



2010
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

Administrative Summary

THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



Left to Right: Justice Anne M. Burke, Justice Rita B. Garman, Justice Charles E. Freeman, Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, Justice Robert R. Thomas, Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, Justice Mary Jane Theis.

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Cover Design: Inside the Illinois Supreme Court, Springfield, Illinois. The murals within the courtroom were completed in 1911 by Albert H. Krehbiel and depict the "Origin, Function, and Continuity of Law" using allegorical and mythological figures. Mr. W. Carby Zimmerman, architect of the Supreme Court Building, considered the work to be an "example of the best mural painting ever executed in the West." (information source: www.krehbielart.com) Cover photos provided by Daniels-Ackerman Photography.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



Cynthia Y. Cobbs
Director

It is with pleasure that I transmit the 2010 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report highlights the 2010 projects and accomplishments of the Illinois Judicial Branch. The Judicial Branch - at all levels - continued to do an extraordinary job of providing justice to Illinois' citizens and this Report presents a summary of our work, our successes, and our challenges.

The 2010 Report summarizes the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference; the tasks and activities of the Supreme Court's various Judicial Conference committees; and the initiatives engaged in by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. As is customary, the Report provides the reader with an overview of the shared state and local funding responsibilities for the Illinois Judicial Branch and the cost of maintaining the "Third Branch" of state government. Also included are important statistical data regarding court case loads at the Circuit, Appellate, and Supreme Court levels. The Report concludes with a brief description and overview of the six divisions that comprise the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, their current projects, and forecasts for the upcoming year.

The Administrative Office gratefully acknowledges the Clerks of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts for their continued support and cooperation in providing the case statistical data published herein. Collectively, we strive to ensure that the Illinois Judicial Branch builds on its past successes to meet the current and evolving challenges of delivering quality justice in a new era of government. Providing information to Illinois citizens regarding the work of every level of our court system with transparency is a continued component of our accountability. I also wish to express my gratitude for the talents and efforts of a great many individuals in the Illinois judiciary, as well as non-judicial and court personnel who help to ensure that a thoroughly independent and competent court system provides fair and accessible justice for the citizens of Illinois. This is a goal to which all of the Illinois Courts strive constantly to attain.

Lastly, I encourage you to visit our website at www.state.il.us/court for up-to-date information concerning Illinois' courts, and to learn more about the Illinois Judicial Branch, and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. This website is an essential source of information and education for the citizens whom we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cynthia Y. Cobbs". The signature is fluid and cursive.

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





A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE THOMAS L. KILBRIDE

The 2010 Annual Report tells the story of the Illinois Courts' achievements and our enduring commitment to the law, to justice, and to serving Illinois' 12.9 million residents. I am honored to report on the initiatives of the Illinois judicial branch on behalf of my fellow Justices, our Administrative Director, Cynthia Y. Cobbs, and the more than 950 Illinois judges who strive daily to ensure justice is served. I am exceedingly proud of our court system, and I invite you to review our many accomplishments and activities.

The work and projects described here embody the core values of the Illinois judicial branch of government - preserving the rule of law, protecting the rights and liberties guaranteed by the United States and the Illinois constitutions, ensuring prompt and efficient access to justice, and treating all who are served by the courts with dignity. As the new Chief Justice, I recognize that I stand on the shoulders of the many who ably preceded me as the chief steward of the "third branch." I wish to thank my predecessor, Chief Justice Thomas Fitzgerald, who retired from the Court in October 2010, for the many lessons I learned through his integrity and leadership. I regret that he was not able to complete his term as Chief, and I thank him for his guidance and friendship.

When Justice Fitzgerald retired, the Court welcomed its newest Justice from the First Judicial District, Mary Jane Theis. Justice Theis joins Justices Rita B. Garman and Anne M. Burke to mark the first time in history that three women serve simultaneously on the Illinois Supreme Court.

In 2010, economic recovery remained elusive, requiring comprehensive cost saving strategies. Prudent stewardship of our limited fiscal resources, in both the reviewing and trial courts, ensured that justice was neither delayed nor disrupted. The Illinois courts continued to administer fair and impartial justice in a fiscally responsible manner.

Probation

The level of appropriations provided to the Supreme Court in 2010 for the administration of Illinois' probation system continued to be a concern. Under the direction of the Supreme Court and the leadership of the Administrative Office, Illinois probation maintains its systemic commitment to Evidence-Based Practices (EBP), promoting community safety through managing and reducing offender risk, requiring offender accountability, and equipping probationers with competencies

encouraging pro-social conduct. As in fiscal year 2009, the Supreme Court's 2010 appropriation for probation services was substantially less than the amount included in the Court's budget request. With a limited level of funding and probation's diminished capacity to be a viable alternative to incarceration, Governor Quinn again responded to the Court's plea by granting an additional \$20 million to the Court's revenues. The Court is grateful to the Governor for his favorable response.

Judicial Accountability

Accompanying the Administrative Summary of the 2010 Annual Report is the Statistical Report providing information about the number and types of cases filed and disposed of in 2010. Case numbers, though, do not tell the entire story because each case affects real people by addressing the resolution of rights, the determination of custody, the disposition of property, or in some cases, the restraint or loss of liberty. Therefore, this Report seeks to summarize a sampling of the Illinois judiciary's many initiatives, demonstrating accountability for our work and transparency in our processes.

A few years back, our Supreme Court adopted a Statement of Expectations for Illinois Judges. The words in the statement continue to express the strong values of our judiciary. *"Critical to an independent judiciary is the public's trust and confidence in the men and women who don the robes, interpret our laws and who seek to fairly administer justice."* Consistent with this principle, the Supreme Court expanded its judge mentor program designed to aid judges in the performance of their judicial duties. The Peer Judge Mentor Program, modeled after the successful

New Judge Mentor Program that the Court and Administrative Office have conducted since 1998, trains and assigns judicial mentors to Illinois judges who seek to enhance their skills or performance. In 2010, 47 current or retired Illinois judges completed the inaugural Peer Judge Mentor Training-for-Trainers. This group provides a confidential relationship between paired judges for a period of at least six months, allowing new skills to be developed, modeled, and practiced to make a good judge even better.

Judicial Education

In 2010, the Supreme Court hosted the biennial Education Conference in Chicago. The Education Conference is the centerpiece of the Court's Comprehensive Education Plan for Illinois Judges, offering a comprehensive array of workshops to all Illinois judges. The 2010 Conference programs addressed substantive law as well as the practical aspects of judging and permitted Illinois judges to fulfill their mandated 30 hours of continuing judicial education.

Consistent with its rulemaking authority, the Supreme Court frequently reviews and amends its rules of practice to ensure that the ends of justice are fairly and efficiently met. One of the more significant rule amendments in 2010 was the modification of Supreme Court Rule 304 (Appeals from Final Judgements That Do Not Dispose of an Entire Proceeding). The amendments were intended to provide a swifter means for achieving permanency and stability in child custody issues in divorce and parentage cases. As then-Chief Justice Fitzgerald offered, "A child's life doesn't stop and wait for us," noting that "these





issues are some of the most important that come before our judicial system.”

Mental Health Courts

To optimize the use of court and community resources in cases involving mental health issues, the Court created the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health. The establishment of the 22-member panel mirrors numerous state and national initiatives designed to enhance the identification and treatment of mental health issues that result in criminal conduct.

In Illinois, our dozen mental health courts directly address the purpose and mission of the Special Committee. Similar to drug courts, mental health courts employ a problem-solving approach, using the power of the court with other justice system partners (prosecutors, defense counsel, treatment providers, probation officers, law enforcement, mental health experts, community leaders, and others) to plan and closely monitor defendants’ progress toward stability and recovery.

Code of Evidence

After nearly two years of work led by Chief Justice Fitzgerald, the Illinois’ rules of evidence were codified. Following a comprehensive review of state and federal rules of evidence, the drafting of proposed rules for codification, and a series of public hearings, all conducted by the Special Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence, the Court adopted the first Illinois Code of Evidence, effective on January 1, 2011. The Special Committee then conducted a series of regional training sessions throughout the state to introduce Illinois judges to the new Code.

Commission on Professionalism

Finally, a key program of the Illinois Supreme Court is the continued sponsorship of annual professional meetings organized by the Commission on Professionalism for incoming students at Illinois law schools. Programs were conducted in six Illinois law schools to help first-year law students gain exposure during their law school orientation to professionalism issues frequently faced by attorneys. This program includes presentations by judges and roundtable discussion groups addressing a range of ethical issues within specific scenarios, facilitated by attending attorneys and local judges. The students also take a “pledge of professionalism” as part of this popular program emphasizing professionalism at the earliest stages of their legal careers. In 2010, 3,097 new attorneys were admitted to practice.

Conclusion

In sum, this report provides only a brief synopsis of some activities of our highly conscientious and dedicated judiciary. I invite your further review of the work and accomplishments of the Illinois judicial branch as presented in the 2010 Annual Report. In closing, I extend my sincere appreciation to all those who have assisted with our courts’ many projects and initiatives. It is my sincere privilege to serve as your Chief Justice.

Thomas L. Kilbride
Chief Justice
Illinois Supreme Court



2010 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 28, 2011

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

Honorable John J. Cullerton
President of the Senate
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

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

Honorable Christine Radogno
Republican Leader
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Messrs. Madigan, Cullerton, Cross, and Ms. Radogno:

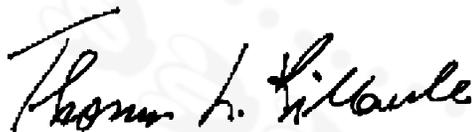
Attached is the 2010 Annual Report on behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court. I submit this Report to the General Assembly pursuant to Article VI, Section 17 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, requiring the Supreme Court to report annually in writing to the General Assembly regarding the annual Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference considers the work of the courts and suggests improvements in the administration of justice. In compliance with the constitutional mandate, this report includes a summary of the work performed by the six committees constituting the Judicial Conference.

The Committees of the Judicial Conference include: (1) Alternative Dispute Resolution; (2) Criminal Law and Probation Administration; (3) Discovery Procedures; (4) Judicial Education; (5) Study Committee on Complex Litigation; and (6) Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. The annual meeting of the Judicial Conference was convened on October 21, 2010, to consider committee reports and recommendations. Those reports detailed initiatives undertaken during 2010. The annual report summarizes those initiatives and foretells of the projects and goals anticipated by the Conference committees in 2011.

With the submission of this report to the General Assembly, the Supreme Court renews its commitment to the effective administration of justice and the management of the courts, to the careful stewardship of those resources provided for the operation of the courts, and to the development of plans and goals designed to assure that the Illinois judicial branch provides justice to our citizens and upholds the rule of law.

On behalf of the Court, I respectfully submit the Supreme Court's 2010 Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Respectfully,



Thomas L. Kilbride
Chief Justice



2010 Illinois Judicial Conference

The annual meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was held on October 21, 2010, in Chicago, Illinois. The Conference, which is authorized by Article VI, Section 17 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, is mandated to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. The constitutional directive is implemented through Supreme Court Rule 41, which defines the duties and membership of the Conference. As provided by the Rule, the Conference is composed of judges from all levels of the judiciary, representing Illinois' five judicial districts. The Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois, including the Chief Justice who presides over the Conference, also serve as members. Also, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule, the Administrative Director serves as an *ex-officio* member of the Conference.

The work of the Judicial Conference is on-going throughout the year, largely through the efforts of seven appointed committees: Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee; Automation and Technology Committee; Study Committee on Complex Litigation; Committee on Education; Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration; Committee on Discovery Procedures; and the Study Committee on Juvenile Justice. The membership rosters of the committees include appellate, circuit and associate judges who serve as full members of the Judicial Conference. Their work is aided by law professors, attorneys and some additional judges, all appointed by the Supreme Court to serve as either associate members or advisors to the committees. Senior level staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serve as liaisons to support the committees' work.

