

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS



ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY 2004

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

Letter of Transmittal



It is my pleasure to transmit the **Annual Report of the Illinois Courts** for 2004. The Report provides a comprehensive summary of the many projects and activities pursued by the Illinois Judicial Branch during 2004, a pictorial and biographical overview of the Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court, and a photographic sampling of the diverse architecture of Illinois' supreme, appellate, and circuit courthouses. Further, the Report contains a summary of the 2004 Illinois Judicial Conference Annual Meeting, statistical data on court caseloads, a summary of the Supreme Court's several committees, and an overview of state and local funding for the Illinois Judicial Branch. Also included in the Report is a brief description of the six divisions that comprise the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Administrative Office is indebted to the clerks of the supreme, appellate, and circuit courts for their assistance in supplying the statistical information provided herein. I also wish to express my gratitude to all who contributed to the preparation of this Report. While the upcoming year presents broad challenges to the Judicial Branch, including effectuating comprehensive security plans for the Supreme and Appellate courthouses, and the continuous and effective management of our limited fiscal resources, the judges and employees of the Illinois courts remain committed to providing the highest level of quality and access to judicial services to the people of Illinois in 2005.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Cynthia Y. Cobbs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts



A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE

It is indeed my privilege and pleasure to present, on behalf of the Illinois Judicial Branch, the 2004 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I have served as a justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois for fourteen years, the last three as the Chief Justice. The 2004 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts is the last Annual Report that I will submit in my capacity as the Chief Justice. I do so with great pride, secure in the knowledge that the state of the judiciary in Illinois is very sound.

As I contemplate my tenure as Chief Justice, what stands out most prominently in my mind is the association with my colleagues on the Supreme Court, the judges of every other court and the lawyers in this great state. As we look to the future, we reflect back on the many who have served, including retired Justices. We miss their wisdom, intellect and courage. The Supreme Court, as an institution, will continue to benefit from their legacies for years to come.

The foundation of any court system is its judges. While Illinois' court structure is designed expertly and administered with utmost professionalism, it would not be successful without its capable and impartial judges. I convey to each of you, my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for your firm commitment to the cause and promise of equal justice for all.

This report provides an overview of the Illinois Judicial Branch, summarizes major Supreme Court projects initiated during calendar year 2004, reviews the work of the Illinois Judicial Conference and the Court's several committees, and presents a general overview of the funding and operations of the judicial system. Included in this Report is a brief overview of the divisions and functions of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, which serves as the Supreme Court's administrative arm.

The continuing economic condition of the State of Illinois places enormous burdens on its public institutions and the impact is felt at all levels of state and local government. Illinois' "Third Branch" of government is not exempt from this on-going fiscal crisis and has not been given an easy course during these difficult times. The Judicial Branch continues to share the responsibility for the effective and efficient stewardship of state fiscal resources with the Executive and Legislative Branches. We stand as an equal partner with our sister branches of government in contributing to the fiscal well-being of the state. We have maintained our ability to deliver justice, notwithstanding the Fiscal Year 2005 appropriation for the judicial branch is less than 1% of the state's total budget and is at a level equal to Fiscal Year 2002 total expenditures. Illinois judges, who have one of the heaviest dockets in the nation, disposed of more than 4 million cases in calendar year 2003 - a truly phenomenal accomplishment.

Through the leadership of Cynthia Y. Cobbs, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Judicial Branch strives to operate at peak efficiency with the limited resources available. Modern business and management techniques are applied to achieve systems' savings and efficiencies. The state-paid judicial branch work force in 2004 remains smaller in size than it was in 2002, but it

continues to provide the citizens of Illinois with a system of justice that is anchored in integrity and excellence. Under the leadership and administration of Director Cobbs, the Administrative Office provides administrative and technical support to all three levels of Illinois' courts and serves as liaison to the Court's various committees. The divisions of the Administrative Office, which are described herein, include the Executive Office, Administrative Services, Court Services, Judicial Education, Judicial Management Information Services and Probation Services.

The year 2004 continued in the direction of planning for and embracing change through progress and innovation for the Illinois Courts. New and enhanced safety and security measures have been reviewed throughout Illinois' courts in response to assessments of possible domestic threats. The Supreme Court also authorized a formal study of security resources and procedures in the Appellate Court (Districts Two - Five), with the major objective of providing each of the District Courthouses a standard minimum security protocol.

The availability of rapidly changing technology and the commitment to insuring public access to the courts and court records continue to be high priority issues for the Supreme Court to manage. In 2004, Illinois' Integrated Justice Information System, an Executive Branch initiative, invited the Supreme Court to consider expanded judicial branch participation and voting authority on the Implementation Board to assist in moving this crucial project forward. Heretofore, the judicial branch was represented by two staff of the Administrative Office who served as non-voting liaisons. The Court has approved this model and has given direction to insure that policies and practices developed by the judicial branch, with respect to justice information sharing, are uniform and consistent throughout the state.

The Court continues to move forward with planning and implementing a range of technology projects within the Judicial Branch, including POLARIS (Probation On-Line Automated Reporting Information System), ADR (Automated Disposition Reporting), and the beginning phase of planning and designing a database for the court's management of child abuse and neglect cases through its Court Improvement Project (CIP). In addition to planning for the development of an automated information system to assist in the trial courts' management of child abuse cases, judicial branch personnel involved in the CIP initiative were also invited to offer their assistance to the state's child welfare agency in the crafting of their 2004 Program Improvement Plan that was submitted in response to Illinois' 2003 Federal Child and Family Services Review.

The Court, for the past several years, has prioritized the role of the judiciary in the management of child abuse and neglect cases. The Special Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues recommended new Supreme Court Rule 306A, Expedited Appeals in Child Custody Cases. Upon Supreme Court approval, the Rule became effective on January 1, 2004, and was subsequently stayed until July 1, 2004 pending a procedural amendment. The new Rule provides clarity to the types of child custody cases in which the expedited procedures apply. The Rule also delineates the time frame in which a transcript of the proceedings must be filed (no later than 35 days after the notice of appeal) and requires that continuances shall be granted only for compelling circumstances.

For more than 17 years, the Court has endorsed court-annexed mandatory arbitration as an alternative dispute resolution procedure in the trial courts. In 2004, the Supreme Court approved the creation of new Supreme Court Rule 310.1 which authorized the operation of an Appellate Court Settlement Program. The Court approved the program to begin as a pilot initiative in the First Judicial District (Cook County), effective January 1, 2005. The program is intended to give parties to an appeal an opportunity and forum to discuss their case, simplify or limit the issues, negotiate settlement and consider any matters that may aid in disposition of their appeal or resolution of the action. The program will be funded by an increase in appellate court filing and appearance fees. Supreme Court Rule 310.1 operationalizes the legislation

passed by the General Assembly that authorized the creation of a special fund in the state treasury as a repository for the fees to fund the program.

With limited exceptions, Illinois courtrooms are open to the public, and records of court proceedings are generally of public record. Since the Supreme Court's 2002 order which authorized electronic access to circuit court records, Illinois' citizens have been provided a convenient means to access information even if away from the courthouse. The Court's order protects the privacy of identifiable interests and the Court is vigilant in its efforts to maintain the correct balance between public access and privacy considerations. In 2002, the Court also authorized the Policy for Implementation of Electronic Filing Pilot Projects in the trial courts. While the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (County of Du Page) remained the only approved pilot site in Illinois during 2004, the groundbreaking work in that circuit has provided model systemic strategies for other jurisdictions that will encourage increased vendor and user participation while safeguarding the electronic transmission of court documents. Fiscal constraints within a number of trial court jurisdictions have delayed the submission of final proposals for the implementation of additional pilot sites in 2004.

The Twentieth Judicial Circuit (St. Clair County) has moved systematically and progressively under the Court's direction with its pilot program of electronic imaging of paper documents in select case categories. The pilot program has initiated the process to begin measuring its savings in personnel time and operational costs, which early on have resulted in reduced costs of paper supplies and expedited case file preparation time that has permitted the assignment of more clerks to directly serve the court and the public.

The expansion of digital electronic recordation in the circuit courts continued at a steady pace in 2004. New or expanded systems were installed in Union, DeKalb, Greene, Saline, Tazewell and Alexander Counties. Several initiatives pend for 2005 that will either introduce or expand current digital recordation systems in jurisdictions such as the Tenth Judicial Circuit (Peoria County), the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Ogle County) and both the Juvenile Justice and Child Protection Divisions of the Circuit Court of Cook County. These initiatives move the Court closer to its goal of providing a record in every courtroom.

The Court continued to expand its use and development of web technology in 2004 to enhance the efficiency of the Illinois court system. The Court's web site (www.state.il.us/court), introduced in 2000, is continually updated and improved to provide judicial branch information and expanded links to numerous legal or justice resources and organizations. Enhancements in 2004 included new or updated content postings for such items on the web site as:

- 1st District Appellate Court Local Rules
- Supreme Court Annual Report to the General Assembly
- Supreme Court Rules
- Supreme Court Docket
- Judicial Education Seminars
- Electronic Access Policy for Circuit Court Records

The Court has both a responsibility and a strong interest in promoting public confidence and trust in the legal profession in Illinois. Since the 2001 inception of the Special Supreme Court Committee on Professionalism, the Committee has continued to meet its charge of promoting respectful conduct in the legal community through a range of activities and initiatives. In 2004, justices of the Supreme Court administered professional oaths to incoming first year law students during their orientation programs. The Committee has received strong support from the deans of the nine Illinois law schools regarding this endeavor. More recently, in 2004, the Court initiated a review and analysis of models of minimum continuing legal education (MCLE) for attorneys registered to practice law in this state. The principle of MCLE, and a model for administration in Illinois, continue to be taken under advisement by the Supreme Court.

The Court maintained its commitment to comprehensive, ongoing judicial education opportunities for Illinois judges in 2004, through a series of conferences, seminars and programs. The keystone of these programs was Education Conference 2004, which was presented twice in Spring 2004. Attended by Illinois' more than 900 judges, including the more than 65 judges who served as conference faculty, Education Conference featured 15 distinct presentations on areas of substantive law and court management issues. In addition, the Court presented, through the Judicial Conference Committee on Education, the annual judicial education seminar series, which was attended by more than 400 judges and judicial faculty in Conference Year 2004.

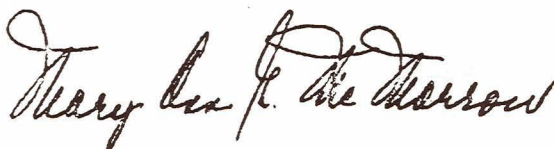
The Court also oversaw the planning of the annual week-long New Judge Seminar for presentation in January 2005. This seminar enabled new judges to identify and develop the knowledge and skills of effective jurists. As in previous years, the Court administered the new judge mentoring program, with oversight from the Court's Judicial Mentor Committee, to provide individualized resources and support to new judges taking the bench. Also in 2004, the Court presented ongoing programs, in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 43, for judges hearing capital cases. The capital cases seminars provide critical information and skills to judges hearing these most difficult issues arising in conjunction with the death penalty.

In 2005, the Court will continue its support for ongoing judicial education opportunities, including the presentation of the annual seminar series, the 2005 New Judge Seminar, the 2005 Advanced Judicial Academy (held at the University of Illinois Champaign/Urbana) and the ongoing series of Capital Cases Seminars.

Illinois' probation system, which is administered by the judicial branch, provides community-based supervision to over 110,000 adult and juvenile offenders. Supported by a technical assistance grant to the Administrative Office from the National Institute of Corrections, probation is engaged in systemic change that will deepen its development, adoption and measurement of evidence-based practices. Strategies that reduce offender risk, protect and restore communities and victims and promote alternatives to detaining lower risk juveniles, are the centerpieces of this model to increase public safety and probation's efficacy.

Similar to Illinois' sister jurisdictions, the ability to secure stable and adequate funding for probation at both the local and state levels remains a critical concern. State Fiscal Year 2005 appropriations were again less than needed to fund Illinois' probation system. The Court, in its commitment to the principles of equity and evidence-based practices, began the process of examining and modifying its reimbursement distribution formula for circuit court probation services. Additionally, the Supreme Court formed a statewide Probation Funding Task Force, inviting participation from circuit court judges, probation administrators, and county executives, to explore funding resources and distribution formulas, consistent with evidence-based practices, for the Supreme Court's probation reimbursement resources. The Task Force is scheduled to report its findings to the Court and the Director of the Administrative Office by December 31, 2005.

I am pleased to invite your review of the work of the Illinois Judicial Branch and the Administrative Office as contained in the 2004 Annual Report. Finally, I want to extend my appreciation to the Administrative Office, committee members, and to all who have assisted with numerous projects and initiatives featured herein.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Mary Ann G. McMorrow". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Mary Ann G. McMorrow
Chief Justice

January 31, 2005

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

Honorable Emil Jones, Jr.
President of the Senate
State Senate
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable Tom Cross
Republican Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable Frank C. Watson
Republican Leader
State Senate
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Gentlemen:

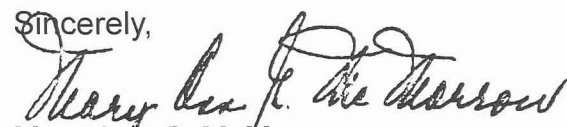
Attached is the 2004 Annual Report of the Illinois Supreme Court. I submit this Report to the General Assembly pursuant to Article VI, section 17 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, which requires the Supreme Court to report annually in writing to the General Assembly regarding the annual Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference considers the work of the courts and suggests improvements in the administration of justice. In compliance with the constitutional mandate, this Report includes a summary of the work performed by the several committees which make up the Judicial Conference. In addition, this report includes a summary of selected Supreme Court decisions which are offered for the General Assembly's consideration. In offering these matters for the Legislature's consideration, the Court is not unmindful of the respective roles of the General Assembly and the Court. While we intend no intrusion upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly in the exercise of its authority, we do respectfully offer these matters for your consideration and look forward to the General Assembly's continued responsiveness and support.

The Committees of the Judicial Conference include (1) Alternative Dispute Resolution, (2) Automation and Technology, (3) Criminal Law and Probation Administration, (4) Discovery Procedures, (5) Education, (6) Study Committee on Complex Litigation, and (7) Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. On October 21, 2004, the Judicial Conference was convened to consider the aforementioned committees' reports and recommendations. Those reports detailed initiatives undertaken by the respective committees during Conference Year 2004. This Annual Report summarizes those initiatives, which also foretell of the projects and goals anticipated to be undertaken by the conference committees in 2005.

With the submission of this report to the General Assembly, the Supreme Court renews its commitment to the effective administration of justice and the management of the courts, to the careful stewardship of those resources provided for the operation of the courts, and to the development of plans and goals designed to assure that the Illinois court system is meeting the needs of our citizens.

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's 2004 Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Sincerely,


Mary Ann G. McMorrow
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Illinois

FOURTH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2004 Illinois Judicial Conference The annual meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was held October 21, 2004, in Chicago. The Conference, which is authorized by Article 6, section 17 of the Illinois Constitution, is charged to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. Judicial Conference membership, which totals 82 judges, includes the seven Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois, as well as judicial officers from each of Illinois' five judicial districts.

The work of the Conference is ongoing, conducted throughout the year, largely through the efforts of seven separately appointed committees: Automation and Technology Committee, Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, Study Committee on Complex Litigation, Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration, Committee on Discovery Procedures, Study Committee on Juvenile Justice, and the Committee on Education. The various committee rosters include appellate, circuit and associate judges who serve as full Judicial Conference members. The committees are assisted in their work by non-Judicial Conference judges, attorneys, and law professors, who are appointed by the Supreme Court to serve as either associate members or advisors. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serves as the secretary to the Conference.

The Executive Committee, which is authorized by Supreme Court Rule 41, acts on behalf of the Conference when it is not in session. This Committee is comprised of fourteen judges, six from the First Judicial District (County of Cook) and eight from the remaining four judicial districts, and is chaired by the Chief Justice. The Executive Committee previews the written reports of the Conference committees and submits, for the Supreme Court's approval, an agenda for the annual meeting.

The 2004 Annual Meeting was consolidated into a one-day format. In order to manage costs with a reduced budget and minimize judicial time away from the bench, the Annual Meeting began with opening remarks by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, the Honorable Mary Ann G. McMorrow. Presiding over the Conference for the third time in her capacity as Chief Justice, Justice McMorrow welcomed the attendees, recognized the presence of current members of the Supreme Court in attendance, as well as retired Supreme Court Justices Benjamin K. Miller, John L. Nickels, and Seymour F. Simon. Chief Justice McMorrow praised the work of the Conference members and committees for their public service and dedication to improving the administration of justice in Illinois.

In sum, Chief Justice McMorrow offered that the future of the State's judiciary is strong and bright. Her remarks reflected on the past year of progress and achievements which have collectively contributed to improvements in the administration of justice. She noted that the overall accomplishments of the judicial branch, and the substantive policy and practice areas that they represent, bring the value of judicial independence to life and serve as a basis for independence through increased public trust.

Chief Justice McMorrow offered observations on a range of judicial activities that have demonstrated leadership during the Conference year. She offered in particular that over 900 judicial training slots were filled by judges attending one or more Judicial Education programs or seminars. The administration of justice in Illinois continues to be improved in its efficiencies and effectiveness through the implementation of specialty

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

courts, whether they be for drug abuse, mental health, or the integration of family and child protection procedures. Technology in Illinois' courts continues to expand with pilot programs on E-filing and electronic document imaging. Finally, the role of the judiciary in working with our State's most vulnerable citizens, those children who are the subject of abuse and neglect, increased during the year. In that regard, Chief Justice McMorroU noted the Supreme Court's administration of the Court Improvement Program and the work of its Judicial Advisory Committee, resulting in new programs to assist local and state efforts in improving the judicial system's work with victims of abuse and neglect.

Finally, the Chief Justice noted that as the "Third Branch" of government, the judiciary is equal not only in authority, but also in the responsibility to work collaboratively with the other branches of government to contribute to the fiscal well-being of the State of Illinois. She admonished, however, that while the judicial branch must share in the budget "belt-tightening," the Court cannot compromise its high standards in the efficient administration of the judiciary or in the delivery of justice. To do so would compromise judicial independence, which is the very foundation of our system of justice.

The Annual Meeting continued with time dedicated to Conference committee meetings which were devoted in part, to finalization of the committees' annual reports and to preliminary planning for Conference Year 2005 initiatives. The afternoon plenary session included a presentation of each of the committees' annual reports and recommendations to the full Conference. The following summarizes the written and oral presentations of those reports:

Automation and Technology Committee.

During the 2004 Conference Year, the Committee continued to pursue security and technology issues on behalf of the judiciary. The Committee's recommendation to amend Supreme Court Rule 63A(7) to include new technology devices in the definitions of precluded broadcasting and televising was approved by the Court and became effective December 5, 2003. The Committee drafted, distributed, and analyzed the results of a survey of computer usage by judges. Additionally, the Committee continued to follow the electronic filing and optical imagery projects being conducted by the Supreme Court, reviewed the concept of electronic guilty pleas and secure discussion "chat" rooms for judges, discussed new technologies becoming available, especially in the area of Spyware and computer viruses and worms that may affect the judiciary, and considered the collection of information about trial court information systems in Illinois and how they have been funded.

During the 2005 Conference Year, the Committee, with the approval of the Conference and Court, will continue its efforts to review the results of the survey of computer usage by judges, continue to evaluate existing and emerging technology issues, security issues which have been presented by Spyware, viruses and worms, continue to review the findings associated with the electronic filing and imaging pilots in Illinois, and analyze information about trial court information systems and funding.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee.

During the 2004 Conference Year, the Committee monitored both Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Programs and Court-Sponsored Major Civil Case Mediation Programs.

Court Annexed-Mandatory Arbitration

The Committee met with arbitration administrators and supervising judges of circuits with mandatory arbitration programs. Topics included the amendment of Supreme Court rules and several programmatic issues raised by arbitration administrators and supervising judges.

During Conference Year 2004, the Committee forwarded to the Supreme Court Rules Committee, proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rule 90 - Conduct of the Hearings, and Supreme Court Rule 222 - Limited and Simplified Discovery in Certain Cases. The proposed amendment to Supreme Court Rule 90 would add a paragraph to prohibit certain communications of an arbitrator during the pendency of a case, and until a final order is entered and the time for appeal has expired. The proposed amendment to Rule 222 would require practitioners to follow the dictates of local rules as they pertain to the extension of time for disclosure.

