ILLINOIS COURTS ANNUAL REPORT

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THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

Left to Right: Justice Elizabeth M. Rochford, Justice Lisa Holder White, Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., Chief Justice Mary Jane Theis, Justice David K. Overstreet, Justice Joy V. Cunningham, Justice Mary K. O'Brien



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 5 A Message from the Chief Justice
- 8 Strategic Agenda
- **11** Office of Statewide Pretrial Services
- **13** Year in Review
- **18** Justices of the Supreme Court
- **21** Supreme Court Support Staff
- 23 Annual Report to the General Assembly
- **33** Supreme Court Committees
- **35** State and Local Funding for the Courts
- **42** Appellate Courts
- **54** Circuit Courts
- **79** Administrative Office
- **93** Statistical Summaries and Trends

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



On behalf of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), I am pleased to offer the 2022 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report contains a summary of the day-to-day operations of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Court, and highlights

judges, court managers, committees, AOIC and other justice partners who carry out the work of the third branch of government. Also highlighted are some of the major initiatives undertaken and implemented in 2022.

As our nation emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic, several innovative efforts were introduced by the Supreme Court to make the courts more accessible. These efforts included the adoption of a policy on using portable electronic devices in courthouses. The policy requires every state courthouse in Illinois to adopt orders or rules regarding the use of portable electronic devices in their courthouse buildings and in their courtrooms. In adopting this policy, the Court recognized that portable electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, tablet, and e-book readers are often necessary for court users and selfrepresented litigants to access resources, conduct court business, accomplish procedural steps, and present evidence or arguments in their cases. The Court also amended its rule on remote court appearances to assure the continued availability and consistent practice of remote and hybrid court appearances.

Recognizing the increase in legal issues confronted by the elderly, the Court created the Commission on Elder Law to study how state courts can better serve the needs of the elderly, including attorneys experiencing challenges in their practices. The Court also created the Committee on Domestic Violence to study how courts can better serve survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking.

Consistent with prior reports, this Report contains an overview of the state and local funding required for the operation of our court system and current information on the judicial officers and employees who provide the residents of Illinois with a court system that fairly and impartially administers justice and efficiently resolves disputes. The Report also contains data dashboards on the more frequently requested/viewed statistics from the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts. Additional court data from each appellate district, circuit and county is available at https://www.illinoiscourts.gov/reports/annualreport-illinois-courts/. The AOIC acknowledges with appreciation the clerks of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts for their continued support, commitment and cooperation in compiling and providing the data published in this Report. I also thank the AOIC staff, particularly the Court Services Division and the Office of Communications and Public Information, for the many hours invested in this Report.

I hope that this Report serves as a valuable tool in understanding the work and function of our state's justice system. I invite you to explore the Illinois Supreme Court website – redesigned in 2021 - at <u>https://illinoiscourts.</u> <u>gov</u> for the most current information concerning the Illinois courts.

Sincerely,

Marcia M. Meis Director Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

BACK

ΤΟ ΤΟΡ

A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE MARY JANE THEIS



CHIEF JUSTICE THEIS

I am honored to present the 2022 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I join with my colleagues on the Illinois Supreme

Court to inform citizens of the Court's ongoing efforts to promote efficiency, fairness and transparency. The Illinois Supreme Court, assisted by the dedicated staff of our Administrative Office and the judges and staff members serving our court system, works to uphold individual rights and liberties, to promote the impartial interpretation of the law, and to deliver equal justice in all matters brought before our courts.

We are so proud of everything we were able to accomplish in 2022. We came out of the COVID-19 pandemic and continued to improve our courts in ways that would have been unthinkable in early 2019. This included the first Time Standards for Case Closure in the Trial Courts, an Action Plan for the Mental Health Talk Force, a new Strategic Agenda for the Illinois Judicial Branch and a new Commission on Elder Law.

One of the most significant changes to the

Illinois Supreme Court in 2022 came from a historic turnover of the Court's seven members. We said goodbye to cherished Justices Rita B. Garman, Anne M. Burke, Michael J. Burke and Robert L. Carter. We thank them for their distinguished service and wish them a wonderful retirement.

We welcomed Justice Lisa Holder White as the first Black female member of the Illinois Supreme Court. We also welcomed Justices Joy V. Cunningham, Elizabeth M. Rochford and Mary Kay O'Brien for the first female majority in the Court's 204-year history.

I will highlight below some of the judicial branch's major accomplishments in 2022. In the upcoming year, my colleagues and I will



Justice Mary Jane Theis was sworn-in as the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on November 14, 2022.

continue our pursuit of ways to improve the Illinois court system.

TIME STANDARDS FOR CASE CLOSURE

The Illinois Supreme Court announced a new order which for the first time establishes Time Standards for Case Closure in the Illinois Trial Courts (Time Standards), effective July 1, 2022, for cases filed on or after January 1, 2022.

The purpose of the Time Standards order is to assist Illinois circuit courts in meeting their fundamental obligation to resolve disputes fully, fairly, and promptly. Implementing time standards establishes a statewide expectation for judges, litigants, and attorneys, and requires each court to evaluate its actual performance compared to a statewide expectation.

The recommendation for uniform time standards was presented to the Court by the Court Data & Performance Measures Task Force (Task Force). The Task Force, chaired by Appellate Court Justice Ann Jorgensen with McHenry County Circuit Clerk Kathy Keefe as vice-chair, was created by the Illinois Judicial Conference in 2018 and charged with "developing accurate and uniform data collection for every circuit and based on those data points, establishing time standards for all case types."

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE, CONTINUED



On November 1, 2022, the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice held its 10th Anniversary & Awards Ceremony.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION CELEBRATES 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The Illinois Supreme Court established the Access to Justice Commission in June 2012 with a charge to create and implement courtbased programs which would assist selfrepresented litigants, limited English proficient litigants, and all court users. The Commission sprung in part from a proposal to then Chief Justice Thomas Kilbride (ret.) from the Circuit Court Pro Se Advisory Committee of the Chicago Bar Foundation. The Chicago Bar Foundation's Danielle Hirsch would become the Executive Director of the Commission and then the first Assistant Director of the Civil Justice Division of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. That division was renamed the Access to Justice Division which is now headed by Alison Spanner, Director of Access

to Justice and Strategic Planning, and the division has grown to have 18 full-time staff.

The Commission continued to do significant high-level work including Illinois Supreme Court policies on language access, plain language, use of cell phones in court, remote appearances in civil cases, and guidance to clerks and court staff regarding the delineation between legal information and legal advice. It has also sought to be more proximate to court users in our initiatives with for example, Illinois Court Help, Illinois Legal Answers for Appeals, Illinois JusticeCorps, self-represented litigant coordinators, certification of court interpreters, community outreach including listening tours and town halls, assistance in the creation of early resolution programs for divorce proceedings, and extensive education and training. Its standardized court forms suites and other resources are used by selfrepresented litigants throughout the state in a wide variety of case types and proceedings.

MENTAL HEALTH TASK FORCE

Our incredible Mental Health Task Force continued to its great work in 2022. In 2021, the Supreme Court's hired Scott Block to become the first Statewide Behavioral Health Administrator. Scott led a series of judicially led, multidisciplinary Regional Councils and Resource Mapping Workshops during the first six months of 2022. The workshops invited representation from court and community stakeholders including but not limited to court personnel, community behavioral health providers, legislators, government officials, law enforcement professionals, persons with lived experience, and other interested participants to explore and share local, regional, and statewide programming and strategies across the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM).

A second major development was the announcement of the Task Force's Action Plan in November. Throughout 2022, the Illinois Mental Health Task Force worked with the National Center for State Courts to engage court professionals and justice partners around the state of Illinois to share existing strategies and assess opportunities for improvement.



In doing so, approximately 800 people including judges and court professionals, representatives from all branches of government and state agencies, and behavioral health and social service providers participated in community assessments and resource mapping workshops.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE, CONTINUED



AOIC Director Marica Meis presents an award to Hon. S. Gene Schwarm (ret.) at the unveiling of the Strategic Agenda.

The information gained through these activities as well as extensive reviews of relevant research, reports, and literature focused on the intersection of the justice and behavioral health, led to the development of the Task Force Action Plan. Moving forward, the Action Plan will serve as a guide for the Illinois courts, communities, agencies, institutions, and organizations as together, we seek to improve the justice system response to individuals living with mental illness and cooccurring substance use disorders.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE UNVEILS NEW 3-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA

On October 19, the Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) unveiled its Strategic Agenda for the Illinois Judicial Branch (Branch) through the year 2025 entitled "<u>Charting the Course:</u> The new Strategic Agenda will serve as a guide for the future of the Branch and is designed to embrace change in order to improve the system of justice and to actualize each strategic goal of the Branch. The first threeyear Strategic Agenda was released in October 2019.

COMMISSION ON ELDER LAW

The Illinois Supreme Court established the Supreme Court Commission on Elder Law as a result of the Court's interest in studying ways in which state courts can better serve the needs of those in advancing years. The legal problems facing these individuals extends not only to the role the courts play in terms of guardianship cases but also in the Judicial



New Judge Orientation was held the week of May 2 in Springfield. The program provides intensive education and training to new judges in Illinois.

Branch's obligation to protect the legal rights of the most vulnerable populations, both the young and the old.

Chicago attorney Kerry R. Peck will serve as the first Chair of the Commission on Elder Law. He is currently the managing partner of Peck Ritchey, LLC.

CONCLUSION

The accomplishments detailed above represent only a few of the initiatives undertaken by the Illinois Courts in 2022. I encourage you to review the 2022 Annual Report, which provides further information about the functions and activities of the judicial branch.

On a final note, I would like to offer my sincere appreciation to everyone in the judicial branch who helped make 2022 a productive year despite incredibly trying circumstances. It takes a lot of dedication and hard work to make the Illinois court system operate with a high level of integrity and efficiency. I look forward to another year of achievement and improvements in our courts.

BACK

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Mary Jane Theis Chief Justice Illinois Supreme Court

STRATEGIC AGENDA ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE THREE-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA CONTINUES

The Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) unveiled a new Strategic Agenda for the Illinois Judicial Branch (Branch) through the year 2025. The IJC has created a mission statement, vision statement and core values, along with strategic goals and the strategies designed to achieve them. The Strategic Agenda will serve as a guide for the future of the Branch throughout the implementation phase.

> THE 29-MEMBER ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE UNVEILED A NEW 3-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA IN 2022.

STRATEGIC AGENDA, CONTINUED

On October 2, 2019, the Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) unveiled the Supreme Court's first ever Strategic Agenda, which was developed by the IJC and approved by the Court. Despite the challenges of implementation of the first Strategic Agenda during the pandemic, the Judicial Conference has shepherded through numerous challenges, imrpovements, and innovations.

With the accomplishments of the first Strategic Agenda, the Judicial Conference developed a second Strategic Agenda - "Illinois Judicial Branch Strategic Agenda, 2022-2025, Charting the Course: Innovations and Transformations within the Illinois Judicial Branch." The reconstituted Judicial Conference has worked towards actualizing each Strategic Goal. Going forward, the IJC will continue to enhance communications, cooperation, and collaboration throughout the Branch, with justice system partners, and with the public.

THE CORE VALUES OF THE BRANCH ARE:

- FAIRNESS Impartial in our actions, decisions, and treatment of all.
- ACCOUNTABILITY Responsible and answerable for our conduct and performance, and transparent in the use of public resources.
- INTEGRITY Honest, trustworthy, and committed to the highest ethical and professional standards.
- **RESPECT** Treat all with dignity, courtesy, and understanding.

THE STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE BRANCH ARE TO PROVIDE:

- Accessible justice and equal protection under the law.
- Fair, timely, and efficient courts.
- **3** Professionalism and accountability throughout the judicial branch.
- Understanding of, and confidence in, the judicial branch.
- Funding and use of judicial branch resources.
- 9 IL COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022

THE MISSION OF THE BRANCH WILL BE

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

THE VISION OF THE BRANCH IS

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



STRATEGIC AGENDA, CONTINUED

2022 ACHIEVEMENTS:

Remote Proceedings Task Force–Strategic Goal 1

The Remote Proceedings Task Force was created and charged with evaluating the current state of remote proceedings and connecting best practices for virtual hearings from across the state. The Illinois Supreme Court has recognized the importance of remote hearings in Supreme Court Rules 45 and 241 and emphasized that remote appearances should not be viewed as merely temporary COVID-induced measures. In addition, remote hearings constitute an advantage not only to selfrepresented litigants but also attorneys and other court participants who have reaped numerous benefits. Remote hearings have brought greater party participation, fewer defaults and failures to appear, and enhanced case management and scheduling. The Task Force helped create the Remote Proceeding Guidelines, and its work helped lead to an amendment to Rule 45.

Time Standards for Case Closure in Trial Courts–Strategic Goal 2

The Illinois Supreme Court announced in March 2023 an order which for the first time establishes Time Standards for Case Closure in the Illinois Trial Courts. The purpose of the Time Standards order is to assist Illinois circuit courts in meeting their fundamental obligation to resolve disputes fully, fairly, and promptly. Implementing time standards establishes a statewide expectation for judges, litigants, and attorneys, and requires each court to evaluate its actual performance compared to a statewide expectation. Time standards represent the time during which the court exercises control over and is accountable for the progress and timely closure of a case and provide a management tool that allows the courts to regularly evaluate their operations and enhance their delivery of services.

Understanding of and Confidence in the Judicial Branch–Strategic Goal 4

The Illinois Courts Website Task Force continued its review of the new website while implementing upgrades suggested by court users. This included refinements to the popular 'Find Your Court' feature and II COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022



VIEW THE OPERATIONAL PLAN

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working with a national organization to help other state courts add similar features to their websites. The Illinois Courts Public Education and Engagement Task Force worked toward its rollout of public speaking engagements to take the Court's Strategic Agenda on the road. The Task Force will be going to law schools and civic organizations to talk about how the Strategic Agenda provides a road map for court improvements.

Improve Statewide Technology Infrastructure—Strategic Goal 5

The Technology Modernization Grant Program was hatched as a result of former Chief Justice Anne M. Burke's listening tour. Some counties reported that they had no or inadequate Wi-Fi, some needed Zoom capabilities in the courtroom, and some needed digital signage to help court users find where they needed to go. The program began in 2021 and continued through the end of 2022. In fiscal year 2022, over \$13 million was provided to county courthouse for technological improvements.

OFFICE OF STATEWIDE PRETRIAL SERVICES



The Office of Statewide Pretrial Services (OSPS or Office) was created in August of 2021 to promote pretrial justice and community safety throughout Illinois. The mission of OSPS is to assist in the administration of justice and promote community safety by ensuring fairness and equity in the pretrial process.

OSPS is a statewide office that provides pretrial services under the Pretrial Services Act, 725 ILCS

185. OSPS is led by Director Cara LeFevour Smith, aided by Chief of Staff Joanne Olson and is divided into two Divisions: Performance Management and Pretrial Operations. The Division of Performance Management is managed by Deputy Director Wendy Venvertloh. The Division of Pretrial Operations is managed by Deputy Director Donald Jones, aided by Assistant Deputy Director Joe Howe.

The Office employs pretrial services officers who conduct pretrial investigations and provide pretrial supervision. The Division of Pretrial Operations is responsible for the day-to-day management of staff providing direct services to defendants during the pretrial phase of the criminal justice system.

The Division of Performance Management is responsible for policy development, data analysis, training, compliance and supportive services.

In the fall of 2021, OSPS Director Cara LeFevour Smith worked with Chief Circuit Judges to identify counties without pretrial services or who wished to receive pretrial services from OSPS. Immediately following, the Office began building its structure and workforce. By July of 2022, a structured roll out of pretrial services began, which resulted in 69 Illinois counties receiving pretrial services from OSPS by the end of 2022. As part of this roll out 5 educational academies were held which resulted in 124 staff members being trained on legal and evidence-based pretrial practices.

On November 1, 2022, the OSPS launched an operational center, staffed with investigators. Housed in Springfield, it operates 20 hours a day, 7 days a week providing verified criminal history reports and support to county-based staff.

In 2022, the Office completed 4,245 pretrial investigations and supervised 295 individuals on pretrial release. These numbers are expected to greatly expand, as the roll out of services is fully operational.

During 2023, OSPS plans to expand the services it provides, in addition to providing pretrial services to additional counties who have requested assistance.



OFFICE OF STATEWIDE PRETRIAL SERVICES



OSPS began a structured rollout of pretrial services to 69 counties in Illinois in July of 2022.



OSPS launched an Operations Center staffed 20 hours a day/7 days a week to support statewide pretrial operations.



OSPS is receiving support and technical assistance from the Harvard Kennedy School Government Performance Lab, the Justice Management Institute, the National Center for State Courts and the National Institute of Corrections.



OSPS began engaging the county based pretrial programs in non-OSPS counties.

OSPS, in conjunction with national experts, is updating Illinois' pretrial standards that were last issued in 2001.



OSPS is building an agency wide data set to allow for data driven decision making.

OFFICE OF STATEWIDE PRETRIAL SERVICES BY THE NUMBERS

1,778,579

OSPS serves 69 Illinois counties, spanning 34,768 miles and serving 1,778,579 Illinois residents.

61,455

There were 61,455 criminal cases filed in OSPS counties in 2022.

4,245

OSPS completed 4,245 pretrial investigations in 2022.

53,180

OSPS verified 53,180 Illinois criminal history cases with 59,369 criminal counts and recorded 6,189 non-Illinois criminal cases.

295

In 2022, OSPS supervised 295 pretrial individuals.

124

OSPS held 5 Educational Academies during which 124 OSPS new staff were educated on legal and evidence based pretrial practices.

YEAR IN REVIEW JANUARY 1, 2022 - DECEMBER 31, 2022



JANUARY 19

The Illinois Supreme Court Mental Health Task Force hosted a series of judicially led, multidisciplinary Regional Councils and Resource Mapping Workshops that met monthly throughout the state from January-June 2022. State courts have increasingly become the default system for addressing the needs of those with behavioral health issues.



MARCH 25

The Illinois Supreme Court announced a new order which for the first time establishes Time Standards for Case Closure in the Illinois Trial Courts, effective July 1, 2022, for cases filed on or after January 1, 2022. The purpose of the Time Standards order is to assist Illinois circuit courts in meeting their fundamental obligation to resolve disputes fully, fairly, and promptly. Implementing time standards establishes a statewide expectation for judges, litigants, and attorneys, and requires each court to evaluate its actual performance compared to a statewide expectation.

JANUARY 6

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the adoption of a policy which will require every state courthouse in Illinois to enact individual orders or rules regarding the use of portable electronic devices in their courthouse buildings and in their courtrooms. In adopting this policy, the Court recognizes that portable electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, tablet, e-book readers are essential tools of today's society.



YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED JANUARY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022



MAY 9

Trailblazing Justice Rita B. Garman has announced her retirement from the Illinois Supreme Court effective July 7, 2022. Justice Garman, 78, has served on the Supreme Court since 2001 and retires as the longest serving judge in Illinois. She served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 2013 to 2016. Justice Garman's full statement on her retirement is available <u>here</u>.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Order entered July 1, 2022.

Effective January 1, 2023:

Supreme Court Rule 71 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 71. Violation of Rules<u>Code of Judicial Conduct</u> A judge who violates Rules 61-through 68 the <u>Illinois Code</u> of <u>Judicial Conduct of 2023</u> may be subject to discipline by the Illinois Courts Commission.

- The provisions of the Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct, Supreme Coart Rules 61 through 68, are repealed and replaced by the following Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct of 2023.
- The Administrative Order accompanying current Supreme Court Rule 68 is repealed and replaced by the Administrative Order accompanying Rule 3.15 in the Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct of 2023.
- The Administrative Order accompanying current Supreme Court Rule 63 is appended to Supreme Court Rule 44.

ARTICLE XI. ILLINOIS CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT OF 2023

PREAMBLE & SCOPE

[1] An independent, fair, and impartial judiciary is indispensable to our system of justice. The United States legal system is based upon the principle that an independent, impartial, and competent judiciary, composed of judges with integrity, will interpret and apply the law. Thus, the judiciary plays a central role in preserving justice and the place in prolaw. Thus, the judiciary plays a central role in preserving justice and the place in pl

SUPREME COURT

JULY 1

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the adoption of a new Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct which will become effective January 1, 2023. The new Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct can be found here. The Code of Judicial Conduct contains the ethics rules governing the behavior of all state court judges in Illinois, as well as candidates for judicial office. The new Code is based on the current American Bar Association Model Code of Judicial Conduct (rev. 2010). Thirty-seven states base their Codes of Judicial Conduct on the current ABA Model Code. BACK

APRIL 12

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the establishment of the Supreme Court Commission on Elder Law. The Commission was created as a result of the Supreme Court's interest in studying ways in which state courts can better serve the needs of those in advancing years. The legal problems facing these individuals extends not only to the role the courts play in terms of guardianship cases but also in the Judicial Branch's obligation to protect the legal rights of the most vulnerable populations, both the young and the old.

YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED JANUARY 1, 2022 - DECEMBER 31, 2022



JULY 7

Justice Lisa Holder White took the oath as the newest member of the Supreme Court of Illinois, the first Black woman to sit on the state's high court. She fills the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Rita B. Garman, who retires as the longest serving judge in Illinois. In 2001, Justice Holder White was sworn in as an Associate Judge in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, the first Black Judge in the circuit. Justice Holder White was sworn in on January 14, 2013, as the first Black Justice on the Fourth District Appellate Court.



JULY 6

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the creation of the Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Security and Safety. The Committee is tasked with providing the Court with developments and recommendations related to the judicial threat environment and protective operations, intelligence, and information. The Committee will also coordinate with the Court's judicial and law enforcement partners to monitor and review current and anticipated future judicial security needs and make appropriate recommendations to the Court.



SEPTEMBER 8

The Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Elder Law and its co-sponsors welcomed Justice Mariusz Załucki of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Poland to Chicago for a lecture on the Challenges of Present Will Formalities. Justice Zalucki offered insight on the handling of probate matters in the EU and observations on cases handled in the U.S., with an emphasis on Illinois. The lecture, titled "The Challenges of Present Will Formalities," was followed by a panel discussion.

TO TOP

YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED JANUARY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022



SEPTEMBER 12

Chief Justice Anne M. Burke has announced her retirement from the Illinois Supreme Court. Her last day on the bench will be November 30, 2022. Chief Justice Burke has served on the Supreme Court since 2006 and has served as Chief Justice since October 2019. Her term as Chief Justice concludes on October 25, 2022. Chief Justice Burke's full statement on her retirement is available here.

OCTOBER 19

The Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) unveiled its <u>Strategic Agenda</u> for the Illinois Judicial Branch (Branch) through the year 2025 entitled "Charting the Course: Innovations and Transformations within the Illinois Judicial Branch." The new Strategic Agenda will serve as a guide for the future of the Branch and is designed to embrace change in order to improve the system of justice and to actualize each strategic goal of the Branch. The first three-year Strategic Agenda was released in October 2019.





OCTOBER 26

Justice Mary Jane Theis was swornin for the office of Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. She will serve a three-year term commencing October 26, 2022. Justice Theis' formal installation will take place on Nov. 14 at 10:30 a.m. at the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. Justice Theis will be the fourth woman to serve as Chief Justice following the late Justice Mary Ann McMorrow, Justice Rita B. Garman, and Justice Burke. She will be the 122nd Chief Justice in Illinois history.

TO TOP

YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED JANUARY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022

NOVEMBER 30

Chief Justice Mary Jane Theis and the Illinois Supreme Court announced amendments to Rule 45 which provide quidelines for future remote appearances in circuit court proceedings. These amendments follow the Illinois Supreme Court's Court Technology Modernization Initiative that has distributed over \$13 million in grant funding to nearly 100 county courts statewide to modernize and update courthouse technology. The initiative is continuing in 2023.



DECEMBER 5

Appellate Court Justice Mary K. O'Brien and Lake County Associate Judge Elizabeth M. Rochford were sworn-in as Supreme Court Justices following their victories in the November election. Both Justices were elected to 10-year terms on the Court. They give the Illinois Supreme Court its first female majority since its creation in 1818. Justice O'Brien was sworn-in at the Jacob Henry Mansion Estate in Joliet and Justice Rochford was sworn-in at the Illinois Supreme Court's Chicago Courtroom.



DECEMBER 8

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the creation of the Supreme Court Committee on Domestic Violence. The Committee is tasked with reviewing and making recommendations on matters affecting domestic violence, human trafficking, and the court system. The Committee will review, analyze, and examine the impact of legislation and case law as it relates to domestic violence and human trafficking and the court process.



DECEMBER 1

Appellate Court Justice Joy V. Cunningham was sworn-in to fill the seat vacated by Chief Justice Burke. Justice Cunningham, whose term is effective December 1, 2022, through December 2, 2024, will be the second Black woman to serve on the Illinois Supreme Court. Justice Cunningham has served as a First District Appellate Court Justice since 2006 and currently serves as Chair of the Executive Committee.





JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices are elected in partisan elections for 10 years and may be retained in office for additional terms of 10 years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.







CHIEF JUSTICE MARY JANE THEIS

Place of birth / Chicago Hometown / 1st District Education / University of San

Francisco School of Law

Joined the court / Appointed in 2010, elected in 2012

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

JUSTICE P. SCOTT NEVILLE, JR.

Place of birth / Chicago Hometown / 1st District Education / Washington University School of Law

Joined the court / Appointed in 2018, elected in 2020

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



JUSTICE DAVID K. OVERSTREET

Place of birth / Mt. Vernon Hometown / 5th District Education / University of Tennessee College of Law

Joined the court / Elected in 2020

Notable / Serves on the Illinois Judicial Conference and is Vice-Chair of the Public Relations Task Force



JUSTICE LISA HOLDER WHITE

Place of birth / Decatur Hometown / 4th District

Education / University of Illinois College of Law

Joined the court / Appointed in 2022

Notable / The first Black female justice on the Illinois Supreme Court and the first Black justice on the Fourth District Appellate Court.







JUSTICE JOY V. CUNNINGHAM

Place of birth / New York, New York

Hometown / 1st District

Education / University of Illinois Chicago School of Law

Joined the court / Appointed in 2022

Notable / Began her career as a nurse and rose to become Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for the Northwestern Memorial Healthcare System

JUSTICE ELIZABETH M. ROCHFORD

Place of birth / Chicago

Hometown / 2nd District

Education / Loyola University School of Law

Joined the court / Elected in 2022

Notable / Developed a family law courtroom dedicated to serving self-represented litigants as an <u>associate judge</u> in Lake County

JUSTICE MARY K. O'BRIEN

Place of birth / Kankakee

Hometown / 3rd District

Education / University of Illinois College of Law

Joined the court / Elected in 2022

Notable / Served in the Illinois House of Representatives from 1996-2003. Also served on the Appellate Court from 2003-2022



SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT CYNTHIA A. GRANT

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

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

and functions consistent with the mandate of Supreme Court Rule 3. E-filing of Court documents began in 2012 on a pilot basis and in July 2017, mandatory e-filing of civil cases was established through a single, centralized electronic filing manager (EFM), called eFileIL and included integration with the Court's case management system.

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

The Clerk's Office registers and renews professional service corporations and associations, and limited liability companies and partnerships engaged in the practice of law. In October 2012, the Supreme Court announced an e-renewal process that gave law firm entities the option to electronically renew their annual registration and pay the \$40 renewal fee electronically. In 2022, approximately 86% of law firm entities chose to electronically renew their registration. The Clerk's Office is also responsible for maintaining the roll of attorneys, which includes the licensing process, and issuance of law licenses; files judicial financial disclosure

IN 2022, APPROXIMATELY

86%

OF LAW FIRM ENTITIES CHOSE TO ELECTRONICALLY RENEW

statements required of state court judges. Beginning in March 2019, state court judges were offered an electronic option to file their annual statement of economic interests. The office compiles, analyzes, and reports statistics on the Supreme Court's caseload and other activity, as reflected in the accompanying statistical summary and narrative for 2022.

The Clerk's Office provides information to the public at large and the practicing bar and has working relationships with other courts and judicial branch offices, Supreme Court agencies, and state and county departments.

MARSHAL OF THE SUPREME COURT JIM CIMAROSSA

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

SUPREME COURT CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR JOHN BRACCO

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

SUPREME COURT RESEARCH DIRECTOR JOHN ROBINSON

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

SUPREME COURT LIBRARIAN **GEOFFREY P. PELZEK**

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

REPORTER OF DECISIONS JACOB JOST

The Reporter of Decisions directs a staff that publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the Official Reports. Employees verify case citations, compose attorney lines, and edit opinions for style and grammar. The Reporter is also responsible for publication of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules and preparation of the Style Manual for the Supreme and Appellate Courts.

SUPREME COURT FILED	FILED	DISPOSED
2022	1,854	1,849
2021	1,821	1,935
2020	1,766	1,775
2019	1,942	2,075
2018	2,011	2,071



ANNUAL REPORT TO THE 102ND ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 31, 2023

Dear Legislative Leaders:

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report of the activities for the 2022 Illinois Judicial Conference as required by Article VI, Section 17, of the Illinois Constitution of 1970. In keeping with this Constitutional Mandate, Illinois Supreme Court Rule 41 creates the Illinois Judicial Conference and charges the Conference with considering the work of the courts and suggesting improvements regarding the administration of justice.

As we have reported previously, the Illinois Judicial Conference (IJC) is guided by the Supreme Court's <u>Strategic</u> <u>Agenda</u>, which was developed by the IJC and approved by the Court. The Strategic Agenda identified five strategic goals listed below:

1. Accessible Justice and Equal Protection Under the Law

2. Procedural Fairness, Timeliness, and Operational Efficiency

3. Professionalism and Accountability throughout the Branch

4. Understanding of, and Confidence in, the Judicial Branch

5. Sufficient Funding and Effective Use of Judicial Branch Resources

For 2022, the IJC identified 10 new initiatives, which were assigned to existing Supreme Court Commissions, Boards, and Committees, as well as to newly created Task Forces.

For a high level overview of the initiatives undertaken over the last year, please see <u>At-A-Glance Illinois Judicial Branch</u> <u>Operational Plan (2022)</u>. This report also includes a summary of several Supreme Court decisions from the past year that are offered for the General Assembly's consideration. In offering these cases, the Court is mindful of the distinct roles of the General Assembly and the Court. While we intend no intrusion upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly in the exercise of its authority, we do respectfully offer these cases for your consideration and look forward to the General Assembly's continued responsiveness and support.

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's Annual Report to the Legislative Leaders of the General Assembly on the 2022 Illinois Judicial Conference. This report is also available to the members of the General Assembly on the Supreme Court's website at <u>www.</u> <u>illinoiscourts.gov</u>.

Respectfully,

Mary

Mary Jane Theis Chief Justice Supreme Court of Illinois

THE HONORABLE EMANUEL C. WELCH Speaker of the House

House of Representatives Springfield, IL 62706

THE HONORABLE

Minority Leader House of Representatives Springfield, IL 62706

THE HONORABLE

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

THE HONORABLE JOHN CURRAN Minority Leader State Senate Springfield, IL 62706



ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2022 ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

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

During Conference Year 2022, the IJC was focused on completing 10 initiatives that had been created to achieve four of the five Strategic Goals set forth in the <u>Strategic</u> <u>Agenda</u>. The four Strategic Goals that were focused on in Conference Year 2022 are as follows:

Goal 1: Accessible Justice and Equal Protection Under the Law

Goal 2: Procedural Fairness, Timeliness, and Operational Efficiency Goal 3: Professionalism and Accountability throughout the Branch

Goal 4: Understanding of, and Confidence in, the Judicial Branch

Goal 5: Sufficient Funding and Effective Use

of Judicial Branch Resources

Each of the 10 initiatives were assigned to either an existing Supreme Court Board, Committee, or Commission, or to a newly created Task Force whose sole objective was to complete its assigned initiative. The IJC met three times to receive reports on each initiative and served as a clearing house for all reports, recommendations, memorandums, policies, or rule changes proposed as a result of work on each initiative. A summary of the accomplishments under each initiative is detailed below.

1. Summary of Pandemic Practices – Strategic Goal 1

In 2020, the Supreme Court and the IJC appointed the Court Operations During COVID-19 Task Force to study, analyze, and provide guidance related to new and ongoing pandemic related challenges facing the Illinois Judicial Branch and circuit courts. The Task Force has provided guidance and recommendations to the Supreme Court and AOIC throughout the pandemic. It also has reported on its work to the IJC.

In 2022, this Task Force continued to provide guidance and recommendations to the Supreme Court and AOIC as needed. It also prepared a final report summarizing its findings over the past 18-24 months. Specifically, reviewing new practices and other changes made by courts across Illinois during the pandemic. It also made recommendations to the Supreme Court regarding the continuation of Administrative Orders/Rules entered during the pandemic.

2. Encourage Remote Proceedings – Strategic Goal 1

The focus of this initiative was to promote the progress that has been made during the pandemic and work to continue and expand the use of remote appearances for civil, criminal, traffic, juvenile, and guasi-criminal cases. This was assigned to a new Remote Proceedings Task Force who recommended amendments to Supreme Court Rule 45. When considering changes, the Task Force assessed the impact on judges, employees, attorneys, litigants, other court participants (e.g., jurors, witnesses, interpreters) and vetted the changes with stakeholders and impacted parties. The Supreme Court adopted those amendments in November of 2022 with an effective date of January 1, 2023.

3. Implement Time Standards — Strategic Goal 2

The Data & Performance Measures Task Force studied and recommended the Supreme Court adopt time standards for all case types in the 2022 Manual on Recordkeeping. Time standards represent the time during which the

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2022 ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, CONTINUED



court exercises control and is accountable for the progress and timely closure of a case.

In 2022, the Task Force submitted a draft Order to the Supreme Court for formal approval of Time Standards. The proposed order included a lengthy Preamble which incorporated language from the 2021 Final Report of the Task Force. The Preamble outlined the work of the Illinois Judicial Conference and a strategic planning goal for uniform statewide data collection and Time Standards for all case types. It highlighted the purpose of Time Standards as a court management tool to assist courts in meeting their fundamental obligation to resolve disputes fully, fairly, and promptly. That order was made effective July 1, 2022.

4. Modernize Service of Process – Strategic Goal 2

The purpose of this initiative was to explore best practices, statutes, and court rules related to service of process in Illinois and in other states. This initiative was assigned to the Illinois Judicial Conference Service of Process Task Force, wherein it developed recommendations which are designed to modernize service of process in Illinois and better assist court users in effectively and efficiently managing service of process. The recommendations include amendments to Supreme Court Rules and statutes as well as the creation of technology for effectuating and reporting return of service, and additional research in ways to standardize the requirements in summons.

5. Promote Availability of Statewide Video Interpreter Services – Strategic Goal 2

The purpose of this initiative was to study why, despite having statewide virtual interpreter services available for use by circuit courts, these services are underutilized. This strategic initiative was assigned to the Language Access Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice (Committee). The Committee studied and evaluated the use of Remote Interpreting (RI) in Illinois and nationwide. RI is a method of providing interpreting services to court users from a remote location by telephone or video conference (VRI).

The Committee conducted surveys, evaluated available local and national information and data relating to RI, studied entities that provide RI services, and researched the practices of federal courts and certain state courts relating to RI. The Committee sought to identify the benefits of RI and determine ways to promote its use in our state courts. The Committee also recommended steps to increase and enhance the use of RI, and in particular VRI, in Illinois. The IJC approved those next steps.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2022 ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, CONTINUED

6. Illinois Courts Website – Strategic Goal 4

A new, modern, informative, and user-friendly Illinois Courts website was launched in May of 2021 and can be found here: <u>https://www.</u> <u>illinoiscourts.gov/</u>.

For the 2022 implementation year, the Website Task Force responded to public and stakeholder feedback on the new site to identify new features and enhancements for the website.

7. Implement Public Relations Plan – Strategic Goal 4

The purpose of this ongoing initiative is to raise the profile of the Judicial Branch – share positive stories, educate about the Branch, etc. A comprehensive Public Relations Plan was developed and adopted by the IJC in 2020. In 2021, the Task Force focused on continuing to implement the PR Plan with specific focus on completing a juror orientation video, creating, developing, and supporting a Public Information Officer (PIO) network in the circuits and appellate districts, promoting consistent messaging, etc.

In 2022, the Task Force continued implementing elements of the PR Plan, which included: building out the PIO Intranet; promoting consistent messaging by updating the Strategic Agenda PowerPoint Presentation; and training speakers to ultimately increase the number of educational presentations made to stakeholders and the public through partnership with existing organizations.

8. Workload and Weighted Caseload Study – Strategic Goal 5

The purpose of this initiative is to ensure the effective allocation of judicial resources across Illinois for the circuit courts based on a weighted caseload study that measures judicial work time, develops average case weights based on average case processing times, and provides recommendations for more effective allocation of judicial resources. With guidance from the Weighted Caseload Study Task Force, created by the IJC, the National Center for State Courts conducted a judicial worktime assessment study in Illinois' circuit courts using state-of-the-art research practices.

9. Funding, Cost, and Fiscal Needs of the Court System —Strategic Goal 5

The focus of this ongoing initiative in 2020 and 2021 was to determine the cost of the court system and identify and explain the multiple sources of funding. Additionally, in 2021, the Task Force identified and made recommendations regarding unique funding opportunities for infrastructure improvements.

In 2022, this Task Force finished its work by preparing a short, fiscal impact summary for varied uses including but not limited to funding discussions with the state legislature.

10. Improve Statewide Technology Infrastructure — Strategic Goal 5

The purpose of this strategic initiative was to improve the technology infrastructure in all courthouses. To do so, the IJC felt it must understand local technology needs. Therefore, a statewide cost analysis study was undertaken, which will help predict additional funding needed to implement the minimum technology standards in all courthouses.

As evidenced by the accomplishments under each initiative, the scope of work undertaken by the Judicial Conference will continue during 2023 with continuing and new strategic initiatives. As such, the Judicial Conference will continue to honor its constitutional mandate and remain steadfast in its goal of improving the administration of justice in Illinois.

↑ <u>BACK</u> <u>TO TOP</u>

INT'L ASS'N OF FIRE FIGHTERS, LOC. 50 V. CITY OF PEORIA, 2022 IL 127040 (JANUARY 21, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether the City of Peoria's definition in an ordinance that defined a catastrophic injury to full-time line-ofduty workers as one which "permanently" prevented an individual from performing any gainful work was in compliance with the Public Safety Employee Benefits Act ("Act"), originally passed in 1997. The International Association of Fire Fighters ("Union") sought declaratory judgment on the definitions in the ordinance. The circuit court granted summary judgment in favor of the Union and the appellate court affirmed. The City of Peoria appealed to the Supreme Court and the Court found the ordinance's definitions "inconsistent" with the requirements of the Act. The Court affirmed the grant of summary judgment in the Union's favor and denial of the City's motion for summary judgment.

MUNOZ V. BULLEY & ANDREWS, LLC, 2022 IL 127067 (APRIL 21, 2022)

Subcontractor plaintiff was injured at the worksite of his sub-contractor and obtained workers' compensation benefits as a result. The plaintiff additionally filed a personal injury action against the general contractor, Bulley & Andrews, and others for negligence. The defendant moved to dismiss this suit, contending that plaintiff's claims were barred by the exclusive remedy provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act (Act), and arguing that it had a preexisting legal obligation to pay for plaintiff's workers' compensation benefits and that it did so by paying more than \$76,000 of his medical bills. The circuit court granted the motion to dismiss, finding that the employer was legally obligated to pay for the workers' compensation insurance and benefits that the plaintiff received. The appellate court affirmed this decision. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the appellate and circuit courts, holding that the exclusive remedy provisions under sections 5(a) and 11 of the Act do not extend to a general contractor who is not the employee's immediate employer, and remanded the case for further proceedings.

PEOPLE V. SALAMON, 2022 IL 125722 (APRIL 21, 2022)

Defendant was found guilty by a jury on counts of first-degree murder, armed robbery, and burglary for a 2009 bar robbery and sentenced by the circuit court for an aggregate of 33 years. Prior to the trial, the defendant filed a motion to suppress a statement he made to the officers investigating the death and to an assistant state's attorney. This motion was denied by the circuit court. The defendant filed a motion for a new trial in which he asserted, inter alia, that the circuit court erred in denying his motion to suppress. The circuit court denied defendant's motion for a new trial and on appeal the appellate court held that, even if defendant's statement of confession was involuntary, any error in its admission was harmless based on the other evidence of his guilt. The Center for Wrongful Convictions and The Innocence Project petition for leave to appeal was allowed by the Supreme Court. The Court held that defendant's inculpatory statement was involuntary and should have been suppressed but that the admission of that statement was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt, affirming the judgment of the appellate court, which affirmed the judgment of the circuit court.