The Executive Committee, authorized through Supreme Court Rule 41, acts on behalf of the Conference when the Conference is not in session. The Executive Committee consists of fourteen judges, six of whom are from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and two members each from judicial districts two, three, four and five. The Executive Committee previews the written reports of the conference committees and submits, for the Supreme Court's approval, an agenda for the annual meeting.

As in prior years, the 2010 Annual Meeting of the Judicial Conference was conducted in a one-day format to decrease judicial time away from the bench, and to effectively manage costs, while still providing a forum for a thorough review of each committee's work. The meeting was convened by then Chief Justice Thomas R. Fitzgerald, who welcomed Conference members and thanked them for their diligent service throughout the conference year. He then acknowledged each of the current members of the Supreme Court: Justice Charles E. Freeman; Justice Anne M. Burke; Justice Robert R. Thomas; Justice Rita B. Garman; Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier; incoming Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride; as well as retired Supreme Court Justice Philip Rarick.

In his remarks, Chief Justice Fitzgerald reflected on his nearly thirty years of judicial service in the Illinois Courts. On September 14, 2010, Chief Justice Fitzgerald had announced his retirement, effective October 25, 2010. The Chief Justice commented that his career was marked by duty and an abiding care and respect for the fair administration of justice. He reflected on the 1980's Greylord Investigation and scandal that had shaken the community and damaged the public's trust in the judiciary. In relating the events which followed, Justice Fitzgerald admonished that Greylord should remain a life-lesson for all lawyers and judges to always sustain the commitment to do the right thing.

In closing, Chief Justice Fitzgerald challenged all judges to continue to commit themselves to the highest standards of professional practice, "to do it the way it has to be done, to be noble and good."

The Annual Meeting continued with Conference committee meetings devoted to finalizing committee reports and initiating planning for Conference Year 2011. The afternoon plenary session included a presentation from each of the committees summarizing their activities in Conference Year 2010 and offering initial suggestions for tasks in Conference Year 2011. The Committee on Automation and Technology had not been charged by the Court to meet this conference year, and therefore did not present a report. However, the Committee will



be re-constituted in 2011. The following summarizes the written and oral substance of the committee reports presented:

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee monitors and assesses both the court-annexed mandatory arbitration and mediation programs approved by the Supreme Court. During the course of this Conference year, in coordination with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Committee continued to track mandatory arbitration statistics and trends to determine program efficacy.

The Committee also undertook many initiatives prescribed by the Court during Conference Year 2010. Some of those projects included (1) finalization of a training curriculum for new arbitrators, (2) planning for production of an arbitrator training video, (3) development of a participant satisfaction survey for arbitration attorneys and litigants, (4) drafting a recommendation concerning a settlement data initiative, (5) reviewing the collection method of statistics relating to arbitration programs, (6) developing a survey to investigate the reasons for rejection of awards in arbitration hearings, (7) exploring the development of a mentor training program for arbitrator chairpersons, and (8) examining the issue of residency requirements for arbitrators. The Committee also met with arbitration administrators and supervising judges of circuits with mandatory arbitration programs to discuss program operations and identify areas for improvement. As a final matter, the Committee monitored existing court-annexed mediation programs in Illinois.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

The Study Committee on Complex Litigation primarily focused its work on writing, editing and approving the new *Fourth Edition of the Manual on Complex Civil Litigation*. The Committee projected completion of its work on the Manual by the end of Conference Year 2010. New subject matter to be covered in the fourth edition will include case law on declaratory judgment and construction cases. The Committee also reviewed the *Criminal Law and Procedure Benchmark* developed by the Judicial

Conference Committee on Education. After review, the Committee determined that revisions to the *Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation* should be the focus of their Conference Year 2011 activities.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration

The Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration analyzed various statutes and recommendations concerning the use of video conferencing in criminal proceedings. The Committee concluded that a Supreme Court rule would provide uniformity for the utilization of video conferencing technology in such proceedings.

The Committee continued its study of the utility of a criminal dispute resolution program in Illinois. In its consideration, the Committee examined programs from other states, reviewed treatises and articles on the issue, and heard presentations from persons involved in existing Illinois dispute resolution programs. The Committee concluded that a Supreme Court rule providing minimum guidelines is necessary.

With respect to use of video conferencing and the application of criminal dispute resolution programs, the Committee has forwarded draft rules to the Administrative Director for management with the Court.

Additionally, the Committee commenced discussion on the update to the 2007 Specialty Court Survey. In that regard, the Committee acknowledged receipt of information concerning new Drug, Mental Health, and Veterans Courts that have been established in Illinois since the presentation of the 2007 survey. The Committee is collaborating with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts to develop the planned updated survey instrument.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

In Conference Year 2010, the Committee on Discovery Procedures considered and disposed of several proposals forwarded from the Supreme Court Rules Committee. Specifically, the Discovery Committee recommended adoption of a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule



204 to allow attorneys to issue subpoenas for deposition. The Committee, however, voted against a proposed amendment to the Rule which would limit fees that a physician could charge for giving deposition testimony.

The Committee also considered and recommended adoption of proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rule 216 to, among other things, limit the number of requests for admission to thirty (30); require that a party prepare requests as a separate document; to serve them separately; and, to include a warning of the consequences absent a timely response to a request.

In addition, the Committee considered and rejected two (2) other proposals concerning discovery procedures. First, the Committee rejected a proposal which would permit the formulation of questions addressed to nonparty physicians prior to deciding whether to take their depositions. The Committee determined that the formulation of such questions would not be feasible because (1) compensation for answering any questions could become an issue; (2) a doctor could use the proposed questions as an escape mechanism to avoid a deposition; (3) the questions could be used as a means to get around the *Petrillo* limitations; or (4) privacy concerns could become an issue. The second proposal concerned mandating disclosure of a list of cases in which a witness had previously testified as an expert within the prior four years and disclosure of all correspondence or communications between counsel and the expert.

Pending with the Committee is the development of proposed rules to govern e-Discovery. Specifically, the Committee is charged with the task of drafting proposed amendments to select Supreme Court Rules, as well as guidelines to assist trial court judges in addressing e-Discovery issues. Preliminarily, during Conference Year 2010, the Committee monitored treatment of proposed amendments to e-Discovery rules currently under review by the federal court in the Northern District, Illinois; examined e-Discovery rules in other states, as well as guidelines established by the Conference of Chief Justices.

Committee on Education

The Committee on Education is charged with identifying ongoing educational needs for the Illinois judiciary and developing short-term and long-term plans to address those needs. For Conference Year 2010, the Committee received a continuing charge to identify emerging legal, sociological, cultural, and technical issues that may impact decision-making and court administration and, based on these emerging issues, to recommend and develop programs for both new and experienced judges. Additionally, the Committee is charged with examining and commending judicial education programs offered by organizations and entities, other than the Supreme Court, as potential sources for continuing judicial education.

Under this broad umbrella of judicial education and training, the Committee continued to research and recommend topics and faculty for the biennial Education Conference, the annual New Judge Seminar, the multiple training events which comprise the annual Seminar Series, and the Advanced Judicial Academy.

Education Conference serves as the centerpiece of the Supreme Court's *Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan* for Illinois Judges. The 2010 Education Conference, which had as its theme *Judging in a Diverse America*, was held in February and April, 2010. The Conference is a 30-hour training event which, in 2010, provided over 50 sessions for nearly all of the 958 trial and appellate court judges. Sessions were grouped into four tracks: civil, criminal, family, and judicial conduct, ethics and professionalism.

The annual New Judge Seminar, conducted in December, 2009, provided an intensive week-long introduction to the thirty-eight (38) newest members to the Illinois bench. Judicial ethics and conduct, including discussions concerning attendance, timeliness and, other issues related to professional conduct, were topics presented by experienced faculty. The curriculum is designed to aid a new judge's transition to the bench, help develop skills necessary to become an effective jurist and, promote an increased knowledge of various



substantive and procedural topics. Planning is currently underway for the next New Judge Seminar to be held in January, 2011.

The Committee also focused its attention on preparing for the Annual Seminar Series and the Advanced Judicial Academy. Specifically, the Committee designed and initiated planning of the 2010-2011 Seminar Series approved by the Court. Further, the Committee initiated planning and development of curriculum for the June 2011 Advanced Judicial Academy, the theme of which is *To Have or Have Not: The Impact of Poverty and Wealth on Justice*. Finally, the Committee continued its considerable work in drafting and updating the Illinois Judicial Benchbooks. Currently, over 3,700 paper and CD-ROM copies have been distributed. The Committee also focused on faculty development, reviewed proposed non-judicial conference judicial education programs and providers, and proposed modifications to the *Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan*, matters which are pending with the Court.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

During Conference Year 2010, the Committee on Juvenile Justice focused primarily on updating Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which addresses proceedings brought in juvenile court involving allegations of abuse, neglect, dependency and termination of parental rights. The Committee reasonably anticipates that an update to Volume II will be available for the New Judge Seminar in January, 2011.

Further, the Committee continued its study of juvenile drug courts in Illinois by examining other states' juvenile drug courts, finding that such programs are often evaluated through the use of standards for measuring recidivism, retention and sobriety. The Committee also found that national organizations have created standards for specialty courts that could be utilized similarly in Illinois to measure the effectiveness of juvenile drug courts. The Committee determined that the effectiveness of juvenile drug courts depends on adequate funding for programs in the community, which offer an alternative to drug use, and depends on addressing the often underlying mental health issues of juvenile drug users. The Committee concluded that the efficacy of

juvenile drug courts is highly dependent on addressing other issues, including funding and mental health. The Committee also continued its study of accessing mental health services for juveniles in Illinois. The Committee found that there are resources and data available through federal and national organizations concerning the provision of mental health services for juveniles. The Committee concluded that lack of adequate funding remains a major barrier to the provision of mental health services for juveniles.

Additionally, the Committee discussed the applicability of the best interests of the minor standard versus the superior rights standard in adjudicating guardianship cases. In that regard, the Committee monitored the status of Senate Bill 1430, which would answer the question regarding the standard to be applied in such cases. If passed, the Bill would amend the Probate Act to provide that a guardianship shall not be terminated by a court unless the court finds, based upon clear and convincing evidence, that there has been a material change in circumstances since the guardianship was created and that termination is in the minor's best interest.

Conclusion

As in prior years, the work undertaken by the Judicial Conference in 2010 covered a broad scope of issues and topics, ranging from the use of video conferencing in criminal proceedings, updating manuals and benchbooks, to the education and training of new and experienced judges. Although many projects and initiatives were completed in Conference Year 2010, more are anticipated to continue into Conference Year 2011, and additional projects will be assigned. Thus, the work of the Judicial Conference is ongoing. The work of the 2010 Judicial Conference has met the constitutional mandate to make suggestions to the Supreme Court to improve the administration of justice in Illinois.



Supreme Court Decisions Which the General Assembly May Wish to Consider

Medical Malpractice -

Noneconomic Damages Caps

In *Lebron et al. v. Gottlieb Memorial Hospital, et al.*, S. Ct. Docket Nos. 105741, 105745 cons. (February 4, 2010) plaintiffs challenged the caps on noneconomic damages set forth in section 2-1706.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-1706.5 (West 2008)), which was adopted as part of Public Act 94-677. The Supreme Court determined that section 2-1706.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure is unconstitutional because placing a limitation on noneconomic damages in medical malpractice actions violates the separation of powers clause of the Illinois Constitution by encroaching upon the inherent power of the judiciary. In so holding, the court relied on its decision in *Best v. Taylor Machine Works*, 179 Ill. 2d 367 (1997), which held that a cap on noneconomic damages violates the separation of powers clause because it functions as a legislative remittitur and thereby encroaches on the power of the judiciary to reduce excessive verdicts. The court reasoned that section 2-1706.5, like the statutory damage caps held unconstitutional in *Best*, unduly infringes upon the fundamentally judicial prerogative of determining whether a jury's assessment of damages is excessive within the meaning of the law such that a remittitur is appropriate. The court furthermore concluded that, because Public Act 94-677 contains an inseverability clause, it is invalid and void in its entirety.