Court Sponsored Major Civil Case Mediation Programs

The Committee monitored existing Court-approved mediation programs, observed the inception of five new mediation programs and continued to track statistical information to determine program efficacy.

The Committee plans to continue to monitor Court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs; oversee and facilitate the improvement of Court-approved mediation programs; continue to study, draft and propose rule amendments in light of suggestions from program practitioners; and study and evaluate other alternative dispute resolution options such as summary jury trials.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation.

During the past Conference year, the Committee updated the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation* with a sixteen-page cumulative list of manual pages affected by recent developments.

The civil manual was first published in 1991; the Committee produced comprehensive revisions in 1994 and 1997. Over 200 judges have received copies of the manual, and it has been used as the basic text for a judicial seminar on complex litigation. The manual covers many issues that can arise in a complicated civil case, from initial case management through discovery, settlement, trial, and appeal. Chapters address special and recurring problems of complex cases, including class action proceedings, parallel actions in federal court and the courts of other states, and mass tort litigation. The manual seeks to provide practical advice for handling cases that risk becoming protracted and consuming disproportionate amounts of judicial resources.

This year, the Committee updated the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation* with a twenty-page cumulative list of manual pages affected by recent developments. The first edition of the criminal manual was published in 1997. Its thirteen original chapters cover topics such as identifying complex criminal litigation, handling complex grand jury proceedings, and managing the pretrial, trial, and sentencing phases of complex criminal cases.

During the next Conference year, the Committee plans to monitor and evaluate caselaw, rule changes, and legislation, and to draft updates and supplements to keep the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation* and the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation* current. The Committee further expects to continue work



on recommended treatment of overlapping complex civil cases. Finally, the Committee will continue to explore how the manuals can be revised and disseminated to best serve Illinois judges.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration.

In the 2004 Conference Year, the Committee continued its review of probation practices and procedures and its study of youthful offender sentencing programs. The Committee is filing a report and a draft statutory proposal on youthful offender sentencing, and is also filing reports on mental health issues in criminal cases and on the use of global positioning systems in the criminal justice system. Ongoing studies included review of probation programs for domestic violence cases and sex offender cases.

The Committee reviewed a proposal from the Supreme Court Rules Committee in August 2003 to amend Supreme Court Rule 604 with respect to appeals by prosecutors in municipal prosecutions. In May 2004, the Committee approved the proposal and returned it, with comments, to the Rules Committee. The Committee also resubmitted, for approval, a proposal to the Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases to amend the Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions to include a cautionary instruction on informants. The proposal was not approved.

In the next conference year, the Committee plans to continue its review of probation practices and procedures and other issues of concern in criminal cases. The Committee will continue to study specialized probation programs for probationers who committed gang or drug related offenses, and programs to address sex offenders and probationers who suffer from mental health problems. Finally, the Committee will study and make recommendations regarding the Supreme Court Rules governing criminal cases.

Committee on Discovery Procedures.

During the Conference year, the Committee considered proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rules 204, 206, 222, and 237. The Committee also considered the creation of a uniform court order for disclosing medical records under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA"). As a final matter, the Committee addressed whether to eliminate the distinction between discovery and evidence depositions.

The Committee on Discovery Procedures conveyed to the Rules Committee its questions/concerns regarding the definitions of "fee" and "independent expert" and the potential increase in the cost of litigation by charging a fee for testimony. The Rules Committee discontinued further discussion of the proposed amendment.

The Committee reconsidered its prior proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 206(c) to eliminate objections, except as to privilege, in discovery depositions, and to require that objections in evidence depositions be concise and state the exact legal basis for the objection. The Committee again decided to table this proposed amendment for future discussion given that the mechanism is in place to terminate a deposition and proceed to court where objections become too numerous or where a deposing attorney's questions become abusive.

The Committee considered the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee's proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 222(c), which requires practitioners to follow the dictates of timeliness set by local rule in making initial disclosures under Rule 222. The

Committee forwarded its recommendation to adopt the proposed amendment to the Supreme Court Rules Committee.

The Supreme Court Rules Committee's proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 237 would add a paragraph requiring the appearance of certain individuals and the production of certain documents at expedited hearings. The Committee on Discovery Procedures expressed concerns about compelling an officer, director or employee of a party to appear for an expedited hearing with very little notice and about allowing expedited hearings beyond the context of domestic relations cases. The Committee forwarded its concerns to the Rules Committee. Consistent with the Committee's concerns, the Rules Committee modified the proposal. The Committee therefore recommended adoption of the modified proposal to amend Rule 237.

The Committee tabled discussion on the creation of a uniform court order for purposes of disclosing medical records under "HIPAA" and on the elimination of the distinction between discovery and evidence depositions.

In the next Conference year, the Committee will review any proposals submitted by the Supreme Court Rules Committee.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice.

During the Conference year, the Committee continued updating Volume I of the two-volume set of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*. Both volumes of the Benchbook are now available for distribution.

The Committee began to identify and compile information regarding statewide juvenile justice initiatives, balanced and restorative justice proposals, and offender reentry programs. The Committee intends to evaluate whether these compilations should be included in the Juvenile Law Benchbook or disseminated as part of the Committee's education activities. Additionally, the Committee contributed to and served on the faculty of various education programs.

In the next Conference year, the Committee intends to draft updates for Volume I and Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*. The Committee also expects to participate in the presentation of juvenile law education programs. The Committee plans to monitor proposed and enacted legislation that may affect the juvenile justice system.

Committee on Education.

In Spring 2004, the Committee oversaw the presentation of Education Conference 2004. More than 900 Illinois judges attended the February and March 2004 presentations, either as participants or as presenters. The Education Conference featured 15 distinct presentations on areas of substantive law as well as three half-day sessions on civil and criminal jury management, child development issues for judges handling cases involving children and a session on how the brain receives, stores and retrieves information and how those processes affect eyewitness perception and recollection. As required by the Court's Comprehensive Education Plan for Illinois Judges, all attendees participated in opening plenary sessions on judicial conduct issues as well as one of the two concurrent sessions on judicial conduct, entitled "When is 'Doing the Right Thing' Going Too Far?" and "Real World Ethics: Life Outside the Courtroom." Nearly 300 judges attended the optional morning session entitled "The Philosophy, the Process and the Pitfalls of Retirement."

In addition to the Education Conference, the Committee conducted a full schedule of seminars during

the 2003-2004 Judicial Conference year, presented a New Judge Seminar and conducted a Faculty Development Workshop for judges serving as faculty for Judicial Conference programs. The seminar series included five regional (2-day) seminars and three mini (1-day) seminars. Faculty for all programs were assisted by staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Resource Lending Library, sponsored by the Committee and managed by the Administrative Office, continued to serve as a valued judicial education resource. Loan material available through the library includes videotapes, audiotapes and publications. Permanent use items include seminar reading materials, bench books, manuals, and other materials. The total number of loan and permanent use items distributed to judges in Fiscal Year 2004 was 848, with 346 judges requesting one or more items from the library. As in the past, seminar reading materials and informational videotapes were the most requested items.

During the upcoming Conference year, the Committee will plan and present the 2004-2005 seminar series, including regional and mini seminars, a Faculty Development Workshop, a New Judge Seminar, and the 2005 Advanced Judicial Academy. In addition to conducting the 2004-2005 programs, the Committee will, with Court approval, plan a full schedule of seminars for the 2005-2006 seminar year, apply to the Illinois Department of Transportation for funding to conduct the annual seminar on issues related to driving under the influence, and issue an updated Resource Lending Library Catalog.

Supreme Court Decisions Which the General Assembly May Wish to Consider.

Adoption Act – Fitness of a Parent

In *In re D.F.*, S. Ct. Doc. 94479 (December 18, 2003), this court held that the nine-month evaluation period in amended section 1(D)(m) of the Adoption Act (750 ILCS 50/1(D)(m) (West 2000)), effective January 1, 2000, applies to both the reasonable-efforts ground and the reasonable-progress ground, and that the date on which to begin assessing a parent's efforts or progress is the date the trial court enters its order adjudging the minor neglected, abused, or dependent, rather than the date the trial court enters its dispositional order. In so holding, the court acknowledged that a literal reading of section 1(D)(m) supports a position that the nine-month evaluation period applies to only a parent's reasonable progress and not a parent's reasonable efforts. Nevertheless, the court determined that a literal reading yields a result inconsistent with the remainder of the legislative scheme which seeks to expedite juvenile court proceedings.

Continued Rejection of Filial Society Claim

In *Vitro v. Mihelcic*, S. Ct. Doc. 94231 (January 23, 2004), our court considered whether a parent may recover for loss of society and companionship of a non-fatally injured child. The court adhered to its decision in *Dralle v. Ruder*, 124 Ill. 2d 61 (1988) and declined to enlarge the scope of liability to encompass claims for loss of filial society resulting from nonfatal injuries to a child. The court determined that the legislature is the more appropriate body to address such liability and any subsequent change in the law.

Appearances Via Closed Circuit Television in Criminal Cases

In *People v. Stroud*, S. Ct. Doc. 94823 (January 23, 2004), this court, finding the courtroom itself is an important element in the constitutional conception of a trial, held that a defendant's appearance at a guilty plea proceeding via closed circuit television is permissible only if the defendant, after being advised of his right to be physically present, makes a waiver of that right. The court found the Illinois statute, unlike the statutes of many other states and the federal

rules, is not clear about the kinds of proceedings that may be conducted by closed circuit television or whether a defendant's consent to the procedure would be required.

Section 5-2-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections is Ambiguous

In *Williams v. Staples*, S. Ct. Doc. 95873 (January 23, 2004), our court considered which portion of section 5-2-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-2-4) (West 2000)) controls when a not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI) defendant's conditional release period exceeds his release date (*Thiem* date). Concluding that section 5-2-4 is ambiguous, the court looked to the statute's legislative history. The court determined that the legislature did not intend for the conditional release period to be used to allow a court to exercise jurisdiction over a NGRI defendant beyond the expiration of the defendant's *Thiem* date. The legislative history demonstrated that the conditional release provision was not directed at NGRI defendants who were involuntarily committed following their acquittal, but rather was designed to cover those NGRI defendants who were released because they did not need mental treatment or did not meet the standard for involuntary admission. The court concluded that the conditional release provision does not extend the trial court's jurisdiction over an NGRI defendant beyond his *Thiem* date.

Section 11-54-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code is Ambiguous

In *Quad Cities Open, Inc. v. City of Silvis*, S. Ct. Doc. 95972 (January 23, 2004), this court considered the meaning of the phrase "for gain" contained in section 11-54-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-54-1 (West 2002)). Concluding that the phrase is ambiguous, the court assumed that the legislature did not intend absurdity to result from the legislation. Accordingly, the court held the phrase "for gain" does not include events organized and operated for charitable purposes. To conclude otherwise would have required the court to ignore the legislature's pattern of preferential treatment for charitable organizations.

Public Act 89-688 Violates the Single Subject Rule of the Illinois Constitution

In *People v. Burdunice*, S. Ct. Doc. 96563 (May 20, 2004), the court held that Public Act 89-688, which amended the Criminal Code by adding cellular telephone batteries to the definition of "electronic contraband" which persons cannot bring into a penal institution, violated the single subject rule of the Illinois Constitution. The court found the Act encompassed two subjects – matters relating to criminal law as well as matters relating to civil law. Specifically, the court found Section 0.5 of the Act, which amended the State Employee Indemnification Act to allow the Illinois Attorney General to file counterclaims in civil suits filed against state employees, addressed civil matters while the remainder of the Act addressed criminal matters.

Sexually Dangerous Persons Act – Post-conviction Relief

In *People v. Lawton*, S. Ct. Doc. 95802 (October 7, 2004), this court held that section 2-1401 of the Code of Civil Procedure can be used to raise an ineffective assistance of counsel claim under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act (725 ILCS 205/0.01 *et seq.* (West 2002)). The court found that applying section 2-1401 to allow the defendant a civil remedy gave effect to the constitutional right of effective assistance of counsel and did not violate public policy. A partial dissent contended that until the General Assembly acts and crafts an appropriate collateral proceeding under which defendants can assert constitutional claims, relief under section 2-1401 should not be allowed.

Public Nuisance - Firearms

In *City of Chicago v. Beretta U.S.A., Corp.*, S. Ct. Doc. 95243, 95253, 95256, 95280 cons. (November 18, 2004), this court considered a complaint filed by the City of Chicago and the County of Cook against several firearm manufacturers, distributors and dealers, alleging that defendants unreasonably facilitated the unlawful possession and use of firearms in the City, and that defendants were liable for

participating in the creation and maintenance of a public nuisance. Our court held that plaintiffs did not state a cause of action for public nuisance against defendants because plaintiffs did not sufficiently plead facts alleging a public right, a transgression of those rights, and resulting damages. In so holding, the court noted that, when considering the element of a substantial and unreasonable interference with a public right, it would defer to the legislature the matter of whether the lawful production and sale of a nonproductive product is reasonable.

Public Nuisance - Firearms

In *Young v. Bryco Arms*, S. Ct. Doc. 93678, 93685, 93728 cons. (November 18, 2004), the court held that plaintiffs had not stated a cause of action for public nuisance against defendant gun manufacturers and distributors for creating a public nuisance in the City of Chicago by designing, manufacturing, marketing, and selling guns that are intended to appeal to criminals and juvenile gang members. Guided by our decision in *City of Chicago v. Beretta U.S.A., Corp.*, Nos. 95243, 95253, 95280, 95286 cons. (November 18, 2004), the court held, as a matter of law, that plaintiffs could not state a public nuisance claim as the allegations were not supported by any recognized duty. The court concluded the claim made by plaintiffs is a public policy determination best addressed by the legislature.

STATE
AND
LOCAL
FUNDING
FOR THE
COURTS

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

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

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 2004, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: supreme court justices, \$173,261; appellate court judges, \$163,070; circuit court judges, \$149,638; and associate judges, \$139,446. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 2004, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$5,126,009.

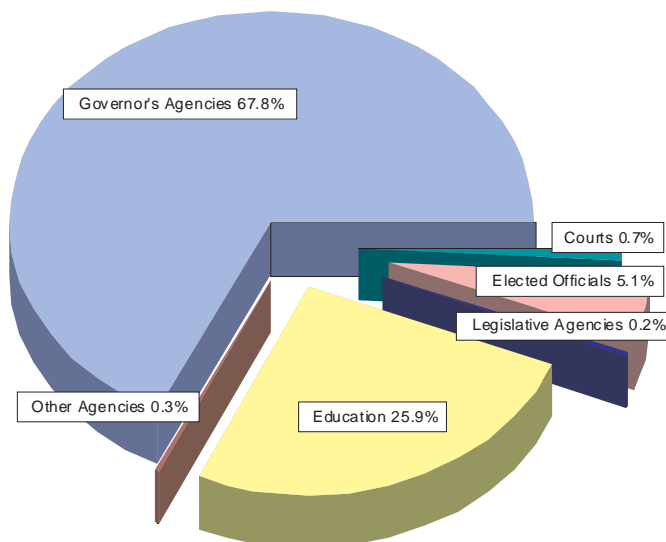
State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 3,250 probation personnel, for which the counties receive partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. At the present time, state funding provides for about 30% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

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

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005). The total appropriation was \$45,623,521,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$302,454,000.

**Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 2005**



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2006

LOCAL FUNDING

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority. During 2004, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,853, assisted by a total of 227 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$181,933,362 in 2004.

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

REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 2004 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Fund To Finance the Court System
is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$11,312,647	\$12,830,900	\$6,080,719	\$7,508,197

UNCOLLECTED CLAIMS

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to private collection agencies and the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY 04, there were 171 claims due and payable, totaling \$11,667.19.

REVENUE TO FINANCE OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 2004 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$3,677,749**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court-ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state. **\$6,682,035**

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers. **\$5,116,302**

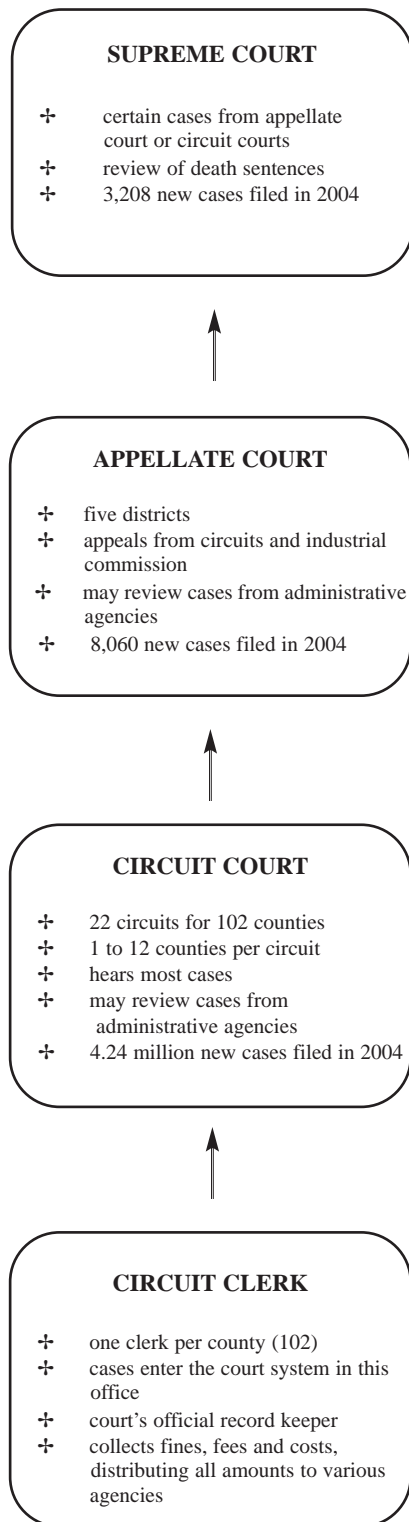
Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers. **\$8,964,444**

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$3,452,222**

Child Support and Maintenance

During 2004, circuit clerks and the State Disbursement Unit collected and distributed **\$940,138,450** for child support and maintenance.

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



CASEFLOW

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

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

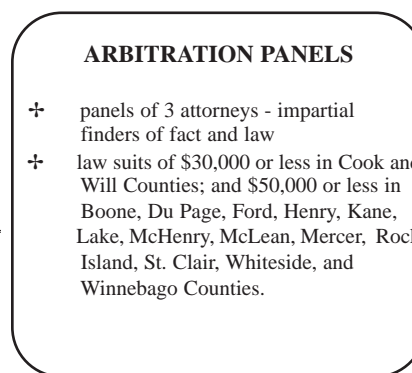
By 1962, Cook County alone had 208 courts: circuit court, superior court, family court, criminal court, probate court, county court, twenty-four city, village, town and municipal courts, seventy-five justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts.

In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme

court district was in a part of the fourth appellate court district and the seventh supreme court district was in a part of the first appellate court district.

In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts:

circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-two circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.



JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

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

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

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

Appellate Court

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

Circuit Court

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

Judicial Inquiry Board

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

Illinois Courts Commission

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

Board of Admissions to the Bar

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

Committee on Character and Fitness

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

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

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

State Appellate Defender

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

Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

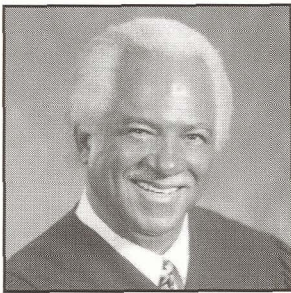
The supreme court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member (as is the state treasurer).



Courtroom of the Illinois Supreme Court - Springfield

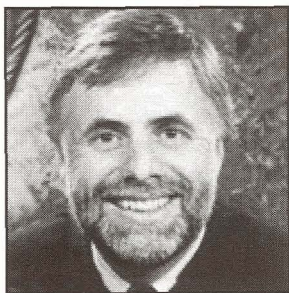


Mary Ann G. McMorrow
Chief Justice



Charles E. Freeman

Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. Early in his career he served as an Assistant Attorney General, Assistant State's Attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a Circuit Judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the Appellate Court in 1986 and to the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1990 from the First District. Justice Freeman is the first African-American to serve on the Illinois Supreme Court.