PEOPLE V. GRANT, 2022 IL (APRIL 21, 2022)

Defendant was convicted by a jury of aggravated criminal sexual assault and criminal sexual assault. The trial court merged the counts and sentenced defendant to 14 years in prison. In 2013, defendant filed a motion for forensic testing of a hair that was discovered during a post- assault examination of the victim. It was subsequently discovered that all the forensic evidence in the defendant's case was destroyed in 2007, pursuant to Peoria Police Department policy. The defense counsel moved for a new trial or judgment, which was denied by the circuit court. The appellate court reversed the circuit court, vacated the defendant's conviction, remanded for further proceedings, and ordered a jury instruction at any retrial that the State failed васк TO TOP

to preserve potentially exculpatory evidence as required and that the jury may construe that fact against the State. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the appellate court, determining that the appellate court erred by ordering a vacatur of the defendant's conviction, and affirmed the judgment of the circuit court.

SCHULTZ V. ST. CLAIR COUNTY, 2022 IL 126856 (APRIL 21, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether the absolute immunity provided by the Tort Immunity Act (the Act) or the limited immunity provided by section 15.1(a) of the Emergency Telephone System Act (ETS Act) applies to claims premised on a St. Clair County 911 dispatcher's allegedly intentional or reckless refusal to dispatch emergency services when the caller was unable to provide an exact address. The plaintiff had called 911 seeking a police dispatch to prevent his wife, whom he believed to be intoxicated, from driving away in her vehicle. He provided the name of the store where his wife was but not an address, and the dispatcher repeatedly advised him that police would not be dispatched without an exact address. While plaintiff attempted to locate an exact address, his wife drove away from the convenience store and drove her vehicle off the road and died from her injuries. The plaintiff filed wrongful death and survival action against St. Clair County, its public safety agencies, and the dispatchers. The defendant sought dismissal of the motion, arguing they were immune from civil liability under section

4-102 of the Act. The circuit court granted the defendants' motion, finding that they had absolute immunity from civil liability under section 4-102 of the Act, and that the decedent's decision to drive while intoxicated was the sole proximate cause of her injuries and death. The appellate court affirmed the circuit court's dismissal. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the appellate court, albeit on different grounds, and likewise affirmed the judgment of the circuit court.

ILLINOIS ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDERS ASS'N V. COUNTY OF COOK, 2022 IL 127126 (APRIL 21, 2022)

At issue in this case is the 2016 Transportation Taxes and Fees Lockbox Amendment or Safe Roads Amendment (Amendment), which provides that money generated from taxes, fees, excises, and license taxes on transportation infrastructure or operations shall only be spent on transportation purposes. Contracting firms in the public transportation construction and design industry filed suit for declaratory and injunctive relief against Cook County, with the plaintiffs alleging that the County was violating the Amendment by diverting "revenue from transportation- related taxes and fees to the County's Public Safety Fund" and impermissibly spending the revenue on non-transportation related purposes. The County filed a motion to dismiss, asserting that "allocation of revenue to the Public Safety Fund is proper under the Amendment's legislative history and ballot summary. The circuit court dismissed the complaint, finding

that plaintiffs lacked standing and that the complaint failed to state a constitutional violation. The appellate court disagreed as to the issue of standing, concluding that plaintiffs had established associational standing but did not reach the plaintiffs' alternative contention that they had standing as taxpayers and affirmed the circuit court's dismissal. The Supreme Court reversed the circuit court's dismissal, finding that the plaintiffs have associational standing and the moneys derived from the Cook County Transportation Taxes are subject to the Amendment.

ROBINSON V. VILLAGE OF SAUK VILLAGE, 2022 IL 127236 (APRIL 21, 2022)

At issue in this case is a guestion of whether the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act (Act) provides immunity to several police officers and their government employers for injuries suffered by a pedestrian who was hit by a fleeing vehicle during a police chase, because the person the police officers were chasing was not "an escaped or escaping prisoner." The circuit court granted the defendants' motions for summary judgment, ruling that person the police were pursuing was in custody when the police officers pointed their weapons at him and ordered him to show his hands was an escaping prisoner after that point and that the defendants had absolute immunity from liability for plaintiff's injuries. The appellate reversed the circuit court, holding that at the time when plaintiff was struck by the car the man was not "an escaped or escaping $\mathbf{\uparrow}$

BACK

TO TOP

28 IL COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022

prisoner" as required for absolute immunity under section 4-106(b) of the Act. The Supreme Court affirmed the appellate court, concluding that the Act requires a showing that police officers directly limited or controlled a person's freedom of movement to a particular place to trigger the absolute immunity.

PEOPLE V. LEIB, 2022 IL 126645 (JUNE 16, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether a registered sex offender was in violation of his status by attending an event held in a parking lot across the street from a school. During trial, the defendant filed a motion for a directed verdict, arguing that the State had not established beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant knew the parking lot is "real property comprising any school." This motion was denied by the circuit court and the defendant was found guilty of being a child sex offender knowingly present on real property comprising any school. The defendant appealed, claiming that the State did not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the St. Louis Avenue parking lot is "real property comprising any school." The appellate court affirmed the circuit court. The Supreme Court affirmed the appellate court, finding that the evidence presented in the bench trial was not so improbable or unsatisfactory as to create a reasonable doubt of defendant's awareness of being on school grounds.

PEOPLE V. BROWN, 2022 IL 127201 (JUNE 16, 2022)

This case, involving a defendant who had

been charged with possessing a rifle for home self-defense without a Firearm Owners Identification (FOID) card, had previously come before the Supreme Court on direct appeal when in 2020 the Court vacated the judgment of the circuit court and remanded the case with directions to enter a specific order. On remand the circuit court concluded it would not be in the "best interests of justice" to follow the Court's directions and entered a different order. The Supreme Court determined that the circuit court had no authority to set aside the directions of the Court, entertain the defendant's motion to reconsider, and enter a different order. The Court vacated the circuit court's judgement and remanded the case to circuit court, stating that the circuit court shall not entertain any motion from any part nor take any action other than entering the modified order.

HOLM V. KODAT, 2022 IL 127511 (JUNE 16, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether the plaintiff has a right to kayak the entire length of the Mazon River free of claims of trespass which had been formally asserted by the defendants. The plaintiffs requested an order declaring that they had the right as riparian owners to kayak along the entire length of the Mazon River, including through property owned by the defendant, who owns a competing fossil business on the Mazon River. On summary judgment, the court found that the plaintiffs had a right to use of the surface water of the Mazon River to travel from their access property to their landlocked property and then from their landlocked property to a bridge. The defendants filed an amended motion to reconsider and vacate the circuit court's order and the court reversed its original decision, concluding that the plaintiffs' riparian rights of access were not superior to the defendants' rights of private ownership. The appellate court affirmed the circuit court's order granting summary judgment in favor of defendants. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgments of the circuit court and appellate court and concluded that the legislature would be the best venue to consider the plaintiffs' request for the creation of a new public policy on riparian rights for nonnavigable rivers and streams in Illinois.

NOLAND V. MENDOZA, 2022 IL 127239 (SEPTEMBER 22, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether the Salary Reduction Laws passed by the General Assembly violated the Legislative Salary Clause of the Illinois Constitution. The plaintiffs, who are former legislators, were seeking a writ of mandamus compelling the defendant, the Comptroller of the State of Illinois, to pay them and all affected legislators their disputed salaries. Both parties filed motions for summary judgment, and the circuit court found that the affirmative defenses of laches (an equitable doctrine that precludes the assertion of a claim by a litigant whose unreasonable delay in raising that claim has prejudiced the opposing party) and waiver failed as a matter of law and that the statute of limitations defense lacked merit. The circuit court did $\mathbf{\Lambda}$

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find however that the plaintiffs were entitled to relief for themselves but could not obtain relief on behalf of nonparty legislators, finding the laws at issue facially unconstitutional. The circuit entered partial summary judgment for the plaintiffs, ruling that they were entitled to mandamus relief against defendant on their claims seeking payment of their disputed salaries. Because the circuit court's judgment invalidated a statute of the State of Illinois, the appeal was taken directly to the Supreme Court. In the direct appeal to the Court that followed, the Court reversed the judgment for plaintiffs based on the defense of laches. The record established both elements of this equitable doctrine: (1) plaintiffs failed to diligently to bring their lawsuit, and (2) the delay prejudiced defendant, the comptroller.

IN RE KELAN W., 2022 IL 128031 (OCTOBER 6, 2022)

This case addresses whether, under Section 5-120 of the Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-120) (the Act), the State can bring a delinquency petition against a minor for conduct committed entirely outside of Illinois. The respondent, a minor who resides in Illinois, was accused of taking a car in Missouri by force or the threat of force along with an adult accomplice. The two then drove the car to Illinois where they were apprehended. Following a four-court charge in Illinois, the respondent filed a motion to dismiss count I (aggravated vehicular hijacking) on the ground that the circuit court did not have the authority to consider a prosecution for acts committed by a juvenile entirely outside of Illinois. In

response, the State asserted that juvenile court procedure is defined by statute and that delinguency proceedings based on out-ofstate conduct are explicitly permitted under the Act. The circuit court entered an order holding that it did not have the authority, or the required jurisdiction, to rule on violations of Missouri law and dismissed count I while allowing the remaining three counts to proceed. The appellate court found that the plain language of section 5-120 of the Act is clear and unambiguous and that it authorizes delinguency proceedings against a minor in Illinois who violates another state's law and reversed the dismissal of the charge contained in count I by the circuit court. The Supreme Court affirmed the reversal of the appellate court, finding the language of section 5-120 unambiguous and remanded the case to the circuit court for further proceedings.

PEOPLE V. STEWART, 2022 IL 126116 (OCTOBER 20, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether a defendant who was 17 years old when he was convicted of his first felony offense in 2013 was eligible for Class X sentencing, under which the defendant was sentenced to six years in prison. The defendant was convicted in the circuit court of possession of a stolen motor vehicle and given his two predicate felony convictions was found eligible for Class X sentencing. The defendant appealed and argued that, following amendments to the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, if he had committed the residential burglary on August 13, 2016 (the date that

the current offense was committed) it would have resulted in a juvenile adjudication, not a felony conviction. He argued, therefore, that it was not a qualifying felony offense for Class X sentencing. The appellate court held that defendant's first felony offense in 2013 was not a qualifying offense for Class X sentencing under section 5-4.5-95(b) of the Unified Code of Corrections (Code) and vacated the defendant's Class X sentence and remanded the cause to the circuit court for resentencing as a Class 2 offender. The State petitioned for appeal and the Supreme Court held that the trial court erred in sentencing the defendant as a Class X offender under section 5-4.5-95(b) of the Code and affirmed the judgment of the appellate court.

PEOPLE V. SAULS, 2022 IL 127732 (NOVEMBER 28, 2022)

This case addresses whether the trial court erred in guashing the defendant's pretrial subpoena duces tecum without first reviewing in camera the requested discovery documents and if the State failed to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant was charged in 2018 with one count of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child. During pretrial hearings, the defendant sought Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) documents pertaining to an investigation against the complainant's mother and the mother's "live-in girlfriend." The State responded that it requested the documents from DCFS but was not successful in obtaining them and that it had searched local police $\mathbf{\uparrow}$

BACK

TO TOP

databases for police reports that would satisfy defendant's request but that it appeared no such reports existed. The trial judge entered an order directing the circuit court clerk to issue a subpoena duces tecum, drafted by the defense counsel, to DCFS. The DCFS, through the Attorney General of Illinois, filed a motion to guash the subpoena, contending that the records sought by the subpoena pertained to an unfounded report, which was "confidential and inadmissible under Illinois law." The DCFS offered to turn over the report to the trial court for an in camera review. The State objected to an in camera review of the requested documents because the DCFS report was unfounded and not admissible at trial, while the defense counsel argued that the information in the reports was relevant. After hearing argument from both parties, the trial court granted DCFS's motion and guashed the subpoena, without requiring production or in camera review of the requested documents. The defendant was found guilty in trial court and sentenced to 20 years in prison. The defendant appealed and the appellate court affirmed the conviction, holding that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the conviction beyond a reasonable doubt and rejecting the defendant's argument that the trial court deprived him of his constitutional right to material evidence by guashing his subpoena duces tecum without first reviewing the documents in camera. The Supreme Court reversed the appellate court, determining that DCFS did not object to the subpoena duces tecum on the grounds that the moving party must show the sole basis for the motion to quash was that the documents were confidential and inadmissible under the Reporting Act. On the question of reasonable doubt, the Court determined that a rational trier of fact could have found the required elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt and found the evidence at trial sufficient to convict the defendant. The Court remanded the case to trial court to perform an in camera review of the documents described in the subpoena to determine whether they contain information which could have changed the outcome of the trial and that if so, the defendant should be granted a new trial; and if not, his conviction should not be disturbed.

KLOEPPEL V. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BOARD, 2022 IL 127997 (NOVEMBER 28, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether in an Illinois county with a county executive form of government, the power to appoint a person to fill a vacancy resides with the county executive or the chair of the county board. In 2016, the people of Champaign County approved a referendum to change their form of county government to a county executive form. In the 2018 general election, the plaintiff was elected to serve as Champaign County Executive. Following the election, the defendant continued to select one of its members as chair of the board and when vacancies arose in elected county offices, they were filled by the chair of the county board as they had been prior to the change in the form of county government, while vacancies in non-elected county positions were filled by the plaintiff. In

2020, the plaintiff filed a declaratory judgment action in the circuit court in which she alleged the chair of the Champaign County Board had usurped her authority as Champaign County executive by filling the vacancies in the county treasurer and county board positions. The plaintiff acknowledged that section 25-11 of the Election Code states that vacancies in elected county offices "shall be filled by the chairman of the county board," but maintained that the position of county board chair does not exist in a county executive form of government. The defendant responded that the county board chair had not usurped the power of the county executive and maintained that, under the plain language of section 25-11, the power to fill vacancies in elected county positions resides with the chair of a county board. The circuit court granted summary judgment for the plaintiff. The appellate court reversed the circuit court, agreeing with defendant that the plain language of section 25-11 grants the power to fill vacancies in elected county offices to the chair of the county board. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgement of the appellate court, finding that the power of appointment resides with the chair of the Champaign County Board.

CHANNON V. WESTWARD MANAGEMENT, INC., 2022 IL 128040 (NOVEMBER 28, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether section 22.1 of the Condominium Property Act (Act) provides an implied cause of action in favor of a condominium unit seller against a property

manager based on allegations that the property manager charged excessive fees for the production of information required to be disclosed to a prospective buyer under that statute. The plaintiff entered in a contract with a buyer for their condominium unit and were required under section 22.1 to obtain specific disclosure documents from the Association prior to a sale to provide them to potential buyers on request. The defendant charged \$245 for the documents and was later named in a class-action lawsuit by the plaintiff, who alleged that Westward violated section 22.1 of the Act by charging unreasonable fees for the statutorily required documents, and in a separate count, asserted that the defendant's conduct also violated the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act (Fraud Act). The defendant's motion to dismiss was denied but the trial court certified the question of law to the appellate court, who then applied the four-factor test from Metzger v. DaRosa, 209 Ill. 2d 30, 36 (2004) (Metzger). The appellate court answered the certified question in the affirmative, concluding that the defendant could also be liable if it actively participated in breaching the Association's section 22.1 duty. The defendant appealed and the Supreme Court reversed the appellate court after also applying the test from Metzger, concluding that section 22.1 of the Act does not create an implied private right of action by condominium unit sellers. Having answered the certified guestion of law in the negative, the Supreme Court remanded the case to the circuit court.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES V. COOK COUNTY HEALTH & HOSPITAL SYSTEMS, 2022 IL 127519 (NOVEMBER 30, 2022)

At issue in this case is whether information, which was contained in medical records, about gunshot wound patients who arrive at the defendant's emergency rooms unaccompanied by law enforcement, is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The plaintiff, the Chicago Sun-Times, was investigating whether the defendant was meeting a requirement to notify local law enforcement when so-called "walk-in" gunshot wound patients are treated. The plaintiff asked for the "time/date" of each relevant hospital admission and the corresponding "time/date" of law enforcement notification. The defendant asserted two FOIA exemptions and withheld these records, claiming they contained personal health information prohibited from disclosure by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) and private information barred from disclosure under FOIA. The circuit court ruled for the defendant on the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment and stated that because the year identifier was part of a medical record it was exempt from disclosure under section 7(1)(b) of FOIA. The appellate court reversed the summary judgment, holding that HIPAA and FOIA permitted the release of the year elements of the records as long as the individual identifying information was redacted because the year element, alone, does not convey identifying information. The Supreme Court affirmed the appellate court's judgement, holding that

the responsive information is not exempt from disclosure under the two exemptions addressed in the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment, and remanded the cause for further proceedings.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COURT AND CHAIRPERSONS DURING 2022

Appellate Court Administrative Committee

Hon. Joseph E. Birkett, *Chair* Justice Michael J. Burke, *liaison officer*

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission

Timothy L. Bertschy, *Chair* John H. Simpson, *Vice-Chair* Justice Rita B. Garman, *liaison officer* R. Michael Henderson, *Review Board Chair* J. Timothy Eaton, *Review Board Vice-Chair*

Board of Admissions to the Bar

Andrew M. Raucci, *President* Suzanne J. Schmitz, *Vice President* Chief Justice Anne M. Burke, *liaison officer*

Committee on Character and Fitness

Eileen L. Furey, Chair Terrence P. LeFevour, Vice-Chair (First Judicial District) Peter Baroni, Chair Kathleen M. Ryan, Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District) Robert H. Alvine, Chair Kelly A. Tebo, Vice-Chair (Third Judicial District) A. Clay Cox, Chair Elizabeth A. Robb, Vice-Chair (Fourth Judicial District) David L. Piercy, Chair Stephen C. Buser, Vice-Chair (Fifth Judicial District) Justice David K. Overstreet, ligison officer

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases

Sandra J. Wortham, *Chair* Matthew J. Egan, *Vice-Chair* Professor Nancy S. Marder, *Reporter* Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., *liaison officer*

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases

Robert A. Loeb, *Chair* Brian J. Towne, *Vice-Chair* Professor John F. Erbes, *Professor-Reporter* Justice Robert L. Carter, *liaison officer*

Committee on Professional Responsibility

Michael A. Scodro, *Chair* Karen K. DeGrand, *Vice-Chair* Chief Justice Anne M. Burke, *liaison officer*

Judicial Mentor Committee

Judge David L. Vancil, Jr., *Status Member* (Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference) Justice Mary Jane Theis, *liaison officer*

Legislative Committee of the Supreme Court of Illinois

Hon. James P. Flannery, Jr., *Chair* Hon. Mary K. O'Brien, *Vice-Chair* Justice Mary Jane Theis, *liaison officer*

BACK

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COURT AND CHAIRPERSONS DURING 2022

Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board

Patrick B. Mathis, *Chair* Hon. Vincent F. Cornelius, *Vice-Chair* Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., *liaison officer*

Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee for Justice and Mental Health Planning Hon. Kathryn R. Zenoff, *Chair*

Justice Michael J. Burke, liaison officer

Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Courts

John B. Roe, IV, *Chair* Hon. Robert Balanoff, *Vice-Chair* Justice Rita B. Garman (March 2021), *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice

Hon. Mary K. Rochford, *Chair* Justice David K. Overstreet, *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Commission on Elder Law

Kerry Peck, Chair Chief Justice Anne M. Burke., liaison officer

Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism

Martin V. Sinclair, *Chair* John K. Kim, *Vice-Chair* Justice Mary Jane Theis, *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Committee on Equality

Hon. Joseph G. McGraw, *Chair* Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence

Todd A. Smith, *Chair* Hon. Allen P. Walker, *Vice-Chair* Justice P. Scott Neville, *Jr., liaison officer*

Supreme Court e-Business Policy Advisory Board

Hon. Eugene G. Doherty, *Chair* Justice David K. Overstreet, *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee

Hon. Barry L. Vaughan , *Chair* Hon. Dinah L. Archambeault , *Vice-Chair* Justice Michael J. Burke, *liaison officer*

Supreme Court Language Access Advisory Board

Hon. Lynn M. Egan Hon. Elizabeth A. Robb

Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board

Lisa Aust, *Chair* Jackie Wiesehan, *Vice-Chair*

Supreme Court Rules Committee

James A. Hansen, *Chair* Larry R. Rogers, Jr., *Vice-Chair* Keith H. Beyler, *Professor-Reporter* Justice Mary Jane Theis, *liaison officer*

BACK

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, 2022, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$258,456; appellate court judges, \$243,256; circuit court judges, \$233,219; and associate judges, \$212,058. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During Calendar Year 2022, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$3,461,678.40.

State funding for probation and court services departments covers approximately 3,031 probation and court services personnel, for which the counties receive full and partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. The statutorily mandated full funding level was appropriated to fund eligible probation services positions. The state Judicial Branch appropriation also supports other operational and program expenses. 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.



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 2022, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,209, assisted by a total of 118 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$214,998,056 in 2022.