Nursing Home Care Act -

Federal Preemption

In *Carter v. SSC Odin Operating Company*, S. Ct. Docket No. 106511 (April 15, 2010), plaintiff entered into a written "Health Care Arbitration Agreement," agreeing to submit to binding arbitration. Plaintiff subsequently filed a complaint alleging violations of the Nursing Home Care Act and the Wrongful Death Act for defendant's failure to provide adequate and properly supervised care. Defendant responded that both counts of the lawsuit were precluded by the arbitration agreement and filed a motion to compel arbitration based on section 2 of the Federal Arbitration Act (FAA). The supreme court held that the public policy behind the antiwaiver provisions of sections 3-606 and 3-607 of the Nursing Home Care Act are not grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract within the meaning of section 2 of the FAA (9 U.S.C. § 2 (2000)). The court explained that section 2 of the FAA permits voiding of an arbitration agreement only on such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract. In so holding, the court explained that the United States Supreme Court's decisions in *Southland Corp. v. Keating*, 465 U.S. 1 (1984) and *Preston v. Ferrer*, 552 U.S. 346 (2008) make clear that state statutes are preempted by the FAA if the statutes, as applied, preclude the enforcement of federally protected arbitration rights, regardless of whether the state statutes specifically target arbitration agreements. Here, the antiwaiver provisions of the Nursing Home Care Act purport to invalidate arbitration agreements in a specific type of contract, those involving nursing care, and for that reason they are not a defense generally applicable to "any contract."



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, 2010, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$207,066; appellate court judges, \$194,888; circuit court judges, \$178,835; and associate judges, \$169,893. 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 2010, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$6,770,919.

State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 2,900 probation personnel, for which the counties receive partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. At the present time, state funding provides for about 24% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

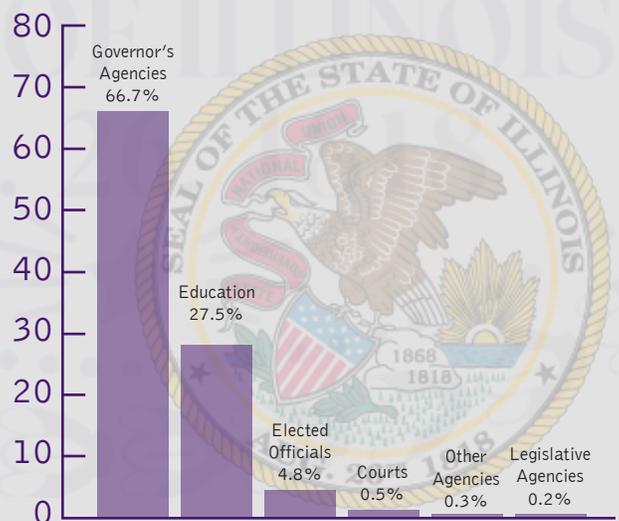
County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and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

State Funding

Appropriations for State Agencies Fiscal Year 2011

The graph to the right, shows the Supreme Court's share of the total appropriations for Fiscal Year 2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011). The total appropriation was \$60,213,505,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$326,229,000.

Source: Table I-A: Operating Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 2 Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2012



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 2010, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,584, assisted by a total of 142 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$214,067,739 in 2010.

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 2010 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.

\$26,854,401

Court Automation Fund

is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.

\$27,838,261

County Law Library Fund

helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.

\$10,542,752

County Fund To Finance the Court System

is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.

\$7,002,381

Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administrative Fund

is used to offset costs incurred for collection and disbursement of State and local funds.

\$2,715,280

Uncollected Claims

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to private collection agencies and the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY10, there were 100 claims due and payable, totaling \$607,993.16.

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 2010 by circuit clerks are listed below:

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

\$1,042,489,383

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

\$3,735,564

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state.

\$5,894,656

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

\$4,301,797

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

\$4,120,264

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

\$3,636,165



CASEFLOW

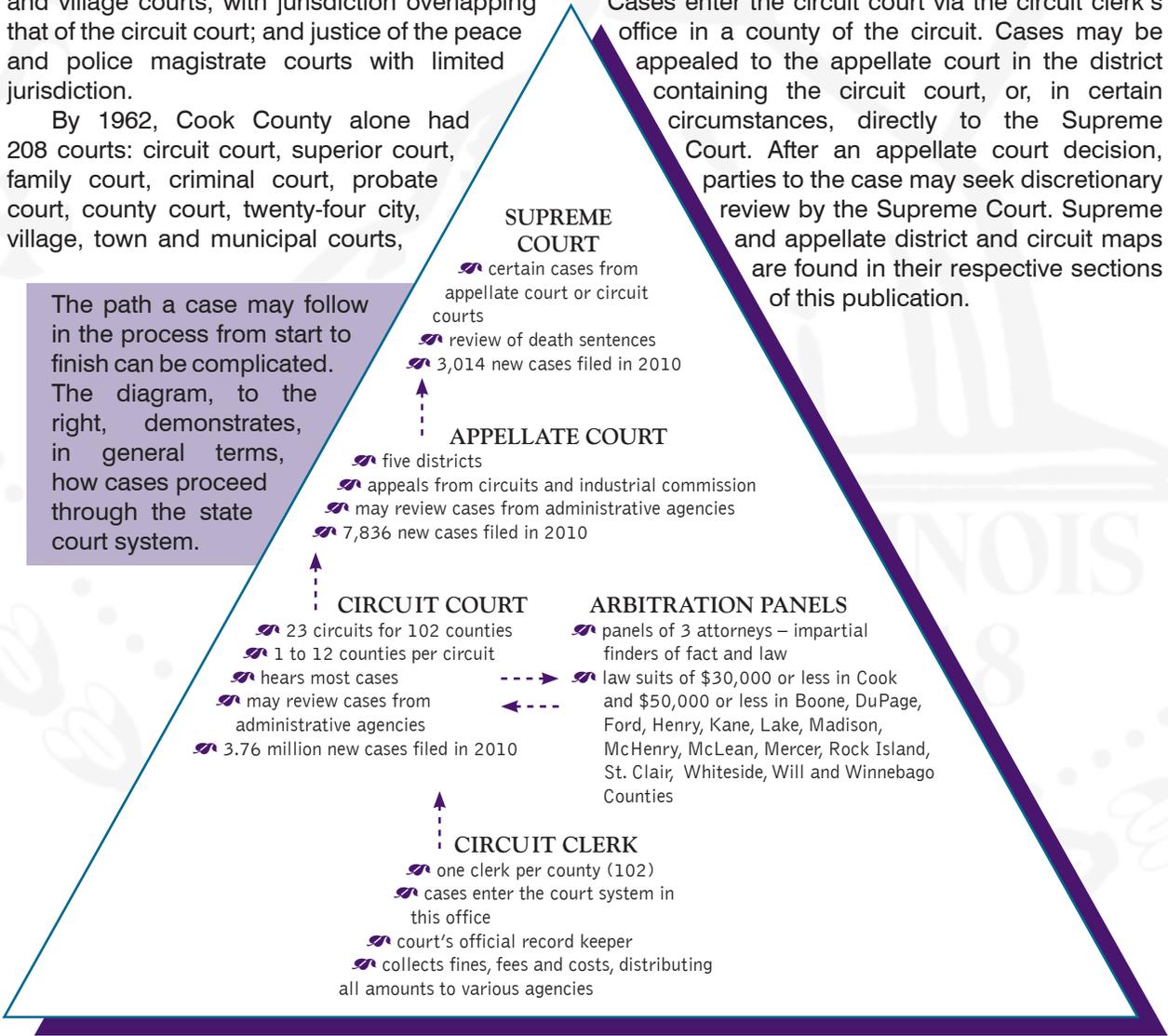
Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 constitution which made major changes in the system.

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 below, 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-three 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.

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.



JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

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

Appellate Court

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

Circuit Court

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

Judicial Inquiry Board

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

Illinois Courts Commission

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

Board of Admissions to the Bar

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

Committee on Character and Fitness

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

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

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

State Appellate Defender

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

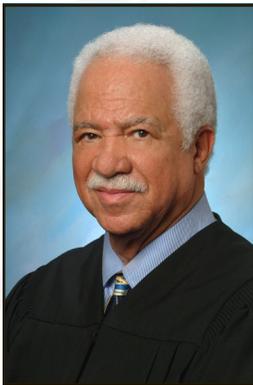
Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

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.



THE 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 ten years and may be retained in office for additional terms of ten years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.



Charles E. Freeman

Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago. Early in his career he served as an Assistant Attorney General, Assistant State's Attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a Circuit Judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the Appellate Court in 1986 and to the Illinois Supreme Court on November 6, 1990, as the first African-American to serve on the Court. On May 12, 1997, he was selected as Chief Justice and served in that capacity until January 1, 2000.



Robert R. Thomas

Justice Thomas was born on August 7, 1952, in Rochester, NY. He received his B.A. degree in Government from the University of Notre Dame in 1974, and was named an Academic All-American in that same year. He received his J.D. degree from Loyola University School of Law in 1981. He was elected Circuit Court Judge in DuPage County in 1988. There, he presided over civil jury trials and was the Acting Chief Judge from 1989 to 1994. In 1994, Justice Thomas was elected to the Appellate Court Second District. On December 4, 2000, Justice Thomas was sworn in as the Illinois Supreme Court Justice for the Second District. In April 1996, Justice Thomas was inducted into the Academic All-American Hall of Fame, and in January 1999, he received the prestigious NCAA Silver Anniversary Award. Justice Thomas is a member of the DuPage County Bar Association. He was selected as Chief Justice during the 2005 September Term of the Supreme Court and served in that capacity until September 5, 2008.



Rita B. Garman

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



Thomas L. Kilbride
Chief Justice

Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride received his law degree from Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C., in 1981. He practiced law for 20 years in Rock Island, engaging in the general practice of law, including appeals, environmental law, labor law, employment matters, and other general civil and criminal matters. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of Central Illinois and the United States Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Chief Justice Kilbride was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the Third District in 2000 and selected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in October 2010.

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



Lloyd A. Karmeier

Justice Burke was born on Feb. 3, 1944, in Chicago. She received her B.A. degree in education from DePaul University in 1976 and her J.D. degree from IIT/Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1983. She was admitted to the Federal Court, Northern District of Illinois, in 1983, the United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit in 1985, and certified for the Trial Bar, Federal District Court in 1987. In August 1995, she was appointed to the Appellate Court, First District. In 1996, she was elected to the Appellate Court, First District, for a full term. Justice Burke, the third woman to sit on the state’s highest tribunal, was appointed to the Illinois Supreme Court for the First District on July 6, 2006.



Anne M. Burke

Justice Theis, born February 27, 1949, in Chicago, graduated from Loyola University Chicago in 1971 and the University of San Francisco School of Law in 1974. During her career she served as an Assistant Public Defender, Associate Judge and Circuit Judge in Cook County until her appointment to the Appellate Court in 1993. Justice Theis has chaired both the Committee on Education and the Committee on Judicial Conduct of the Illinois Judicial Conference; served as a member of the Supreme Court Rules Committee; served as President of the Appellate Lawyers Association and the Illinois Judges Association; and has served as a member of various Bar Associations. She is the recipient of multiple awards including the Lifetime Achievement Award, Catholic Lawyer of the Year, Celtic Lawyer of the Year, the Mary Heftel Hooten Award and the Access to Justice Award. After her 17 years of service on the First District Appellate Court, Justice Theis was appointed to the Supreme Court of Illinois on October 26, 2010.