Robert R. Thomas

Justice Thomas received his Juris Doctor degree from Loyola University School of Law in 1981. He was elected Circuit Court Judge in DuPage County in 1988. There, he presided over civil jury trials and was the Acting Chief Judge from 1989-1994. In 1994, Justice Thomas was elected to the Appellate Court Second District. On December 4, 2000, Justice Thomas was sworn in as the Illinois Supreme Court Justice for the Second District.



Rita B. Garman

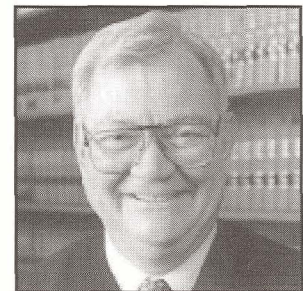
Justice Garman received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1968. She was Assistant State's Attorney in Vermilion County from 1969-1973. She then engaged in private practice with Sebat, Swanson, Banks, Lessen & Garman and was an Associate Judge for 12 years. Justice Garman was a Circuit Judge in the Fifth Judicial Circuit (1986-95) and Presiding Circuit Judge (1987-95). She was assigned to the Appellate Court, Fourth District, in July 1995, and was elected to the position in November 1996. Justice Garman was appointed to the Supreme Court on February 1, 2001 and subsequently elected to the Supreme Court on December 2, 2002.

THE SUPREME COURT

Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University School of Law, Chicago. Prior to being elected a Circuit Judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was assigned to the Appellate Court for the First District by the Supreme Court in 1985 and won election to that post in 1986. She was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court in 1992, the first woman to serve on the state's highest court. With her election as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois in May 2002, she became the first woman to head any of the three branches of state government.

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

Justice Fitzgerald received his law degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. He began his career in the law as a prosecutor in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. When first elected to the bench in 1976, he was the youngest Cook County judge. In 1989, he was elevated to presiding judge of Cook County's criminal courts and was appointed to serve as the presiding judge of Illinois' first statewide Grand Jury. Justice Fitzgerald was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the First District in 2000.



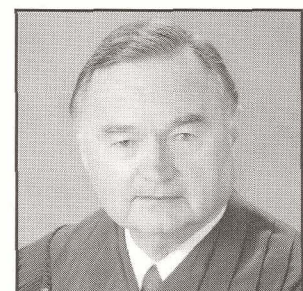
Thomas R. Fitzgerald

Justice Kilbride received his law degree from Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C., in 1981. He practiced law for 20 years in Rock Island, engaging in the general practice of law, including appeals, environmental law, labor law, employment matters, and other general civil and criminal matters. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of Central Illinois and the United States Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Justice Kilbride was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the Third District in 2000.



Thomas L. Kilbride

Justice Karmeier received his law degree from the University of Illinois. From 1964 through 1986, he engaged in private law practice, clerked for Illinois Supreme Court Justice Byron O. House and United States District Court Judge James L. Foreman, and served as Washington County State's Attorney. Justice Karmeier has served on the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Pattern Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases, presiding as Chair of the Committee from 2003 to 2004. He served as Resident Circuit Judge of Washington County from 1986 through 2004 when he was elected to the Supreme Court.



Lloyd A. Karmeier

SUPPORT STAFF

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

Chicago (60601)

State of Illinois Building
160 North LaSalle Street
Area Code 312
TDD 793-6185

Clerk 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

P.O. Box 3456
Area Code 309

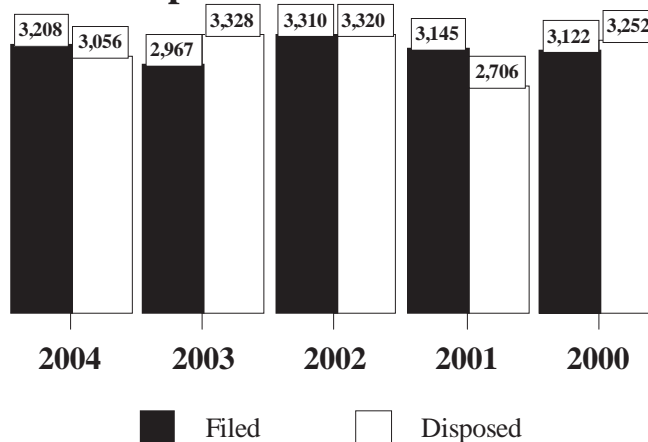
Reporter of Decisions
827-8513

FAX 828-4651

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

Clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the supreme court directs a staff of deputies who process cases according to court rules, monitor the caseload of the court, keep court files and records, and maintain court statistics. The clerk's office maintains the roll of attorneys licensed to practice in the state, processes the licensing of attorneys, and coordinates the semiannual attorney admission ceremonies. The clerk also registers and renews law firms under Rule 721, keeps files of judicial financial disclosure statements, and serves as a public information officer of the court. The clerk maintains offices in Chicago and Springfield.

Supreme Court Caseload



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

Reporter of Decisions. The reporter of decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the *Official Reports*. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, topical summaries, and other materials appearing in the *Official Reports*; and edit opinions for style and grammar.

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

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

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

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the court and chairpersons during 2004

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...Benedict Schwarz, II, Esq., Chair; Justice Charles E. Freeman, liaison officer. **Review Board...**John W. Rapp, Jr., Esq., Chair.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...Professor Randolph N. Stone, President; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...Thomas A. Clancy, Esq., Chair; Professor Nancy S. Marder, Reporter; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Judge Lloyd A. Karmeier, Chair; Patrick J. Cotter, Reporter; Professor John F. Erbes, Professor-Reporter; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness...James R. Carroll, Esq., Chair; Nancy-Ellen Zusman, Esq., Vice-Chair (First Judicial District); Edward J. Walsh, Esq., Chair; Daniel D. Doyle, Esq., Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District); William F. Smith, Esq., Chair; Robert H. Alvine, Esq., Vice-Chair (Third Judicial District); Harold L. Jensen, Esq., Chair (Fourth Judicial District); John H. Leskera, Esq., Chair; John T. Papa, Esq., Vice-Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...Donald Hubert, Esq., Chair; Professor Vivien C. Gross, Professor-Reporter; Chief Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, liaison officer.

Judicial Mentor Committee...Judge Robert L. Carter, Status Member (Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference); Judge Robert K. Kilander, Status Member (Vice-Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference).

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

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...Judge Donald D. Bernardi, Chair; Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases...Judge Michael P. Toomin, Chair; Judge Thomas E. Callum, Vice-Chair; Judge John R. DeLaMar, Reporter; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues...Justice Alan J. Greiman, Chair; Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald and Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officers.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Pro Bono Legal Service...Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee on Professionalism...David F. Rolewick, Esq., Chair; Professor Bruce A. Boyer, Professor-Reporter; Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...Judge Ronald D. Spears, Chair.

Supreme Court Rules Committee...Martin J. Healy, Jr., Esq., Chair; Hugh C. Griffin, Esq., Vice-Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, Esq., Reporter; Professor Jo Desha Lucas, Esq., Emeritus; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.

Special Supreme Court Committee to Study Courtroom Security...Judge Robert K. Kilander, Chair.

Special Supreme Court Committee to Study Supreme Court Rule 23...Justice Thomas R. Appleton and J. Timothy Eaton, Esq., Co-chairs.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

*Judge Lance R. Peterson
13th Circuit
Chair*

During the 2004 Conference Year, the Committee monitored both Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Programs and Court-Sponsored Major Civil Case Mediation Programs. The Committee met with arbitration administrators and supervising judges of circuits with mandatory arbitration programs. Topics included the amendment of supreme court rules, and several programmatic issues raised by arbitration administrators and supervising judges. Proposed rule amendments forwarded to the Supreme Court Rules Committee during Conference Year 2004 include: Supreme Court Rule 90 - Conduct of the Hearings. Adding paragraph (h) Prohibited Communication would prohibit certain communications of an arbitrator during the pendency of a case and until a final order is entered and the time for appeal has expired; and Supreme Court Rule 222 - Limited and Simplified Discovery in Certain Cases. Amending paragraph (c) is intended to require practitioners to follow the dictates of local rule as it pertains to the extension of time for disclosure. The Committee continued to monitor existing Court-sponsored mediation programs and track statistical information to determine program efficacy.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

*Judge Patricia Martin
Bishop
Circuit Court of Cook
County
Chair*

During the 2004 Conference Year, the Committee continued updating Volume I of the two-volume set of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*. The two-volume set is designed to provide judges with a practical and convenient guide to procedural, evidentiary, and substantive issues arising in Juvenile Court proceedings. Volume I, published in 2000, covers juvenile court proceedings involving allegations of delinquency, minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and addicted minors. Volume II addresses exclusively proceedings brought in the juvenile court which involve allegations of abuse, neglect and dependency. The Committee monitored the use of the uniform juvenile court orders it designed for use by judges involved in abuse, neglect or dependency proceedings in the Juvenile Court. Each uniform order contains the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' requirements for judicial determinations that a court must make when removing or authorizing removal of a child from his/her parents. The Committee continued to discuss at great length the 2003 Federal Children and Family Services Review, in which several individual members of the Committee participated. The review studied compliance with federal funding mandates concerning necessary findings in juvenile cases. Additionally, the Committee began to identify various statewide juvenile justice initiatives, identify and compile information on promising balanced and restorative justice programs, and identify and compile information on promising reentry of juvenile offender programs that exist in Illinois. The Committee will evaluate whether these compilations should be included in the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* or disseminated as part of the Committee's education activities. Finally, the Committee continued its commitment to educating Illinois judges on juvenile law issues by participating in various educational programs and workshops.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

*Judge Frederick J.
Kapala
Appellate Court
2nd District
Chair*

During the 2004 Conference Year, the Committee considered proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rules 204, 237, 222, and 206. The Supreme Court Rules Committee's proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 204(d) would create a paragraph to address deposition fees for an independent expert witness. The Committee conveyed to the Supreme Court Rules Committee its questions/concerns regarding the definition of fee and independent expert and the potential increase in the cost of litigation by encouraging charging a fee for testimony. The Rules Committee subsequently decided to discontinue further discussion of the proposed amendment. The Supreme Court Rules Committee's proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 237 would add a paragraph requiring the appearance of certain individuals and the production of certain documents at expedited hearings. The Committee expressed concerns about compelling an officer, director or employee of a party to appear for an expedited hearing with very little notice and about allowing expedited hearings beyond the context of domestic relations cases. The Committee forwarded its concerns to the Rules Committee, which agreed with modifying the proposed amendment. The Committee therefore recommended adoption of the modified proposal to amend Rule 237. The Committee also considered the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee's proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 222(c), which requires practitioners to follow the dictates of timeliness set by local rule in making initial disclosures under Rule 222. The Committee forwarded its recommendation to adopt the proposed amendment to the Supreme Court Rules Committee. The Committee next reconsidered its prior proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 206(c) to eliminate objections, except as to privilege, in discovery depositions, and to require that objections in evidence depositions be concise and state the exact legal basis for the objection. The Committee again decided to table this proposed amendment for future discussion given that the mechanism is in place to terminate a deposition and go to court where objections become too numerous or where a deposing attorney's questions become abusive. Finally, the Committee considered and tabled discussion on the creation of a uniform court order for purposes of disclosing medical records under "HIPAA" (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) and on the elimination of the distinction between discovery and evidence depositions.

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

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Committee on Education is charged by the Supreme Court with developing and providing ongoing judicial education for Illinois judges. The Committee does so within the framework of the Court's Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan, which recognizes that judicial education is a primary means of advancing judicial competency. In Spring 2004 the Committee oversaw the presentation of the biennial Education Conference. More than 900 Illinois judges attended the February and March 2004 presentations, either as participants or as faculty. The Conference featured 15 distinct presentations on areas of substantive law as well as three half-day sessions on civil and criminal jury management, child development issues for judges and eyewitness perception and recollection. As required by the Education Plan, all attendees participated in opening plenary sessions on judicial conduct and ethics as well as one of two concurrent sessions on judicial conduct issues. In addition to the Education Conference, the Committee conducted a full schedule of seminars, presented a New Judge Seminar and conducted a Faculty Development Workshop for judges serving as faculty for Judicial Conference programs. The seminar series included five regional (2 day) seminars and three mini (1 day) seminars. Faculty for all programs were assisted by staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. The Resource Lending Library sponsored by the Committee and operated by the Administrative Office continued to provide judicial education resources to Illinois judges. Loan material available through the library includes videotapes, audiotapes and publications. Permanent use items include seminar reading materials, bench books, manuals, and other materials. The total number of loan and permanent use items distributed to judges in Conference Year 2004 was 848, with 346 judges requesting one or more items from the library. As in prior years, seminar reading materials and informational videotapes were the most requested items.

During the 2004 Conference year, the Committee continued to pursue security and technology issues on behalf of the judiciary. The Committee's recommendation to amend Supreme Court Rule 63A(7) to include new technology devices in the definitions of broadcasting and televising was approved by the Court and became effective December 5, 2003. The Committee drafted, distributed, and analyzed the results of a survey of computer usage by judges. Additionally, the Committee continued to follow the electronic filing and optical imagery projects being conducted by the Supreme Court, reviewed the concept of electronic guilty pleas and secure discussion "chat" rooms for judges, discussed new technologies becoming available, especially in the area of Spyware and computer viruses and worms that may affect the judiciary, and considered the collection of information about trial court information systems in Illinois and how they have been funded.

During the past Conference year, the Committee met to discuss caselaw developments, new legislation, and rule changes in order to keep the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation* and the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation* current. The Committee updated the civil manual with a sixteen-page cumulative list of manual pages affected by recent developments. The Committee produced a twenty-page cumulative update for the criminal manual. The materials for both the civil and criminal manuals, including updates and supplements, are also available on CD-ROM. The Committee drafted and voted to forward to the Supreme Court Rules Committee a proposed new Supreme Court Rule which would supplement Supreme Court Rule 384 and increase efficiency in the management of potentially overlapping complex civil cases, particularly class actions, by requiring litigants to disclose closely related litigation of which they are aware. The Committee also engaged in extensive discussions regarding the organization of the manuals, as well as their content. To assist its efforts, the Committee conducted a survey of the entire state judiciary in order to assess awareness of the manuals and obtain views regarding their usefulness.

The Criminal Law and Probation Administration Committee continued its review of probation practices and procedures during the 2004 Conference Year. The Committee's study included programs for persons with mental health problems, sex offender programs, and domestic violence. The creation of a youthful offender program that will address crime by youthful offenders in ways that will protect the public and rehabilitate the offender was recommended. The Committee also continues to study revision of Illinois criminal law statutes. Subcommittees were appointed to review Global Positioning Systems and confrontation clause issues. In addition, the Committee reconsidered its proposal to add a cautionary jury instruction on informants. The proposal would amend the existing cautionary instruction on accomplices.

Committee on Education

*Judge Mary Jane Theis
Appellate Court
1st District
Chair*

Committee on Automation and Technology

*Judge Robert E. Byrne
Appellate Court
2nd District
Chair*

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

*Judge Stephen A. Schiller
Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair*

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration

*Judge Michael P. Toomin
Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair*

Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 2004

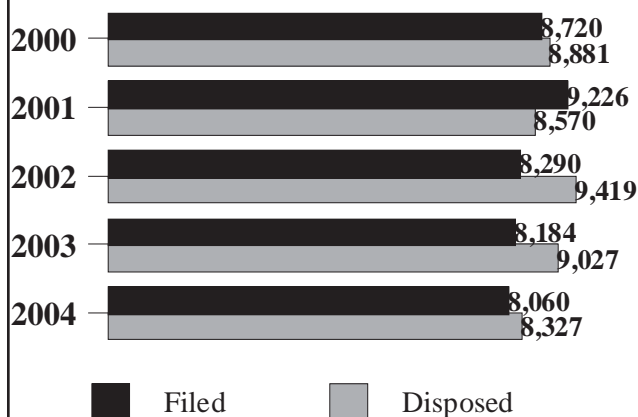
Chief Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, Chair
Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Secretary

Robert P. Bastone, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Joseph F. Beatty, Circuit Judge, 14th Circuit
James K. Donovan, Appellate Judge, 5th District
Timothy C. Evans, Chief Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Robert K. Kilander, Chief Circuit Judge, 18th Circuit
John C. Knight, Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit
Lori R. Lefstein, Circuit Judge, 14th Circuit

Rita M. Novak, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Stuart A. Nudelman, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Stephen H. Peters, Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit
M. Carol Pope, Circuit Judge, 8th Circuit
Ellis E. Reid, Appellate Judge, 1st District
Stephen A. Schiller, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Robert B. Spence, Circuit Judge, 16th Circuit

Total Caseload*

All Case Categories



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

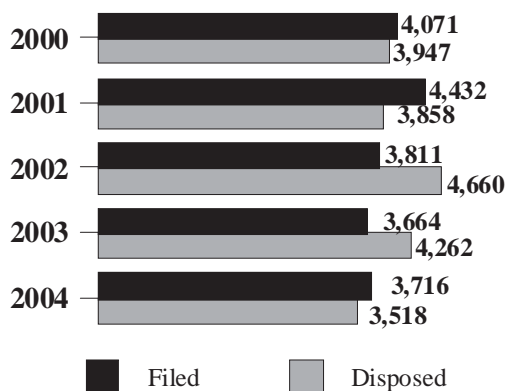
The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

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

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

Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

Criminal Caseload

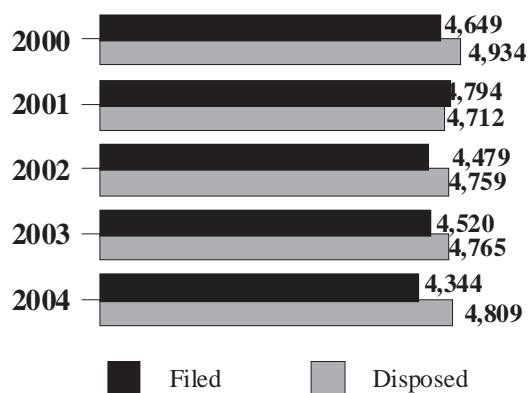


Each district manages its own operations, subject to the overall authority of the supreme court. In the first district (Cook County), an executive committee exercises general administrative authority. This committee elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson for one year. In the other districts, judges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

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the appellate court. The appellate court held its annual meeting in October with Justice Clyde L. Kuehn presiding as chair. Forty-four appellate judges attended the meeting. Pursuant to amended section 15(e) article VI of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate judges to serve as regular members and three appellate judges to serve as alternate members on the Illinois Courts Commission. Judges Anne M. Burke and Robert E. Byrne were elected as regular members. Judges Mary W. McDade, Robert W. Cook, and Terrence J. Hopkins were elected as alternate members. Justice Margaret Stanton McBride was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload*



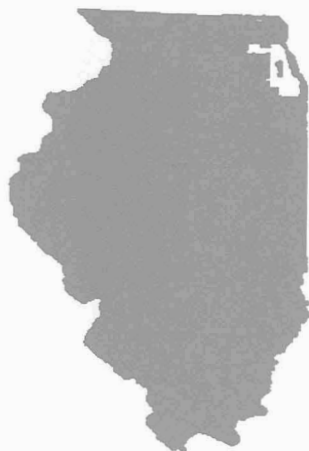
Administrative Committee. The Appellate Court Administrative Committee, created by order of the supreme court, studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the court of appeals. The committee sponsored the 2004 Appellate Court Seminar. Forty-four judges attended the one and one-half day seminar. Further, the committee met during the year to consider various matters and plan the 2004 Appellate Court Seminar. Members of the committee include Judges Robert P. Cahill, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Alan J. Greiman, Joseph Gordon, Susan Fayette Hutchinson, Tom M. Lytton (Chair) and John T. McCullough. Justice Rita B. Garman served as the supreme court liaison.

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court
of Cook County

District Population:
5,351,552 (2003 est.)