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 2022 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

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

\$19,473,418

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

\$20,511,246

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

\$7,708,783

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

\$5,454,963

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

\$8,466,734



UNCOLLECTED CLAIMS

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY22, there were 3 claims due and payable, totaling \$11,149.59.

BACK


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 2022 by circuit clerks are listed below:

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

\$967,273,631

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

\$4,088,683

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.

\$4,433,267

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

\$1,632,508

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

\$6,099,139

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

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\$1,591,060

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 Page 35, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The

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



CASEFLOW, CONTINUED

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

SUPREME COURT

- certain cases from appellate court or circuit courts
- 1,854 new cases filed in 2022

APPELLATE COURT

- five districts
- appeals from circuits and Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- 4,621 new cases filed in 2022

CIRCUIT COURT

- 25 circuits for 102 counties
- 1 to 12 counties per circuit
- hears most cases
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- 1,428,501 new cases filed in 2022

ARBITRATION PANELS

- panels of 3 attorneys impartial finders of fact and law
- law suits of \$30,000 or less in Cook and \$50,000 or less in Boone, Dupage, Ford, Henry, Kane, Madison, McHenry, McLean, Mercer, Rock Island, St. Clair, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago Counties

BACK

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

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION



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

Appellate Court

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

JUDICIAL INQUIRY BOARD

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

ILLINOIS COURTS COMMISSION

The Commission consists of a supreme court justice, two circuit judges selected by the Supreme Court, two appellate court judges selected by the appellate court, and two citizen members selected by the governor. The Commission hears complaints brought by the Judicial Inquiry Board and can discipline a judge or remove a judge from office. An Executive Director/General Counsel serves the Commission in their duties.

BOARD OF ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

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

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION, CONTINUED



Circuit Court

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



COMMITTEE ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS

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

ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION

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

STATE APPELLATE DEFENDER

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JUDGES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

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

APPELLATE COURTS

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

The Appellate Court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, second in Elgin, third in Ottawa, fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon. Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The Supreme Court assigns judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of each division assigns judges to panels of three to hear appeals.

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently fifty-four, is determined by the legislature. The Supreme Court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district. Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

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

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED**	CIVIL CLOSED**	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED	TOTAL CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	FILED	CLOSED
2022	2,640	2,726	1,981	2,374	2022	4,621	5,100
2021	2,193	2,232	1,812	2,879	2021	4,005	5,111
2020	1,966	2,608	1,693	2,841	2020	3,659	5,449
2019	3,239	3,219	2,546	2,884	2019	5,785	6,103
2018	3,113	3,378	2,563	2,787	2018	5,676	6,165
2017	3,410	3,490	2,812	2,810	2017	6,222	6,300

APPELLATE COURTS, CONTINUED

APPELLATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Annual Meeting: The Appellate Court held its annual meeting on April 4, 2022 with the Honorable Nathaniel Howse (First District Appellate Court) serving as the Honorary Chair of the 2022 Annual Meeting. Fifty-two appellate justices were in attendance. The Honorable Robert Steigmann (Fourth District Appellate Court) was elected to serve as Honorary Chair of the 2023 Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court to be held April 3, 2023.

Administrative Committee: The Appellate Court Administrative Committee was established to study and recommend improvements to the Illinois Appellate Court. Additionally, the Committee plans the Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court and develops the curriculum for the annual Appellate Court Conference. The 2022 Conference was held on April 4, 2022 in Lombard in conjunction with Education Conference 2022. Fifty-four justices were in attendance along with the Clerks and Legal Research Directors of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, appellate court law clerks and legal staff, and the Office of the Reporter of Decisions. The Conference address was delivered by the Honorable David K. Overstreet, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Conference topics included presentations on the SAFE-T Act; Race, Realities, and Remedies: Mistaking Norms for Neutrality, and Other Justice Myths; and Body Cameras & Video Evidence. The Honorable



Bertina E Lampkin (First District Appellate Court) serves as Chair of the Appellate Court Administrative Committee. The Honorable Michael J. Burke, Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois, serves as the Supreme Court liaison to the Appellate Court Administrative Committee.

Note: The case management reporting software, used by all Appellate Courts except the 1st District, has been recognized to possess flaws that result in inaccuracies within the statistical reports. The 2022 annual statistics raise specific concerns related to redistricting and flawed data pertaining to the number of cases filed. These inaccuracies have a direct bearing on workload assessment and staffing requirements.

↑ <u>BACK</u> TO TOP

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT



FIRST DISTRICT – CHICAGO MICHAEL A. BILANDIC BUILDING

(Formerly State of Illinois Building)

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

Thomas D. Palella, *Clerk* Alice Withaar, *Research Director*

Circuit Court of Cook County District Population: 5,109,292

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED**	CIVIL CLOSED**	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2022	1,203	1,242	740	807
2021	926	974	709	1,239
2020	843	1,225	559	1,238
2019	1,637	1,740	976	1,357
2018	1,644	1,853	1,054	1,290

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

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2022	2,753
2021	2,812
2020	3,362
2019	4,388
2018	4,777

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Terrence J. Lavin, Presiding Judge Mary Ellen Coghlan* Aurelia Pucinski Michael B. Hyman

DIVISION II

James G. Fitzgerald Smith, Presiding Judge Cynthia Y. Cobbs* Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr. David W. Ellis

DIVISION III

Margaret S. McBride, Presiding Judge Eileen O'Neill Burke Debra B. Walker Jesse G. Reyes+

DIVISION IV

Bertina E. Lampkin, Presiding Judge Thomas E. Hoffman Leroy K. Martin, Jr.* Mary K. Rochford

DIVISION V

Maureen E. Connors, Presiding Judge Mathias W. Delort Freddrenna M. Lyle* Raymond W. Mitchell

DIVISION VI

Mary L. Mikva*, Presiding Judge Sanjay T. Tailor Sharon O. Johnson Carl A. Walker*

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

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT



SECOND DISTRICT – ELGIN

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

Jeffrey H. Kaplan, *Clerk* Michael M. Kessler, *Research Director*

District Population: 1,772,565

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED**	CIVIL CLOSED**	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2022	247	386	200	430
2021	418	424	330	528
2020	409	510	331	500
2019	599	558	484	453
2018	546	522	441	461

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

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2022	338
2021	680
2020	871
2019	1,070
2018	1,165

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert D. McLaren, Presiding Judge Joseph E. Birkett Donald C. Hudson* Susan Fayette Hutchinson Ann Brackley Jorgensen Christopher M. Kennedy Mary S. Schostok

CIRCUITS

16th (Kane) 19th (Lake) 22nd (McHenry) 23rd (DeKalb & Kendall)

*Circuit judge assigned to appellate court

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT



THIRD DISTRICT – OTTAWA

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

Matthew G. Butler, *Clerk* Zachary A. Hooper, *Research Director*

District Population: 1,944,152

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED**	CIVIL CLOSED**	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2022	333	313	188	346
2021	302	311	253	353
2020	235	338	273	351
2019	361	301	385	383
2018	386	386	377	377

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2022	252
2021	664
2020	787
2019	968
2018	902

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

William E. Holdridge, Presiding Judge Adrienne W. Albrecht Liam C. Brennan Linda E. Davenport Joseph P. Hettel Mary W. McDade Lance R. Peterson

CIRCUITS

12th (Will) 13th (Bureau, Grundy & LaSalle) 18th (DuPage) 21st (Iroquois & Kankakee)

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



FOURTH DISTRICT - SPRINGFIELD

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

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

District Population: 1,969,199

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED**	CIVIL CLOSED**	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2022	473	441	488	530
2021	313	311	379	491
2020	257	303	346	535
2019	371	315	471	472
2018	314	338	470	418

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2022	549
2021	571
2020	692
2019	959
2018	924

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



51

APPELLATE JUDGES

James A. Knecht, Presiding Judge Peter C. Cavanagh Craig H. DeArmond* Eugene Doherty* Thomas M. Harris Amy C. Lannerd Robert J. Steigmann John W. Turner Kathryn E. Zenoff*

*Circuit judge assigned to appellate court

CIRCUITS

7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon & Scott)
8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike & Schuyler)
9th (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough & Warren)
10th (Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark & Tazewell)
11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean & Woodford)
14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock Island & Whiteside)
15th (Carroll, Jo Davies, Lee, Ogle & Stephenson)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)

↑ BACK

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FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



FIFTH DISTRICT – MT. VERNON

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

John J. Flood, Clerk Michael D. Greathouse, Research Director

District Population: 1,786,824

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED**	CIVIL CLOSED**	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2022	384	344	365	261
2021	234	212	141	268
2020	222	232	184	217
2019	271	305	230	219
2018	271	249	221	241

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD* ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2022	698
2021	554
2020	660
2019	704
2018	726

FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT, CONTINUED



APPELLATE JUDGES

Mark M. Boie, Presiding Judge John B. Barberis, Jr. Judy Lynn Cates Michael D. McHaney James R. Moore Barry L. Vaughan* Thomas M. Welch

*Circuit judge assigned to appellate court

CIRCUITS

1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union & Williamson)
2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White)
3rd (Bond & Madison)
4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery & Shelby)
5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar & Vermilion)
6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie & Piatt)
20th (St. Clair)
24th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph & Washington)

CIRCUIT COURTS

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

A new circuit, the 24th Circuit, was created effective December 5, 2022. The 24th Circuit includes the counties of Monroe, Perry, Randolph, and Washington. The 20th Circuit thus becomes the newest single county circuit, consisting of St. Clair County, bringing the number of single county circuits to seven.

Except for redistricting of the general assembly and ruling on the ability of the governor to serve or resume office, the circuit court has jurisdiction for all matters properly brought before it. The circuit court shares jurisdiction with the Supreme Court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. If the Supreme Court chooses to exercise its authority in a case of these types, the circuit court loses jurisdiction. The circuit court is also the reviewing court for certain

A NEW CIRCUIT, THE 24TH CIRCUIT, WAS CREATED EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 5, 2022

court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for a six-year term and may be retained by voters for additional six-year terms. They can hear any circuit court case. Circuit judges are initially elected either circuit-wide, from the county where they reside or from a sub-circuit within a circuit, depending on the type of vacancy they are filling. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges of that circuit, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any matters deemed suitable by the chief judge or designated circuit judge. Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. The chief circuit judge has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the Supreme Court. The chief judge can assign cases to general or specialized divisions within the circuit.

CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

state agency administrative orders. There are two The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is types of judges in the circuit comprised of the chief circuit judges from the

twenty-five judicial circuits. Since December 2021, Judge David Vancil, Jr., Chief Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, has served as Chair of the Conference, with Judge Katherine D. Gorman of the Tenth Judicial Circuit serving as Vice-Chair since December, 2021. The Conference meets regularly to discuss issues related to the administration of justice in the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Conference.

Conference Committees and Activities:

The Conference has several established committees which address particular issues, and provide information and recommendations. Conference Committees active during 2022 included the Article V Committee; Associate Judge Vacancy Committee; Children and Families Committee; Criminal Procedure Committee; Evidence-Based Pretrial Practices Committee; Executive Committee; the Orientation Committee; and newly formed Probation and Public Defender Committee. From time to time, the Conference may establish an ad hoc or special committee convened to study specific short-term subject matter such as the Special Committee to Review Standardized Forms.

These committees of the Conference considered topics in several areas. In January, the Orientation Committee, along with staff from the Administrative Office, met with



and provided new Chief Circuit Judges with information and tools to help guide them in their new administrative role. The Evidencebased Pretrial Practices Committee worked closely with the Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices and representatives from the various circuits to prepare for the implementation of the SAFE-T Act and the elimination of cash bail effective January 1, 2023. Discussion regarding local proposed process changes and best practices occurred at practically every meeting. The Conference held ad hoc meetings after several of the regular Conference meetings to discuss potential roadblocks and applicable solutions. Throughout the year, the Committee to Review Standardized Forms sought review

of many draft standardized court forms developed for use by the Commission on Access to Justice designed to aid selfrepresented litigants navigating the justice system. The Article V Committee continued to review and recommend amendments to several Article V rules as a result of the SAFE-T Act. The Executive Committee worked to review policies, issues and budget related to Court Reporting Services; while the Children and Families Committee studied the proposed new Rule 909 and made several recommendations for effective parenting coordination programs. The Conference as a whole, while addressing the implications of the SAFE-T Act, also provided valuable input to the Judicial Conference and the Supreme Court

on the creation of new Rule 45 concerning remote proceedings. All the many Conference committees continued to monitor and analyze new legislation, Supreme Court rules and policies relevant to the committee's focus and the administration of justice in the trial courts as it is introduced and adopted.

Presentations to the Conference: In the interest of furthering the knowledge and skills of its members, the Conference hosted a variety of guest presentations focused on judicial and trial court issues. For example, Justice Ann B. Jorgensen and Clerk Kathy Keefe met with the Conference to discuss the trial court time standards adopted by the Court. Judge Robbin Stuckert and Dr. Dave Olson from Loyola met with the Conference to discuss the effectiveness of criminal justice coordinating councils. Judge Jorge Ortiz presented along with staff from the National Center for State Courts in the final push before conducting the Weighted Caseload Study. Marshal Jim Cimarossa discussed court security. Representatives from the Department of Human Services, the Attorney General's Office and the Governor's office presented to the Conference on competency restoration needs and resources. The Conference heard from a vendor discussing electronic recording and digital audio storage in preparation for potential appeals changes due to the SAFE-T Act, and AOIC staff presented to the Conference on subjects ranging from court data analytics to the Court's recent efforts with advancing diversity, equity and inclusion within the Judicial Branch

BACK

55 IL COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022

COURT INTERPRETER AND LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT LITIGANTS

PROGRAM SUMMARY

COURT TYPE SUMMARY

TOTAL INTERPRETATIONS: **59,803** % OF INT BY REG. OR CERT. INTERPRETER: **55%** % OF INT BY PHONE OR VIDEO: **37.1%** CRIMINAL COURT: **48,106** CIVIL COURT: **9,540** ANNEXED COURT: **2,157**

CIRCUIT	% OF REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED INTERPRETERS
STATEWIDE	55%
1ST	NA
2ND	NA
3RD	19%
4TH	73%
5TH	17%
6TH	3%
7TH	53%
8TH	NA
9TH	4%
10TH	42%
11TH	16%
12TH	2%

CIRCUIT	% OF REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED INTERPRETERS
13TH	87%
14TH	0%
15TH	78%
16TH	88%
17TH	40%
18TH	96%
19TH	98%
20TH	3%
21ST	1%
22ND	74%
23RD	100%
COOK	30%

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect courts across the state of Illinois.

With many hearings still using remote services, the total number of interpretations across the state was still lower than previous years, but higher than 2021. In 2022, the number of interpretations was 59,803 compared to 44,917 in 2021. 37.1% of these interpretations were held by either phone and/or video. The percentage of interpretations where certified and registered interpreters on the AOIC's court interpreter registry were used was 55% compared to 52.86% in 2021.

COURT INTERPRETER AND LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT LITIGANTS, CONTINUED

80% of all interpretations were in criminal proceedings, 16% civil proceedings, and 4% were court-annexed proceedings. Spanish remains the most common language need at 93%. Polish was the second most requested language at 3%, followed by American Sign Language. Languages seen throughout Illinois that were also prevalent were Mandarin, Arabic, French, Vietnamese, Romanian, Urdu/Hindi, and Russian.



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL

Arbitration; Chancery; Eminent Domain; Eviction; Foreclosure; Governmental Corporation; Guardianship; Law and Law Magistrate; Municipal Corporation; Mental Health; Miscellaneous Remedy; Probate; Small Claim; Tax

FAMILY

Adoption; Dissolution with Children and Dissolution without Children; Family

CRIMINAL

Criminal Felony; Criminal Misdemeanor; Driving Under the Influence; Domestic Violence; Ordinance Violation; Quasi-Criminal

CONSERVATION AND TRAFFIC

Conservation; Minor Traffic; Major Traffic

JUVENILE

Juvenile; Juvenile Abuse and Neglect; Juvenile Delinquency

ALL OTHER CATEGORIES

Contempt of Court; Civil Law; Miscellaneous Criminal; Order of Protection



2022 CIRCUIT COURT CASE CHART

CATEGORY	CASELOAD STATISTICS	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	New Filed	324,247	325,057	313,852	413,418	415,504
	Reinstated	12,633	17,946	17,318	16,005	17,822
CIVIL(1)	Closed	285,271	333,993	293,220	407,763	422,038
	Clearance Rate %	84.7%	97.4%	88.5%	95.0%	97.4%
	Ending Open	429,473	663,560	659,561	628,456	627,913
	New Filed	55,578	113,835	103,804	120,461	121,789
	Reinstated	596	1,175	918	1,220	1,242
FAMILY(2)	Closed	57,536	104,703	91,878	120,859	117,327
	Clearance Rate %	102.4%	91.0%	87.7%	99.3%	95.4%
	Ending Open	68,669	133,104	120,316	108,806	127,839
	New Filed	212,187	200,631	206,100	272,657	263,118
	Reinstated	27,851	5,509	4,614	6,192	5,821
CRIMINAL(3)	Closed	225,690	213,389	151,883	219,116	210,900
	Clearance Rate %	94.0%	103.5%	72.1%	78.6%	78.4%
	Ending Open	314,301	442,568	448,061	393,608	327,951
	New Filed	737,334	981,034	983,433	1,493,472	1,586,864
	Reinstated	40,739	16,970	11,206	17,449	17,892
CONSERVATION AND TRAFFIC(4)	Closed	795,373	962,979	818,665	1,335,810	1,401,695
	Clearance Rate %	102.2%	96.5%	82.3%	88.4%	87.3%
	Ending Open	842,988	1,994,218	1,963,023	1,814,882	1,639,547
	New Filed	15,427	14,271	16,594	19,019	17,500
	Reinstated	164	142	127	176	226
JUVENILE	Closed	14,790	13,777	12,092	15,562	16,377
	Clearance Rate %	94.9%	95.6%	72.3%	81.1%	92.4%
	Ending Open	39,146	55,837	56,196	52,850	49,863
	New Filed	83,728	0	0	0	0
	Reinstated	318	0	0	0	0
OTHER(5)	Closed	66,383	0	0	0	0
	Clearance Rate %	79.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ending Open	27,491	0	0	0	0
	New Filed	1,428,501	1,634,828	1,623,783	2,319,027	2,404,775
	Reinstated	82,301	41,742	34,183	41,042	43,003
STATEWIDE TOTALS	Closed	1,445,043	1,628,841	1,367,738	2,099,110	2,168,337
	Clearance Rate %	95.6%	97.2%	82.5%	89.2%	88.6%
	Ending Open	1,722,068	3,289,287	3,247,157	2,998,602	2,773,113

(1)Prior to 2022, Civil included Arbitration, Chancery, Eminent Domain, Law, Law Magistrate, Municipal Corporation, Mental Health, Miscellaneous Remedy, Probate, Small Claims, and Tax.

(2)Prior to 2022, Family was called Domestic Relations and included case types of Adoption, Dissolution of Marriage, Family, and Order of Protection.

(3)Prior to 2022, Criminal included case types of Felony, Misdemeanor, and DUI

(4) Prior to 2022, Conservation and Traffic was called Quasi-Criminal and included Civil Law Violation, Conservation, Ordinance Violation, and Traffic.

(5)Prior to 2022, Other did not exist.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT



RICHARD J. DALEY CENTER

Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 5,109,292

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	481,944	68,818	395,285	71.8%	309,404
2021	522,927	15,453	462,760	86.0%	1,880,868
2020	551,051	14,408	418,903	74.1%	1,804,492
2019	853,539	12,223	671,821	77.6%	1,657,936
2018	940,753	13,581	737,147	77.2%	1,463,995

CIRCUIT JUDGES

Martin S. Agran Julie B. Aimen James L. Allegretti John M. Allegretti Erin H. Antonietti Edward A. Arce Laura Ayala-Gonzalez Robert Balanoff Maria M. Barlow Bernadette Barrett Michael B. Barrett Ronald F. Bartkowicz Charles S. Beach, II Steven James Bernstein Aileen Bhandari Tiana S. Blakely Carl B. Boyd Daniel P. Brennan Tommy Brewer Janet Adams Brosnahan Mary M. Brosnahan Andrea M. Buford Kathleen Marie Burke Charles Burns Krista D. Butler Thomas J. Byrne Thomas J. Carroll Iris Chavira Joel Chupack Elizabeth Ciaccia-Lezza Michael R. Clancy Neil H. Cohen Bonita Coleman H. Yvonne Coleman Arlene Y. Coleman Romeo Ann Finley Collins

Ann Collins-Dole Alison C. Conlon Donna L. Cooper Patrick K. Coughlin Kevin P. Cunningham John J. Curry, Jr. Thomas M. Cushing Colleen Daly Adrienne E. Davis Araceli R. De La Cruz Eulalia De La Rosa Daniel R. Degnan Kent Delgado Anna Helen Demacopoulos Maire A. Dempsey Sondra N. Denmark Jamie G. Dickler Thomas M. Donnelly Daniel P. Duffy John H. Ehrlich Jerry A. Esrig Patricia M. Fallon Peter A. Felice Rossana P. Fernandez Kathy M. Flanagan James P. Flannery, Jr. Ellen L. Flannigan Michael A. Forti Beatriz Frausto-Sandoval Carolyn J. Gallagher Daniel J. Gallagher John T. Gallagher William Gamboney Celia Gamrath Aleksandra Gillespie Barry S. Goldberg Megan E. Goldish Peter Gonzalez leshia Gray

BACK

TO TOP

Note: Due to changes in Cook county's case management system, there are large variances in the number of cases being reported as filed, closed, and open between 2022 and prior years. **60** IL COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CONTINUED FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

CIRCUIT JUDGES CONT.