Mary Jane Theis



SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF



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

Clerk of the Supreme Court - Juleann Hornyak. 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 consists primarily of attorney matters. The miscellaneous docket consists of conviction-related 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.

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 operates a micrographics unit which commits paper documents to a more stable medium.

The Clerk's Office maintains the roll of attorneys, which includes the licensing process, and the currency of the capital litigation trial bar rosters; registers and renews professional service corporations and associations, and limited liability companies and partnerships engaged in the practice of law; files judicial financial disclosure statements required of state court judges. 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 2010.

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

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

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

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

Supreme Court Chief Internal Auditor - 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 state-funded activities.

Supreme Court Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	3,014	2,922
2009	2,729	2,897
2008	2,955	2,825
2007	2,836	2,962
2006	2,992	3,048

SUPREME COURT DIRECTORY

Springfield (62701)

Supreme Court Building
TDD (217) 524-8132
Clerk (217) 782-2035
Librarian (217) 782-2424
Marshal (217) 782-7821

Chicago (60601)

Michael A. Bilandic Building
160 North LaSalle Street
TDD (312) 793-6185
Clerk (312) 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

P.O. Box 3456
Reporter of Decisions
(309) 827-8513
FAX (309) 828-4651

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the Court and chairpersons during 2010

- **Appellate Court Administrative Committee**
Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.
- **Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission**
Benedict Schwarz, II, Esq., Chair; Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, liaison officer
Review Board - David F. Rolewick, Esq., Chair; R. Michael Henderson, Esq., Vice-Chair
- **Board of Admissions to the Bar**
Neil K. Quinn, Esq., President; Justice Anne M. Burke, liaison officer.
- **Committee on Character and Fitness**
Jean M. Prendergast, Esq., Chair; Philip L. Bronstein, Esq., Vice-Chair (First Judicial District); Patrick A. Salvi, Esq., Chair; Irene F. Bahr, Esq., Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District); William F. Smith, Esq., Chair; David L. Wentworth, II, Esq., Vice-Chair (Third Judicial District); Edward H. Rawles, Esq., Chair (Fourth Judicial District); John T. Papa, Esq., Chair; Frederick W. Johnson, Esq., Vice-Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.
- **Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases**
Robert J. Napleton, Esq., Chair; Professor Nancy S. Marder, Reporter; Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.
- **Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases**
Judge Bertina E. Lampkin, Chair; Patrick J. Cotter, Esq., Reporter; Professor John F. Erbes, Professor-Reporter; Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, liaison officer.
- **Committee on Professional Responsibility**
Steven F. Pflaum, Esq., Chair; Professor Vivien C. Gross, Professor-Reporter; Justice Anne M. Burke, liaison officer.
- **Judicial Mentor Committee**
Judge S. Gene Schwarm, Status Member (Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference); Judge Elizabeth A. Robb, Status Member (Vice-Chairperson of Chief Judges' Conference).
- **Legislative Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court**
Appellate Judge Mary K. O'Brien, Chair.
- **Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board**
Jack L. Brooks, Esq., Chair; Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, liaison officer.
- **Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee for Justice and Mental Health Planning**
Appellate Judge Kathryn E. Zenoff, Chair.
- **Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases**
Judge Christopher C. Starck, Chair; Vacant - Vice-Chair; Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer; Vacant – Professor-Reporter.
- **Special Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues**
Judge Robert J. Anderson and Judge Moshe Jacobius, Co-Chairs; Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.
- **Special Supreme Court Committee on Illinois Evidence**
Judge Donald C. Hudson, Chair; Judge Warren D. Wolfson, Vice-Chair; Professor Ralph Ruebner, Professor-Reporter; Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer.
- **Special Supreme Court Committee to Study Courtroom and Judicial Security**
Judge Michael P. Kiley, Chair.
- **Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism**
Gordon B. Nash, Jr., Chair.
- **Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct**
Justice Mary Jane Theis, Chair.
- **Supreme Court Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee**
Appellate Judge Joy V. Cunningham, Chair; Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.
- **Supreme Court Rules Committee**
John B. Simon, Esq., Chair; Brett K. Gorman, Esq., Vice-Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, Esq., Reporter; Professor Jo Desha Lucas, Esq., Emeritus; Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.



JUDICIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

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

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

Judge Patricia Banks, Chair
Circuit Court of Cook County

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee (Committee) monitors and assesses both court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs and mediation programs approved by the Supreme Court. During Conference Year 2010, the Committee continued to track mandatory arbitration statistics to determine program efficacy. The Committee undertook many initiatives prescribed by the Court during the conference year. Some of those projects included finalization of training curriculum for new arbitrators; planning for production of an arbitrator training video; development of a participant satisfaction survey for arbitration attorneys and litigants; drafting a recommendation on a settlement data initiative; reviewing the collection method of statistics relating to arbitration programs; developing a survey to investigate the reasons for rejection of awards in arbitration hearings; exploring development of a mentor training program for arbitrator chairpersons; and examining the issue of residency requirements for arbitrators. The Committee also met with arbitration administrators and supervising judges of circuits with mandatory arbitration programs to discuss program operations and identify areas for improvement.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

Judge John R. McClean, Jr., Chair
14th Judicial Circuit

During the 2010 Conference Year, the Committee updated Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchmark*, which addresses juvenile court proceedings involving allegations of abuse, neglect, dependency and termination of parental rights. The Committee also considered a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rules 411, 605, 303 and 313, which had been forwarded by the Supreme Court Rules Committee. Next, the Committee continued its study of juvenile drug courts by examining other states' juvenile drug courts, finding that such programs are often evaluated through the use of standards for measuring recidivism, retention and sobriety. The Committee also found that national organizations have created standards for specialty courts that can be utilized to measure the effectiveness of Illinois' juvenile drug courts. The Committee, however, determined that the effectiveness of juvenile drug courts depends on adequate funding for programs in the community, which offer an alternative to drug use, and depends on addressing the often underlying mental health issues of juvenile drug users. The Committee therefore concluded that the efficacy of juvenile drug courts

is dependent on addressing other issues, including funding and mental health. The Committee also continued its study of providing mental health services for juveniles. The Committee found that there are resources/data through federal and national organizations regarding providing mental health services for juveniles. The Committee concluded that lack of adequate funding remains a major problem in providing mental health services for juveniles. As a final matter, the Committee continued to monitor the status of Senate Bill 1430, which may resolve the issue of determining the standard, either best interests of the minor or superior rights, appropriate in guardianship cases.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

Judge Eugene P. Daugherty, Chair
13th Judicial Circuit

During the 2010 Judicial Conference Year, the Study Committee on Complex Litigation's primary focus was drafting the new Fourth Edition of the *Civil Manual*. The Committee had agreed during the prior conference year that the new *Civil Manual* should be a return to its original intended purpose as a "how-to" guide for judges who may regularly encounter complex litigation or may find themselves with a case that has become complex and protracted. To best achieve this goal, the Committee agreed to create a practical guide to litigation, offering an overview of issues in the first general chapters such as discovery, settlement and trial, then narrowing the focus later in the manual to more specialized issues such as class actions, mass torts, and complex insurance coverage disputes. The Committee members also agreed to include in the Fourth Edition new features to better assist judges utilizing this type of practical guide to navigate a complex case. For example, chapters in the new edition will include form orders, many of which may be downloaded for use by judges, and each chapter also concludes with a checklist for the judge's reference on a particular topic. During Conference Year 2010, the Professor/Reporter drafted several chapters which were approved by the full Committee for the Fourth Edition: Chapter 2 Discovery, Chapter 3 Sanctions and Other Enforcement Techniques, Chapter 4 Settlement, Chapter 5 Alternative Dispute Resolution, Chapter 6 Final Pretrial Conferences, Chapter 7 Trial Techniques, Chapter 8 Cases with Parallel Proceedings, and Chapter 9 Specialized Problems and Miscellaneous Subjects, including Class Actions, Mass Torts, Insurance Coverage Disputes, Mechanics Liens, Environmental Litigation, Employment Disputes, and Antitrust. The Committee hopes to finalize and disseminate the Fourth Edition in Conference Year 2011. The Committee also reviewed the *Criminal Law and Procedure Benchmark*



created by the IJC Committee on Education and considered appropriate revisions to the *Criminal Manual* to avoid duplication and maintain a unique document. The Committee concluded that the *Criminal Manual* will need some revisions to remain a unique resource; however, the substantive work in this regard was put over to Conference Year 2011 so that the Committee could focus on completing the *Civil Manual*.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration
 Judge Mary S. Schostok, Chair
 Second District Appellate Court

During the 2010 Conference year, the Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration examined the feasibility of the use of videoconferencing in criminal cases, resulting in recommendations being made to the Judicial Conference. The Committee continued to study and examine the use of diversion programs for certain Class 3 and Class 4 felony offenses, which also resulted in recommendations being made to the Judicial Conference. Additional recommendations were made to the Judicial Conference as a result of the Committee's continued discussion of the utility of a criminal alternative dispute resolution program for Illinois. Finally, the Committee began discussion on updating the 2007 Specialty Court Survey, which will continue into the upcoming conference year.

Committee on Discovery Procedures
 Judge Mary Anne Mason, Chair
 Circuit Court of Cook County

During the 2010 Conference Year, the Committee considered several proposals that were forwarded to it from the Supreme Court Rules Committee. Specifically, the Committee recommended adoption of a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 204 to allow attorneys to issue subpoenas for deposition. The Committee, however, voted not to recommend adoption of a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 204 to put a limit on the fees that a physician can charge for the giving of deposition testimony. The Committee also voted not to recommend a proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 236 to simplify the proof of reasonableness of medical bills. In addition, the Committee voted in favor of the Rules Committee's proposal to amend Supreme Court Rule 216 to limit the number of requests for admission to 30; to require that a party prepare requests as a separate document; to serve them separately; and to include a boldface warning on the first page stating that a failure to respond within 28 days will mean that the facts will be deemed true and the documents will be deemed genuine. The Committee submitted its own Comments to provide that

the rule does not prevent a judge from controlling the timing of the requests to admit or entering appropriate protective orders. The Committee also undertook several projects. First, the Committee considered the formulation of questions addressed to nonparty physicians prior to deciding whether to take their depositions. The Committee determined that the formulation of such questions would not be feasible because of concern that (1) compensation for answering any questions will become an issue; (2) a doctor may use the proposed questions as an escape mechanism to avoid a deposition; (3) the questions could be used as a means to get around the *Petrillo* limitations; or (4) privacy concerns may become an issue. The Committee also considered and rejected mandating disclosure of a list of any other case in which the witness has testified as an expert within the prior four years and disclosure of all correspondence or communications between counsel and the expert. As a final matter, the Committee formed a subcommittee to consider its assigned task of drafting proposed amendments to select Supreme Court Rules as well as guidelines to assist trial court judges in addressing e-Discovery issues. The subcommittee reported that it has examined e-Discovery rules in other states and guidelines established by the Conference of Chief Justices. It also reported that it is monitoring the review of the e-Discovery amendments currently underway in the Northern District.