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

Steven M. Ravid, Clerk
Marilyn T. Kujawa, Research
Director

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Robert Cahill,
Presiding Judge
Joseph Gordon
Margaret S. McBride
Denise O'Malley

DIVISION II

Anne M. Burke,
Presiding Judge
Rodolfo Garcia*
Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
Warren D. Wolfson*

DIVISION III

Themis Karnezis*,
Presiding Judge
Allen Hartman
Thomas E. Hoffman++
Leslie E. South

DIVISION IV

Ellis E. Reid*,
Presiding Judge
Alan J. Greiman*+
Patrick J. Quinn
Mary Jane Theis

DIVISION V

Calvin C. Campbell,
Presiding Judge
Michael J. Gallagher
P. Scott Neville, Jr.*
Sheila M. O'Brien

DIVISION VI

James G. Fitzgerald Smith,
Presiding Judge
Margaret O'Mara Frossard*
Jill K. McNulty
John P. Tully

+ chair ++ vice-chair:
Executive Committee;

*circuit judge assigned to
appellate court



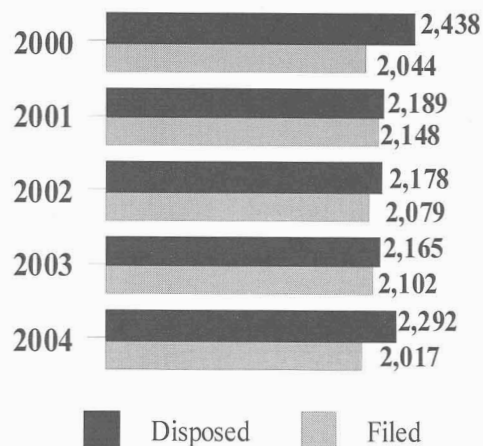
State of Illinois Building

Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload

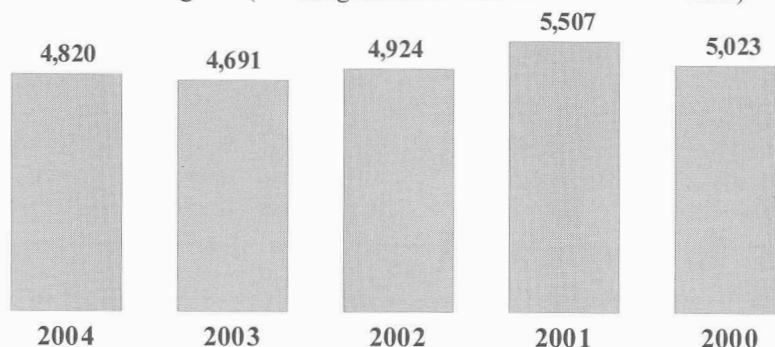


Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

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

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

SECOND DISTRICT



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

District Population:
 3,020,130 (2003 est.)

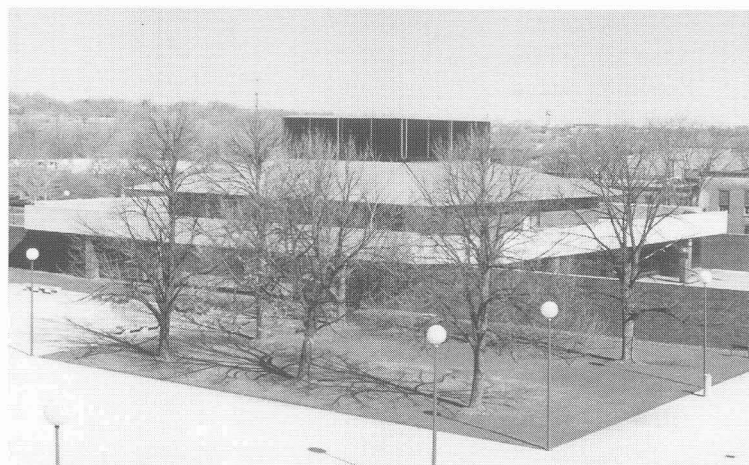
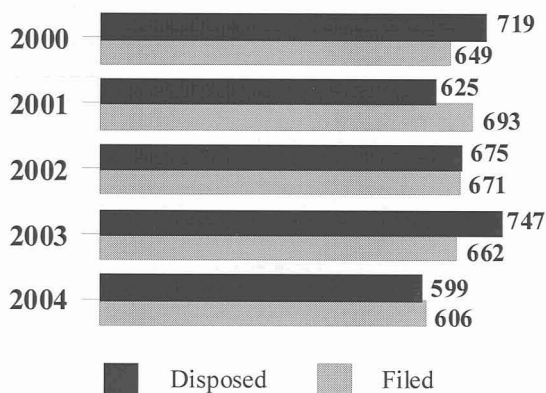
APPELLATE JUDGES

Jack O'Malley, Presiding Judge

Susan F. Hutchinson	Robert E. Byrne*
R. Peter Grometer*	Thomas E. Callum
Frederick J. Kapala*	Robert D. McLaren
Barbara Gilleran Johnson	John J. Bowman

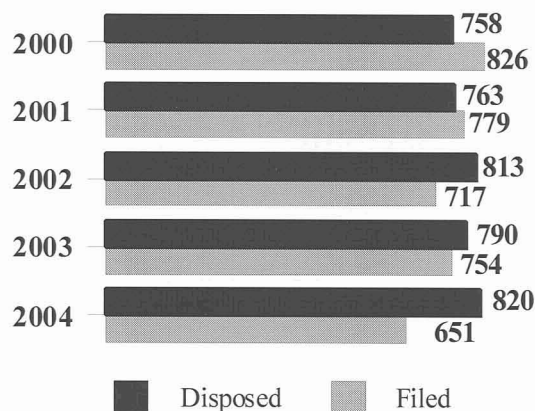
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Criminal Caseload



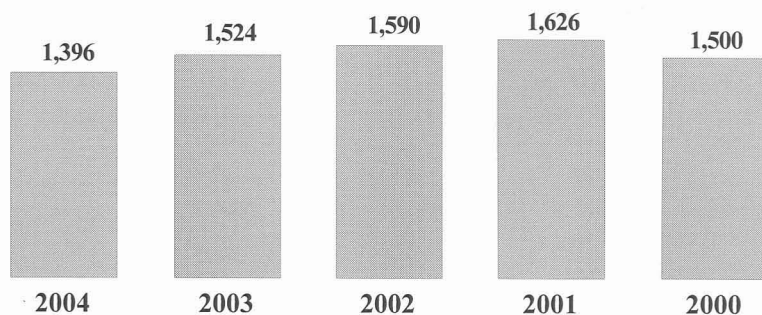
Second District Courthouse - Elgin
 Completed in 1966 (C. Jane Bradley photo)

Civil Caseload**



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

THIRD DISTRICT

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

District Population
 1,691,706 (2003 est.)



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

*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
 Gerald Ursini, Research
 Director*

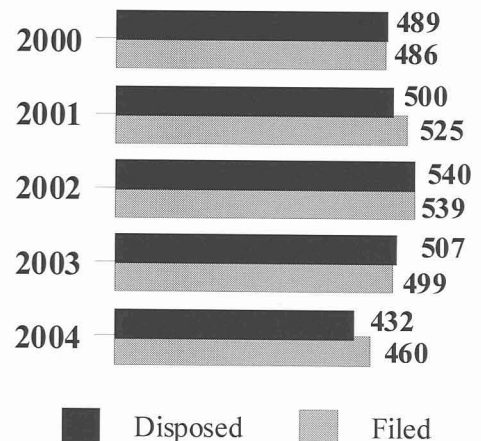
APPELLATE JUDGES

William E. Holdridge,
Presiding Judge
 Tobias Barry
 Mary W. McDade
 Tom Lytton
 Mary K. O'Brien
 Daniel Schmidt
 Kent Slater



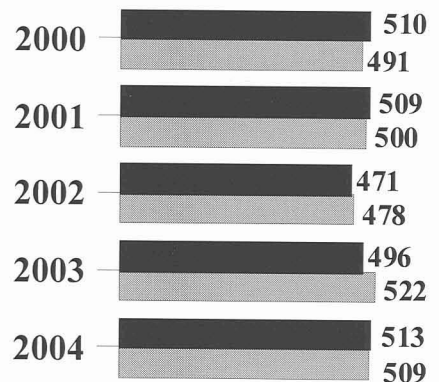
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ■ Filed

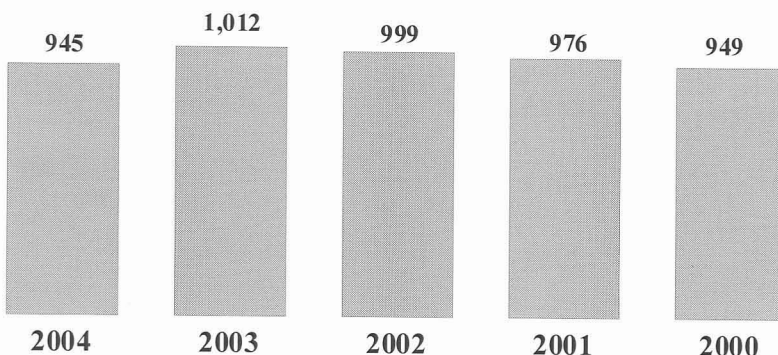
Civil Caseload**



■ Disposed ■ Filed

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Waterways Building
201 W. Monroe St.
Springfield, IL (62704)
(217) 782-2586

Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director

APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert W. Cook, Presiding Judge

Thomas R. Appleton* James A. Knecht
 John T. McCullough Sue E. Myerscough
 Robert J. Steigmann John W. Turner

*circuit judge assigned to the appellate court

FOURTH DISTRICT



Circuits (Counties):

5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar & Vermilion)

6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie & Piatt)

7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon & Scott)

8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike & Schuyler)

11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean & Woodford)

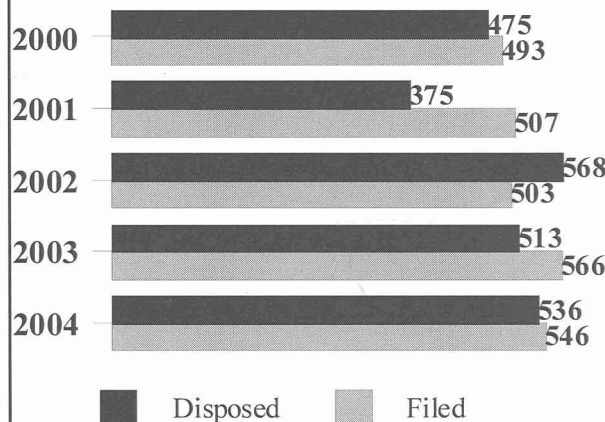
District Population

1,289,994 (2003 est.)



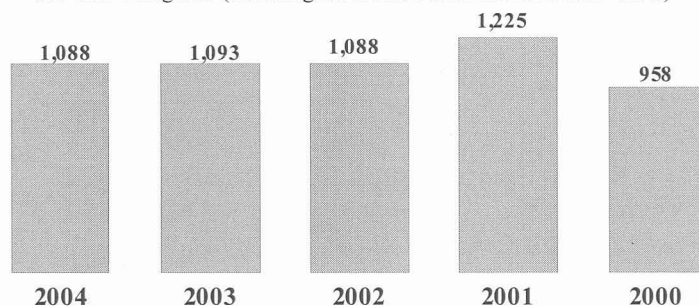
Fourth District - Waterways Building
 (photo by Terry Farmer Photography, Inc.)

Criminal Caseload

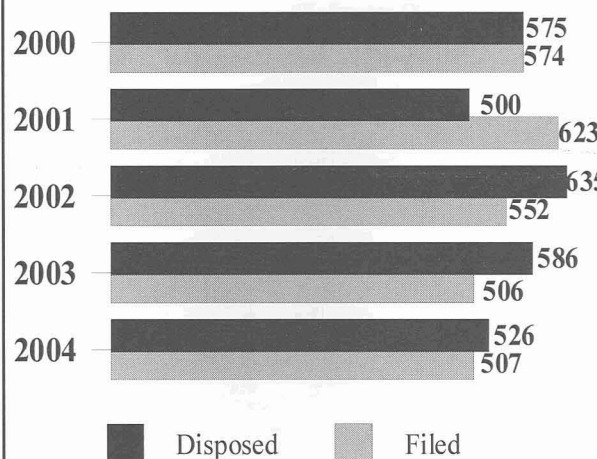


Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



Civil Caseload**



**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIFTH DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

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

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

3rd (Bond & Madison)

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

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

District Population

1,300,162 (2003 est.)

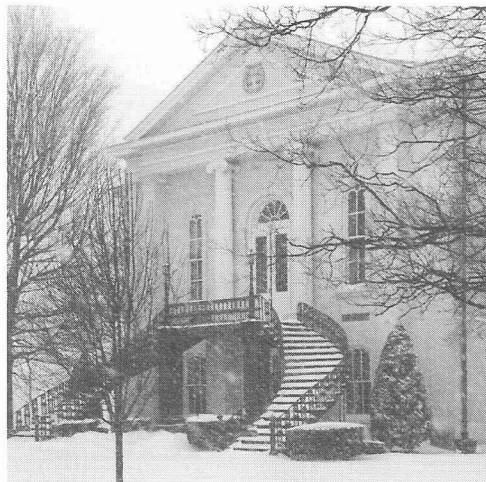


**14th & Main Street
Mt. Vernon, IL (62864)
(618) 242-3120**

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

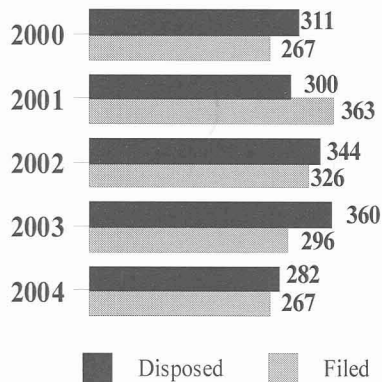
APPELLATE JUDGES

**James K. Donovan,
Presiding Judge**
Melissa A. Chapman
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Terrence J. Hopkins
Clyde L. Kuehn
Thomas M. Welch



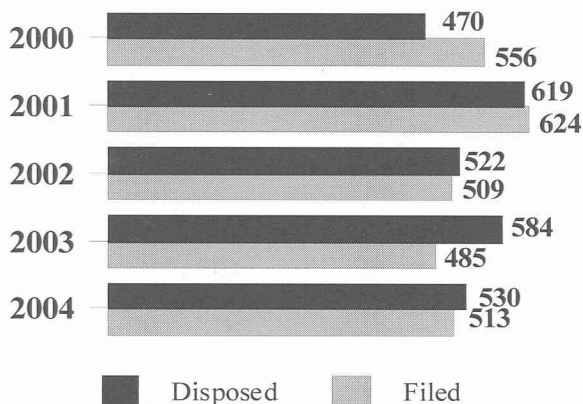
Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ■ Filed

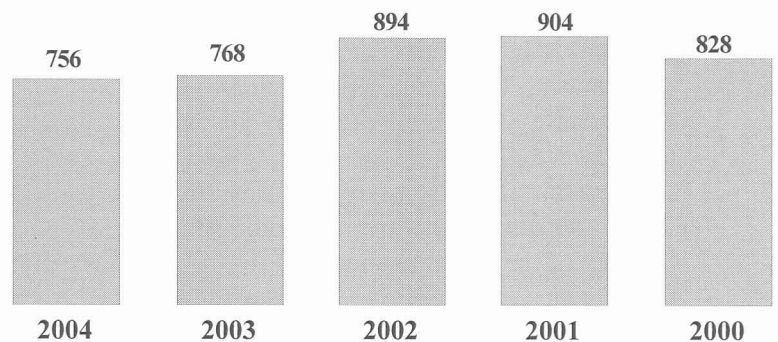
Civil Caseload**



■ Disposed ■ Filed

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories (including Industrial Commission Division Cases)



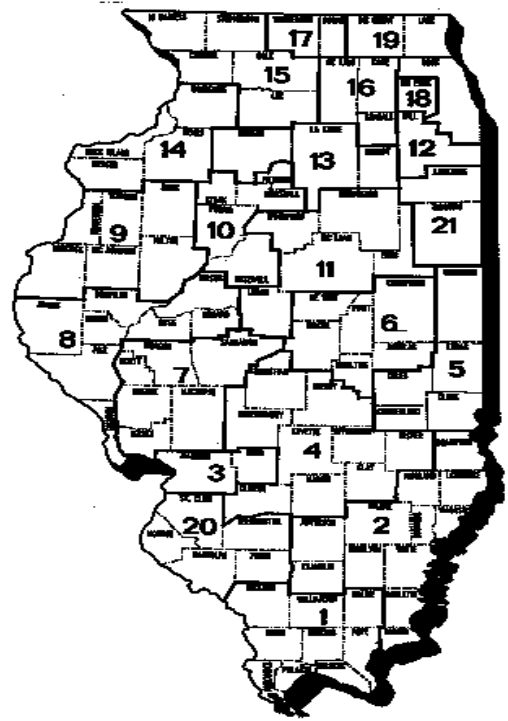
**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

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

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

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

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



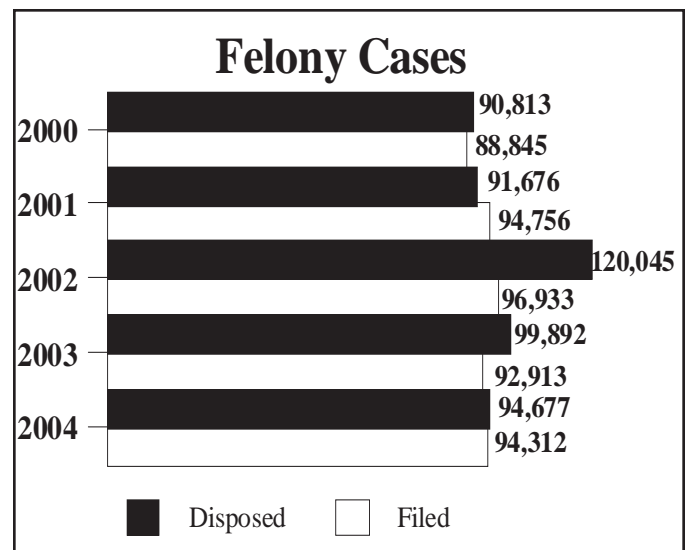
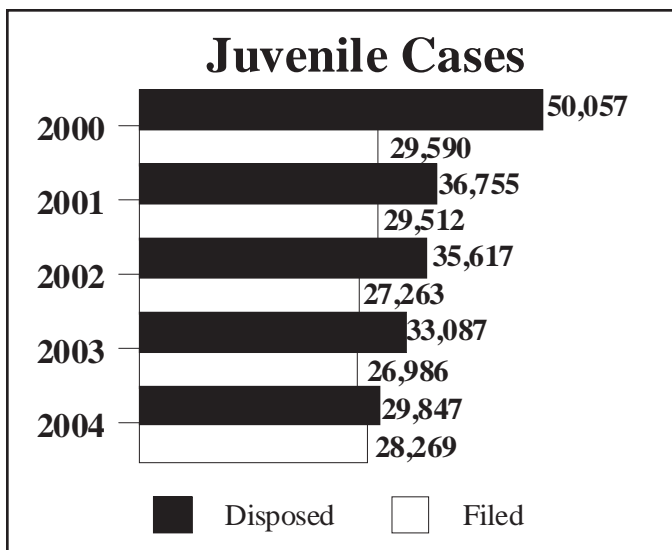
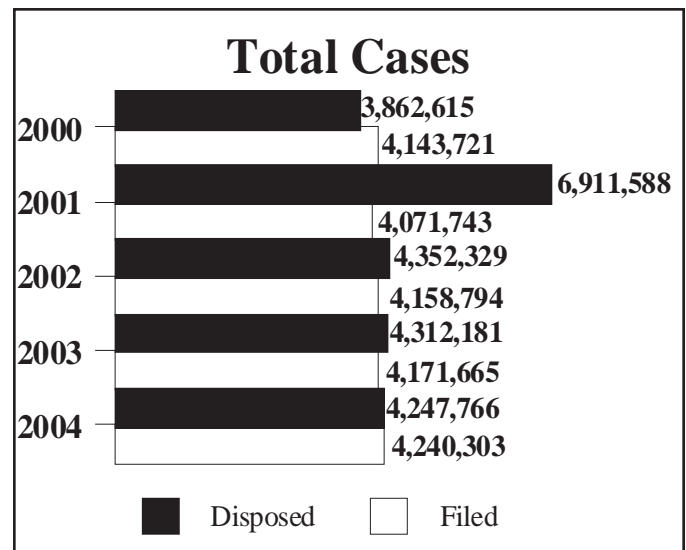
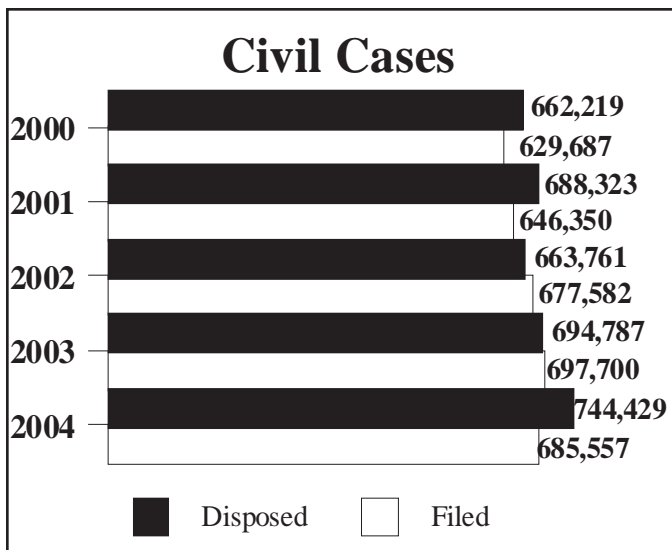
CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The Conference meets regularly to discuss issues related to the administration of justice in the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the Supreme Court. The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges' membership is comprised of the chief circuit judges from the twenty-two judicial circuits throughout the State of Illinois. Robert L. Carter, Chief Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, served as chairperson of the Conference during 2004. Robert K. Kilander, Chief Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, served as vice-chairperson. The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Conference.