Jonathan C. Green Ruth I. Gudino Joseph M. Gump Catherine M. Haberkorn Jack J. Hagerty Sophia H. Hall Maureen O. Hannon Aniana M.J. Hansen Robert F. Harris Toya T. Harvey Elizabeth M. Hayes Sheree D. Henry William H. Hooks Cecilia A. Horan Carol M. Howard Lindsay Huge Chevrl D. Ingram Doretha Renee Jackson Lionel Jean-Baptiste Daryl J. Jones Linzey D. Jones Preston Jones, Jr. Nicholas Kantas Paul A. Karkula Martin C. Kelley Thomas J. Kellev David L. Kellv Kerry M. Kennedy Susan L. Kennedy Diana L. Kenworthy John P. Kirby Steven A. Kozicki Daniel J. Kubasiak Geary W. Kull Robert D. Kuzas Anthony C. Kyriakopoulos Kathaleen T. Lanahan Kimberly D. Lewis Matthew Link Anna M. Loftus Diana E. Lopez

Pamela E. Loza Stuart F. Lubin John F. Lyke, Jr. Thomas V. Lyons II Aicha MacCarthy Terence F. MacCarthy John J. Mahonev Daniel B. Malone Daniel E. Malonev Edward M. Maloney Kerrie Malonev Lavtin Lisa A. Marino Jill Cerone Marisie Diann K. Marsalek Maritza Martinez Viviana Martinez Mary C. Marubio Celestia L. Mays Kelly Marie McCarthy Terrence J. McGuire Thomas F. McGuire Michael B. McHale Mary K. McHugh Ranke Scott McKenna Clare E. McWilliams Regina A. Mescall Pamela McLean Meyerson Bridget A. Mitchell Teresa Molina Caroline K. Moreland Michael T. Mullen John G. Mulroe James P. Murphy Lorraine Mary Murphy Patrick T. Murphy Thomas W. Murphy Leonard Murray David R. Navarro Lewis Nixon Thomas Nowinski Brendan A. O'Brien Marcia O'Brien Conway

Eileen M. O'Connor Kevin M. O'Donnell James N. O'Hara Karen L. O'Malley Shannon P. O'Malley Ramon Ocasio III Erika Orr Susana L. Ortiz Jesse Outlaw Nichole C. Patton Paul S. Pavlus Linda Perez Marian E. Perkins James P. Pieczonka Tracie Porter Joan E. Powell Patrick J. Powers Lorna E. Propes Jill R. Ouinn Marguerite Quinn Clare J. Ouish Shawnte Raines-Welch Cynthia Ramirez Sandra G. Ramos Pamela Reaves-Harris Erica L. Reddick Eve M. Reilly Judith Rice Kristal R. Rivers Mary Colleen Roberts Abbey Fishman Romanek Joanne F Rosado Diana Rosario Dominique C. Ross Elizabeth C. Ryan James Ryan Kristyna C. Ryan Stephanie D. Saltouros Beatriz Santiago Regina A. Scannicchio Catherine A. Schneider Debra A. Seaton

James A. Shapiro Patricia O'Brien Sheahan Diane M. Shellev Patrick J. Sherlock Athanasios S. Sianis Rosa M. Silva Maura Slattery Boyle Levander Smith, Jr. Tiesha Smith Patricia S. Spratt Christ S. Stacey Laura M. Sullivan William B. Sullivan Carrie H. Sussman Shelley Sutker-Dermer Stephen Swedlow Lisa M. Taylor Perla Tirado Michael P. Toomin Gerardo Tristan, Jr. Bradley Trowbridge Kathryn M. Vahey Rena M. Van Tine James M. Varga Kenneth J. Wadas Ursula Walowski Elizabeth A. Walsh Tvria B. Walton Maureen Ward Kirby Steven G. Watkins Lvnn Weaver-Boyle Michael W. Weaver Andrea M. Webber Arthur Wesley Willis Thaddeus L. Wilson Greaory J. Woikowski Jeanne Marie Wrenn E. Kenneth Wright, Jr. Timothy W. Wright, III Maura McMahon Zeller

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Carmen K. Aquilar Gregory E. Ahern, Jr. Maryan Ahmad Amee Alonso Marina E. Ammendola Frank J. Andreou Sophia Atcherson David B. Atkins Callie L. Baird Patrice Ball-Reed Fredrick H. Bates Laura Bertucci Smith Shauna L. Boliker Darron E. Bowden Karen J. Bowes William Stewart Boyd Lloyd J. Brooks Elizabeth M. Budzinski Joel Buikema Clarence Lewis Burch Anthony J. Calabrese George L. Canellis, Jr. Matthew J. Carmody John Thomas Carr James R. Carroll Joseph M. Cataldo Peggy Chiampas Vincenzo Chimera Jeffery G. Chrones Joseph M. Claps Gerald V. Cleary Jean M. Cocozza Thomas J. Condon Barbara Dawkins James Thomas Derico Jr. Israel A. Desierto Geraldine A. D'Souza Melissa A. Durkin Sabra L. Ebersole Lauren Gottainer Edidin

Carl L. Evans Jr. William N. Fahy John A. Fairman Brian K. Flaherty Lawrence E. Flood Barbara N. Flores Mohammed M. Ghouse Mitchell B. Goldberg Jean M. Golden Renee Goldfarb Saniu Oomen Green Joel L. Greenblatt Maxwell Griffin, Jr. James E. Hanlon, Jr. David E. Haracz Patrick J. Heneghan Thomas J. Hennelly Jasmine V. Hernandez Stanley L. Hill Michael Hogan, Jr. Michael J. Hood Bridget J. Hughes Matthew W. Jannusch Martha-Victoria Jimenez Lana C. Johnson Moira Susan Johnson Robert W. Johnson Timothy J. Joyce Michael J. Kane Demetrios G. Kottaras Maria Kuriakos Ciesil Kevin T Lee James B. Linn Myron F. Mackoff Alfredo Maldonado Ellen Beth Mandeltort Marc W. Martin Patricia Mendoza Stephanie K. Miller Mary R. Minella Lisette Catherine Mojica Martin P. Moltz

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CONTINUED FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

ASSOCIATE JUDGES CONT.

Thomas A. Morrissey James B. Novy James M. Obbish Margaret M. Ogarek Michael Otto Donald D. Panarese, Jr. Joseph D. Panarese Luciano Panici Linda J. Pauel Jennifer J. Payne Angela M. Petrone Diane M. Pezanoski Michele M. Pitman Jeanne M. Reynolds Edward Robles Lori Rosen Geri Pinzur Rosenberg Steven Jay Rosenblum Stanley J. Sacks Eric M. Sauceda Naomi H. Schuster Joseph M. Sconza Robert E. Senechalle, Jr. Rouhy J. Shalabi Terrence V. Sharkey John A. Simon Theresa M. Smith Conyers James E. Snyder Ankur Srivastara Patrick T. Stanton Domenica A. Stephenson Pamela J. Stratigakis Marita C. Sullivan

Anthony C. Swanagan Sybil C. Thomas Daniel O. Tiernan Daniel A. Trevino Mary S. Trew Andreana A. Turano Gregory P. Vazquez Peter J. Vilkelis Steven M. Wagner Allen P. Walker Neera Walsh Jeffrey L. Warnick James A. Wright William Yu



CIRCUIT COURTS



Massac County Courthouse

FIRST CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Williamson County Courthouse William J. Thurston, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 200,062

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



Franklin County Courthouse

SECOND CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Jefferson County Justice Center Melissa A. Morgan, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 185,607

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)



Madison County Courthouse

THIRD CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Madison County Courthouse **Stephen A. Stobbs, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 280,430

> ↑ BACK

TO TOP

Bond (Greenville) Madison (Edwardsville)

Photo provided by Michele Longworth

FIRST CIRCUIT JUDGES

Steven M. J. Bast, Ralph R. Bloodworth, III, Jayson M. Clark, Timothy D. Denny, Jeffery B. Farris, Carey C. Gill, Amanda B. Gott, Stephen Green, Melissa A. Presser, John W. Sanders, Christy Solverson, Sarah K. Tripp, Cord Z. Wittig

FIRST CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Tyler R. Edmonds, Michael A. Fiello, Jeffrey A. Goffinet, Todd D. Lambert, Michelle M. Schafer, Ella Travelstead

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	46,646	50	53,575	114.7%	130,685
2021	58,790	67	60,361	102.6%	140,810
2020	57,583	61	55,443	96.2 %	144,443
2019	66,348	78	60,045	90.4%	143,585
2018	64,166	98	59,587	92.7 %	139,311

SECOND CIRCUIT JUDGES

Eric J. Dirnbeck, Thomas J. Foster, Matthew J. Hartrich, William C. Hudson, Michael J. Molt, Michael Strange, Thomas Joseph Tedeschi, Michael J. Valentine, Ray W. Vaughn, Tara R. Wallace, T. Scott Webb, Christopher L. Weber, Johannah B. Weber

SECOND CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	23,498	38	24,319	103.3%	44,024
2021	26,511	38	25,948	97.7 %	51,034
2020	24,997	30	21,798	87.1%	51,563
2019	32,422	41	29,669	91.4 %	49,262
2018	33,217	20	31,141	93.7 %	47,311

THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGES

Christopher Bauer, Timothy D. Berkley, Amy Maher, Kyle Napp, Dennis R. Ruth, Sarah D. Smith, Amy Sholar, Christopher P. Threlkeld

THIRD CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Philip B. Alfeld, Veronica Armouti, Andrew Carruthers, Angela P. Donohoo, Ronald J. Foster, Jr., Janet Heflin, Anthony R. Jumper, Martin J. Mengarelli, Ronald S. Motil, Neil T. Schroeder, Maureen D. Schuette, Ronald R. Slemer

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	42,475	373	53,193	124.1%	70,140
2021	54,306	640	59,138	107.6%	82,124
2020	49,030	500	41,286	83.4%	85,661
2019	74,228	530	69,087	92.4 %	77,481
2018	75,198	490	71,693	94.7 %	74,133



Cumberland County Courthouse

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Fayette County Courthouse **Douglas L. Jarman, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 233,929

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



Edgar County Courthouse

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Coles County Courthouse **Thomas M. O'Shaughnessy, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 160,657

Clark (Marshall) Coles (Charleston) Cumberland (Toledo) Edgar (Paris) Vermilion (Rita B. Garman Courthouse) (Danville)



Moultrie County Courthouse

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Moultrie County Courthouse **Randall B. Rosenbaum, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 374,136

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

> ↑ BACK

TO TOP

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock



FOURTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Amanda S. Ade-Harlow, Stanley Brandmeyer, Bryan M. Kibler, Chad Miller, Joshua Morrison, Bradley T. Paisley, Kevin S. Parker, Joel J.C. Powless, James L. Roberts, Jr., Martin W. Siemer, Mark W. Stedelin

FOURTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Jeffrey A. DeLong, Douglas C. Gruenke, Jeffrey Marc Kelly, Allan F. Lolie, Jr., Christopher W. Matoush, Ericka Sanders

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	31,388	45	32,722	104.1%	38,141
2021	36,325	66	35,210	96.8 %	43,137
2020	33,958	76	28,236	83.0%	42,577
2019	43,908	171	42,398	96.2%	37,346
2018	43,562	304	43,905	100.1%	37,585

FIFTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Mark E. Bovard, Brian L. Bower, Jonathan T. Braden, Charles C. Hall, Mark Isaf, Brien J. O'Brien, Tracy W. Resch, Mitchell Shick, Matthew L. Sullivan

FIFTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Derek Girton, Mark S. Goodwin, David W. Lewis, Charles D. Mockbee IV, Karen E. Wall

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	23,430	130	24,994	106.1%	58,442
2021	26,466	181	22,698	85.2%	72,206
2020	24,365	117	16,972	69.3%	68,777
2019	30,808	66	24,396	79.0%	62,428
2018	29,544	2	23,339	79.0 %	58,072

SIXTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Chad S. Beckett, Jason M. Bohm, Robert C. Bollinger, Richard L. Broch, Jr., Benjamin W. Dyer, Jeffrey S. Geisler, Thomas E. Griffith, Jr., Karle E. Koritz, Shane M. Mendenhall, Dana Rhoades, Jeremy Richey, Ramona M. Sullivan, Roger B. Webber

SIXTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Anna M. Benjamin, Phoebe S. Bowers, James R. Coryell, Adam M. Dill, Rodney S. Forbes, Ronda D. Holliman, Erick F. Hubbard, Matthew D. Lee, Brett Olmstead, Lindsey A. Shelton, Gary Webber

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	44,533	257	42,829	95.6 %	217,955
2021	45,488	649	42,258	91.6%	59,709
2020	48,692	840	43,719	88.3%	74,799
2019	63,786	1,331	60,536	93.0%	72,253
2018	63,725	1,258	60,869	93.7 %	68,945



Jersey County Courthouse

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Sangamon County Complex Christopher Reif, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 308,675

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



Pike County Courthouse

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Adams County Courthouse John Frank McCartney, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 134,171

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



McDonough County Courthouse

NINTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

McDonough County Courthouse **David L. Vancil, Jr., Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 148,271

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

> ↑ BACK

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SEVENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Ryan M. Cadagin, David Cherry, Kenneth R. Deihl, Adam Giganti, Raylene Grischow, Allison Lorton, John M. Madonia, Gail L. Noll, Robin L. Schmidt, Zachary Schmidt, April G. Troemper

SEVENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	48,957	27	51,838	105.8%	94,613
2021	58,440	22	78,388	134.1%	101,829
2020	56,985	12	60,599	106.3%	101,160
2019	71,635	51	83,092	115 .9 %	90,700
 2018	75,641	51	88,113	116.4%	86,583

EIGHTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Robert Adrian, Michael L. Atterberry, Talmadge G. Brenner, Charles H. W. Burch, Jerry J. Hooker, Scott D. Larson, Roger B. Thomson, Mark L. Vincent, Timothy J. Wessel

EIGHTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	17,909	43	18,661	103.9%	21,103
2021	21,669	38	22,236	102.4%	22,843
2020	21,427	36	19,488	90.8%	24,215
2019	27,492	24	26,024	94.6%	22,563
2018	28,509	23	27,396	96.0%	21,597

NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGES	YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
Bruce C. Beal, Heidi A. Benson, Raymond A. Cavanaugh, Rodney G. Clark, Andrew J.	2022	19,941	22	21,254	106.5%	30,727
Doyle, Thomas B. Ewing, Kenneth Hogan, James R. Standard	2021	24,897	7	24,750	99.4 %	29,640
NINTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES	2020	23,581	10	22,166	94.0%	28,092
James G. Baber, Nigel D. Graham, Curtis S. Lane, William A. Rasmussen	2019	29,022	12	28,580	98.4%	26,465
	2018	30,006	5	30,494	98.3%	26,043



Stark County Courthouse

TENTH CIRCUIT Fourth Appellate District

Peoria County Courthouse **Katherine S. Gorman, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 330,889

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



Livingston County Courthouse

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

McLean County Law & Justice Center Mark A. Fellheimer, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 285,630

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



Will County Courthouse

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Will County Courthouse **Daniel L. Kennedy, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 696,757

Will (Joliet)

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock



TENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Paul E. Bauer, Christopher R. Doscotch, Bruce P. Fehrenbacher, Frank W. Ierulli, Stephen Kouri, Kevin W. Lyons, James A. Mack, Stewart J. Umholtz, John P. Vespa

TENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Derek G. Asbury, David A. Brown, Daniel Cordis, Timothy Cusack, Sean W. Donahue, Mark E. Gilles, Suzanne L. Patton, Alicia N. Washington, Lisa Y. Wilson

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN	
2022	39,938	259	42,387	105.4%	53,862	
2021	45,420	317	41,522	90.8%	54,856	
2020	45,985	395	39,542	85.3%	54,493	
2019	61,704	519	60,447	97. 1%	46,521	
2018	59,119	289	58,334	98.2 %	45,514	

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Carla E. Barnes, Jennifer H. Bauknecht, J. Jason Chambers, John Casey Costigan, Charles M. Feeney, III, Matthew J. Fitton, Rebecca S. Foley, Donald W. Knapp, Jr., Jonathan C. Wright, William A. Yoder

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	35,501	577	38,267	106.1%	34,586
2021	42,885	759	42,247	96.8 %	37,943
2020	40,591	989	39,076	94.0%	38,882
2019	51,388	1,307	53,224	101.0%	39,908
2018	55,975	1,179	56,857	99.5 %	41,689

TWELFTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

James Jeffrey Allen, John C. Anderson, Amy Bertani-Tomczak, David M. Carlson, Jessica Colon-Sayre, John Connor, Vincent F. Cornelius, David Garcia, Paula A. Gomora, Carmen Julia Goodman, Sarah-Marie F. Jones, Susan T. O'Leary, Barbara N. Petrungaro, Daniel D. Rippy, Jeffrey Tuminello

TWELFTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Brian Barrett, Matthew Bertani, Bennett J. Braun, Victoria R. Breslan, M. Thomas Carney, Donald W. DeWilkins, Derek W. Ewanic, Chrystel L. Gavlin, Sherri Hale, Frederick V. Harvey, James Harvey, Elizabeth D. Hoskins Dow, Theodore J. Jarz, Victoria McKay Kennison, Cory D. Lund, Raymond A. Nash, Domenica A. Osterberger, John Pavich, Roger D. Rickmon, Arkadiusz Z. Smigielski, Kenneth L. Zelazo

CLEARANCE YEAR FILED REINSTATED CLOSED OPEN RATE % 2022 99,545 83,371 2,883 115.4% 79,623 2021 106,375 3.601 111,324 101.2% 95,657 96,936 2020 95,532 3,137 89,476 90.7% 2019 103,251 3,892 97.7% 87,765 131,007 81,942 2018 122,330 3,654 125,755 99.8%

1

BACK

TO TOP

70 IL COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022



LaSalle County Courthouse

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

LaSalle County Courthouse Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge Circuit Population: 193,947

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



Henry County Courthouse

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Rock Island County Courthouse Clarence M. Darrow, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 260,108

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



Ogle County Courthouse

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Ogle County Courthouse Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 166,113

> ↑ BACK

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

				RATE %	
2022	23,689	486	26,571	109.9%	19,078
2021	29,824	629	29,678	97.5%	22,243
2020	28,762	515	27,288	93.2%	22,171
2019	33,763	800	33,191	96.0%	20,355
2018	35,295	856	35,384	97.9%	19,375
	2020 2019	2020 28,762 2019 33,763	2020 28,762 515 2019 33,763 800	2021 29,824 629 29,678 2020 28,762 515 27,288 2019 33,763 800 33,191	2021 29,824 629 29,678 97.5% 2020 28,762 515 27,288 93.2% 2019 33,763 800 33,191 96.0%

Peter Church, James G. Conway, Jr., Frank Fuhr, Colby G. Hathaway, Norma Kauzlarich, John L. McGehee, Kathleen Mesich, Terence M. Patton, Patricia A. Senneff, Stanley B. Steines, Linnea E. Thompson

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

James J. Cosby, Daniel Dalton, MW Durbin, Michelle S. Fitzsimmons, Derek L. Hancks, James F. Heuerman, Theodore G. Kutsunis, Clayton R. Lee, Richard A. Zimmer

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN	
2022	36,112	15	38,845	107.5%	56,976	
2021	41,106	11	38,341	93.2%	63,606	
2020	38,850	6	35,007	90.1%	62,014	
2019	52,886	12	50,045	94.6%	60,406	
2018	47,032	20	45,425	96.5%	60,520	