Committee on Education
 Judge M. Carol Pope, Chair
 Fourth District Appellate Court

The Supreme Court has given the Committee on Education a charge to develop and recommend a core judicial education curriculum for Illinois judges which identifies key judicial education topics and issues to be addressed through judicial education activities each conference year. This charge includes the identification of emerging legal, sociological, cultural and technical issues that may impact judicial decision making and court administration. Based upon this core curriculum, the Committee develops, in coordination with the Administrative Office Judicial Education Division, seminars, conferences and workshops, for new and experienced judges, that include, the annual *Seminar Series*, *New Judge Seminar*, *Advanced Judicial Academy*, *Education Conference*, and *Faculty Development*, a workshop for new and experienced judicial faculty. The Committee reviews and recommends to the Court, non-judicial conference judicial education programs for the award of judicial education credit. In addition, the Committee works with the Administrative Office to produce the following six Illinois Judicial Benchbooks and annual Updates: *Criminal Law and Procedure*, *Civil Law and Procedure*, *DUI/Traffic*, *Family Law and Procedure*, *Evidence* and *Domestic Violence*. The benchbooks are available to Illinois judges in hard copy, CD format, and through access to the judicial portal.



Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 2010
 Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, Chair
 Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Secretary

Adrienne W. Albrecht, Circuit Judge, 21st Circuit	Rita M. Novak, Associate Judge, Circuit Court Cook County
Robert L. Carter, Appellate Judge, 3rd District	M. Carol Pope, Appellate Judge, 4th District
Stephen J. Culliton, Chief Circuit Judge, 18th Circuit	Elizabeth A. Robb, Chief Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit
Timothy C. Evans, Chief Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County	Robert B. Spence, Circuit Judge, 16th Circuit
Susan Fox Gillis, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County	John O. Steele, Appellate Judge, 1st District
Shelvin Louise Hall, Appellate Judge, 1st District	Joseph J. Urso, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
John C. Knight, Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit	Milton S. Wharton, Circuit Judge, 20th Circuit

APPELLATE COURT

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

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

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

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently fifty-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** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed	Total Caseload*	Filed	Disposed
2010	4,111	4,167	3,542	3,628	2010	7,836	7,962
2009	4,185	4,207	3,545	3,605	2009	7,730	7,812
2008	4,103	4,170	3,527	3,755	2008	7,630	7,925
2007	4,000	4,119	3,631	3,734	2007	7,631	7,853
2006	4,186	4,271	3,652	3,980	2006	7,838	8,251

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting: The Appellate Court held its annual meeting on September 27, 2010 with Justice Thomas R. Appleton presiding as honorary chair. Forty-two appellate justices attended the meeting. Pursuant to Article VI, Section 15(e) of the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Appellate Court selects two appellate justices to serve as regular members and three appellate justices to serve as alternate members of the Illinois Courts Commission. Justice Margaret Stanton McBride (First District) and Justice Mary W. McDade (Third District) served as regular members, with Justice McBride commencing a second, three-year term, expiring December 2012. A vacancy was created by the December 2010 term expiration of Justice Mary W. McDade and Justice Thomas R. Appleton (Fourth District) was nominated to serve as a regular member. Justices Mary S. Schostok, Daniel L. Schmidt and Richard P. Goldenhersch were elected as alternate members. Justice Patrick J. Quinn was selected to serve as the next honorary chair of the Illinois Appellate Court Annual Meeting to be held in the fall of 2011.

Administrative Committee: The Appellate Court Administrative Committee studies and recommends improvements to the Illinois Appellate Court. Additionally, the Committee plans and sponsors the annual Appellate Court Conference. The 2010 Conference hosted forty-two appellate justices, five appellate clerks and three research directors on September 27-28, 2010 in Springfield, Illinois. Sessions addressed during the Conference included a presentation and panel discussion entitled *U.S. and Illinois Supreme Court Review of Criminal and Civil matters*, as well as a discussion of Standards of Review. The Hon. Themis N. Karnezis served as Chair of the Committee. The Hon. Rita B. Garman served as the liaison from the Illinois Supreme Court.

FIRST DISTRICT



APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Shelvin Louise Marie Hall,
Presiding Judge

Thomas E. Hoffman+
Bertina E. Lampkin*
Mary K. Rochford

DIVISION IV

Michael J. Gallagher,
Presiding Judge

Terrence J. Lavin
Sheila M. O'Brien
Aurelia Pucinski

DIVISION II

Joy V. Cunningham,
Presiding Judge

Maureen E. Connors*
Sheldon A. Harris*
Themis N. Karnezis*

DIVISION V

James Fitzgerald Smith,
Presiding Judge

Joseph Gordon
Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.*
James R. Epstein

DIVISION III

Patrick J. Quinn,
Presiding Judge

Michael J. Murphy
P. Scott Neville, Jr.*
John O. Steele

DIVISION VI

Rodolfo Garcia,
Presiding Judge*

Robert Cahill++
Robert E. Gordon*
Margaret S. McBride

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

First District - Chicago
Michael A. Bilandic Building
(Formerly State of Illinois Building)
Completed in 1924; Remodeled in 1992;
Renamed in 2003
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-5600

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

Circuit:

Circuit Court of Cook County

District Population:
5,194,675 (2010 census)

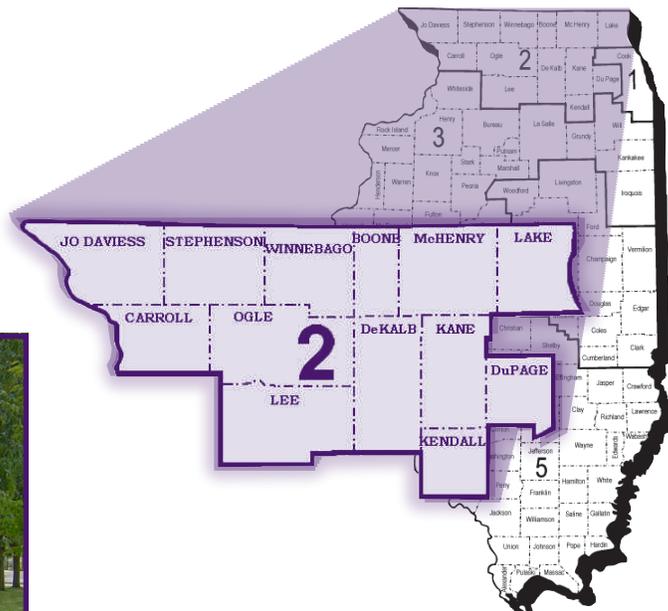
Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2010	2,118	2,095	1,664	1,727
2009	1,941	2,031	1,606	1,663
2008	2,020	1,987	1,582	1,697
2007	1,820	1,998	1,715	1,808
2006	1,965	1,989	1,768	1,956

** Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2010	6,157
2009	5,835
2008	5,738
2007	5,589
2006	5,551

* Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

SECOND DISTRICT



Second District Courthouse - Elgin
Completed in 1966 (Second District Photo)
55 Symphony Way
Elgin, IL 60120
(847) 695-3750

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

Circuits (Counties):
15th (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle & Stephenson)
16th (DeKalb, Kane & Kendall)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)
18th (DuPage)
19th (Lake)
22nd (McHenry)

District Population: 3,189,046 (2010 census)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Presiding Judge

Joseph E. Birkett
John J. Bowman
Michael J. Burke*
Donald C. Hudson*
Susan F. Hutchinson
Robert D. McLaren
Mary S. Schostok
Kathryn E. Zenoff*

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

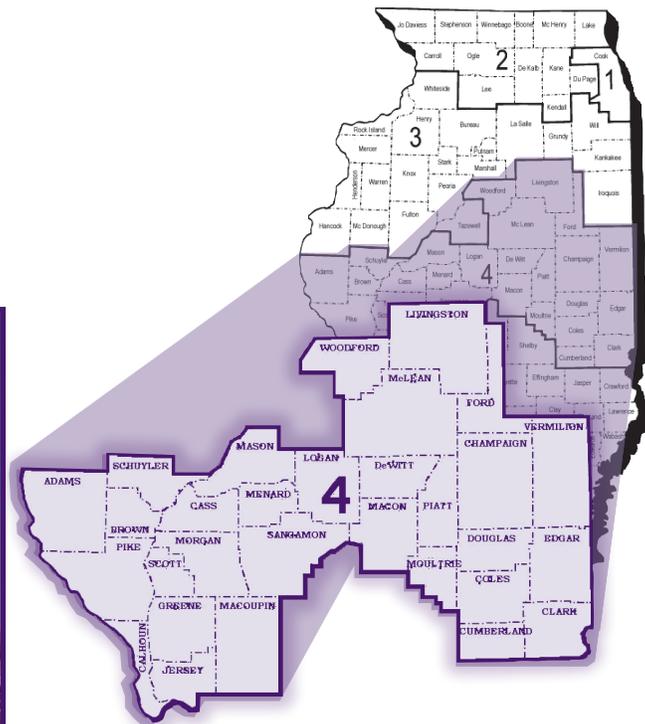
Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2010	699	741	607	717
2009	680	653	647	676
2008	633	612	591	620
2007	629	606	659	601
2006	649	629	647	625

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2010	1,651
2009	1,738
2008	1,698
2007	1,658
2006	1,550

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FOURTH DISTRICT



Fourth District Courthouse - Springfield
Waterways Building
 Renovated in 2001
 (Photo by Terry Farmer Photography, Inc.)
 201 West Monroe Street
 Springfield, IL 62794
 (217) 782-2586

Carla Bender, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch, Research Director

Circuits (Counties):

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

District Population: 1,320,113 (2010 census)

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2010	473	442	552	459
2009	453	451	510	473
2008	443	554	511	707
2007	533	524	518	607
2006	535	510	540	652

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

APPELLATE JUDGES

James A. Knecht, Presiding Judge

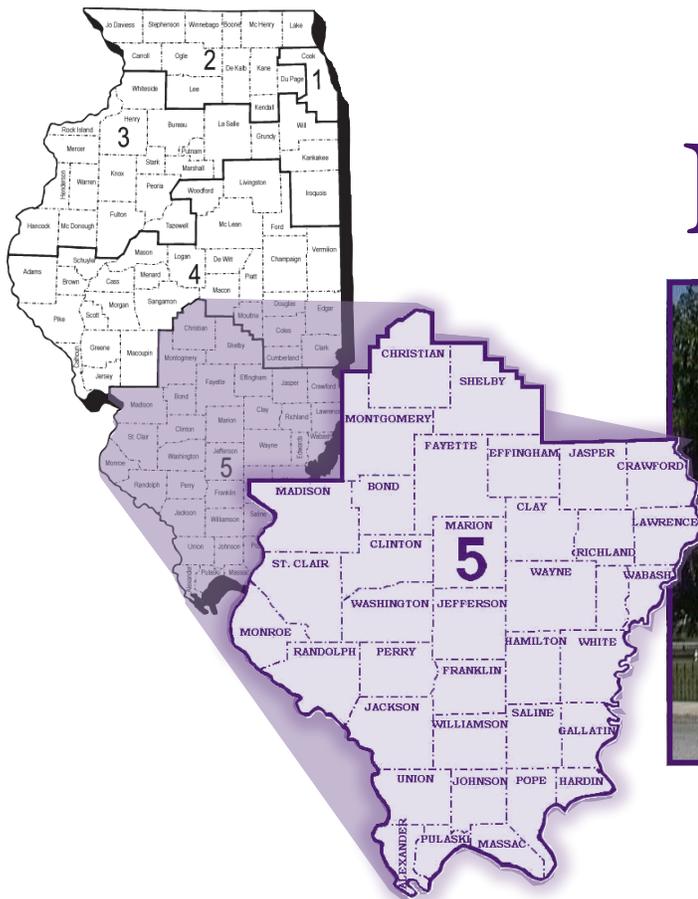
- Thomas R. Appleton
- John T. McCullough
- Sue E. Myerscough
- M. Carol Pope*
- Robert J. Steigmann
- John W. Turner

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2010	861
2009	721
2008	661
2007	964
2006	1,028

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

FIFTH DISTRICT



Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
 Completed in 1857 (J. Huddleston Photo)
 14th & Main Street
 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864
 (618) 242-3120