Conference Committees: The committees of the Conference include the Article V Committee, Child Support Committee, Committee on Forms, Committee to Revise the Chief Circuit Judges' Manual, Juvenile Committee, Long-Range Planning Committee, Orientation Committee, Prison Committee, Probation Committee and several ad hoc committees convened to study specific, short-term subject matter.

Some of the Committee activities from 2004 included promulgation of revised forms for Orders of Protection and the Civil No Contact Order, coordinated by the Conference's Committee on Forms. The Prison Committee finalized its draft of the *Handbook on Habeas Corpus and Mandamus*, and is working on updating the Uniform Sentencing Order Form. The Article V Committee promulgated a revised version of the Uniform Citation and Complaint packet. Also during 2004, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges created an Orientation Committee designed to acclimate and transition chief judges into the process of managing judicial circuits and to inform new chief judges of the Conference's activities.

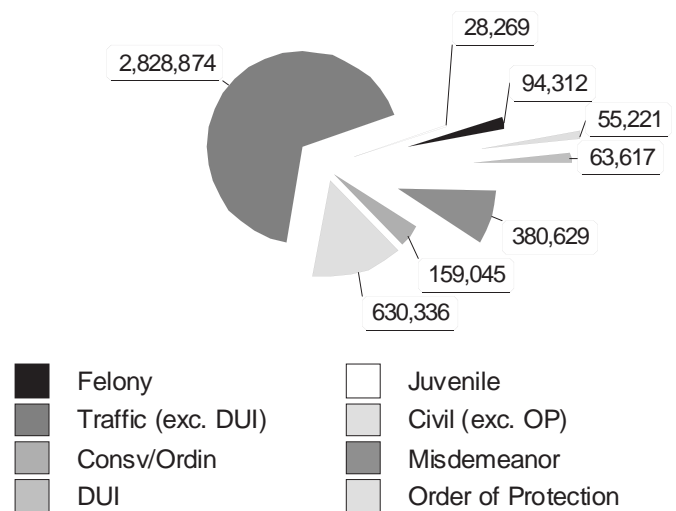
During 2004, the Article V Committee, Child Support Committee, Committee on Forms, Juvenile Committee, Prison Committee, and Probation Committee continued to monitor and analyze new legislation and Supreme Court Rules, and provide necessary forms, policy, orders, etc. in accordance with the new provisions.



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; **arbitration**; **small claims** (amounts up to \$5,000); **chancery** (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); **miscellaneous remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **order of protection and civil no contact order** (petition for order of protection and civil no contact order filed separately from an existing case); **dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **mental health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **eminent domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **municipal corporation and tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **adoptions**; **family** (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support). **CRIMINAL:** **felony** (e.g., a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and **misdemeanor**. **OTHER:** **ordinance, conservation, traffic** (excluding parking tickets), and **DUI**. **JUVENILE:** **abuse and neglect, delinquent, and other** (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

2004 Total Cases Filed By Category



Timothy C. Evans
Chief Judge
2600 Daley Center
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,351,552 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
 Nancy J. Arnold
 David B. Atkins
 Robert Balanoff
 Patricia Banks
 Robert P. Bastone
 Ronald F. Bartkowicz
 Carole K. Bellows
 Gerald C. Bender
 Richard B. Berland
 Andrew Berman
 Jeanne Cleveland Bernstein
 Robert W. Bertucci
 Paul P. Biebel, Jr.
 Janice L. Bierman
 Richard J. Billik Jr.
 Patricia Martin Bishop
 Margaret Ann Brennan
 Eileen M. Brewer
 Cynthia Brim
 Philip L. Bronstein
 Rodney Hughes Brooks
 Janet Adams Brosnahan
 Mary M. Brosnahan
 James R. Brown
 Henry A. Budzinski
 Kathleen Marie Burke
 Charles P. Burns
 Edward R. Burr
 Anthony L. Burrell
 Bernetta D. Bush
 Diane Gordon Cannon
 Thomas F. Carmody, Jr.
 Robert Lopez Cepero
 Thomas R. Chiola
 Evelyn B. Clay
 Mary Ellen Coghlan
 Matthew E. Coghlan
 Melvin J. Cole
 Sharon Johnson Coleman
 Claudia G. Conlon
 Maureen E. Connors
 Clayton J. Crane
 Wilbur E. Crooks
 Lisa R. Curcio
 Robert E. Cusack
 Paula M. Daleo
 Daniel P. Darcy
 Thomas Michael Davy
 David Delgado
 Donald M. Devlin
 Barbara J. Disko
 Frank J. Dolan
 Christopher J. Donnelly
 David R. Donnersberger
 John T. Doody, Jr.
 Deborah M. Dooling
 Jennifer Duncan-Brice
 Laurence J. Dunford

Loretta Eadie-Daniels
 James D. Egan
 Lynn M. Egan
 Richard J. Elrod
 James R. Epstein
 Candace J. Fabri
 Thomas P. Fecarotta, Jr.
 Roger G. Fein
 Peter A. Felice
 Raymond A. Figueroa
 Denise K. Filan
 Kathy M. Flanagan
 Thomas E. Flanagan
 James P. Flannery, Jr.
 John J. Fleming
 Peter A. Flynn
 Nicholas R. Ford
 Allen A. Freeman
 Raymond Funderburk
 Sheldon Gardner
 Vincent M. Gaughan

Michael T. Healy
 Curtis Heaston
 James F. Henry
 Pamela E. Hill Veal
 Michael J. Hogan
 Thomas L. Hogan
 Vanessa A. Hopkins
 Garritt E. Howard
 Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.
 Arnette R. Hubbard
 Cheyrl D. Ingram
 Anthony A. Iosco
 Moshe Jacobius
 Raymond L. Jagielski
 Arthur L. Janura, Jr.
 Dorothy F. Jones
 Rickey Jones
 Daniel E. Jordan
 Edward R. Jordan
 Michelle D. Jordan
 James J. Jorzak

Bertina E. Lampkin
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Jeffrey Lawrence
 Marjorie C. Laws
 Leonard Levin
 Casandra Lewis
 Marcella C. Lipinski
 Thomas J. Lipscomb
 Daniel M. Locallo
 Gay-Lloyd Lott
 Noreen V. Love
 Michele F. Lowrance
 Stuart F. Lubin
 Marvin P. Luckman
 Daniel Joseph Lynch
 William D. Maddux
 William O. Maki
 Marcia Maras
 LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
 Mary Anne Mason
 Allan W. Masters
 Veronica B. Mathein
 Carol Pearce McCarthy
 James P. McCarthy
 Barbara A. McDonald
 Susan J. McDunn
 Patrick E. McGann
 Sheila McGinnis
 Dennis M. McGuire
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Paddy H. McNamara
 Clare E. McWilliams
 Barbara M. Meyer
 Mary L. Mikva
 Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
 Anthony S. Montelione
 Colleen McSweeney Moore
 John J. Moran Jr.
 Dennis J. Morrissey
 John E. Morrissey
 Mary A. Mulhern
 Lisa Ruble Murphy
 Michael J. Murphy
 Joyce Marie Murphy
 Gorman
 Patrick T. Murphy
 Timothy P. Murphy
 Elliott Muse, Jr.
 Marya T. Nega
 Lewis Nixon
 Benjamin E. Novoselsky
 Julia M. Nowicki
 Thomas E. Nowinski
 Stuart A. Nudelman
 Donald J. O'Brien, Jr.
 Edward P. O'Brien
 Joan M. O'Brien
 William T. O'Brien
 Lawrence O'Gara
 James P. O'Malley
 William P. O'Malley
 William D. O'Neal
 Sandra R. Otaka
 Stuart E. Palmer
 Thomas P. Panichi
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 Sheryl A. Pethers
 William Michael Phelan
 Donna Phelps Felton
 Edward N. Pietrucha



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

James J. Gavin
 Francis W. Glowacki
 Allen S. Goldberg
 Robert E. Gordon
 Joel L. Greenblatt
 Susan Ruscitti Grussel
 Catherine M. Haberkorn
 William J. Haddad
 Sophia H. Hall
 Kay M. Hanlon
 David E. Haracz
 La Quetta J. Hardy-Campbell
 Marsha D. Hayes
 Shelli Williams Hayes

Paul A. Karkula
 Joseph G. Kazmierski, Jr.
 Michael R. Keehan
 Daniel J. Kelley
 Thomas J. Kelley
 Carol A. Kelly
 James W. Kennedy
 Kathleen G. Kennedy
 Kerry M. Kennedy
 Dorothy K. Kinnaird
 John P. Kirby
 Robert J. Kowalski
 William J. Kunkle
 William G. Lacy

OF COOK COUNTY District)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
Nancy J. Arnold
David B. Atkins
Robert Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Robert P. Bastone
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Carole K. Bellows
Gerald C. Bender
Richard B. Berland
Andrew Berman
Jeanne Cleveland Bernstein
Robert W. Bertucci
Paul P. Biebel, Jr.
Janice L. Bierman
Richard J. Billik Jr.
Patricia Martin Bishop
Margaret Ann Brennan
Eileen M. Brewer
Cynthia Brim
Philip L. Bronstein
Rodney Hughes Brooks
Janet Adams Brosnahan
Mary M. Brosnahan
James R. Brown
Henry A. Budzinski
Kathleen Marie Burke
Charles P. Burns
Edward R. Burr
Anthony L. Burrell
Bernetta D. Bush
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas F. Carmody, Jr.
Robert Lopez Cepero
Thomas R. Chiola
Evelyn B. Clay
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Matthew E. Coghlan
Melvin J. Cole
Sharon Johnson Coleman
Claudia G. Conlon
Maureen E. Connors
Clayton J. Crane
Wilbur E. Crooks
Lisa R. Curcio
Robert E. Cusack
Paula M. Daleo
Daniel P. Darcy
Thomas Michael Davy
David Delgado
Donald M. Devlin
Barbara J. Disko
Frank J. Dolan
Christopher J. Donnelly
David R. Donnersberger
John T. Doody, Jr.
Deborah M. Dooling
Jennifer Duncan-Brice
Laurence J. Dunford
Loretta Eadie-Daniels
James D. Egan
Lynn M. Egan
Richard J. Elrod
James R. Epstein
Candace J. Fabri
Thomas P. Fecarotta, Jr.
Roger G. Fein
Peter A. Felice
Raymond A. Figueroa
Denise K. Filan

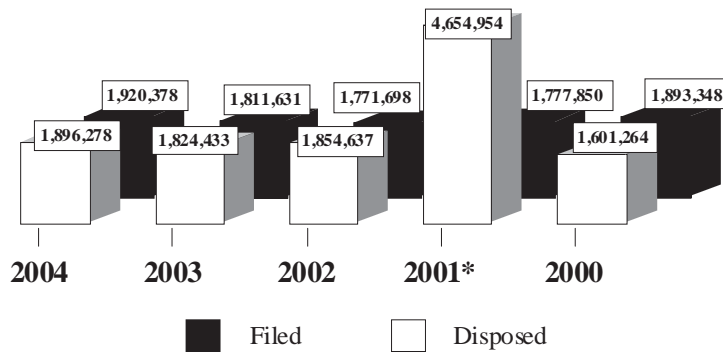
Kathy M. Flanagan
Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery, Jr.
John J. Fleming
Peter A. Flynn
Nicholas R. Ford
Allen A. Freeman
Raymond Funderburk
Sheldon Gardner
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin

David E. Haracz
La Quetta J. Hardy-
Campbell
Marsha D. Hayes
Shelli Williams Hayes
Michael T. Healy
Curtis Heaston
James F. Henry
Pamela E. Hill Veal
Michael J. Hogan
Thomas L. Hogan

Dorothy F. Jones
Rickey Jones
Daniel E. Jordan
Edward R. Jordan
Michelle D. Jordan
James J. Jorzak
Paul A. Karkula
Joseph G. Kazmierski, Jr.
Michael R. Keehan
Daniel J. Kelley
Thomas J. Kelley

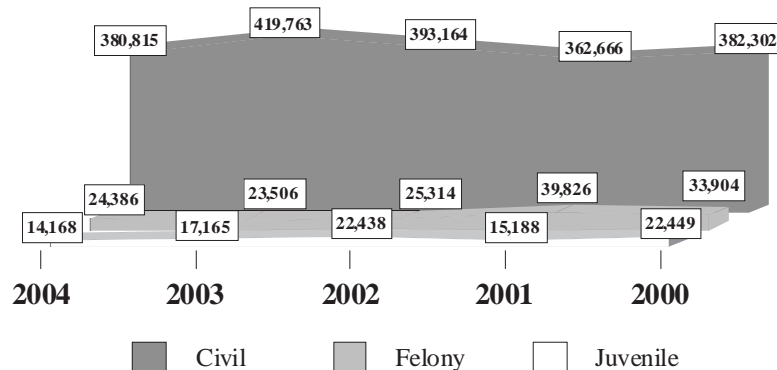
Bertina E. Lampkin
Diane Joan Larsen
Jeffrey Lawrence
Marjorie C. Laws
Leonard Levin
Casandra Lewis
Marcella C. Lipinski
Thomas J. Lipscomb
Daniel M. Locallo
Gay-Lloyd Lott
Noreen V. Love
Michele F. Lowrance
Stuart F. Lubin
Marvin P. Luckman
Daniel Joseph Lynch
William D. Maddux
William O. Maki
Marcia Maras
LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
Mary Anne Mason
Allan W. Masters
Veronica B. Mathein
Carol Pearce McCarthy
James P. McCarthy
Barbara A. McDonald
Susan J. McDunn
Patrick E. McGann
Sheila McGinnis
Dennis M. McGuire
Kathleen M. McGury
Paddy H. McNamara
Clare E. McWilliams
Barbara M. Meyer
Mary L. Mikva
Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
Anthony S. Montelione
Colleen McSweeney
Moore
John J. Moran Jr.
Dennis J. Morrissey
John E. Morrissey
Mary A. Mulhern
Lisa Ruble Murphy
Michael J. Murphy
Joyce Marie Murphy
Gorman
Patrick T. Murphy
Timothy P. Murphy
Elliott Muse, Jr.
Marya T. Nega
Lewis Nixon
Benjamin E. Novoselsky
Julia M. Nowicki
Thomas E. Nowinski
Stuart A. Nudelman
Donald J. O'Brien, Jr.
Edward P. O'Brien
Joan M. O'Brien
William T. O'Brien
Lawrence O'Gara
James P. O'Malley
William P. O'Malley
William D. O'Neal
Sandra R. Otaka
Stuart E. Palmer
Thomas P. Panichi
Kathleen M. Pantle
Sebastian T. Patti
Sheryl A. Pethers
William Michael Phelan
Donna Phelps Felton

Total Caseload



*Large number includes traffic cases with dispositions of supervision that were previously counted as pending.

Pending Caseloads



Francis W. Glowacki
Allen S. Goldberg
Robert E. Gordon
Joel L. Greenblatt
Susan Ruscitti Grussel
Catherine M. Haberkorn
William J. Haddad
Sophia H. Hall
Kay M. Hanlon

Vanessa A. Hopkins
Garritt E. Howard
Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.
Arnette R. Hubbard
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Anthony A. Iosco
Moshe Jacobius
Raymond L. Jagielski
Arthur L. Janura, Jr.

Carol A. Kelly
James W. Kennedy
Kathleen G. Kennedy
Kerry M. Kennedy
Dorothy K. Kinnaird
John P. Kirby
Robert J. Kowalski
William J. Kunkle
William G. Lacy

FIRST CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

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

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

Circuit Population:
214,506
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Brad K. Bleyer, Mark M. Boie, Mark H. Clarke, Ronald R. Eckiss, Terry J. Foster, W. Charles Grace, Donald Lowery, Phillip G. Palmer, Sr., William G. Schwartz, Stephen L. Spomer, Bruce D. Stewart, William J. Thurston, James R. Williamson

Associate Judges:

Rodney A. Clutts, Kimberly L. Dahlen, Thomas H. Jones, Everett D. Kimmel, Brocton D. Lockwood, John A. Speroni, William H. Wilson

SECOND CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

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

George W. Timberlake
Chief Judge
Jefferson County
Courthouse
P.O. Box 1197
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

Circuit Population
201,479
 (2003 est.)