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES	YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
James M. Hauser, John J. Kane, Douglas E. Lee, Clayton L. Lindsey, Peter	2022	23,260	10	26,074	112%	25,264
McClanathan, John B. Roe, IV, Kevin J. Ward	2021	27,435	6	27,763	,763 101.2%	30,728
FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES	2020	27,356	16	24,386	89 .1%	31,636
Scott Brinkmeier, Theresa M. Friel Draper, John Hay, Matthew Klahn, David M.	2019	34,403	14	32,875	95.5%	29,217
Olson, Anthony Peska, John C. Redington, Glenn R. Schorsch	2018	35,058	4	33,605	95.8%	27,994
CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



Kane County Courthouse

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Kane County Judicial Center **Thomas Clinton Hull, III, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 514,182

Kane (Geneva)



Boone County Courthouse

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Fourth Appellate District

Winnebago County Courthouse John S. Lowry, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 335,342

Boone (Belvidere) Winnebago (Rockford)



DuPage County Courthouse

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

DuPage County Courthouse **Kenneth L. Popejoy, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 920,901

> ↑ BACK

TO TOP

DuPage (Wheaton)

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

John A. Barsanti, Susan Clancy Boles, Kevin T. Busch, B. Camargo, René Cruz, John Dalton, Elizabeth Flood, Joseph M. Grady, M. Noland, Donald M. Tegeler, Julio Valdez, Robert K. Villa

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

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

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Stephen E. Balogh, Ronald A. Barch, Erin Buhl, Jennifer J. Clifford, John T. Gibbons, Donna R. Honzel, Francis M. Martinez, Philip J. Nicolosi, Steven L. Nordquist, Todd A. Ramlow, Debra D. Schafer, Donald P. Shriver, Ryan Swift, Tamika R. Walker, Robert R. Wilt

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN	
2022	51,934	2,348	75,480	13 9. 1%	52,178	
2021	57,994	112	57,844	99.5 %	102,422	
2020	64,308	79	28,415	44.1%	102,258	
2019	102,151	1,143	73,652	71.3%	66,286	
2018	89,521	1,403	50,555	55.6%	118,521	

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	45,525	178	50,214	109.9%	73,268
2021	56,575	138	58,440	103.0%	82,290
2020	49,704	152	50,615	101.5%	84,173
2019	71,288	291	70,210	98.1 %	85,359
2018	74,839	283	74,367	99.0 %	88,639

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Richard D. Felice, Paul M. Fullerton, Daniel P. Guerin, John Kinsella, Mia S. McPherson, Margaret M. O'Connell, Monique O'Toole, Chantelle A. Porter, Brian F. Telander, Ann Celine O'Hallaren Walsh, Bonnie M. Wheaton, K. Wilson

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Susan Alvarado, Louis B. Aranda, Craig Belford, Leah M. Bendik, Joseph T. Bugos, Michael H. Burton, Neal W. Cerne, Bryan S. Chapman, Anthony V. Coco, Christine T. Cody, Joshua J. Dieden, Robert E. Douglas, Maureen R. Dunsing, Thomas A. Else, Michael W. Fleming, George A. Ford, Robert G. Gibson, Anne T. Hayes, Brian W. Jacobs, Angelo J. Kappas, Jeffrey S. MacKay, Paul A. Marchese, Jennifer L. Martyn, James F. McCluskey, Alexander F. McGimpsey, Timothy McJoynt, Robert A. Miller, James D. Orel, Demetrios N. Panoushis, Michael Reidy, Robert William Rohm, Daivd E. Schwartz, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Kenton J. Skarin

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	111,829	833	114,995	102.1%	100,038
2021	129,010	12,594	156,719	110.7%	59,190
2020	118,433	7,447	103,904	82.5%	74,590
2019	178,304	10,819	190,204	100.6%	52,615
2018	179,328	11,696	192,933	101.0%	53,702

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CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



Lake County Courthouse

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Lake County Courthouse Mark L. Levitt, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 709,150

Lake (Waukegan)



St. Clair County Courthouse

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

St. Clair County Building Andrew J. Gleeson, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 252,671

St. Clair (Belleville)



Kankakee County Courthouse

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

Third Appellate District

Kankakee County Courthouse **Thomas W. Cunnington, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 132,547

> ↑ BACK

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Iroquois (Watseka) Kankakee (Kankakee)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Christen L. Bishop, James Booras, Robert C. Ditton, John L. Joanem, Sharmila Manak, Reginald Mathews, Michael G. Nerheim, Jorge L. Ortiz, Victoria A. Rossetti, Joseph V. Salvi, Daniel B. Shanes, Marnie M. Slavin, Charles W. Smith, Patricia Sowinski Fix, Christopher Stride

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Luis A. Berrones, Michael B. Betar, David Brodsky, Rhonda K. Bruno, Janelle Christensen, Raymond Collins, Patricia L. Cornell, Stephen M. DeRue, Ari Fisz, Bolling W. Haxall, III, Daniel Jasica, Charles D. Johnson, D. Christopher Lombardo, Jacquelyn D. Melius, Christopher B. Morozin, Paul B. Novak, Veronica O'Malley, Theodore S. Potkonjak, Helen S. Rozenberg, Stacey L. Seneczko, J. Simonian, George D. Strickland, Donna-Jo R. Vorderstrasse

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	67,704	3,850	82,046	114.7%	27,452
2021	83,598	3,735	89,355	102.3%	37,937
2020	80,802	2,944	81,242	97.0%	40,047
2019	123,015	4,208	128,433	101.0%	37,538
2018	127,130	4,118	131,524	100.0%	38,743

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Zina Renea Cruse, Patrick R. Foley, Robert Haida, Kevin T. Hoerner, Christopher T. Kolker, John J. O'Gara, Heinz M. Rudolf

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

S. Campbell, Thomas B. Cannady, William G. Clay IV, Julia R. Gomric, Julie K. Katz, Patricia H. Kievlan, Elaine L. LeChien, Alana I. Mejias, Tameeka Purchase, Jeffrey K. Watson

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2022	49,899	64	48,096	96.3%	106,519
2021	51,806	277	56,202	107.9%	136,013
2020	54,805	449	51,028	92.4 %	134,906
2019	76,113	735	74,471	96.9 %	123,261
2018	75,783	590	75,229	98.5 %	71,136

Data shown is for the entire 20th Circuit as it was prior to 12/5/2022.

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT JUDGES	YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
Kathy Bradshaw Elliott, William S. Dickenson, Marlow A. Jones, Lindsay Parkhurst,	2022	17,817	0	16,850	94.6%	44,511
Michael Sabol, Scott Sliwinski	2021	24,522	1	16,221	66.1%	43,569
TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES	2020	23,703	0	10,874	45.9 %	35,343
Kara M. Bartucci, Brenda L. Claudio, JoAnn Imani Drew, Nancy A. Nicholson	2019	27,324	0	18,868	69 .1%	72,666
······································	2018	27,607	1	21,014	76.1%	64,429

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED



McHenry County Courthouse

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

McHenry County Government Center Michael J. Chmiel, Chief Judge Circuit Population: 311,747

McHenry (Woodstock)



DeKalb County Courthouse

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT

Second Appellate District

Kendall County Courthouse **Bradley J. Waller, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 237,486

DeKalb (Sycamore) Kendall (Yorkville)



Washington County Courthouse

TWENTY-FOURTH CIRCUIT

Fifth Appellate District

Kendall County Courthouse **Daniel Emge, Chief Judge** Circuit Population: 99,332

Monroe (Waterloo) Perry (Pinckneyville) Randolph (Chester) Washington (Nashville)

The new 24th Judicial Circuit was created by Public Act 102-0380, effective December 5, 2022. Statistical data contained in this publication, with the exception of probation statistics, includes Monroe, Randolph, Washington, and Perry counties with the 20th Judicial Circuit for all of the calendar year 2022.

TO TOP

Photo provided by Amy Dawn Whitlock

CIRCUIT COURTS, CONTINUED

James S. Cowlin, Tiffany E. Davis, Michael W. Feetterer, Mark R. Gerhardt, David R. Gervais, Justin M. Hansen, Suzanne C. Mangiamele

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

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

YEAR	FILED	FILED REINSTATED CLOSED		CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN		
2022	38,747	690	41,725	105.8%	14,545		
2021	41,509	1,628	44,990	104.3%	16,864		
2020	40,176	1,566	39,096	93.7 %	18,796		
2019	54,357	2,069	57,598	102.1%	16,040		
2018	58,229	2,050	60,156	99.8 %	17,067		

Marcy L. Buick, Jody P. Gleason, Stephen L. Krentz, John McAdams, Philip G. Montgomery, Joseph C. Pedersen, Robert P. Pilmer

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Sarah J. Chami, Carlo Colosimo, Stephanie P. Klein, Jill K. Konen, Joseph R. Voiland

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	INSTATED CLOSED		OPEN
2022	22,454	305	25,278	111.1%	18,934
2021	20,950	773	24,448	112.5%	21,769
2020	23,107	398	19,179	81.6%	25,133
2019	28,892	706	29,237	98.8%	20,646
2018	32,208	1,028	33,515	100.8%	20,267

TWENTY-FOURTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

James W. Campanella, Christopher E. Hitzemann, Jeremy R. Walker

TWENTY-FOURTH CIRCUIT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Eugene Gross

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The **AOIC Executive Office** is comprised of the Administrative Director, Deputy Director, Chief Legal Counsel, Chief Diversity & Inclusion Officer, Statewide Behavioral Health Administrator, and other legal and administrative staff. Under the Administrative Director's leadership, the Executive Office is responsible for reviewing, approving, coordinating, and guiding operations of the Administrative Office's eight divisions and serves as a central resource for a wide range of operational issues that impact the administration of the Illinois judicial branch.

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

The Executive Office plans and coordinates



Administrative Office staff support for Supreme Court Boards, Commissions, Committees, Task Forces, and the Illinois Judicial Conference. Effective October 1, 2018, the Judicial Conference was reconstituted to focus on strategic planning for the judicial branch. Specifically, the Judicial Conference was reconstituted as a smaller, more active body to create and implement a long-term statewide Strategic Agenda for the judicial branch. On October 19, 2022, the Judicial Conference unveiled the Supreme Court's new Three-Year Strategic Agenda, which was developed by the Judicial Conference and approved by the Court. The Strategic Agenda, entitled "Charting the Course: Innovations and Transformations within the Illinois Judicial Branch," will serve as a guide for the future of the judicial branch through the year 2025. The Administrative Director assigns senior level staff to assist the Judicial Conference with its mandate. The recommendations flowing from the Judicial Conference to the Supreme Court will relate to the improvement of the administration of justice in Illinois.

In its administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 (Appointment of Associate Judges), the



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

Executive Office conducted the election of 15 associate judges in 8 of Illinois' 25 judicial circuits during 2022. Also, as provided by Rule 39, the Executive Office is responsible for managing the quadrennial reappointment process for Illinois' more than 400 associate judges, which will be held in 2023. Other matters administered through the Executive Office include applications for licenses issued to law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711.

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

On June 22, 2020, the Supreme Court released a statement on racial justice and began its recruitment for a new Chief Diversity & Inclusion Officer for the judicial branch. The Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer became part of the Executive Office on November 2, 2020, and is tasked with working with the Supreme Court, the Administrative Director and court leaders throughout the judicial branch to achieve the Supreme Court's strategic goals related to diversity, equity, and inclusion.

On August 27, 2021, the Supreme Court announced that it hired the state's first Statewide Behavioral Health Administrator, who became part of the Executive Office. This administrator serves as the Illinois Judicial Branch's dedicated mental health voice and resource, committed to furthering local, state, and national behavioral health and justice initiatives that affect the courts. In this capacity, the administrator acts as the project director of the Illinois Supreme Court Mental Health Task Force and provides professional guidance on the Illinois Courts' response to behavioral health issues that intersect with the justice system.

The Executive Office also oversees the Logistics/Property Control Unit. This unit serves as the central distribution and shipping center for the Administrative Office; produces print quality manuals, brochures, and publications; maintains inventories of office supplies; and coordinates the transfer of equipment and furniture among judicial branch offices. Finally, it is responsible for maintaining the physical inventory of all state-owned judicial branch property and ensures that judicial branch property is accurately recorded and bears the proper identification tag.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Marcia M. Meis, Director Jan B. Zekich, Deputy Director Amy Bowne, Chief Legal Counsel Deanie Brown, Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer Scott A. Block, Statewide Behavioral Health Administrator

JUDICIAL COLLEGE

Cyrana Mott, *Director* Jerome Galang, *Deputy Director*

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Christopher Bonjean, Director

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIVISIONS

Administrative Services Division Kara McCaffrey, Chief Fiscal Officer

Access to Justice Division Alison D. Spanner, Assistant Director

Courts, Children and Families Division Heather Dorsey, Assistant Director

Court Services Division Nathan Jensen, Assistant Director

Human Resources Division Christina Webb, Assistant Director

Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) **Skip Robertson, Chief Information Officer**

Probation Services Division Daniel Hunt, Assistant Director

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

JUDICIAL COLLEGE

The Supreme Court of Illinois Judicial College was established January 1, 2016 as the entity charged with the design of comprehensive, competency-based curricula and courses intended to meet the continuing education needs of Illinois judges and justice partner Judicial Branch professionals. The Judicial College Board of Trustees governs the affairs of the Judicial College, including oversight of the Standing Committees and Standing Committee Workgroups. Approximately 100 judges and justice partner Judicial Branch professionals from across the State of Illinois, serve as Court-appointed members of the Committee on Circuit Court Clerk Education (CCCE), the Committee on Judicial Education (COJE), the Committee on Probation Education (COPE), the Committee on Guardian ad Litem Education (GALE), the Committee on Judicial Branch Staff Education (JBSE), and the Committee on Trial Court Administrator Education (TCAE).



The Judicial College Division of the

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) was established as an official AOIC Division May 1, 2019 to facilitate the operations of the Supreme Court of Illinois Judicial College Board of Trustees and the six Judicial College Standing Committees and its Workgroups. January 2023, the AOIC Judicial Education Division College Division merged with the Judicial College Division comprised of four Units - Learning and Development, eLearning and Technology, Professional Development, and Operations & Event Management, each led by an Associate Deputy Director. The Judicial College Division in its support and guidance of the Judicial College will pledge to facilitate the adoption of Judicial College Core Principles which are aligned with the Illinois Judicial Branch Core Values (F.A.I.R.) - Fairness, Accountability, Integrity, and Respect.

Learning & Development Unit: The Learning and Development Unit is responsible for the oversight and implementation of Standing Committee Comprehensive Education Plans, competency-based curriculum and course design and delivery. Curricula and courses are developed by Judicial College Standing Committees and their Workgroups, often in collaboration with approved non-Judicial College entities and providers.

Learning and Development Managers liaison to Standing Committees and provide direct meeting and planning support to Committees, Committee Workgroups, and course faculty in collaboration with colleagues in other AOIC Divisions who serve as Staff Advisors

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or ex-officio Committee members. Learning & Development Managers ensure Committee compliance with Bylaws and facilitate the development of annual meeting calendars, annual education calendars, consideration of core principles, and aid faculty with the preparation and delivery of courses and education events.

Beyond the Illinois Judicial College, Learning & Development Managers serve in planning and support roles to select non-Judicial College Supreme Court entities – the Appellate Court Administrative Committee, Supreme Court Committee on Equality, Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, the Judicial Mentor Committee, Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Courts, Access to Justice Commission, Elder Law Commission, the Mental Health Task Force, and the Pretrial Implementation Task Force.

The Learning and Development Unit collaborates with the Supreme Court Judicial Mentor Committee in the administration of the New Judge Mentoring program, and facilitates the publication of the annual Illinois Judicial Benchbook series together with the Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education Benchbook Editorial Board.

eLearning & Technology Unit: The eLearning and Technology Unit manages the Judicial College Learning Management System (LMS), an eLearning platform hosting live webinars and on-demand courses. This Unit will also provide technical assistance to the Judicial College Division, Judicial College Committees, their Workgroups and faculty, including eLearning instructional feedback and guidance, use of eLearning tools and software applications to enhance learning and engagement, aid set-up of eLearning events and courses, manage Judicial College website enhancements and updates in coordination with the JMIS Division, promote best practices for the use of technology and serve as the lead Unit for technology vendor procurement and services.

Professional Development Unit: The Professional Development Unit is responsible for the development of curricula designed to: a) onboard new Judicial College Standing Committee leadership and members; b) enhance the role of Judicial College Standing Committee members, Workgroup members and staff serving as curriculum and course designers, planners, course supervisors and peer evaluators; c) teach faculty best practices in adult learning and engagement, and c) provide ongoing staff development. Professional development will enhance staff, Standing Committee and Workgroup member application of the fundamentals of curriculum and course design, aid faculty delivery and learner outcome, and adherence to protocols and practices that govern the Judicial College.

Operations & Event Management Unit: The Operations & Event Management Unit manages human resources and payroll matters for the entire Judicial College Division, oversees the Judicial College budget, and manages all education meetings and event planning, logistics and financials for sites, educational resources, and faculty, including event related vendor Request for Proposals, Purchase Requisitions, Agreements, Invoices, Invoice Vouchers, and Travel Vouchers.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

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

The Office produced two newsletters. The **Media Monitor** is sent out each morning (Monday-Friday) to all judges and key judicial branch staff. It is a summary of relevant media clips intended to keep readers informed about Court-related news. **Illinois Courts Connect** is published the last Wednesday of each month. It goes out to a broader audience, including the

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

media and public, and contains Court news for that particular month. Current and past issues are available online at <u>illinoiscourts.gov/media/</u> <u>media-news</u>

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

The Administrative Services Division

provides technical and administrative support services to the judicial branch through its three operational units; the Payroll Unit, the Accounting Unit, and the Fiscal Unit.

The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch employees as well as records for all previous judicial branch offices and employees. Staff of this unit work with the Office of the Comptroller to produce both monthly and semi-monthly payrolls for over 1,500 current judicial branch employees. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff interact with representatives of both the Judges' Retirement System and the State Employees' Retirement System to ensure continued benefits for judicial branch officers and employees. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff also coordinate the state's varied employee benefit programs, including health, dental, and life insurance.

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

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

ACCESS TO JUSTICE DIVISION

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



The Access to Justice Division's current priorities include: (1) helping court users get information about their cases and the court process: (2) developing statewide standardized forms for simpler civil legal problems and basic procedural functions; (3) providing language access services and support to assist state courts in addressing language barriers and improving interpreter services; (4) increasing public trust in the courts; (5) increasing inclusivity in the courts, particularly access for people with disabilities; (6) developing training materials and education programs for courts, clerks and other judicial stakeholders to assist with interacting with self-represented litigants and limited English proficient parties and witnesses; (7) developing statewide appellate resources for self-represented litigants; and (8) expanding statewide collaboration, research, and analysis to aid in the development of innovative strategies to close the gap between the need for and the availability of quality legal assistance.

Illinois Court Help: In In 2020, the Access to Justice Division partnered with the ATJ Commission to develop a new service that increased access to court and procedural information. It is a free service that connects people to the information and resources they need to go to court. Trained court guides provide step-by-step instructions by phone, text, or email about the court process in all Illinois courts – circuit, appellate, and Supreme Court - including how to e-file and how to appear in court via Zoom. The service does not provide legal advice but can connect people to legal assistance and community resources that can help them resolve their problem.

Standardized Forms: The Access to Justice Division partners with the ATJ Commission's Forms Committee (Forms Committee) and its various subcommittees to develop standardized, simplified forms that-once promulgated by the Forms Committee-must be accepted by state courts. Litigants who use the statewide standardized forms will be able to solve basic legal problems without the assistance of a lawyer. At present, the Division is supporting the work of 13 subcommittees developing forms in appellate, criminal records relief for adults and juveniles, family law, eviction, mortgage foreclosure, name change, orders of protection, small claims, civil asset forfeiture, civil procedures, criminal procedures, and guardianship. In 2022, the Access to Justice Division worked with consultants to develop a redesigned format of the forms and to update and streamline the development process and hope to implement changes in 2023.

Language Access: The Access to Justice Division's language access efforts seek to promote initiatives and reforms to serve the growing number of people with limited English proficiency (LEP) participating in legal proceedings in state court. The Division also works with the ATJ Commission Language Access Committee to develop statewide

standards and policies for courts and judges, and resources for LEP litigants. In 2014, the Court adopted the Illinois Supreme Court Language Access Policy and Code of Interpreter Ethics, which state that Illinois courts should provide interpreters for LEP litigants and witnesses in all civil and criminal proceedings and court-annexed proceedings. In support of the Court's Language Access Policy, the Access to Justice Division administers a robust interpreter certification program. Foreign language and sign language interpreters that complete certification requirements are listed on the AOIC Court Interpreter Registry, which currently has 300 interpreters in 33 languages.