APPELLATE JUDGES

Melissa A. Chapman, Presiding Judge

James K. Donovan
 Richard P. Goldenhersh
 Stephen L. Spomer*
 Bruce D. Stewart
 Thomas M. Welch
 James M. Wexstten

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

John J. Flood, Clerk
Vito A. Mastrangelo, Research Director

Circuits (Counties):

- 1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union & Williamson)
- 2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White)
- 3rd (Bond & Madison)
- 4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery & Shelby)
- 20th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair & Washington)

District Population: 1,320,872 (2010 census)

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2010	361	383	228	216
2009	402	392	273	261
2008	364	395	265	251
2007	410	409	267	260
2006	418	460	243	234

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2010	748
2009	757
2008	735
2007	752
2006	721

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

CIRCUIT COURTS

The court of “original jurisdiction” is the circuit court. There are twenty-three circuits in the state, five of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, DuPage, Lake, and McHenry). The remaining eighteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

In Illinois, the circuit court is the court of original jurisdiction. There are twenty-three circuits in the state. Five are single county circuits (Cook, Will, DuPage, Lake, and McHenry) and the remaining eighteen circuits comprise as few as two and as many as twelve counties each. 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 state agency administrative orders. There are two types of judges in the circuit 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 county, depending on the type of vacancy they are filling. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges, pursuant to Supreme Court rules, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any case, except criminal cases punishable by a prison term of one year or more (felonies). An associate judge can be specially authorized by the Supreme Court to hear all criminal cases. Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. The chief 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

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges: The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is comprised of the chief circuit judges from the twenty-three Illinois judicial circuits. Judge S. Gene Schwarm, Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, serves as chairperson of the Conference and Judge Elizabeth A. Robb, Chief Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, serves as vice-chairperson. 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 established several committees to address particular issues, and to provide information

and recommendations. Committees active during 2010 include the Article V Committee; Committee on Forms; Committee to Revise the Chief Circuit Judges' Manual; Domestic Relations Committee; Jury Committee; Juvenile Committee; Long-Range Planning Committee; Orientation Committee; Prison Committee; Probation Committee; Specialty Courts Committee; and several ad hoc committees convened to study specific, short-term topics.

During 2010, the committees of the Conference considered subject matter in several areas. The Forms Committee developed forms for the Civil No Contact Order, Stalking No Contact Order, and Order of Protection. The Domestic Relations Committee considered several proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rules 905 and 924. The Juvenile Committee made recommendations to address issues related to the enactment of Public Act 95-1031. The Jury Committee recommended an amendment to Supreme Court Rule 285 with respect to small claim jury demand fees. The Article V Committee recommended, and the Conference approved, a proposal to allow the Second District of the Illinois State Police to operate an e-Citation pilot program. The Article V Committee, Domestic Relations Committee, Committee on Forms, Juvenile Committee, Prison Committee, Specialty Courts Committee, and Probation Committee continued to monitor and analyze new legislation and Supreme Court Rules relevant to each committee's focus. As necessary, related forms, policy, orders, etc., were modified in accordance with the new provisions. In addition, the Long-Range Planning Committee began to consider presentations for future educational sessions, which include a strategic planning session, education session on budget issues, and session on judicial calendaring/scheduling. Finally, the Conference, as a whole, considered a proposed parenting coordinator rule for inclusion in the 900 series of Supreme Court rules, the impact of a repeal to Supreme Court Rule 296, and created an amendment to address issues related to Public Act 96-1217. Chief judges also offered the nomination of judges to serve as peer mentors, and considered issues related to the financial crisis of the state and counties.

In the interest of furthering the knowledge and skills of its members, the Conference hosted a variety of presentations relating to trial court issues. For example, the Illinois Coalition for Equal Justice and Illinois Legal Aid online made a presentation on legal self-help centers which are located in 53 counties in Illinois. The presentation included information on future plans for legal self-help centers, which include a needs assessment to determine the efficacy of services provided and training for legal self-help center navigators.



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: Law and Law Magistrate for monetary damages over \$10,000; **Arbitration**; **Small Claims** (amounts up to \$10,000)*; **Chancery** (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); **Miscellaneous Remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **Probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **Order of Protection** (petition for order of protection, civil no contact order, and stalking no contact order filed separately from an existing case); **Dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **Mental Health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **Eminent Domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **Municipal Corporation and Tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **Adoption**; **Family** (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support).

CRIMINAL: Felony (e.g., a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and **Misdemeanor**. **OTHER: Ordinance, Conservation, Traffic** (excluding parking tickets), and **DUI** (Driving Under the Influence).

JUVENILE: Abuse and Neglect, Delinquency, and Other (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

*Small Claim amount increased to \$10,000 effective January 1, 2006. (Amended Supreme Court Rule 281).

Caseload Statistics	Civil Filed	Civil Disposed	Juvenile Filed	Juvenile Disposed	Felony Filed	Felony Disposed
2010	791,412	777,620	30,602	24,581	81,488	82,178
2009	779,692	776,953	29,935	24,655	86,057	90,131
2008	753,569	750,484	28,834	25,143	90,466	91,307
2007	773,204	732,016	27,131	27,148	93,183	94,917
2006	706,836	700,608	26,454	28,921	95,747	95,676

Category	2010 Total Cases Filed
Traffic (excl. DUI)	2,387,413
Civil (excl. OP)	738,090
Misdemeanor	285,915
Conservation/Ordinance	128,873
Felony	81,488
DUI	51,409
Order of Protection	53,322
Juvenile	30,602

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	3,757,112	3,817,690
2009	4,035,137	4,071,235
2008	4,220,121	4,239,358
2007	4,455,546	4,361,424
2006	4,305,551	4,248,347





Richard J. Daley Center

(Photo courtesy of the
Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Timothy C. Evans,
Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population:
5,194,675
(2010 census)

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	507,904	21,739	20,379
2009	487,165	20,594	18,446
2008	477,666	21,453	14,392
2007	462,673	22,080	12,828
2006	412,285	22,815	15,022

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	1,535,853	1,525,499
2009	1,661,115	1,647,108
2008	1,761,364	1,768,850
2007	1,955,480	1,847,369
2006	1,873,192	1,821,063

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

(First Appellate District)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
Thomas R. Allen
Mauricio Araujo
Edward A. Arce
Nancy J. Arnold
Robert Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Carole K. Bellows
Michael Ian Bender
Andrew Berman
Jeanne Cleveland Bernstein
Steven James Bernstein
Robert W. Bertucci
Paul P. Biebel, Jr.
Richard J. Billik, Jr.
Daniel P. Brennan
Margaret Ann Brennan
Eileen Mary Brewer
Tommy Brewer
Cynthia Y. Brim
Rodney Hughes Brooks
Janet Adams Brosnahan
Mary M. Brosnahan
James R. Brown
Dennis J. Burke
Kathleen Marie Burke
Charles Burns
Anthony L. Burrell
Thomas J. Byrne
John P. Callahan, Jr.
Diane Gordon Cannon
Robert Lopez Cepero
Gloria Chevere
Evelyn B. Clay
Martin D. Coghlan
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Matthew E. Coghlan
Bonita Coleman-John
Ann Collins-Dole
Ann F. Collins
Donna L. Cooper
Clayton J. Crane
Paula M. Daleo
Thomas M. Davy
Maureen F. Delehanty
David Delgado
Anna Helen Demacopoulos
Grace G. Dickler
Christopher J. Donnelly
John T. Doody, Jr.
Deborah M. Dooling
Jennifer Duncan-Brice
Laurence J. Dunford
Loretta Eadie-Daniels
James D. Egan
Lynn Marie Egan
Richard J. Elrod
Candace J. Fabri
Thomas P. Fecarotta, Jr.
Roger G. Fein
Peter A. Felice
Denise K. Filan
Kathy M. Flanagan
Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery, Jr.
Ellen L. Flannigan
John J. Fleming
Kenneth L. Fletcher
Peter Flynn
Nicholas R. Ford
Raymond Funderburk
Daniel J. Gallagher
Celia G. Gamrath
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Nicholas Geanopoulos
Allen S. Goldberg
John C. Griffin
Susan Ruscitti Grussel
Deborah J. Gubin
Catherine M. Haberkorn
William J. Haddad
Sophia H. Hall
Orville E. Hambright, Jr.
Kay M. Hanlon
La Quietta J. Hardy-Campbell
Edward Harming
Russell W. Hartigan
Shelli Williams Hayes
Curtis Heaston
Pamela E. Hill Veal
Stanley L. Hill
Margarita Kuly's Hoffman
Thomas L. Hogan
William H. Hooks
Vanessa A. Hopkins
Kevin Horan
Carol M. Howard
Garritt E. Howard
Michael J. Howlett, Jr.
Arnette R. Hubbard
Michael B. Hyman
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Anthony A. Iosco
Moshe Jacobius
Raymond L. Jagielski
Marilyn F. Johnson
Sharon O. Johnson
Dorothy F. Jones
Linzey D. Jones
Rickey Jones
Sidney A. Jones III
Edward R. Jordan
Michelle D. Jordan
James L. Kaplan
Paul A. Karkula
Joseph G. Kazmierski, Jr.
Thomas J. Kelley
Carol A. Kelly
Kathleen G. Kennedy
Kerry M. Kennedy
Diana L. Kenworthy
John P. Kirby
Geary W. Kull
William J. Kunkle
Anthony C. Kyriakopoulos

William G. Lacy
 Diane Joan Larsen
 Jeffrey Lawrence
 Marjorie C. Laws
 Pamela Leeming
 Casandra Lewis
 Thomas J. Lipscomb
 Laura C. Liu
 Noreen V. Love
 Michele F. Lowrance
 Pamela E. Loza
 Stuart F. Lubin
 Marvin P. Luckman
 Daniel Joseph Lynch
 Thomas V. Lyons II
 Terence MacCarthy
 William D. Maddux
 William O. Maki
 Daniel B. Malone
 Marcia Maras
 Jill Cerone Marisie
 LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
 Patricia Martin
 Mary Anne Mason
 Veronica B. Mathein
 James P. McCarthy
 Barbara A. McDonald
 Susan J. McDunn
 James M. McGing
 Sheila McGinnis
 Dennis M. McGuire
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Michael B. McHale
 Clare E. McWilliams
 Barbara M. Meyer
 Mary Lane Mikva
 Martha A. Mills
 Raymond W. Mitchell
 Colleen McSweeney Moore
 Caroline K. Moreland
 Mary A. Mulhern
 Allen F. Murphy
 James P. Murphy
 Lisa Ruble Murphy
 Patrick T. Murphy
 Thomas W. Murphy
 Timothy P. Murphy
 Joyce Marie Murphy Gorman
 James C. Murray, Jr.
 Marya Nega
 Lewis Nixon
 Joan Margaret O'Brien
 Patrick W. O'Brien
 William Timothy O'Brien
 Ann O'Donnell
 James N. O'Hara
 Eileen O'Neill Burke
 William D. O'Neal
 Ramon Ocasio III
 Stuart E. Palmer
 Kathleen M. Pantle
 Sebastian T. Patti
 Sheryl A. Pethers
 Donna Phelps Felton
 Daniel J. Pierce
 Edward N. Pietrucha
 Edmund Ponce de Leon
 Jackie M. Portman
 Joan E. Powell
 Lee Preston
 Lorna E. Propes
 Robert J. Quinn
 Sandra G. Ramos
 Erica L. Reddick

