9. Stricken Off—Leave to Reinstate**	56,561*	14,228
10. Leave to File Denied	61,689*	158
11. Discharge—Speedy Trial Statute	—	2
12. Not Guilty and Discharged	14,370	3,839
13. Off Call and Other Dismissal*****	2,208	1,358
TOTALS	246,163	40,174

* Includes Preliminary Hearing actions for District 1 for January, February and March which were unavailable for breakdown.

** Includes Bond Forfeitures w/ or w/o Warrant for January, February and March which were unavailable for breakdown.

*** Includes transfers to other Districts and Branch 57, Work Release & Periodic Imprisonment, and Death Suggested.

**** Includes Findings of No Probable Cause for January, February and March which were unavailable for breakdown.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6**

Nature of Termination of Traffic Cases During Calendar Year 1977

Method of Termination or Disposition	District 1	Districts 2-6
1. Imprisonment/Periodic Imprisonment (Cook County Dept. Corrections)	7,182	582
2. Probation, Conditional Discharge, Supervision	935	280
3. Fine Only and Ordered to Pay	264,406	308,829
4. Fine and Costs Suspended	23,452	10,184
5. Dismissed for Want of Prosecution.	105,868	15,226
6. Nolle Prosequi.	16,370	3,736
7. Non-suit	8,267	42,880
8. Stricken Off—Leave to Reinstate	12,277	52,959
9. Leave to File Denied	372	1,185
10. Not Guilty and Discharged	496,349	99,997
TOTALS	935,478	535,858

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF 1970

ARTICLE VI—THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Courts

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. Judicial Districts

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Section 3. Supreme Court— Organization

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges. Three shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one from each of the other Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

Section 4. Supreme Court— Jurisdiction

(2) The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review.

(b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.

(c) Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases.

Section 5. Appellate Court— Organization

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Ap-

pellate division shall have at least three judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. Appellate Court— Jurisdiction

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. Judicial Circuits

(a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties. The General Assembly by law may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges from the circuit at large.

(b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, Cook County, Chicago, and the area outside Chicago shall be separate units for the selection of Circuit Judges, with at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from Chicago.

(c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court.

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. Circuit Courts—Jurisdiction

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

Section 10. Terms Of Office

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 11. Eligibility For Office

No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States citizen; a licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the unit which selects him. No change in the boundaries of a unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.

Section 12. Election And Retention

(a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.

(b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.

(c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nomi-

nate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

(d) Not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.

(e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

(a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges.

(b) Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party. Service in the State militia or armed forces of the United States for periods of time permitted by rule of the Supreme Court shall not disqualify a person from serving as a Judge or Associate Judge.

Section 14. Judicial Salaries And Expenses—Fee Officers Eliminated

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

Section 15. Retirement—Discipline

(a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge,

with his consent, may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.

(b) A Judicial Inquiry Board is created. The Supreme Court shall select two Circuit Judges as members and the Governor shall appoint four persons who are not lawyers and three lawyers as members of the Board. No more than two of the lawyers and two of the non-lawyers appointed by the Governor shall be members of the same political party. The terms of Board members shall be four years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled for a full term in the manner the original appointment was made. No member may serve on the Board more than eight years.

(c) The Board shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. The Board shall not file a complaint unless five members believe that a reasonable basis exists (1) to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.

(d) The Board shall adopt rules governing its procedures. It shall have subpoena power and authority to appoint and direct its staff. Members of the Board who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly by law shall appropriate funds for the operation of the Board.

(e) A Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court, who shall be its chairman, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court, and two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court. The Commission shall be convened permanently to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. The Commission shall have authority after notice and public hearing (1) to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties.

(f) The concurrence of three members of the Com-

mission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

(g) The Commission shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall have power to issue subpoenas. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses of the Commission.

Section 16. Administration

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. The Supreme Court may assign a Judge temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to serve temporarily as an Associate Judge on any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

Section 17. Judicial Conference

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.

Section 18. Clerks Of Courts

(a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.

(b) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.

(c) The salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

Section 19. State's Attorneys— Selection, Salary

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provide and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

Historical Development

The predecessor to the present Administrative Office of the Illinois courts was a statutory creature into which the General Assembly breathed life in 1959. The entity was known as the Court Administrator's Office, and it so existed until 1964. The office in those past years was chiefly concerned with studying caseloads to determine the needs of particular courts for assistance and to provide a statistical background for further studies.

The 1964 Judicial Article directed that the "Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties." That provision was retained, virtually intact, by Section 16, Article VI of the 1970 Constitution. Thus, the fledgling administrator's office of 1959 was continued and conferred with constitutional dignity in 1964 and in 1970. Two Illinois constitutional commentators, Messrs. Braden and Cohn, in analyzing this section have stated that "only five (states) have a constitutional office similar to the administrative director provided by Illinois . . .", and the authors noted that the constitutional grant of administrative power to the Supreme Court as exercised by the Chief Justice through the Administrative Director is an excellent "mechanism for a coordinated and efficient administration of the judicial system." Braden

and Cohn, *The Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis*, at page 335.

During the years that it has been in existence, the Administrative Office has matured from infancy to adulthood, and correspondingly it has taken on and has been assigned by the Supreme Court greater duties and responsibilities. The growth of the office has been carefully nurtured by a succession of highly qualified and distinguished lawyers: Henry P. Chandler, former administrator of the federal court system; Albert J. Harno, former dean of the University of Illinois College of Law; Hon. John C. Fitzgerald, now a retired Circuit Judge, former dean of the School of Law of Loyola University, Chicago; John W. Freels, now a special assistant Attorney General, former general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad. The present Director is Roy O. Gulley, former Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit.

Today, the Administrative Office has more than a score of employees who serve the Supreme Court and supervise the activities of all the courts in the State and court-related personnel. In addition to the Director, the office employs six persons (four of whom are lawyers) on a managerial or supervisory level, with the balance of employees serving in various supporting capacities.

APPENDIX C

JUDICIAL SALARY STRUCTURE

Supreme Court Judges—\$50,000
Appellate Court Judges—\$45,000
Circuit Court Judges—\$42,500
Associate Judges—\$37,000

GENEALOGY
OF
JUDGES OF THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