Community Trust: The ATJ Division staffs the ATJ Commission's Community Trust Committee, which seeks to increase "public trust and confidence in the courts by bridging the gap between the courts and the communities they serve." The Community Trust Committee began in 2017, with townhall meetings to gather feedback from court stakeholders. In 2021, the Committee was reconstituted to diversify its membership beyond lawyers and judges to include key community partners like public librarians and social service agency staff. More recently, the Committee has partnered with four community organizations: Trinity United Church of Christ on the southside of Chicago; Project NOW serving Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties; and Metropolitan Family

BACK

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Services' North and Southeast Chicago Community Centers. These organizations are established and trusted in their communities and work with diverse populations. The Committee collaborates with these organizations to convene community panels of their constituents. Recent community panels engaged in user testing of the statewide forms and survivors of domestic violence led to a series of listening sessions on domestic violence issues.

Disability Access: In 2022, the Court approved the formation of the ATJ Commission's Disability Access Committee. The Committee's mission is "to promote equal access to the court system for people with disabilities by partnering with the disability community and by engaging all stakeholders, from the community to the courtroom, to identify and address barriers to the court and legal process." This mission, and the composition of the Committee's roster, reflect the Committee's intentional decision to partner directly with the disability community to improve accessibility. The Committee has identified two immediate areas of focus: empowering local Court Disability Coordinators (CDCs) and standardizing processes related to seeking accommodations across the state. Currently, the Committee is working on a proposed statewide disability access policy.

Training Materials and Educational Programs: The Access to Justice Division works with the ATJ Commission's Court IL COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022 Guidance and Training Committee to develop and maintain training materials and educational programs on access to justice issues. In 2022, the Access to Justice Division conducted training clerks, court staff, and justice partners like public libraries in many individual counties focusing on the distinction between legal information and legal advice. The Access to Justice Division was also involved in planning several multi-disciplinary access to justice trainings for the 2022 Judicial Education Conference on language access, selfrepresented litigants, and remote appearances.

Appellate Resource Program: The Access to Justice Division's Appellate Resource Program seeks to assist self-represented litigants in civil appeals throughout the state. Since 2017, the division has worked with the ATJ Commission's Appellate Committee, Appellate Court Administrative Committee, as well as appellate clerks and research directors from all appellate districts to develop self-help materials. A dedicated self-help page was launched on the Illinois Courts' website. It features detailed resources to assist self-represented litigants in civil appeals, such as a comprehensive FAQ section, e-filing manuals, a simplified process overview, and links to resources throughout the state to help litigants navigate an appeal. Also, the program partnered with the Public Interest Law Initiative to launch a virtual help desk for civil appeals. Low-income litigants with a legal problem can submit their questions through the website and have them answered by a lawyer. This is the firstever appellate help desk for self-represented

litigants in Illinois and it launched in September 2020.

Statewide Collaboration: The Access to Justice Commission seeks to create, maintain, and support a statewide network of court partners focused on serving selfrepresented litigants. This endeavor started with Illinois JusticeCorps, which was first piloted in 2009 and expanded to cover more jurisdictions. Currently, the program serves 12 judicial circuits. In 2017, we launched the Self-Represented Litigant Coordinator grant program. In 2020, we combined these two programs and added additional representatives to an umbrella group, Court Navigator Network. Network members serve as a bridge, linking their courthouses with others throughout the state to share ideas, develop new resources, and establish programs for assisting self-represented and limited English proficient litigants. As of 2022, there was at least one representative from each judicial circuit participating in the Network.

COURTS, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES DIVISION

The **Courts, Children and Families Division** (**CCFD**) was created, effective May 1, 2020. The Division is a successor to the Courts, Children and Families Unit within the Court Services Division. The Supreme Court of Illinois supported the creation of the Division to expand its work to critical court matters related to children and families. The mission of the Division is to support the administration \uparrow of justice by delivering quality education, training, technical assistance, and fostering collaborative relationships with court stakeholders to ensure the safety, stability, and well-being for Illinois children and families involved in the court system.

Illinois Court Improvement Program

(ICIP): A major component of the CCFD is the administration of the federally funded Illinois Court Improvement Program (CIP). The Division supports the Illinois CIP by managing the programmatic and fiscal aspects of the CIP grant award and meeting the funding requirements for projects on guality representation, guality hearings, and a joint project with Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS). The CCFD continues to develop the foundation and infrastructure for improved court practices in child protection cases by concentrating its efforts on addressing timely permanency in Illinois through the Child Protection Data Courts Project, collaborating with IDCFS, and providing training and resources for juvenile court judges and attorneys assigned to child protection cases.

In addition to providing continuation funding for long-term projects, including the Family Advocacy Clinic at the University of Illinois School of Law and the Juvenile Justice Clinic at Southern Illinois University, the ICIP funds new projects aimed at enhancing representation for children. The ICIP continues to develop and fund training for judges and attorneys assigned to juvenile cases.

Child Protection Data Courts Project

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

Collaboration with the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IDCFS): In 2022, the CCFD maintained its' working relationship with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS) by continuing to implement the court related strategies included in the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Program Improvement Plan (PIP), Title IV-E Legal Reimbursement Pilot Project, upcoming federal Title IV-E Review and providing training to judges and attorneys on the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) and the **Qualified Residential Placement Programs** (QRTP) provisions contained in the Act. CCFD staff continues to participate on various IDCFS committees and several representatives of IDCFS are members of the Court Improvement Program Advisory Committee.

Intact Families Project: ICIP and IDCFS worked

collaboratively on enhancing safety and improving timely permanency for children and families in Illinois by increasing the knowledge of court stakeholders on the use of orders of protective supervision and continuance under supervision in cases involving IDCFS's voluntary Intact Family Services. CCFD staff surveyed counties on current court practices and how commonly courts are monitoring intact family cases, developed and delivered training and written resources to juvenile court judges, attorneys and IDCFS attorneys on Intact Family Services and the role of the court.

Quality Hearing Project: CCFD developed and implemented a quality hearing court project with an emphasis on effectively engaging mothers, fathers and youth during the early stages of a case through quality hearing practices to increase focus on permanency, meaningful hearings and quality permanency plans. ICIP partnered with five (5) pilot sites to implement quality hearing courtroom best practices with use of newly developed Quality Hearing Bench Cards. CCFD is continuing to roll-out the bench cards and training.

Quality Legal Representation Initiative:

The Division is working to improve legal representation for Respondent Parents, at both the appellate and trail court levels, in juvenile abuse and neglect matters though an ICIP Committee. The Committee has guided efforts on gathering data regarding current parent attorney appointment models, reimbursement rates, and training needs. In addition, ICIP developed training for parent attorneys to be delivered in 2023 on effective appellate advocacy and continues to develop additional courses for parent attorneys at the trial court level.

Dual Status Youth Initiative: The term "dual status" refers to children and youth who come into contact with both the child protection and juvenile justice systems. Through partnership with the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center and their multidisciplinary framework, the AOIC seeks to develop strategies for early identification of dual status youth to improve system communication and coordination of services to improve outcomes, with a special focus on those subjected to commercial sexual exploitation.

Supreme Court Committees: The CCFD serves as staff to the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Courts. As staff to the Committee, the Division assists with the various workgroups of the Committee and maintains the Juvenile Court Judges Listserv. The Division Director also serves as Advisor to the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Guardians ad Litem Education (GALE). Additional CCFD staff provide support to the development of curriculum, training and workgroups of the GALE Committee.

On November 14, 2023, the Supreme Court entered an Order establishing the Supreme Court Committee on Domestic Violence which is tasked with reviewing and making recommendations on matters affecting domestic violence, human trafficking, and the court system. The Committee will also review, analyze, and examine the impact of legislation and case law as it relates to domestic violence and human trafficking and the court process. The Division provides staff support to this new Committee.

Members of the Division have also been appointed or assigned to committees outside the Judicial Branch including the Racial Disproportionality in Child Welfare Task Force, the Child Welfare Advisory Committee: Racial Equity Committee, and the Juvenile Justice Leadership Council.

COURT SERVICES DIVISION

The **Court Services Division** in 2022, composed of the Special Programs Unit, the Recordkeeping and Technology Unit and those efforts directly under the Assistant Director continued their vital work in a diverse and wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court administrators and other components of the judicial branch of government.

The Division is responsible for staffing a variety of Supreme Court committees or boards, including the E-Business Policy Board, The Supreme Court Commission on Elder Law, the Committee on Illinois Evidence, various Judicial Conference task forces, and primary staff to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The Assistant Director serves as the primary staff member for the Supreme Court's Peer Judge Mentoring and Judicial Performance Evaluation Programs. The Division processes

court requests for a judicial assignment outside the original court jurisdiction, as well as requests for the reimbursement of claims for persons subject to the Sexually Violent Person's Commitment Act. Staff within Court Services frequently interacts and collaborates with several other divisions at the Administrative Office on a wide array of topics of interest to the operations of the Illinois courts, including serving as staff on multiple Standing Committees of the Illinois Judicial College. In 2022, the Court Services Division also provided support for three initiatives under the Strategic Agenda from the Illinois Judicial Conference; first was the development of a remote proceedings rule to encourage use of these hearings to increase access to justice; second was implementing the adopted time standards throughout the state, and lastly, helping analyze and approve the results of the Weighted Caseload Study that took place in early 2022. In 2022, the Assistant Director and the Statewide Behavioral Health Administrator were chosen to act as AOIC staff for a newly formed Supreme Court Commission on Elder Law, a multidisciplinary body charged with recommending improvements to assist older adults.

Throughout 2022, the **Special Programs Unit [SPU]** staff continued to host monthly meetings and assist the Illinois Judicial College's Trial Court Administrator Education [TCAE] Committee with development, coordination, and presentation of several professional development webinars for all Trial Court Administrators [TCAs] and other justice stakeholders statewide. The webinar offerings for 2022 included Pretrial Services in Illinois (A Multidisciplinary Overview); Introduction to Weighted Caseload; How to Overcome Language Barriers; and LGBTQ+ Youth and Families in the Juvenile Court System. Additionally, the TCAE Committee went back to hosting its in-person, two-anda-half-day Court Administration Leadership [CAL] Academy in March 2022. Chief Judges and TCAs convened at the new state-of-the-art Will County Courthouse in Joliet, and COVID-19 testing was provided. The agenda for the CAL Academy included: Human Resources for Court Managers; Assisting Self-Represented Litigants in the New Normal: A Guided Courthouse Tour; Becoming a Culturally Competent Court; Language Access and Interpreters; Socrata Data Tool Demo; a Legislative Update and Disability Rights in the Courthouse. Finally, staff were excited to attend the in-person Illinois Judicial College Annual Meeting in October, which provided opportunities for continued strategic review and facilitated discussions of the Committee's charge, comprehensive education plan, and curriculum as well as time to get to know other justice partners across the state. SPU staff continued to host and attend various committees, commissions, and other meetings virtually -COVID-19 Leadership Meetings; Committee on Illinois Rules of Evidence: TCAE Committee and workgroups; Mandatory Arbitration Program Administrators and staff; as well as the monthly Statewide TCA Meetings. In addition to reviewing new mediation program submissions for Supreme Court approval, staff

is also responsible for gathering and analyzing all statewide mediation data for evictions, civil, custody & visitation, online dispute resolution programs, mortgage foreclosure, child protection, and others. Finally, SPU staff joined the AOIC Wellness Committee, created in June by the Human Resources Division and Scott Block, the AOIC's first-ever Statewide Behavioral Health Administrator, to assist staff with mental well-being and creating a culture of wellness.

The Recordkeeping & Technology Unit

(RTU) provided an array of guidance and technical support services to courts and circuit clerks in 2022. RTU staff, as members of the Illinois Association of Court Clerk's (IACC) Oversight Board, continued to work with the IACC in development of educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff, as well as coordinating the New Circuit Clerk Mentor Program. RTU further served as staff and advisors to the Illinois Judicial College Standing Committee on Circuit Court Clerk Education (CCCE), its four workgroups as well as the Oversight Board for Continuing Education. In 2022, the CCCE planned, created, and presented multiple education sessions related to recordkeeping, courthouse safety and security, financial procedures, disposition reporting and forms to circuit court clerks and staff.

The Manual on Fines and Fees, maintained by the RTU, includes more than 300 statutory citations and Supreme Court Rule references regarding the collection and distribution of

fines, fees, penalties, restitution, assessments, surcharges, and costs which may be applied to cases in Illinois. Annually, the RTU monitors the filing of the circuit clerks' financial audits. The Unit compiled and distributed the Applicable Legal Requirements to auditors for their compliance testing and disseminated updated auditing guidelines to county boards and circuit clerks; and provided certified merged jury lists as requested to all 102 counties, as requested. RTU staff also serves as liaison to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges Ad Hoc Committee on Article V Rules, which provides recommendations of updates to the Article V Rules, Uniform Citation Forms, and Electronic Citation Forms, as may be necessary.

The RTU continue to provide guidance to courts for electronic filing and the Supreme Court's statewide system called re:SearchIL. RTU staff assist with providing guidance to courts regarding the Remote Access Policy (RAP) which governs document access over the Internet. In addition to serving as staff support to the Supreme Court eBusiness Policy Advisory Board, the RTU further continues to assist local circuit courts with implementation, facilitates information sharing, and provides detailed and subject matter expertise for all other electronic business programs and data collection.

RTU continues to provide training, assistance, and oversight regarding the Supreme

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts and instructions in the Manual on Recordkeeping (RKM). The significant updates to the RKM, effective January 1, 2022, included revised statistical reporting, new and revised case types, regrouping of case categories, and defining security access to records based on party types. The updates will improve guidelines for collecting standardized court data with a focus on judicial performance, accurate recording of post-judgment activity, increase transparency, and improve overall court efficiency. The RTU continued to manage and update the Offense Code Table (OFT), which contains the coded listing of all criminal offenses reportable to four recipient state agencies through the Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program. Additionally, RTU staff collected, compiled, and published quarterly and annual statistical information for the 2022 Statistical Summary by the Clerks of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts, and other divisions of the Supreme Court and Administrative Office.

RTU provides staff support to the Illinois Judicial Conference Data Standardization Taskforce, Pretrial Implementation Taskforce, Traffic Records Coordinating Committee, Statutory Court Fines and Fees Taskforce as well as interacts with various projects, legislation, workgroups and policies interfacing with circuit courts and clerks.

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

The Human Resources Division provides employee relations support to state-paid judicial branch employees and managers. Among other duties, Division staff maintain comprehensive attendance and leave records for all judicial branch personnel covered by the Supreme Court's Leave of Absence Policies and assist individuals with guestions regarding the Supreme Court's personnel policies. Staff also work with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch's classification and compensation plan, as well as assisting judicial branch managers in the recruitment and selection process. Additionally, the Division is responsible for EEOC reporting and dissemination of economic interest statements required under Supreme Court Rule 68.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION DIVISION

The **Judicial Education Division** identifies, coordinates, designs and develops judicial education curricula and resources for the benefit of Illinois judges. The Division, on behalf of the Supreme Court of Illinois, aids the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education in the development of judicial education programs and resources. The Division also assists the Committee on Judicial Education in its collaborative efforts with the Judicial College Committees on Probation Education, Circuit Court Clerk Education, Trial Court Administrator Education, Guardian



ad Litem Education and Judicial Branch Staff Education; the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning; Judicial Mentor Committee; Appellate Court Administrative Committee; Access to Justice Commission; Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism; and the Supreme Court Committee on Equality in the development of competency-based, multi-disciplinary courses intended to embrace ethical, substantive, decision making and leadership competencies desired of the profession.

In 2021, elective and mandatory programs were offered to Illinois judges via online courses, including New Judge Orientation and webinars on a myriad of legal topics. Each newly elected or appointed judge is required to participate in the online and in-person requirements of New Judge Orientation following election or appointment to the bench. The Division also manages the logistics of the New Judge Mentoring program in coordination with the Judicial Mentor Committee, facilitating the pairing of experienced new judge mentors with new associate and circuit judges, and minimum contacts between mentors and mentees throughout the one-year mentoring assignment.

The Judicial Education Division facilitates judicial access to resources designed exclusively for judges, and manages the annual peer review, editing and publication of *Illinois Judicial Benchbooks*. Benchbook production is a collaborative effort of the Judicial Education Division and the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Judicial Education Benchbook Editorial Board and the individual benchbook teams of law school professors, judicial editors and judicial peer reviewers who serve on the writing teams. The 2021 Benchbook series included: *Civil Law and Procedure; Criminal Law and Procedure; DUI/Traffic; Domestic Violence; Evidence; Family Law and Procedure; Juvenile Law; Mortgage Foreclosure and the Illinois Manual on Complex Civil Litigation* and the *Illinois Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation*.

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES (JMIS) DIVISION

The Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) division is one of nine divisions in the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). At the direction of the Supreme Court and Administrative Director, JMIS provides technology and IT services to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme Court and five Appellate Court Districts, all divisions within the AOIC, and mandatory arbitration offices. JMIS also supports Supreme Court initiatives and courtroom technologies in the circuit courts, including digital recording (on-premise recording in 430 courtrooms and virtual recording in 60 courtrooms). JMIS works with judges and courts to support remote hearings and the integration of Zoom technologies with electronic recording systems. JMIS' Internet Services group is responsible for the design and upkeep of the Supreme Court's website, which provides

critical information about all Illinois courts to the public, judges, attorneys, and state officials.

JMIS is staffed by 25 professionals consisting of six groups skilled in specific IT professions and able to respond to Supreme Court initiatives, employee needs, and IT service requests. JMIS staff has a broad range of technical knowledge and experience providing services, equipment (servers, computers, networking solutions), cabling, application development, website design and hosting, courtroom technologies, backup and disaster recovery, and cybersecurity best practices.

JMIS also provides technical insight and leadership in supporting the Supreme Court's statewide e-filing initiative where all Illinois courts accept civil filings (approximately 500,000 filings per month) and approximately 82 counties and the reviewing courts accept criminal filings through a central e-filing hub (EFM). In addition, JMIS staff are working with judges and courts on the Supreme Court's statewide data and online reporting initiative. Divisions in the AOIC are identifying data needs and integration processes to connect case management systems and other data sources directly with a central online reporting platform for real-time, caseload statistical and financial reporting.

PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to the Chief Judges and their



probation staff in Illinois' 25 Judicial Circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer's Act, at 730 ILCS 110/15(1) states: "The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of uniform standards for probation services in the State, and otherwise carry out the intent of this Act."

Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Services Division is to improve probation, detention and pretrial in Illinois through leadership, assistance, and training. In carrying out this mission, the Division's training, monitoring, standards setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of the 70 local probation departments or districts that serve Illinois' 102 counties. All 16 juvenile detention centers are administered by the circuit courts.

As the primary communication link between the Division and probation and court services departments, Division employees play an integral role in achieving its mission and statutory mandates through teamwork, adopting a solution focused approach, and demonstrating professionalism. The Division is currently staffed by 30 employees (plus 2 vacancies), with office sites in Springfield and Chicago, and is comprised of office operational units: Field Operations; Program Operations; Data, Eligibles, and Reimbursement Vouchering Program; Interstate Compact/ Intrastate Transfer; Grants Management and Problem-Solving Court Operations. Pursuant to statute, Division responsibilities include the administration of state salary reimbursement to counties for probation and detention services; review and approval of local departments' annual probation plans; collection and analysis of statewide probation data; administration of probation employment and compensation standards; employment eligibility lists; development and implementation of evidence-based practices (EBP); monitoring and evaluation of probation programs and operations; administration of the interstate compact for adult and juvenile probationers transferring into and out of the state; design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation and detention personnel; and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois. During 2022, staff reviewed 1,161 applications for eligibility for employment/promotion. Of those reviewed, 1,061 were determined as meeting the eligibility requirements for employment or promotion as a probation/detention officer in Illinois. Additionally, statistical data is submitted electronically by probation and court services departments for compilation, review, and analysis to assist in policy and decision-making. Quality assurance, validity and reliability, and outcome measures continue to be Division priorities with particular emphasis on risk assessment, case planning and supervision, and targeted interventions for higher risk offenders.

In 2022 four major projects/priorities continued to guide the work of the Division personnel:

1); Continue Operational Reviews of local probation departments and detention centers in a continuing effort to enhance policy, practice, and service provisions; 2) Continue efforts to enhance data collection; 3) Working with the Illinois Judicial College Committee on Probation Education in advising, developing, and facilitating training course and curriculum for probation, problem-solving courts, and juvenile detention; and 4) working with local jurisdictions to develop solution to attract and retain qualified probation and detention staff.