Jesse G. Reyes
 James L. Rhodes
 James G. Riley
 Anita Rivkin-Carothers
 Mary Colleen Roberts
 Patrick T. Rogers
 J. Prendergast Rooney
 Dominique C. Ross
 Thomas D. Roti
 Kristyna C. Ryan
 James Ryan
 Leida Gonzalez Santiago
 Drella Savage
 Andrea M. Schleifer
 George Scully, Jr.
 James A. Shapiro
 Colleen F. Sheehan
 Kevin M. Sheehan
 Diane M. Shelley
 Patrick J. Sherlock
 Henry R. Simmons, Jr.
 Henry M. Singer
 Maura Slattery Boyle
 Irwin J. Solganick
 Ketki S. Steffen
 David P. Sterba
 Paul Stralka
 Jane Louise Stuart
 Daniel J. Sullivan
 Laura M. Sullivan
 Sharon M. Sullivan
 Susan Kennedy Sullivan
 Donald J. Suriano
 Shelley Sutker-Dermer
 Alfred M. Swanson, Jr.
 Rhoda Sweeney
 Bill Taylor
 Michael P. Tomin
 Mary S. Trew
 Sandra Tristano
 John D. Turner, Jr.
 Valarie Turner
 Joseph J. Urso
 James M. Varga
 Raul Vega
 Kenneth J. Wadas
 Carl Anthony Walker
 Debra B. Walker
 Ursula Walowski
 Richard F. Walsh
 Maureen Ward Kirby
 Edward Washington II
 Arthur P. Wheatley
 Alexander P. White
 Walter Williams
 Camille E. Willis
 Thaddeus L. Wilson
 Charles R. Winkler
 William H. Wise
 Gregory J. Wojkowski
 Laurretta Higgins Wolfson
 E. Kenneth Wright, Jr.
 Frank G. Zelezinski
 Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

Carmen K. Aguilar
 Jorge L. Alonso
 David B. Atkins
 Larry Axelrood
 Callie L. Baird
 Patrice Ball-Reed
 Mark J. Ballard
 Helaine L. Berger
 Laura Bertucci Smith
 Samuel J. Betar III
 Adam D. Bourgeois, Jr.
 Yolande M. Bourgeois
 Darron E. Bowden
 William Stewart Boyd
 Michael Brown
 Elizabeth M. Budzinski
 Clarence Lewis Burch
 Anthony J. Calabrese
 John Thomas Carr
 Frank B. Castiglione
 Cheryl D. Cesario
 Timothy J. Chambers
 Peggy Chiampas
 Joseph M. Claps
 LaGuina Clay-Clark
 Robert J. Clifford
 Neil H. Cohen
 Susan M. Coleman
 Thomas J. Condon
 Stephen J. Connolly
 Lisa R. Curcio
 Noreen M. Daly
 Ronald S. Davis
 Mathias W. Delort
 Israel A. Desierto
 Sheila King Devane
 Thomas M. Donnelly
 Lauren Gottainer Edidin
 James P. Etchingham
 Maureen P. Feerick
 Fe' Fernandez
 Howard L. Fink
 Brian K. Flaherty
 Lawrence E. Flood
 Thomas V. Gainer, Jr.
 Sheldon C. Garber
 Daniel T. Gillespie
 Pamela Hughes Gillespie
 Susan Fox Gillis
 Gregory R. Ginex
 Steven J. Goebel
 Renee G. Goldfarb
 William E. Gomolinski
 Joel L. Greenblatt
 Maxwell Griffin, Jr.
 J. B. Grogan
 Gilbert J. Grossi
 R. Morgan Hamilton
 David E. Haracz
 Donald R. Havis
 Thomas J. Hennelly
 Rosemary Higgins
 Arthur F. Hill, Jr.
 Earl B. Hoffenberg
 John L. Huff
 Bridget J. Hughes
 Colleen A. Hyland
 John J. Hynes
 Marianne Jackson
 William R. Jackson, Jr.
 Moira Susan Johnson
 Timothy J. Joyce
 Jordan Kaplan

James N. Karahalios
 Nancy J. Katz
 Stuart P. Katz
 Lynne Kawamoto
 Carol A. Kipperman
 Randy A. Kogan
 Demetrios G. Kottaras
 Joan M. Kubalanza
 Maria Kuriakos Ciesil
 Alfred L. Levinson
 Neil J. Linehan
 James B. Linn
 Patricia M. Logue
 Mark J. Lopez
 Patrick F. Lustig
 Thaddeus S. Machnik
 Ellen Beth Mandeltort
 Martin E. McDonough
 Brigid Mary McGrath
 Patricia Mendoza
 Mary R. Minella
 Daniel R. Miranda
 Martin P. Moltz
 Thomas R. Mulroy
 Leonard Murray
 Raymond Myles
 Rita M. Novak
 Gregory M. O'Brien
 Thomas J. O'Hara
 James M. Obbish
 Marcia B. Orr
 Donald D. Panarese, Jr.
 Joseph D. Panarese
 Luciano Panici
 Kathleen Ann Panozzo
 Michael R. Panter
 Alfred J. Paul
 Arthur C. Perivolidis
 Angela M. Petrone
 William G. Pileggi
 Dennis J. Porter
 Carolyn Quinn
 Marguerite Quinn
 Jeanne M. Reynolds
 Hyman Riebman
 Elizabeth Loredo Rivera
 Stanley J. Sacks
 Marcus R. Salone
 Bernard J. Sarley
 Naomi H. Schuster
 Joseph M. Sconza
 John J. Scotillo
 Robert E. Senechalle, Jr.
 Terrence V. Sharkey
 Darryl B. Simko
 Michele M. Simmons
 Douglas J. Simpson
 David A. Skryd
 Terence B. Smith
 James E. Snyder
 Domenica A. Stephenson
 Richard A. Stevens
 Sanjay T. Tailor
 Sybil C. Thomas
 Elmer J. Tolmaire III
 John D. Tourtelot
 Thomas M. Tucker
 Franklin U. Valderrama
 Rena M. Van Tine
 Gregory P. Vazquez
 Neera Walsh
 Jeffrey L. Warnick
 Lori M. Wolfson
 Leon Wool
 James A. Zafiratos



FIRST CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Saline County Courthouse, Harrisburg

Mark H. Clarke, Chief Judge
Williamson County Courthouse
200 W. Jefferson Street
Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population: 216,176 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

SECOND CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Crawford County Courthouse, Robinson

E. Kyle Vantrease, Chief Judge
Jefferson County Justice Center
911 Casey Avenue, Suite HI-05
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

Circuit Population: 199,730 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

THIRD CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Madison County Courthouse, Edwardsville

Ann E. Callis, Chief Judge
Madison County Courthouse
155 North Main, #405
Edwardsville, IL 62025

Circuit Population: 287,050 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

Bond (Greenville)
Madison (Edwardsville)

Circuit Judges: Brad K. Bleyer, Mark M. Boie, W. Charles Grace, Joseph Jay Jackson, Joseph M. Leberman, James R. Moore, Walden E. Morris, Phillip G. Palmer, Sr., William G. Schwartz, Carolyn Bailey Smoot, William J. Thurston, James R. Williamson

Associate Judges: Charles Clayton Cavaness, Kimberly L. Dahlen, Everett D. Kimmel, Todd D. Lambert, Brian D. Lewis, Christy W. Solverson, John A. Speroni

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	13,552	2,161	1,606
2009	13,175	2,002	1,532
2008	13,313	2,185	1,554
2007	12,792	2,025	1,379
2006	11,943	1,855	1,168

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	92,871	88,242
2009	98,132	90,406
2008	100,582	94,079
2007	110,857	99,134
2006	93,184	91,672

Circuit Judges: Melissa A. Drew, Larry D. Dunn, Thomas J. Foster, David K. Frankland, Terry H. Gamber, Bennie Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins, Paul W. Lamar, David K. Overstreet, Stephen G. Sawyer, Thomas H. Sutton, Thomas Joseph Tedeschi, Barry L. Vaughan, Christopher L. Weber

Associate Judges: Thomas J. Dinn III, Kimbara Graham Harrell, Robert W. Lewis, Timothy R. Neubauer, Mark Lane Shaner, Mark R. Stanley

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	15,574	2,340	1,710
2009	14,069	2,423	1,548
2008	13,395	2,606	1,414
2007	12,508	2,526	1,394
2006	11,318	2,717	1,303

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	56,150	55,855
2009	62,259	59,353
2008	57,971	55,689
2007	57,603	56,373
2006	55,403	51,958

Circuit Judges: Barbara L. Crowder, David A. Hylla, John Knight, A. Andreas Matoesian, William A. Mudge, Charles V. Romani, Jr., Dennis R. Ruth, Richard L. Tognarelli

Associate Judges: Duane L. Bailey, Thomas William Chapman, Ellar Duff, David Keith Grounds, James Hackett, Clarence W. Harrison II, Janet Rae Heflin, Keith Jensen, Elizabeth Levy, Nelson F. Metz, Kyle Napp, Stephen A. Stobbs, Dean E. Sweet

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	19,215	2,191	804
2009	18,016	2,444	622
2008	16,613	2,384	494
2007	17,413	2,387	430
2006	18,408	2,347	479

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	108,804	108,037
2009	107,792	107,302
2008	111,332	113,282
2007	116,829	118,488
2006	111,303	107,999



FOURTH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Clay County Courthouse, Louisville

S. Gene Schwarm, Chief Judge

Fayette County Courthouse
221 S. 7th St.
Vandalia, IL 62471

Circuit Population: 244,361 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

FIFTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Coles County Courthouse, Charleston

Tracy W. Resch, Chief Judge

Clark County Courthouse
501 Archer Avenue
Marshall, IL 62441

Circuit Population: 181,457 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

SIXTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



DeWitt County Courthouse, Clinton

John P. Shonkwiler, Chief Judge

Piatt County Courthouse
101 W. Washington Room 306
Monticello, IL 61856

Circuit Population: 379,965 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: Daniel E. Hartigan, Douglas L. Jarman, Michael P. Kiley, Kimberly G. Koester, Kelly D. Long, Michael D. McHaney, Dennis Middendorff, Ronald D. Spears, Mark W. Stedelin, Wm. Robin Todd, Sherri L.E. Tungate

Associate Judges: William J. Becker, James J. Eder, James R. Harvey, Allan F. Lolie, Jr., Bradley T. Paisley, James L. Roberts, Ericka Sanders

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	8,745	1,069	881
2009	8,356	1,043	746
2008	8,583	936	624
2007	8,410	874	487
2006	9,037	858	448

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	63,634	63,153
2009	65,366	63,551
2008	66,056	64,372
2007	69,371	67,826
2006	66,327	65,739

Circuit Judges: Claudia J. Anderson, Michael D. Clary, Craig H. DeArmond, Millard Scott Everhart, Nancy S. Fahey, Steven L. Garst, James R. Glenn, Gary W. Jacobs, Teresa K. Righter, Mitchell K. Shick, Matthew L. Sullivan

Associate Judges: Derek Girton, Mark S. Goodwin, David W. Lewis, Brien J. O' Brien, Karen E. Wall

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	15,861	2,109	1,051
2009	19,093	1,929	1,313
2008	20,724	1,911	1,127
2007	21,443	2,131	1,029
2006	21,222	1,972	1,260

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	43,314	42,521
2009	48,096	46,491
2008	47,078	44,617
2007	48,325	44,557
2006	46,823	45,305

Circuit Judges: Arnold F. Blockman, Garry W. Bryan, Michael G. Carroll, Harry E. Clem, Thomas J. Difanis, Dan L. Flannell, Jeffrey B. Ford, Michael Q. Jones, Heidi Ladd, Katherine M. McCarthy, Albert G. Webber, Lisa Holder White

Associate Judges: Robert C. Bollinger, Holly F. Clemons, James Coryell, Scott B. Diamond, Chris E. Freese, John R. Kennedy, Richard P. Klaus, Charles McRae Leonhard, Thomas E. Little, Brian L. McPheters, Timothy J. Steadman

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	28,755	3,452	2,175
2009	29,148	3,402	2,255
2008	27,964	3,482	2,375
2007	26,718	3,230	1,892
2006	23,741	3,103	1,191

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	85,122	84,056
2009	98,825	98,567
2008	99,198	92,739
2007	103,939	102,787
2006	98,064	101,650



SEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Sangamon County Courthouse, Springfield

Richard T. Mitchell, Chief Judge

Sangamon County Complex
200 S. 9th Street, Room 522
Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population: 323,003 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Brown County Courthouse, Mt. Sterling

Richard D. Greenlief, Chief Judge

Adams County Courthouse
521 Vermont Street
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population: 144,116 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

NINTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Warren County Courthouse, Monmouth

Gregory K. McClintock, Chief Judge

130 S. Lafayette Street, Suite 30
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population: 166,742 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: Lois A. Bell, John W. Belz, Peter C. Cavanagh, James W. Day, Kenneth R. Deihl, Leslie J. Graves, Patrick W. Kelley, Patrick J. Londrigan, Eric S. Pistorius, John Schmidt, Leo J. Zappa, Jr.