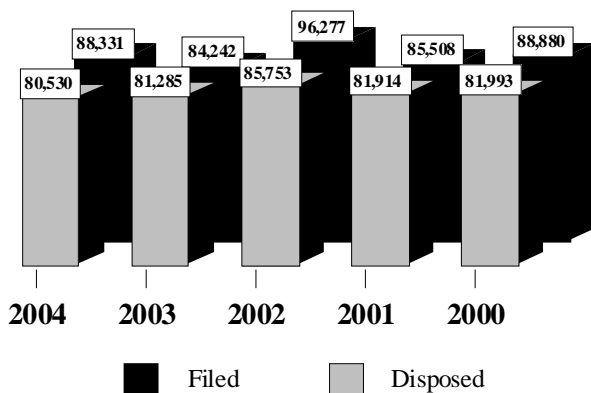
Circuit Judges:

David M. Correll, Larry D. Dunn, Don Al Foster, David K. Frankland, Terry H. Gamber, Bennie Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins, Paul W. Lamar, Loren P. Lewis, Stephen G. Sawyer, Thomas H. Sutton, Barry L. Vaughan, E. Kyle Vantrease, James M. Wexstten

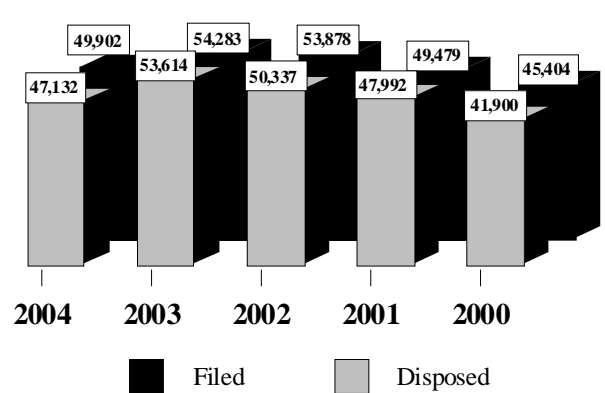
Associate Judges:

Kathleen M. Alling, Leo T. Desmond, Kimbara Graham Harrell, James V. Hill, Robert W. Lewis

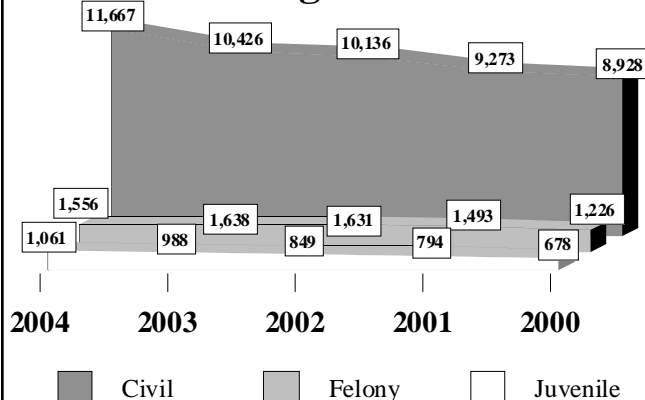
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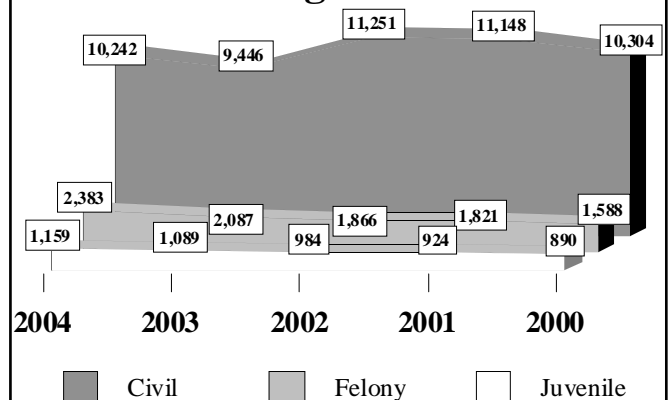
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRD CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

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

Edward C. Ferguson
Chief Judge
Madison County
Courthouse
155 North Main, #405
Edwardsville, IL 62025

Circuit Population
279,630
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Nicholas G. Byron, Ann Callis, Phillip J. Kardis, John Knight,
 A. Andreas Matoesian, George J. Moran, Jr., Charles V.
 Romani, Jr., Daniel J. Stack

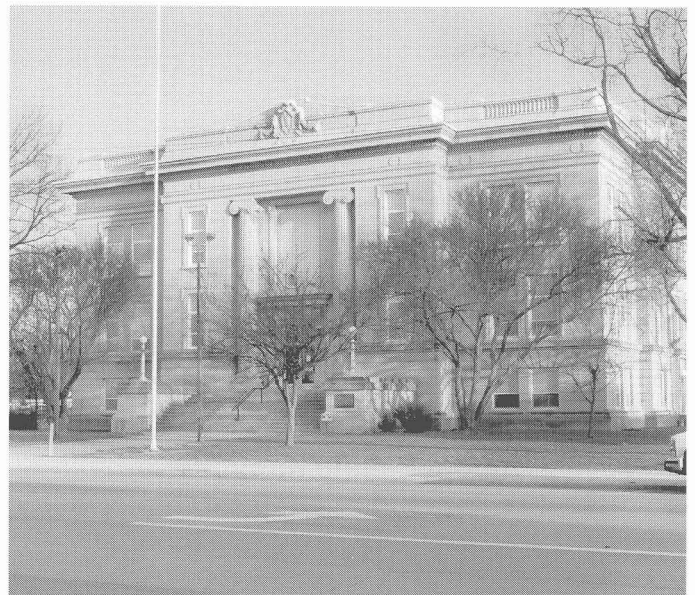
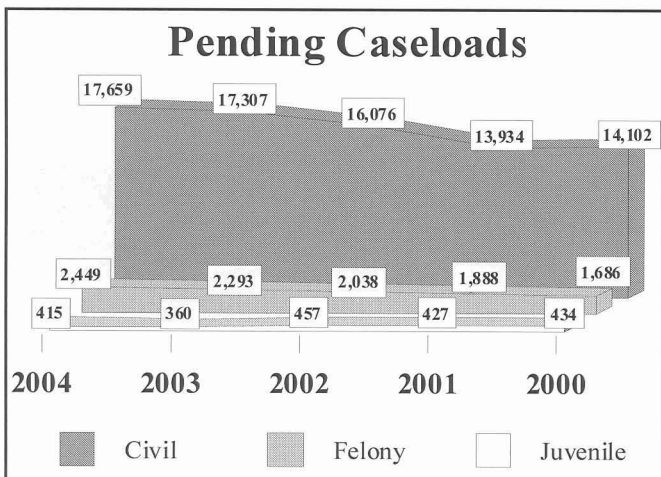
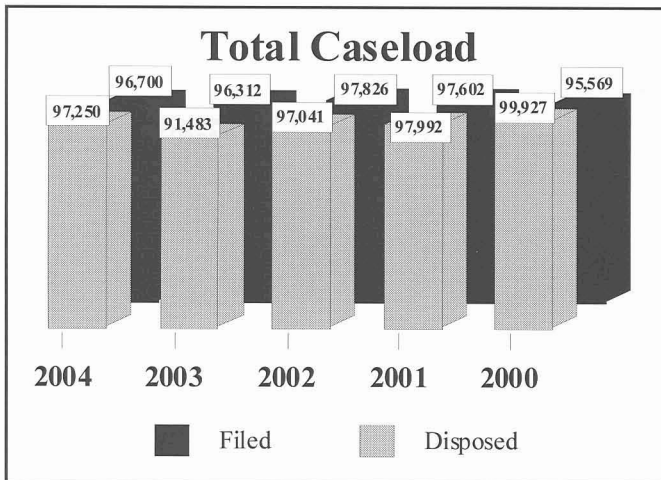
Associate Judges:

Thomas William Chapman, Barbara L. Crowder, Ellar Duff,
 David Keith Grounds, James Hackett, Clarence W. Harrison
 II, Janet Rae Heflin, Lewis E. Mallott, Ralph J. Mendelsohn,
 Nelson F. Metz, Richard L. Tognarelli



Wayne County

Fairfield
 2nd Judicial Circuit
 (Wayne County Photo)



Marion County

Salem
 4th Judicial Circuit
 (Marion County Photo)

FOURTH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

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

S. Gene Schwarm
Chief Judge
Montgomery County
Courthouse
120 N. Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
245,111
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

John P. Coady, Patrick J. Hitpas, Michael P. Kiley, Kelly D. Long, Kathleen P. Moran, David L. Sauer, Steven P. Seymour, Ronald D. Spears, Wm. Robin Todd, Sherri L.E. Tungate, Michael R. Weber

Associate Judges:

William J. Becker, James J. Eder, James R. Harvey, Mark M. Joy, John W. McGuire, Dennis Middendorff, David W. Slater

FIFTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

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

James R. Glenn
Chief Judge
Edgar County
Courthouse
Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population
182,141
 (2003 est.)

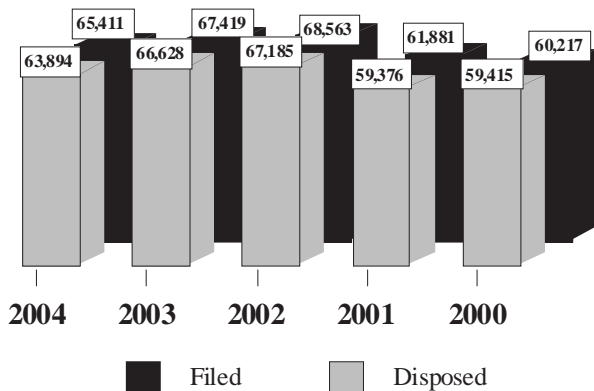
Circuit Judges:

Claudia J. Anderson, H. Dean Andrews, Dale A. Cini, Michael D. Clary, Craig H. DeArmond, Millard Scott Everhart, Thomas J. Fahey, Gary W. Jacobs, Tracy W. Resch, Teresa K. Righter, Mitchell K. Shick

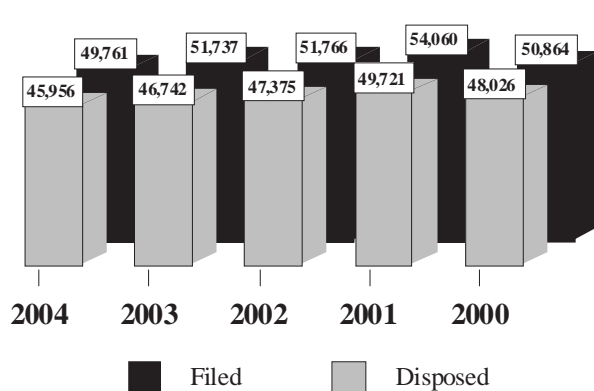
Associate Judges:

James K. Borbely, David W. Lewis, Joseph P. Skowronski, Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

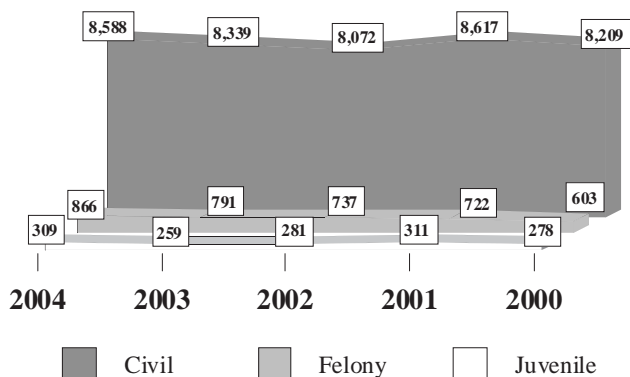
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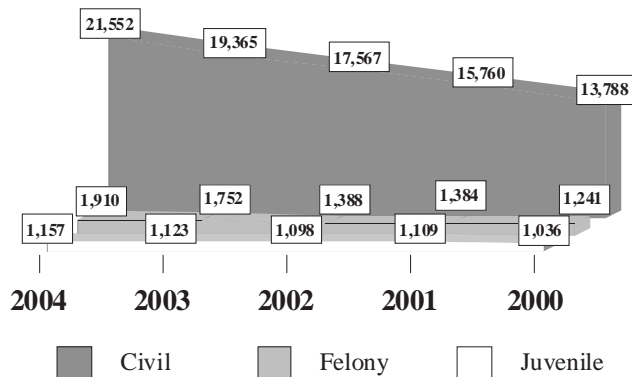
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

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

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

Circuit Population
365,472
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Arnold F. Blockman, Harry E. Clem, Thomas J. Difanis, Dan L. Flannell, John K. Greanias, Michael Q. Jones, Heidi Ladd, Frank W. Lincoln, Katherine M. McCarthy, Theodore E. Paine, Stephen H. Peters, Albert G. Webber

Associate Judges:

Holly F. Clemons, James Coryell, Scott B. Diamond, Jeffrey B. Ford, Chris E. Freese, John R. Kennedy, Charles McRae Leonhard, Thomas E. Little, Brian L. McPheters, Timothy J. Steadman, Lisa Holder White

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Robert J. Eggers
Chief Judge
Sangamon County
Complex
Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population
319,321
 (2003 est.)

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

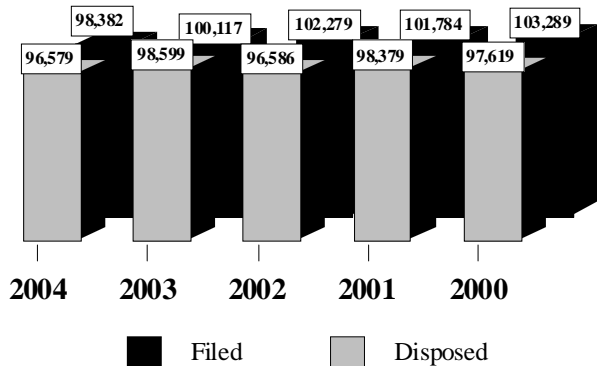
Circuit Judges:

Lois A. Bell, Donald M. Cadagin, James W. Day, Leslie J. Graves, Patrick W. Kelley, Joseph P. Koval, Patrick J. Londrigan, Richard T. Mitchell, Thomas G. Russell, Leo J. Zappa, Jr.

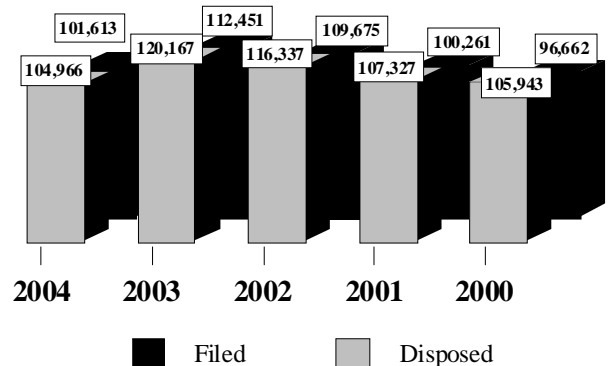
Associate Judges:

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

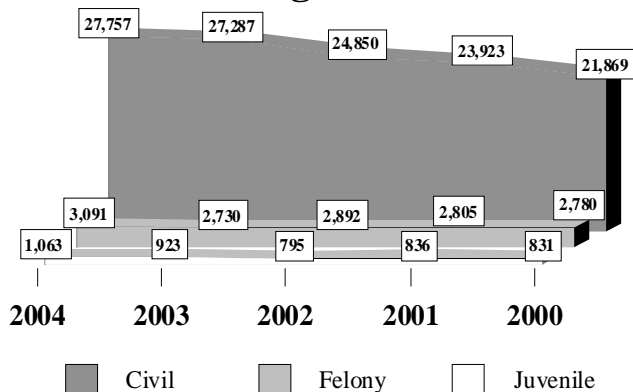
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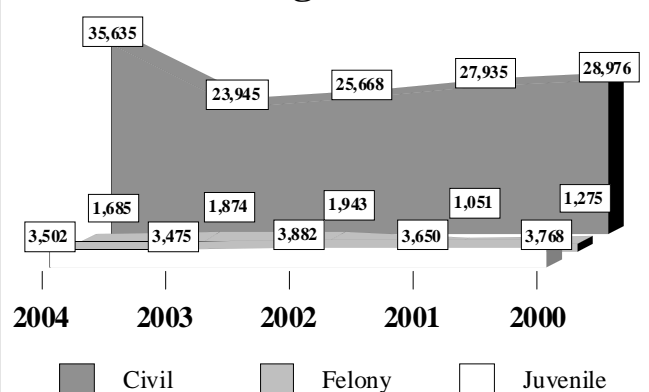
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

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

Thomas L. Brownfield
Chief Judge
Adams County
Courthouse
521 Vermont St.
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population:
145,796
(2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Mark A. Drummond, Richard D. Greenlief, Bob Hardwick, Jr., William O. Mays, Jr., Alesia A. McMillen, M. Carol Pope, Michael R. Roseberry, Mark A. Schuering, David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden

Associate Judges:

Diane M. Lagoski, Thomas J. Ortbal, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

NINTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):

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

Ronald C. Tenold
Chief Judge
130 S. Lafayette Street
Suite 30
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population
170,713
(2003 est.)

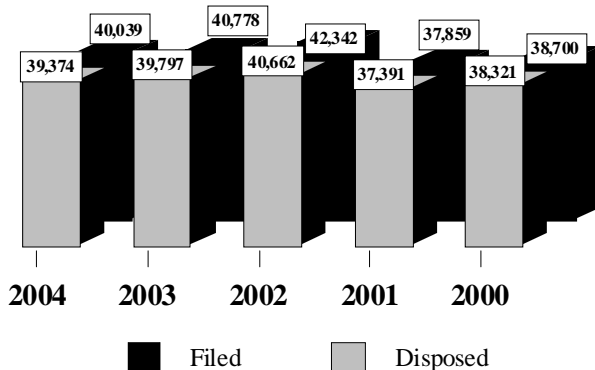
Circuit Judges:

Harry C. Bulkeley, William D. Henderson, David R. Hultgren, Stephen C. Mathers, James B. Stewart, David F. Stoverink, Chellis E. Taylor, David L. Vancil, Jr.

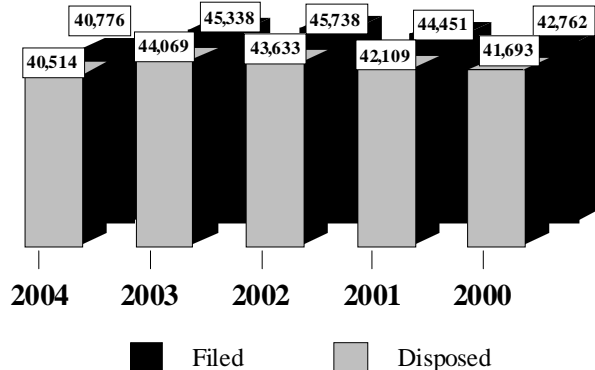
Associate Judges:

Steven R. Bordner, John R. Clerkin, Richard H. Gambrell, Larry W. Heiser, Gregory K. McClintock, Patricia A. Walton

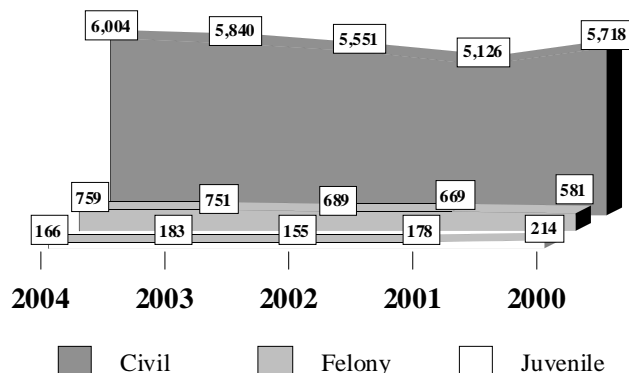
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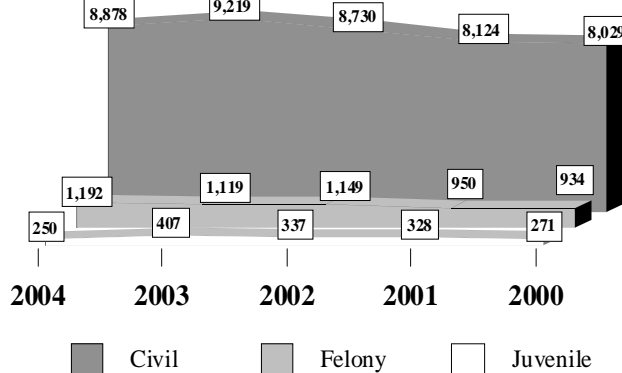
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):
Marshall (Lacon)
Peoria (Peoria)
Putnam (Hennepin)
Stark (Toulon)
Tazewell (Pekin)

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

Circuit Population
335,747
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

J. Peter Ault, Stuart P. Borden, Michael E. Brandt, Kevin R. Galley, Richard E. Grawey, Stephen A. Kouri, James E. Shadid, Scott A. Shore, Joe R. Vespa

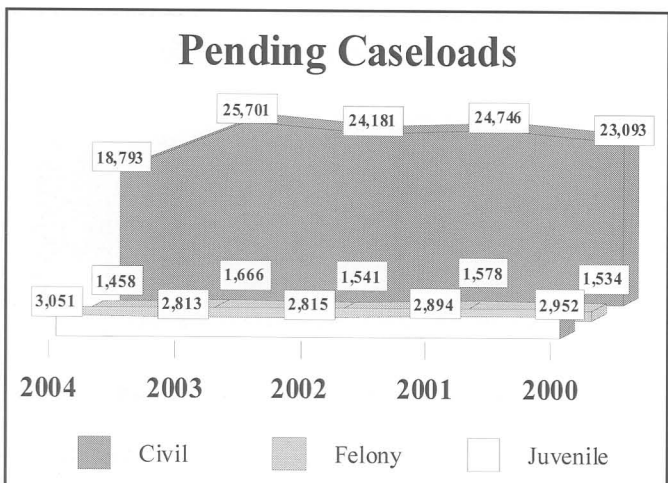
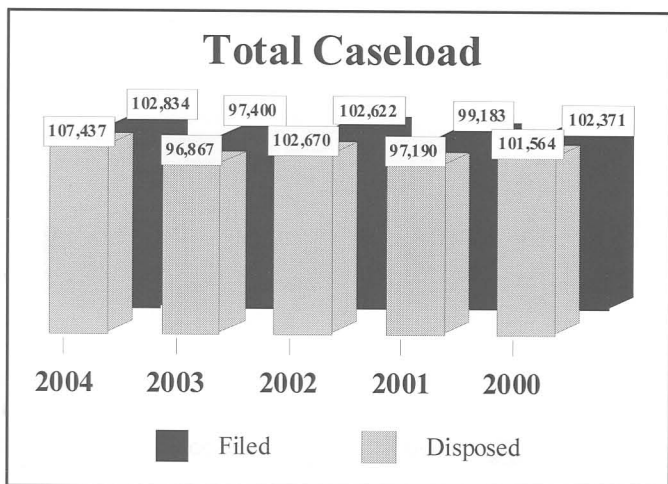
Associate Judges:

Erik I. Blanc, Glenn H. Collier, David J. Dubicki, Chris L. Fredericksen, Timothy M. Lucas, Jerelyn D. Maher, Richard D. McCoy, Brian M. Nemenoff, Albert L. Purham, Jr., Rebecca R. Steenrod



Moultrie County

Sullivan
 6th Judicial Circuit
 (Moultrie County Photo)



Mason County

Havana
 8th Judicial Circuit
 (Mason County Photo)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

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

Elizabeth A. Robb
Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St., #511
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:
277,264
(2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Donald D. Bernardi, David L. Coogan, Ronald C. Dozier, Scott D. Drazewski, Harold J. Frobish, John B. Huschen, Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall, Charles G. Reynard, James E. Souk

Associate Judges:

Donald A. Behle, William D. DeCardy, Charles M. Feeney III, Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Rebecca Simmons Foley, Charles H. Frank, Robert L. Freitag, Paul G. Lawrence, Robert M. Travers

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

County (seat):**Will** (Joliet)

Stephen D. White
Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #439
Joliet, IL 60431

Circuit Population
586,706
(2003 est.)