Division staff, with the guidance and assistance of the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, created Problem-Solving Court Standards and a certification process for Illinois in 2015. This was expanded in 2019 when the Standards were revised and a recertification process for Illinois Problem-Solving Courts was established. Collaborative efforts with local problem-solving court teams concentrated on this process during 2022. Four problemsolving courts were reviewed for certification and twenty problem-solving courts were reviewed for recertification by the division staff, the Justice and Mental Health Planning Committee and were approved by the Illinois Supreme Court over the course of the year. At the end of 2022, 114 of the 116 operational PSC courts in the state were certified. Division staff will continue conducting site visits to local problem-solving courts to offer technical assistance and support to these teams. All problem-solving courts will be certified in 2023 and staff will continue to review recertification \uparrow

> <u>BACK</u> <u>TO TOP</u>

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, CONTINUED

and workgroups is to collaborate with probation and juvenile detention personnel in the design and implementation of training events, or to provide expertise and practical application feedback on programming, policy and standards development, and other initiatives.

Division staff also continued to serve as liaison to the Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board with the purpose of 1) Advising the AOIC on policy matters and programming in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Illinois' probation and court services departments; 2) Providing a formal venue for communication, review, analysis and exchange of information; and 3) Identifying opportunities, resources and strategies to advance the probation profession's mission. Membership of the Board is comprised of probation and court services managers representing all five of Illinois' appellate court districts. Advisement was provided on myriad policies and projects, including data collection, hiring and promotional standards, and probation case tolling.



STATISTICAL SUMMARIES & TRENDS

OF THE

SUPREME, APPELLATE & CIRCUIT COURTS

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SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

FILINGS



DISPOSITIONS





SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

TABLE 1: Sun	ABLE 1: Summary of Case Filings and Final Dispositions / Supreme Court of Illinois / 2018-2022											
FILINGS	GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL GENERAL DOCKET	DIRECT APPEALS BY RIGHT (A)	CERTIFICATES OF IMPORTANCE (B)	DIRECT APPEALS BY PERMISSION (C)	PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL (D)	ORIGINAL ACTION MOTIONS (C)	ATTORNEY DISC. CASES ON GENERAL DOCKET	OTHER GENERAL DOCKET (F)	TOTAL MISC. RECORD (G)	TOTAL MISC. DOCKET (H)	
2018	2,011	1,277	6	0	5	1,175	89	0	2	538	196	
2019	1,942	1,241	2	0	4	1,112	116	0	5	522	179	
2020	1,766	1,191	5	0	1	1,057	121	0	3	421	154	
2021	1,821	1,224	4	0	2	1,104	111	0	2	468	129	
2022	1,854	1,218	2	0	7	1,047	162	0	0	488	148	
DISPOSITIONS												
2018	2,071	1,292	44	0	4	1,155	87	0	2	576	203	
2019	2,075	1,297	6	0	4	1,177	106	0	3	576	202	
2020	1,775	1,139	6	0	1	1,006	122	0	4	482	154	
2021	1,935	1,264	3	0	2	1,140	117	0	2	535	136	
2022	1,849	1,190	3	0	7	1,020	160	0	0	511	148	

(a) Appeals directly from the circuit court: Statutes held invalid (Rules 302(a) and 603). (b) Certification of case by Appellate Court under Rule 316. (c) Rule 302(b) motions "Dispositions" do not include motions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (d) "Dispositions" do not include petitions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (e) Motions filed under Rule 381 (mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus), Rule 382 (legislative redistricting/ability of governor to serve or resume office), Rule 383 (supervisory authority) Rule 384 (motions to transfer & consolidate multicircuit actions). "Dispositions" do not include motions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (f) "Filings" include, for example, motions for appeal bond, motions to stay (Rule 305), certification of questions of state law from certain federal courts (Rule 20). Beginning year 2017 Rule 384 filings and dispositions are reported in column "Original Action Motions". "Dispositions" allowed petitions for leave to appeal which were not completely disposed of in the year in which the petition was filed (see footnote (d)), including dismissals. (g) The Miscellaneous Record consists primarily of attorney matters, including disciplinary cases, motions for restoration to active status (Rule 759), petitions to change name on roll of attorneys, bar admission motions, and law firms seeking leave to register/renew under Rule 721. (h) Cases are filed on the Miscellaneous Docket when papers tendered by pro se prisoners do not conform to Supreme Court Rules.

MAP OF APPELLATE AND SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



APPELLATE COURT DIRECTORY

FIRST DISTRICT

160 North LaSalle Chicago, IL 60601 312-7935484 Thomas D. Palella, *Clerk*

SECOND DISTRICT

55 Symphony Way Elgin, IL 60120 847-695-3750 Jeffrey Kaplan, *Clerk*

THIRD DISTRICT

1004 Columbus Street Ottawa, IL 61350 815-434-5050 Matthew Butler, *Clerk*

FOURTH DISTRICT

201 W. Monroe Street Springfield, IL 62704 217-782-2568 Carla Bender, *Clerk*

FIFTH DISTRICT

14th & Main Street Mt. Vernon, IL 62864 618-242-3120 John J. Flood, Clerk

> ↑ BACK

TO TOP

Note: The new Illinois Judicial Districts were created by Public Act 102-0011, effective as of January 1, 2022. Statistical data contained in this publication shows the effects of this change and accounts for many of the increases or decreases when compared to 2021.

CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT APPELLATE COURT - CALENDAR YEAR 2022

Appellate District	Type of Case	Number of Cases Open as of January 1, 2022 *	Number of Cases Filed During 2022	Number of Cases Reinstated	Number of Cases Closed	Number of Cases Closed by Majority Opinion	Number of Cases Closed by Rule 23 Order	Number of Cases Closed By Summary Order	Number of Cases Closed Without Opinion, R23 or Sum. Ord.	Number of Cases Open as of December 31, 2022 *	Inventory Increase/ Decrease
First	Civil	1,365	1,203	41	1,242	182	359	100	601	1,367	2
THSC	Criminal	1,447	740	6	807	90	364	189	164	1,386	-61
Second	Civil	282	247	1	386	60	145	50	131	154	-128
Second	Criminal	396	200	2	430	53	211	93	73	184	-212
Third	Civil	226	333	1	313	31	116	13	153	247	21
Third	Criminal	431	188	1	346	25	219	21	81	278	-153
Fourth	Civil	160	473	2	441	35	157	32	217	193	33
Fourth	Criminal	398	488	0	530	37	262	69	162	356	-42
C:f+b	Civil	196	384	1	344	17	145	30	152	237	41
Fifth	Criminal	358	365	0	261	13	145	42	61	461	103
TOTALC	Civil	2,229	2,640	46	2,726	325	922	225	1,254	2,198	-31
TOTALS	Criminal	3,030	1,981	9	2,374	218	1,201	414	541	2,665	-365

* Due to reporting software computations; there are small variances in the number of open cases on January 1, 2022 when compared to the number of open cased on December 31, 2021, as well as, minor reconciliation differences in the number of open cases on December 31, 2022.

APPELLATE COURTS OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

TOTAL CASELOAD - TOTAL CASES



Note: The case management reporting software, used by all Appellate Courts except the 1st District, has been recognized to possess flaws that result in inaccuracies within the statistical reports. The 2022 annual statistics raise specific concerns related to redistricting and flawed data pertaining to the number of cases filed. These inaccuracies have a direct bearing on workload assessment and staffing requirements.

FIRST DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



APPELLATE COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

SECOND DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



THIRD DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



APPELLATE COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

FOURTH DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



FIFTH DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



MAP OF JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

Effective: December 5, 2022



Note: The new 24th Judicial Circuit was created by Public Act 102-0380, effective December 5, 2022. Statistical data for Monroe, Randolph, Washington, and Perry Counties is included with the 20th Judicial Circuit for all of calendar year 2022.

DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL CATEGORY

AR

An Arbitration case number shall be assigned to every arbitration-eligible case at the time it is filed; the case shall retain the AR number even if it subsequently is assigned to a civil court call. NOTE: This case category shall be used only by counties that have initiated Mandatory Arbitration as defined by Supreme Court Rules 86 through 95.

СН

A Chancery case number shall be assigned to a complaint for equitable relief in matters, such as contract actions, trusts, and title to real property.

ED

An Eminent Domain case number shall be assigned to proceedings involving compensation to an owner for property taken for public use.

EV

An Eviction case number shall be assigned to any commercial or residential eviction proceeding and for any proceeding for ejectment.

FC

A Foreclosure case number shall be assigned to any residential or commercial foreclosure proceeding.

GC/MC

Each Governmental or Municipal Corporation shall have one permanent case number containing such matters as organization, appointment of officers, approval of bonds, and routine orders confirming annexation. A new GC case shall be assigned to each petition filed seeking consideration by the court on new matters. Note: The MC case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

GR

A Guardianship case number shall be assigned for any case involving guardianship of a minor, person with a disability, or an estate of any person under the Probate Act of 1975, as amended.

L/LA

A Law case number shall be assigned to tort, contract, and a variety of other actions in which the damages sought are greater than \$50,000. The amount of damages contained in the complaint pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 222, excluding interest and costs, determines the category, not the amount of the verdict or judgment. If no specific amount is claimed, an LA number shall be assigned. Note: The L case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES, CONTINUED

CIVIL CATEGORY CONTINUED

LM

A Law Magistrate case number shall be assigned to tort, contract, and a variety of other actions in which the damages sought are \$50,000 or less. The amount of damages contained in the complaint pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 222, excluding interest and costs, determines the category, not the amount of the verdict or judgment. NOTE: A tort or contract case in which the damages sought are \$10,000 or less is assigned an SC number.

MC

Each Municipal Corporation shall have one permanent case number and file folder for routine matters to be considered by the court. This file will contain such matters as organization, appointment of officers, approval of bonds, and routine orders confirming annexation. Note: The MC case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

MH

A Mental Health case number shall be assigned to proceedings involving hospitalization, discharge, or restoration to legal status. When a proceeding relative to a resident of Illinois is held in a county other than the county in which the person resides and a transcript of such proceeding (including change of status reports) is received by the circuit clerk of the county of such person's residence, the clerk shall assign a new MH case number.

MR

A Miscellaneous Remedy case number shall be assigned to complaints seeking review of administrative decisions (other than of a tax commission) and a variety of other actions that include change of name, demolition, and corporation dissolution.

P/PR

A Probate case number shall be assigned to estates of decedents and missing persons. Note: The P case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

SC

A Small Claim case number shall be assigned to "...a civil action based on either tort or contract for money not in excess of \$10,000, exclusive of interest and costs" (Supreme Court Rule 281).

ТΧ

A Tax case number shall be assigned to the annual tax sale, petitions for tax deed, objections, and a variety of other actions relating to the collection of taxes.

DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES, CONTINUED

FAMILY CATEGORY

AD

An Adoption case number shall be assigned to every adoption case filed pursuant to 750 ILCS 50/0.01 *et seq*.

D

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

Note: The D case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

DC

A Dissolution with Children case number shall be assigned to a complaint for dissolution of marriage, civil union, annulment, petitions for legal separation, or separate maintenance as defined in 750 ILCS 5/303 when at the time of filing there are minor children. NOTE: Petitions for Orders of Protection shall be assigned a separate OP case number.

DN

A Dissolution No Children case number shall be assigned to a complaint for dissolution of marriage, civil union, annulment, petition for legal separation or separate maintenance as defined in 750 ILCS 5/303 when at the time of filing there are no minor children. NOTE: Petitions for Orders of Protection shall be assigned a separate OP case number.

F/FA

A Family case number shall be assigned to a variety of matters including proceedings to establish the parent-child relationship, notice to putative fathers, and certain actions relating to child support. NOTE: Petitions for Orders of Protection shall be assigned a separate OP case number. Note: The F case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES, CONTINUED

CRIMINAL CATEGORY

CF

A Criminal Felony case number shall be assigned when a complaint, information or indictment is filed in which at least one county charges a felony as defined in the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-1 *et seq.*)

CM

A Criminal Misdemeanor case number shall be assigned when a case is filed in which the most serious charge carries a penalty of less than one-year imprisonment, limited to Class A, B, or C offenses as defined in the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-1 et seq.), which are not otherwise defined as CV, DV, DT, OV, QC, MT and TR cases.

DT

A Driving Under the Influence case number shall be assigned to any case charging a violation of a statute, ordinance, or regulation governing driving or operating under the influence of alcohol, other drug, or combination thereof under Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 5-7 of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, and Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act. If the offense is punishable upon conviction by imprisonment in a penitentiary, the case shall be assigned a CF case number.

DV

A Domestic Violence case number shall be assigned to any case in which a violation of domestic battery under Section 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2). If the offense is punishable upon conviction by imprisonment in a penitentiary, the case shall be assigned a CF case number.

ov

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

QC

A Quasi-Criminal case number shall be assigned to any offense classified as Petty or Business as defined in the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-1 et seq.), which is not otherwise defined as DT, MT, TR, or CV case.

CONSERVATION & TRAFFIC CATEGORY

CV

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

TR

A Minor Traffic case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f)(1)(ii).

MT

A Major Traffic case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f)(1)(i), except DUI cases.



DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES, CONTINUED JUVENILE CATEGORY

J / JV

A Juvenile case number shall be assigned to all cases involving minors requiring authoritative intervention as defined by 705 ILCS 405/3-1 *est seq.* of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987,or to any other proceedings initiated under 705 ILCS 405/1-1 et seq. of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, except those defined by the JA and JD categories. A JV case shall not contain abuse, neglect or dependency matters, a JA case number shall be assigned instead. Note: The J case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

JA

A Juvenile Abuse and Neglect case number shall be assigned to all cases involving dependent, neglected or abused minor as defined by 705 ILCS 405/2-1, *et seq.* of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. A JA case shall include only abuse, neglect, and dependency matters. A separate JA case number shall be assigned to each minor respondent.

JD

A Juvenile Delinquency case number shall be assigned to all cases involving addicted minors as defined by the Substance Use Disorder Act (705 ILCS 405/4-1 *et seq.*) or

delinquent minors as defined by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/5-101 et seq.). A JD case shall not contain abuse, neglect, or dependency matters.

ALL OTHER CATEGORIES

CC

A Contempt of Court case number shall be assigned to any proceeding where a finding of indirect or direct contempt of court, for charges initiated against a person who is not a party to the action in which the contemptuous conduct allegedly occurred, including a juror who has been impaneled. The CC category shall be used in both civil and criminal contempt proceedings against non-parties. A Contempt of Court case number shall be assigned when a juror who has not responded to a juror summons has been found in contempt.



A Civil Law case number shall be assigned to all cases for civil law violations as defined in Supreme Court Rule 585.

MX

A Miscellaneous Criminal case number shall be assigned to a variety of actions for civil processes relating to criminal proceedings such as search warrants, grand jury proceedings, statutory summary suspensions, probationer transfers, eavesdropping, seized property, sealing and expungement petitions, habeas corpus, and administrative subpoenas.

OP

An Order of Protection case number shall be assigned to any petition for an order of protection, petition for stalking no contact order, firearms restraining order, or civil no contact order. Nothing precludes local practices where an OP case may be combined with another civil, criminal, or juvenile case, however, a separate OP case number shall be assigned to all order of protection proceedings.

CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY CIRCUIT CALENDAR YEAR 2022

CIRCUIT BEGINNING PENDING		NEW FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	END PENDING	INCREASE/DECREASE % OF 2022 OPEN CASES	
1st	140,814	46,646	50	53,575	130,685	-7.2	
2nd	51,037	23,498	38	24,319	44,024	-13.7	
3rd	82,134	42,475	373	53,193	70,140	-14.6	
4th	43,144	31,388	45	32,722	38,141	-11.6	
5th	72,253	23,430	130	24,994	58,442	-19.1	
6th	59,742	44,533	257	42,829	217,955	264.8	
7th	101,891	48,957	27	51,838	94,613	-7.1	
8th	22,852	17,909	43	18,661	21,103	-7.7	
9th	29,661	19,941	22	21,254	30,727	3.6	
10th	54,985	39,938	259	42,387	53,862	-2.0	
11th	37,983	35,501	577	38,267	34,586	-8.9	
12th	95,669	83,371	2,883	99,545	79,623	-16.8	
13th	22,247	23,689	486	26,571	19,078	-14.2	
14th	63,615	36,112	15	38,845	56,976	-10.4	
15th	30,735	23,260	10	26,074	25,264	-17.8	
16th	102,623	51,934	2,348	75,480	52,178	-49.2	
17th	82,350	45,525	178	50,214	73,268	-11.0	
18th	59,261	111,829	833	114,995	100,038	68.8	
19th	37,938	67,704	3,850	82,046	27,452	-27.6	
20th	136,020	49,899	64	48,096	106,519	-21.7	
21st	43,818	17,817	0	16,850	44,511	1.6	
22nd	16,876	38,747	690	41,725	14,545	-13.8	
23rd	21,823	22,454	305	25,278	18,934	-13.2	
DOWNSTATE TOTAL	1,409,471	946,557	13,483	1,049,758	1,412,664	0.2	
COOK COUNTY	153,927	481,944	68,818	395,285	309,404	101.0	
STATE TOTAL	1,563,398	1,428,501	82,301	1,445,043	1,722,068	10.1	

CASE FILING RATIO: JUDGE/POPULATION CIRCUIT COURTS - CALENDAR YEAR 2022

Circuit	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	2022 CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FILED DURING 2022 **	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SITTING JUDGES			NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER 1000
				CIRCUIT	ASSOCIATE	TOTAL	FILED PER JUDGE	POPULATION
1st	9	200,062	46,646	13	7	20	2,332	233.2
2nd	12	185,607	23,498	14	6	20	1,175	126.6
3rd	2	280,430	42,475	9	12	21	2,023	151.5
4th	9	233,929	31,388	11	7	18	1,744	134.2
5th	5	160,657	23,430	10	6	16	1,464	145.8
6th	6	374,136	44,533	14	11	25	1,781	119.0
7th	6	308,675	48,957	12	10	22	2,225	158.6
8th	8	134,171	17,909	10	5	15	1,194	133.5
9th	6	148,271	19,941	10	5	15	1,329	134.5
10th	5	330,889	39,938	10	11	21	1,902	120.7
11th	5	285,630	35,501	10	10	20	1,775	124.3
12th	1	696,757	83,371	16	22	38	2,194	119.7
13th	3	193,947	23,689	8	5	13	1,822	122.1
14th	4	260,108	36,112	12	10	22	1,641	138.8
15th	5	166,113	23,260	8	8	16	1,454	140.0
16th	1	514,182	51,934	13	16	29	1,791	101.0
17th	2	335,342	45,525	10	15	25	1,821	135.8
18th	1	920,901	111,829	14	31	45	2,485	121.4
19th	1	709,150	67,704	14	25	39	1,736	95.5
20th	5	352,003	49,899	12	13	25	1,996	141.8
21st	2	132,547	17,817	7	5	12	1,485	134.4
22nd	1	311,747	38,747	8	11	19	2,039	124.3
23rd	2	237,486	22,454	8	5	13	1,727	94.5
DOWNSTATE TOTAL	101	7,472,740	946,557	253	256	509	1,860	126.7
COOK COUNTY	1	5,109,292	481,944	235	136	371	1,299	94.3
STATE TOTAL	102	12,582,032	1,428,501	488	392	880	1,623	113.5

** Total of all cases in all categories: Civil, Family, Criminal, Conservation & Traffic, Juvenile and Other.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

TOTAL CASELOAD - TOTAL CASES



CIVIL CATEGORY - ALL CASES(1)

109



(1) Prior to 2022, Civil included Arbitration, Chancery, Eminent Domain, Law, Law Magistrate, Municipal Corporation, Mental Health, Miscellaneous Remedy, Probate, Small Claims, and Tax. IL COURTS ANNUAL REPORT 2022

CIRCUIT COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

FAMILY CATEGORY - ALL CASES(2)



(2) Prior to 2022, Family was called Domestic Relations and included case types Adoption, Dissolution of Marriage, Family and Order of Protection.

CRIMINAL CATEGORY - ALL CASES(3)



(3) Prior to 2022, Criminal included case types of Felony, Misdemeanor, and DUI.

CIRCUIT COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

CONSERVATION & TRAFFIC CATEGORY - ALL CASES(4)



(4) Prior to 2022, Conservation and Traffic was called Quasi-Criminal and included Civil Law Violation, Conservation, Ordinance Violation, and Traffic.



JUVENILE CATEGORY - ALL CASES

CIRCUIT COURTS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS, CONTINUED

OTHER CATEGORY - ALL CASES(5)



(5) Prior to 2022, Other did not exist.



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