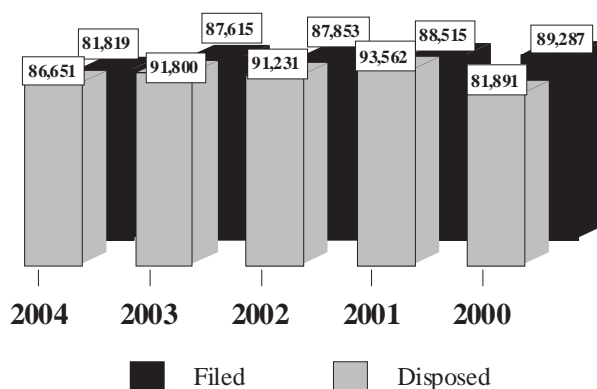
Circuit Judges:

Carla J. Alessio Goode, Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak, Herman S. Haase, Gerald R. Kinney, Rodney B. Lechwar, Susan T. O'Leary, Daniel J. Rozak, Richard C. Schoenstedt, Richard J. Siegel

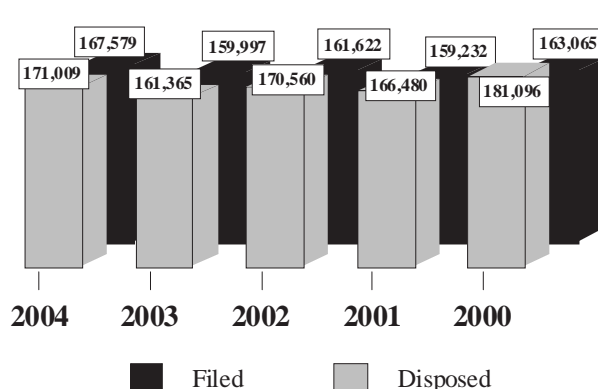
Associate Judges:

James Jeffrey Allen, Barbara J. Badger, Robert J. Baron, Edward A. Burmila, Jr., Thomas A. Dunn, James E. Garrison, Edwin B. Grabiec, Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan, Ludwig J. Kuhar, Jr., Robert P. Livas, Robert C. Lorz, William G. McMenamin, Michael J. Powers, Marzell L. Richardson, Jr.

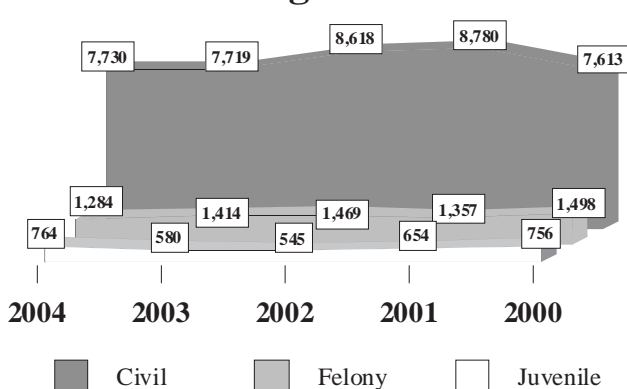
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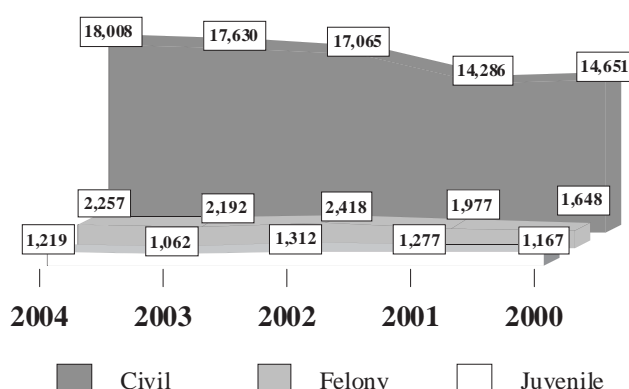
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

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

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

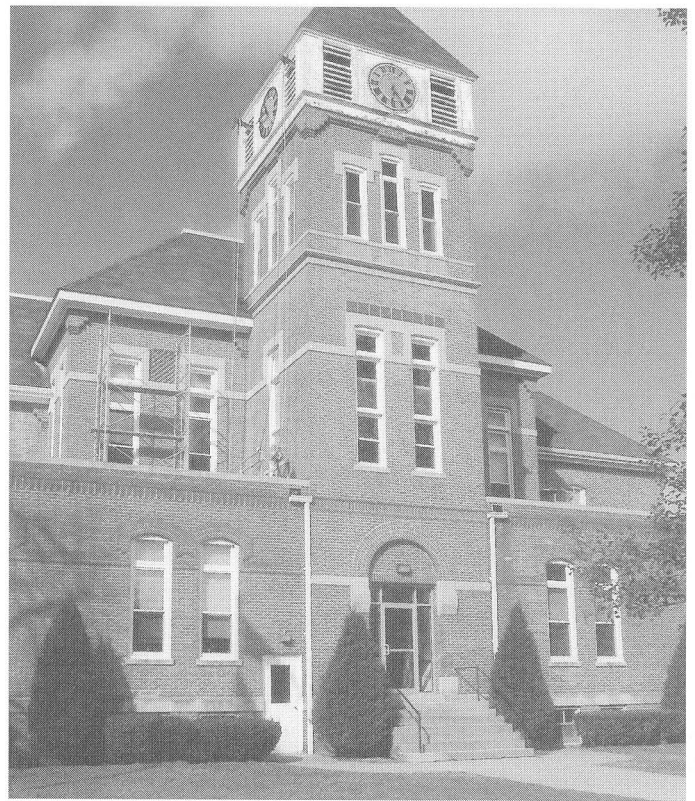
Circuit Population
186,786
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Marc Bernabei, Eugene P. Daugherty, James A. Lanuti,
 Robert C. Marsaglia, Cynthia M. Raccuglia, Howard C.
 Ryan, Jr.

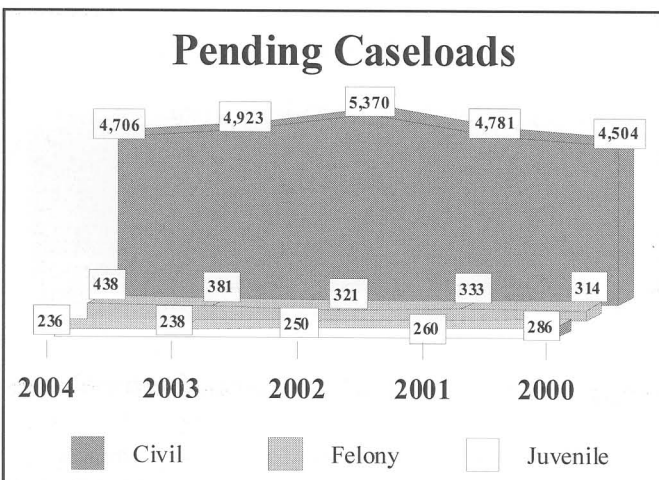
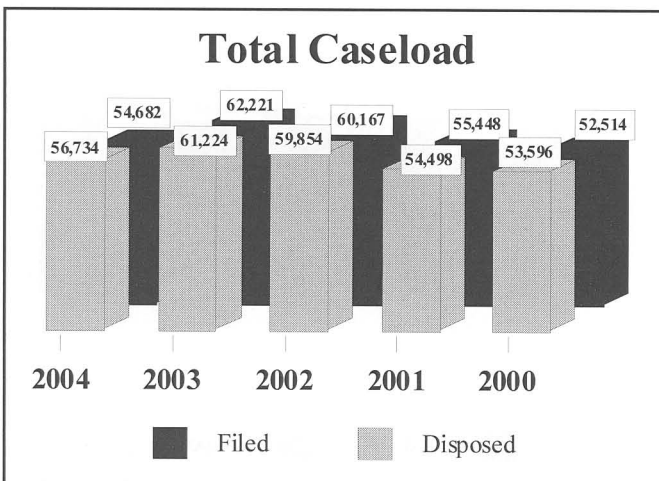
Associate Judges:

William P. Balestri, William R. Banich, James L. Brusatte, A.
 Scott Madson, Lance R. Peterson



Livingston County

Pontiac
 11th Judicial Circuit
 (Livingston County Photo)



Bureau County

Princeton
 13th Judicial Circuit
 (Bureau County Photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Counties (seats):**Henry** (Cambridge)**Mercer** (Aledo)**Rock Island** (Rock Island)**Whiteside** (Morrison)**Jeffrey W. O'Connor****Chief Judge****Rock Island County****Courthouse****210 15th Street, #408****Rock Island, IL 61201****Circuit Population:****275,445**

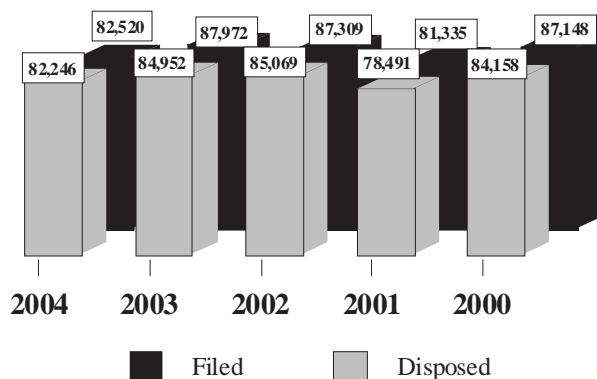
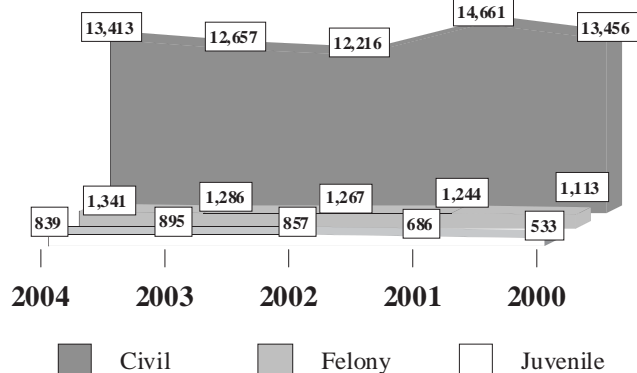
(2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Joseph F. Beatty, Walter D. Braud, James G. Conway, Jr., Ted Hamer, John L. Hauptman, Lori R. Lefstein, Timothy J. Slavin, Charles H. Stengel, James T. Teros, Mark A. VandeWiele, Larry S. Vandersnick

Associate Judges:

John L. Bell, Thomas C. Berglund, Alan G. Blackwood, Raymond J. Conklin, John R. McClean, Jr., Dana R. McReynolds, James J. Mesich, Carol M. Pentuic, Vicki R. Wright

Total Caseload**Pending Caseloads****FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT**

(Second Appellate District)

Counties (seats):**Carroll** (Mount Carroll)**Jo Daviess** (Galena)**Lee** (Dixon)**Ogle** (Oregon)**Stephenson** (Freeport)**Stephen C. Pemberton****Chief Judge****Carroll County****Courthouse****301 North Main Street****Mt. Carroll, IL 61053****Circuit Population****175,314**

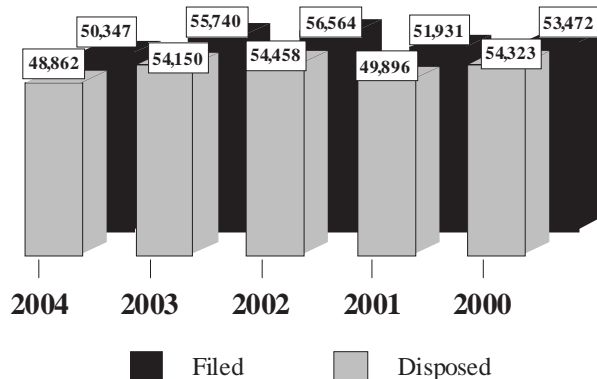
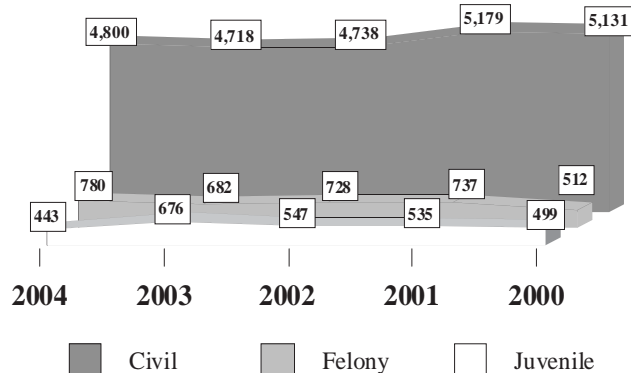
(2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

David T. Fritts, Val Gunnarsson, Charles R. Hartman, William A. Kelly, Michael Mallon, John E. Payne, Theresa L. Ursin

Associate Judges:

Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Michael Paul Bald, Charles T. Beckman, David L. Jeffrey, John F. Joyce, Kathleen O. Kauffmann, Victor V. Sprengelmeyer

Total Caseload**Pending Caseloads**

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

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

Donald C. Hudson
Chief Judge
Kane County
Judicial Center
37 W. 777 Rte. 38, #400 A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population
617,728
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

Judith M. Brawka, F. Keith Brown, Michael J. Colwell, Philip L. DiMarzio, James T. Doyle, Donald J. Fabian, Joseph M. Grady, Kurt Klein, John J. Nelligan, Gene L. Nottolini, Timothy Q. Sheldon, Robert B. Spence, Robbin J. Stuckert, Grant S. Wegner, James M. Wilson

Associate Judges:

Allen M. Anderson, William P. Brady, Franklin D. Brewe, James Donnelly, Wiley W. Edmondson, James R. Edwards, Patricia Piper Golden, James C. Hallock, Robert L. Janes, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller, Mary Karen Simpson, Stephen Sullivan, William H. Weir, Leonard J. Wojtecki

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

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

Kathryn E. Zenoff
Chief Judge
Winnebago County
Courthouse
400 West State Street
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population
330,790
 (2003 est.)

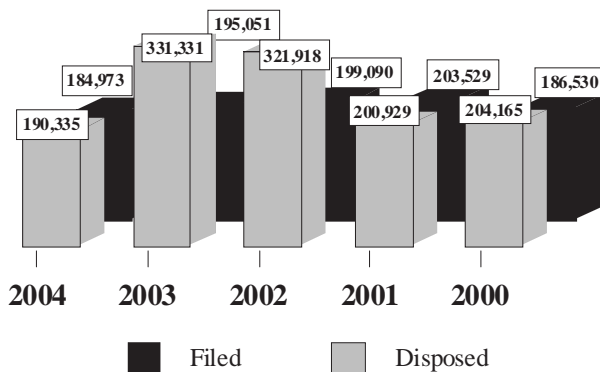
Circuit Judges:

Rosemary Collins, Daniel D. Doyle, Timothy R. Gill, Gerald F. Grubb, Janet R. Holmgren, Joseph G. McGraw, Ronald L. Pirrello, Richard W. Vidal

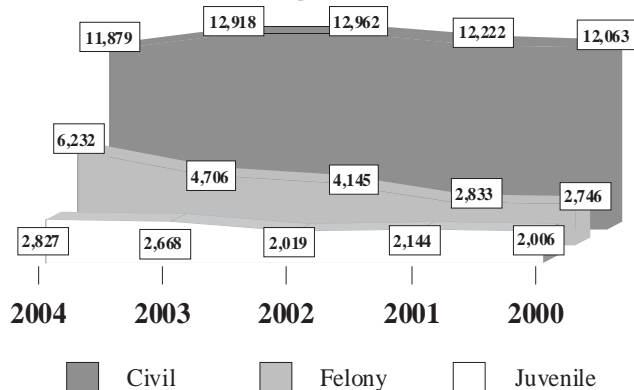
Associate Judges:

Patrick L. Heaslip, John Todd Kennedy, Angus S. More, Jr., Steven M. Nash, Steven L. Nordquist, J. Edward Prochaska, Gary Pumilia, R. Craig Sahlstrom, Brian Dean Shore, John R. Truitt, Steven G. Vecchio, Ronald J. White

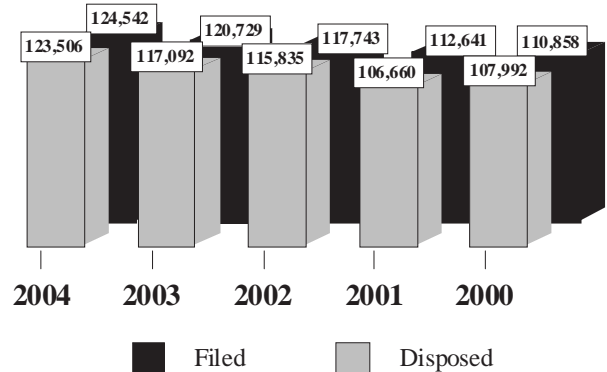
Total Caseload



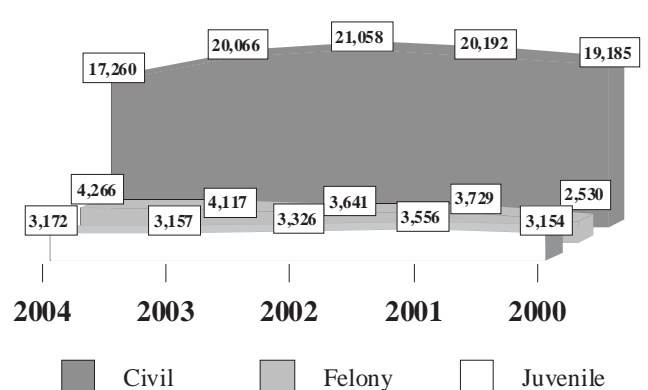
Pending Caseloads



Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

County (seat):
Du Page (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges:

Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Michael J. Burke, Kathryn E. Creswell, Stephen J. Culliton, Edward R. Duncan, Jr., John T. Elsner, Rodney W. Equi, Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Kenneth Moy, Kenneth Popejoy, Perry R. Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton

Associate Judges:

Kenneth A. Abraham, C. Stanley Austin, Joseph S. Bongiorno, John W. Demling, Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, Blanche Hill Fawell, William I. Ferguson, Dorothy F. French, Nicholas J. Galasso, Daniel P. Guerin, Bruce R. Kelsey, John J. Kinsella, James J. Konetski, Patrick J. Leston, Brian R. McKillip, Jane Hird Mitton, Cary B. Pierce, Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, George J. Sotos, Ronald D. Sutter, Kenneth W. Torluemke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Robert K. Kilander
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
925,188
(2003 est.)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)

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

Circuit Judges:

Ward S. Arnold, James K. Booras, Michael T. Caldwell, Fred Foreman, David M. Hall, Maureen P. McIntyre, Raymond J. McKoski, Margaret J. Mullen, Sharon L. Prather, Victoria A. Rossetti, Mary S. Schostok, Michael

Christopher C. Starck
Chief Judge
Lake County
Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

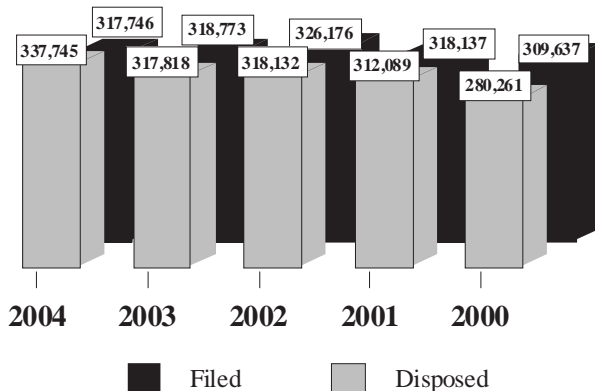
Circuit Population:
971,110
(2003 est.)

J. Sullivan, Henry C. Tonigan III, Jane D. Waller, Stephen E. Walter

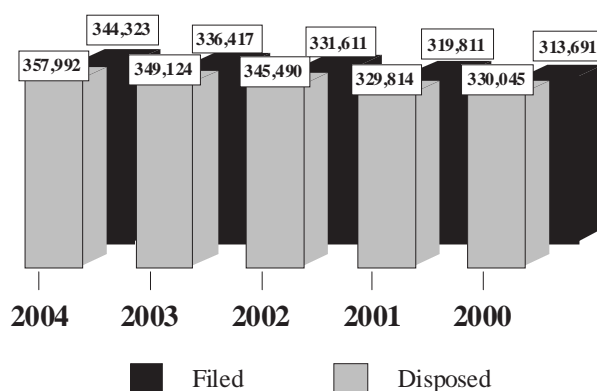
Associate Judges:

John D. Bolger, Terrence J. Brady, George Bridges, Valerie Boettel Ceckowski, Raymond D. Collins, Joseph P. Condon, Wallace B. Dunn, Michael Feetterer, Michael J. Fritz, Michael J. Fusz, Donald H. Geiger, Gordon E. Graham, Mitchell L. Hoffman, Brian P. Hughes, Patrick N. Lawler, Sarah P. Lessman, Suzanne C. Mangiamiele, Victoria L. Martin, Gary G. Neddenriep, Jorge L. Ortiz, John T. Phillips, Theodore S. Potkonjak, Helen Rozenberg, Joseph R. Waldeck, Charles P. Weech, Diane E. Winter, Gerald M. Zopp, Jr.

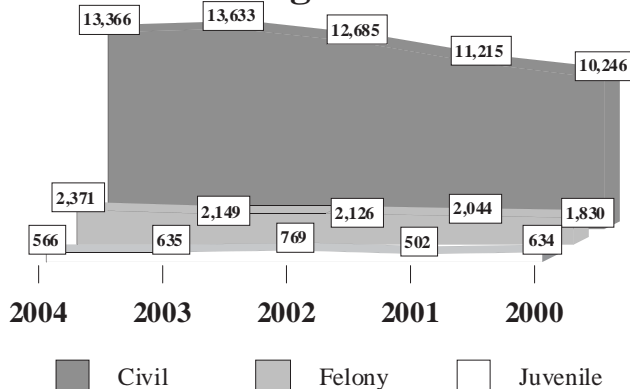
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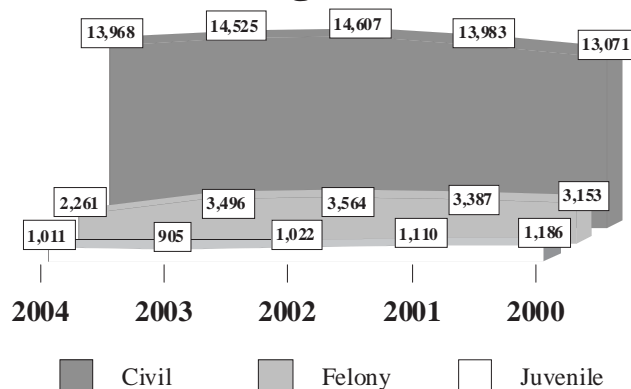
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)

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

Jan V. Fiss
Chief Judge
County Building
10 Public Square
Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population
359,436
 (2003 est.)

Circuit Judges:

John Baricevic, James W. Campanella, Lloyd A. Cueto, Dennis B. Doyle, Annette A. Eckert, Dennis Hatch, Robert P. LeChien, Michael J. O'Malley, William A. Schuwert, Jr., Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges:

Richard A. Aguirre, Walter C. Brandon, Jr., Richard Brown, Laninya Cason, Ellen A. Dauber, Andrew J. Gleeson, Vincent J. Lopinot, Scott Mansfield, Alexis Otis-Lewis, James M. Radcliffe III, Stephen R. Rice, Patrick M. Young

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

Clark E. Erickson
Chief Judge
Kankakee County
Courthouse, Ste. 101
450 East Court St.
Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population
134,996
 (2001 est.)

Counties (seats):
Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

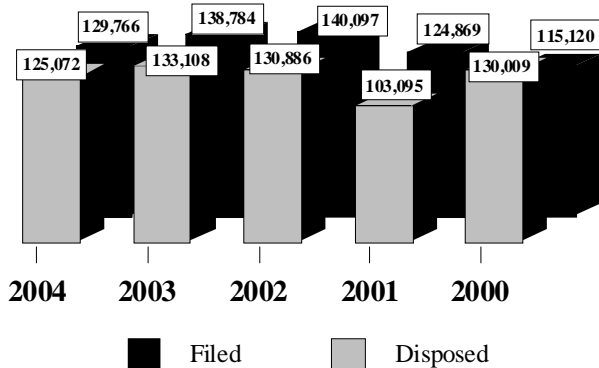
Circuit Judges:

Robert L. Dannehl, Kathy S. Elliott, J. Gregory Householter, Michael J. Kick, Gordon Lee Lustfeldt, Susan Sumner Tungate, Kendall O. Wenzelman

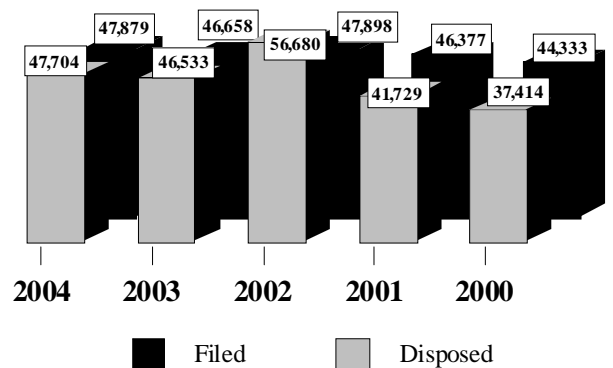
Associate Judges:

Michael D. Kramer, William O. Schmidt, J. Scott Swaim

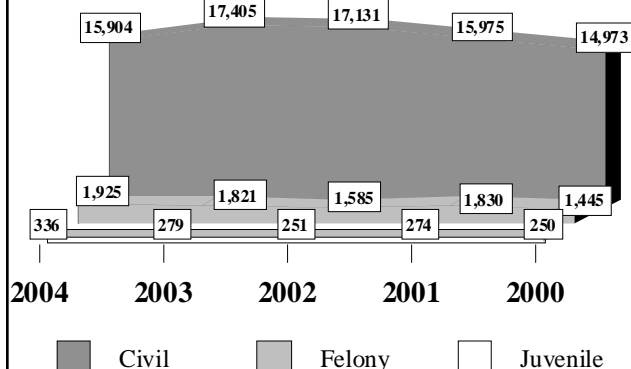
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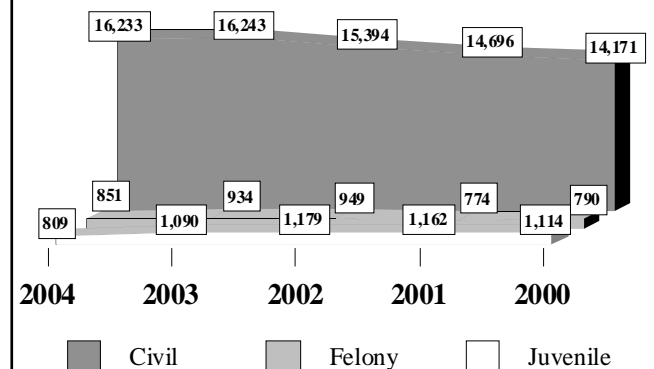
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads





**Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
2004**

(Photo by Jacque Gartshore)

The **Executive Office** is comprised of the Administrative Director, the Executive Assistant to the Director, the Senior Attorney, attorneys, and administrative staff. Through the Administrative Director, the Executive Office is responsible for leading and coordinating the operations of each of the Divisions of the Administrative Office and serves as a central resource for myriad issues which impact the administration of the judicial branch.

The Executive Office plans and directs Administrative Office staff support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Committees, and the Committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference. One of the duties performed for the Supreme Court is the preparation of the administrative agenda for

presentation during each of the Court's terms. The Administrative Director, in collaboration with the Chief Justice and the Administrative Office staff, prepares the agenda, distributes the materials to the Court, and presents the agenda issues to the Court for its consideration and determination. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office.

Executive Office staff also assists the Director in the administration of certain Supreme Court Rules. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39, Executive Office staff conducts the election process for the appointment and reappointment of all associate judges as provided for under the rule. The Executive Office conducted twenty-four associate judge elections in fourteen of Illinois' twenty-two judicial circuits in 2004. The Executive Office also processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which concerns the assignment of associate judges to felony jurisdiction. Additionally, applications for licenses issued to those law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711 are processed through the Executive Office.

Other matters which fall within the scope of the Executive Office include securing and tracking legal representation through the Office of the Attorney General for members of the judicial branch named in a case or controversy arising out of their performance of their official duties. Executive Office staff also negotiates, prepares, and manages office leases and contracts for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office.

During 2004, after comprehensive planning, the Supreme Court approved the consolidation of the Administrative Offices' five separate office locations in Springfield into a single office building. The Springfield-based staff of the AOIC, and the Supreme Court's Internal Audit Unit, now occupy a modern office building located a few minutes west of the Capitol Complex and Supreme Court Building. As its centerpiece, the new facility is home to a technological state-of-the-art training facility which can host concurrent judicial branch training events for more than eighty participants.

All vendor contracts generated by the Administrative Office for use in contracting for goods and services are also reviewed and approved by the Executive Office. Written summaries of recent Supreme Court opinions are prepared by legal staff in the Executive Office for distribution to all Illinois judges. The Executive Office provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, including filing and

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

The **Administrative Services Division** consists of five units that provide technical and support services to the judicial branch: Budget, Vouchering, Payroll, Human Resources, and Mail/Reprographics. The Budget Unit works closely with the Director of the Administrative Office to develop the judicial branch budget, as well as to provide daily accounting of expenditures and projected operating costs. This unit also provides procurement and inventory control, maintains contracts and leases, and carries out all other fiscal reporting requirements. Ad hoc reports are generated concerning these and related services for the Director and Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts and their support units. The Vouchering Unit processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state-paid functions of the Circuit Courts, and the Administrative Office. At the conclusion of the most recent fiscal year, the Administrative Services Division processed approximately 40,948 payment vouchers for the judicial branch. The Vouchering Unit also maintains all accounting records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees and limited records of previous employees. The unit works with the Office of the Comptroller in processing the payroll for over 2,200 current judicial branch employees. The Human Resources Unit provides personnel services to judicial branch employees by coordinating employee benefit programs with the Department of Central Management Services. These benefits include health, dental and life insurance, as well as workers' compensation. The Human Resources Unit also works with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch classification and compensation plan and the sick and vacation leave benefits. The Mail/Reprographics Unit oversees the distribution of mail and parcel services for the AOIC. The Unit coordinates copying and mailing of larger projects for the office.

The **Court Services Division** is involved in a wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court reporters, and other components of the judicial branch of government. Ongoing responsibilities include staffing committees of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Conference as well as the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, production of the Judicial Conference Report, and production of this annual report. The Division also provides ongoing legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares summaries of pending and enacted legislation for the chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. Division staff serve as liaison for court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs and mediation programs. During 2004, division

**ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICE
DIRECTORY**

CHICAGO

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director
Michael Tardy, Executive Assistant
Marcia M. Meis, Senior Attorney

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Lisa Jacobs, Assistant Director

**CHICAGO OFFICE
COURT SERVICES, JMIS,
JUDICIAL EDUCATION and
PROBATION SERVICES**

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

SPRINGFIELD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Director

COURT SERVICES

Douglas D. Bowie, Assistant Director

**JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SERVICES**

Skip Robertson, Assistant Director

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Kathleen L. Gazda, Assistant Director

PROBATION SERVICES

James R. Grundel, Assistant Director

**SPRINGFIELD OFFICE
COURT SERVICES, JMIS,
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES,
AND PROBATION SERVICES**

3101 Old Jacksonville Road
Springfield, IL 62704
(217) 558-4490
FAX (217) 785-3905

labor relations personnel represented judicial employers in collective bargaining for approximately 40 contracts. Court Services staff continued to serve as liaison to the Special Supreme Court Committee on Professionalism which is charged with providing recommendations to the Supreme Court on ways to promote respectful conduct, as the norm, within the legal profession. The Court Services Division continues to administratively process applications for membership in the Capital Litigation Trial Bar. In 2004, Administrative Office staff managed all technical, fiscal and program components of the federal Court Improvement Project (CIP) grant.

During the year, relevant changes were made to the *Manual on Fines and Fees* and the *Manual on Recordkeeping*. The Division staffed the Ad Hoc Article V Committee of the Conference of Chief Judges which met twice during 2004. It reviewed and made recommendations to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges regarding modification to the printing instructions of the Uniform Citation and Complaint Form. The Court Information System Technology Advisory Committee (CISTAC) continues to work on updates to Automated Disposition Reporting concepts, the AOIC Data Dictionary, and the *Civil Procedures Manual*. The Supreme Court modified its Electronic Access Policy for Circuit Court Records of the Illinois Courts to provide for additional accesses to electronic records within the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court to facilitate its Electronic Filing Pilot Project in the Illinois Courts. The Supreme Court extended the pilot project in DuPage County through September 30, 2005. Additionally, on October 28, 2004, the Court amended its order, M.R. 18368, to provide for Signatures, Time of Filing, and Service on other Parties and Counsel of Record as they pertain to the DuPage pilot. Applications for other pilot sites are under review. Specific and detailed assistance was provided to the 18 circuit clerks who were newly elected in 2004. The Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program added two additional counties to the list of those reporting traffic and criminal dispositions through the Administrative Office bringing the total number of counties reporting using ADR to 79. More than fifty counties are currently exchanging ADR files using a new AOIC secure socket link (SSL). The Division also supplied merged jury lists, petit juror handbooks and grand jury handbooks to the counties requesting them. The Division continues to manage the Offense Code Table (OFT) as a method of identifying offenses reported through the Automated Disposition Reporting Program. An updated table was issued in January of 2004.

The Court Reporting Services staff of Court Services Division processed 20 applications for new court reporting services employees in 2004. A total of 539 Court Reporting Services staff, including supervisory positions, were employed as of the end of 2004. During the year, 28 employees reclassified into the specialist title series increasing the total number of court reporting services employees under the specialist title to forty percent. The Court Reporting Services staff continued to provide training to court reporting services employees this year with the annual court reporting services seminars in Oak Brook, Bloomington and Mt. Vernon. During 2004, the Court Reporting Services staff administered realtime exams to 92 court reporters and computer proficiency examinations to 44 court reporters. The electronic recording project expanded to 14 additional courtrooms in 2004. New systems began operating in Greene, Alexander and Tazewell counties. Additional courtrooms were added to existing systems in Saline, Union, and DeKalb counties. The Division also continued to assist the circuit courts in their efforts to address the need for court interpreters. Finally, the Division assisted the Director in monitoring the progress of the repair and renovation of state owned facilities used by the judicial branch.

The **Judicial Education Division** provides administrative oversight of continuing education programs for Illinois' more than 900 judges. In doing so, the Division provides staff support to the Judicial Conference Committee on Education which is charged by the Supreme Court with developing a comprehensive series of judicial seminars on an annual basis. In addition to recommending topics, the Committee also identifies and recruits judicial faculty panels to teach each seminar and crafts a "seminar charge" to guide its preparation. Division staff work with the Committee to develop the annual seminar series as well as to

staff individual seminar faculty panels in all stages of seminar preparation and implementation, including development of seminar curricula, materials and presentations.

In Conference year 2004, the Division worked with the Committee to oversee preparation and presentation of Education Conference 2004, in which more than 900 Illinois judges participated as attendees or faculty. The Conference featured 15 distinct presentations on areas of substantive law as well as three half-day sessions on varied topics. Also in Conference year 2004, Division staff supported the Committee and judicial faculty to present five regional (2 day) seminars and three mini (1 day) seminars in the annual seminar series, as well as the five-day New Judge Seminar and the annual Faculty Development Workshop for judges serving as faculty for Judicial Conference programs. The Resource Lending Library operated by the Division continued to provide Illinois judges with judicial education loan materials such as videotapes, audiotapes and publications as well as permanent use items such as seminar reading materials, bench books and manuals. In Conference year 2004, 848 loan and permanent use items were distributed to judges from the Library.

In addition to its work with the Committee on Education, the Division also works closely with the Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases to plan and present Capital Cases Seminars for Illinois judges hearing death penalty cases, which are conducted under the auspices of Supreme Court Rule 43. In conjunction with its oversight of judicial education programming, the Division also staffs the Judicial Mentor Committee to administer the Judicial Mentoring Program, which provides an experienced judicial mentor for all new Illinois judges taking the bench.

The **Judicial Management Information Services Division** (JMIS) provides technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court supporting units, and divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. JMIS implements technology at the direction of the Administrative Office Director and Supreme Court with the primary objective of improving the procedures and efficiencies of court operations. JMIS responds to the needs of the judicial branch for application development and information technology by analyzing processes, designing applications, or procuring technology that leverages existing investments with an overall goal of improving organizational benefits to office procedures.

Technology initiatives projected during the past year include the continued installation of digital recording systems. Electronic filing is being advanced with the implementation of a pilot project as well as continued review of the Court's policy on public access to court data. Work continues with the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System (IIJIS) project coordinated by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. The objective of IIJIS is to develop and maintain information and communications standards for exchanging data between the judiciary, law enforcement and public safety agencies in Illinois. The Illinois Court's web site (www.state.il.us/court) continues to expand providing information to the legal and educational communities as well as the general public. Finally, JMIS plans to continue leveraging the Internet and Internet technologies to improve information exchange.

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer Act, at 730 ILCS 100/15(1), states: "The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of uniform standards for probation services in this State, and to otherwise carry out the intent of this Act." Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Division is to improve the quality, effectiveness, and professionalism of probation services in Illinois. In carrying out this mission, the Division's monitoring, standard-setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of Illinois probation and court services departments. These activities include the administration of state reimbursement to counties for probation services, review and approval of annual

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probation plans submitted by each department, collection and analysis of statewide probation data, administration of probation employment and compensation standards, development and implementation of effective correctional intervention strategies for offenders on probation, monitoring and evaluation of probation programs and operations, administration of the interstate compact for probationers transferring into or out of the state, design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation personnel, and provision of technical assistance and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois.

A priority for the Division in 2004 was intensification of its efforts to implement evidence-based offender assessment and intervention models to promote more successful case outcomes. These improved probation practices are aimed at enhancing public safety by reducing the risk of re-offending for offenders sentenced to probation. To assist in this effort, and in response to an application submitted by the Division on behalf of the state's probation system, Illinois was selected as one of two states that are receiving major, long-term technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections to implement statewide strategies for the "Effective Correctional Management of Offenders in the Community."