Associate Judges: Rudolph M. Braud, Jr., John E. Childress, John M. Madonia, Joshua A. Meyer, Steven H. Nardulli, Tim P. Olson, Brian T. Otwell, C. Perrin, Esteban F. Sanchez, April G. Troemper

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	37,522	1,998	3,486
2009	35,806	2,093	3,325
2008	34,309	1,988	3,169
2007	31,291	1,807	3,205
2006	35,069	1,682	2,907

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	95,445	101,957
2009	104,153	107,258
2008	108,320	110,121
2007	106,032	114,830
2006	95,082	103,861

Circuit Judges: Robert K. Adrian, Mark A. Drummond, Bobby G. Hardwick, Diane M. Lagoski, William O. Mays, Jr., Alesia A. McMillen, Michael R. Roseberry, Alan D. Tucker, Scott H. Walden

Associate Judges: Thomas Brannan, Scott J. Butler, Thomas J. Ortbal, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	5,790	1,038	584
2009	5,177	1,029	471
2008	4,783	936	461
2007	4,836	942	452
2006	5,634	905	279

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	37,764	36,853
2009	38,855	38,308
2008	42,475	42,016
2007	45,332	44,906
2006	45,413	45,625

Circuit Judges: Steven R. Bordner, Edward R. Danner, William C. Davis, Paul L. Mangieri, William E. Poncin, Scott Shipplett, James B. Stewart, David F. Stoverink, David L. Vancil, Jr.

Associate Judges: Raymond A. Cavanaugh, Richard H. Gambrell, Dwayne I. Morrison, Patricia A. Walton

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	10,261	1,438	395
2009	9,123	1,542	353
2008	8,701	1,364	256
2007	9,115	1,299	251
2006	9,392	1,201	240

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	38,879	37,953
2009	44,618	42,821
2008	40,720	39,517
2007	41,749	41,581
2006	39,013	39,140



TENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Peoria County Courthouse, Peoria

Stuart P. Borden, Chief Judge

Peoria County Courthouse
324 Main Street, #215
Peoria, IL 61602

Circuit Population: 346,528 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Ford County Courthouse, Paxton

Elizabeth A. Robb, Chief Judge

McLean County Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front Street, Room 511
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population: 291,572 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Will County Courthouse, Joliet

Gerald R. Kinney, Chief Judge

Will County Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #439
Joliet, IL 60432

Circuit Population: 677,560 (2010 census)

County (seat):

Will (Joliet)

Circuit Judges: Michael E. Brandt, Glenn H. Collier, Kevin R. Galley, Paul P. Gilfillan, Stephen A. Kouri, Michael D. Risinger, James E. Shadid, Scott A. Shore, John P. Vespa

Associate Judges: David J. Dubicki, Chris L. Fredericksen, Mark E. Gilles, Katherine Gorman Hubler, Kim L. Kelley, Timothy M. Lucas, Jerelyn D. Maher, Richard D. McCoy, Albert L. Purham, Jr., Lisa Y. Wilson

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	14,150	1,329	1,870
2009	16,141	1,433	1,786
2008	21,231	1,496	2,157
2007	20,424	1,440	2,614
2006	20,906	1,561	2,611

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	98,269	100,018
2009	105,240	111,777
2008	113,511	111,507
2007	117,238	118,471
2006	109,580	109,244

Circuit Judges: Jennifer H. Bauknecht, Scott D. Drazewski, Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Robert L. Freitag, Thomas M. Harris, Jr., John B. Huschen, Paul G. Lawrence, Stephen R. Pacey, Charles G. Reynard, James E. Souk

Associate Judges: David W. Butler, John Casey Costigan, Charles M. Feeney III, Mark A. Fellheimer, Thomas W. Funk, Rebecca Simmons Foley, Lee Ann S. Hill, Michael L. Stroh, Robert M. Travers

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	10,590	1,295	1,990
2009	10,141	1,264	1,847
2008	9,780	1,396	1,674
2007	9,364	1,370	1,423
2006	8,963	1,281	1,158

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	81,874	93,866
2009	91,197	101,205
2008	89,700	98,019
2007	93,061	100,527
2006	93,957	93,019

Circuit Judges: James Jeffrey Allen, John C. Anderson, Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak, Paula A. Gomora, Carmen Julia Goodman, Sarah-Marie F. Jones, Robert P. Livas, Susan T. O'Leary, Barbara N. Petrungaro, Carla J. Alessio Policandriotes, Michael J. Powers, Raymond E. Rossi, Daniel J. Rozak, Richard C. Schoenstedt, Richard J. Siegel

Associate Judges: Dinah J. Archambeault, Robert J. Baron, Matthew G. Bertani, Bennett J. Braun, Robert P. Brumund, Edward A. Burmila, Jr., M. Thomas Carney, James E. Egan, Lawrence C. Gray, Rick A. Mason, Raymond A. Nash, Domenica A. Osterberger, Joseph C. Polito, Marzell L. Richardson, Jr., Roger D. Rickmon, Marilee Viola

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	27,014	3,018	1,050
2009	24,458	3,058	1,248
2008	22,548	2,966	1,363
2007	20,753	2,562	1,299
2006	19,055	2,795	1,346

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	175,448	189,745
2009	187,001	195,606
2008	205,396	212,240
2007	206,645	211,433
2006	195,536	196,337



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



LaSalle County Courthouse, Ottawa

Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge

LaSalle County Courthouse
119 W. Madison, #202
Ottawa, IL 61350

Circuit Population: 198,965 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Henry County Courthouse, Cambridge

Jeffrey W. O'Connor, Chief Judge

Rock Island County Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population: 272,964 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Stephenson County Courthouse, Freeport

Michael Mallon, Chief Judge

Ogle County Courthouse
106 S. Fifth Street, #306A
Oregon, IL 61061

Circuit Population: 175,304 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: Marc Bernabei, Eugene P. Daugherty, Joseph P. Hettel, Robert C. Marsaglia, Lance R. Peterson, Cynthia M. Raccuglia

Associate Judges: William P. Balestri, Daniel J. Bute, Cornelius J. Hollerich, Michael C. Jansz

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	6,249	604	478
2009	5,994	635	417
2008	5,510	578	366
2007	5,336	571	344
2006	5,201	490	306

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	49,325	50,662
2009	53,448	53,513
2008	53,705	53,775
2007	57,713	58,525
2006	58,133	57,913

Circuit Judges: Walter D. Braud, James G. Conway, Jr., Clarence M. Darrow, Frank R. Fuhr, Ted Hamer, John L. Hauptman, Lori R. Lefstein, F. Michael Meersman, Stanley B. Steines, Charles H. Stengel, Mark A. VandeWiele

Associate Judges: Michael R. Albert, John L. Bell, Thomas C. Berglund, Alan G. Blackwood, Gregory George Chickris, Raymond J. Conklin, William S. McNeal, Dana R. McReynolds, Carol M. Pentuic, Richard A. Zimmer

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	15,772	1,605	1,999
2009	15,161	1,677	1,793
2008	14,568	1,728	1,559
2007	13,780	1,626	1,382
2006	15,091	1,548	1,125

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	69,676	69,674
2009	76,527	75,191
2008	79,682	77,174
2007	82,379	80,076
2006	82,504	78,470

Circuit Judges: Michael Paul Bald, Daniel A. Fish, Val Gunnarsson, Ronald M. Jacobson, William A. Kelly, Stephen C. Pemberton, Theresa L. Ursin

Associate Judges: Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Charles T. Beckman, Robert T. Hanson, James M. Hauser, David L. Jeffrey, John F. Joyce, Kathleen O. Kauffmann, Kevin J. Ward

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	4,877	858	827
2009	4,826	812	755
2008	4,644	808	825
2007	4,519	896	739
2006	4,519	786	503

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	44,942	45,412
2009	50,183	49,927
2008	50,647	48,937
2007	49,817	49,240
2006	48,224	46,453



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Kendall County Courthouse, Yorkville

F. Keith Brown, Chief Judge
Kane County Judicial Center
37W777 Rte. 38, #400A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population: 735,165 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

DeKalb (Sycamore)
Kane (Geneva)
Kendall (Yorkville)



SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Boone County Courthouse, Belvidere

Janet R. Holmgren, Chief Judge
Winnebago County Courthouse
400 West State Street, #215
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population: 349,431 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)

Circuit Judges: David R. Akeman, John A. Barsanti, Susan Clancy Boles, Judith M. Brawka, Kevin T. Busch, Thomas L. Doherty, Joseph M. Grady, Kurt Klein, Bruce William Lester, Timothy J. McCann, Thomas E. Mueller, James R. Murphy, John A. Noverini, Robert P. Pilmer, Timothy Q. Sheldon, Mary Karen Simpson, Robert B. Spence, Robbin J. Stuckert

Associate Judges: Allen M. Anderson, Melissa S. Barnhart, Linda Abrahamson Baurle, William P. Brady, Alan W. Cargerman, Thomas J. Gallagher, Patricia Piper Golden, James C. Hallock, Thomas C. Hull III, Robert L. Janes, David P. Kliment, Marmarie J. Kostelny, R. Matekaitis, Mary Katherine Moran, Robert J. Morrow, Mark A. Pheanis, Edward C. Schreiber, Thomas J. Stanfa, Leonard J. Wojtecki

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	32,531	4,626	1,663
2009	29,111	4,599	1,567
2008	25,245	4,650	1,901
2007	22,111	4,601	2,064
2006	19,315	4,219	1,938

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	186,400	190,092
2009	207,981	212,868
2008	209,009	209,569
2007	206,236	203,522
2006	214,977	200,967



Circuit Judges: Rosemary Collins, Eugene G. Doherty, Lisa R. Fabiano, Gwyn Gulley, Brendan A. Maher, Joseph G. McGraw, J. Edward Prochaska, Curtis R. Tobin III, Ronald J. White

Associate Judges: Joseph J. Bruce, Fernando L. Engelsma, Mary Linn Green, Patrick L. Heaslip, John S. Lowry, Steven L. Nordquist, Gary Pumilia, R. Craig Sahlstrom, Brian Dean Shore, John R. Truitt, Steven G. Vecchio, K. Patrick Yarbrough, John H. Young

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	26,414	5,094	3,731
2009	24,370	4,618	3,536
2008	22,641	4,879	3,331
2007	22,051	4,997	3,009
2006	19,958	5,067	3,323

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	109,309	112,976
2009	122,034	121,356
2008	124,614	123,457
2007	126,366	125,067
2006	121,751	118,143

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



DuPage County Courthouse, Wheaton

Stephen J. Culliton, Chief Judge
DuPage County Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd., #2015
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population: 916,924 (2010 census)

County (seat):
DuPage (Wheaton)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Lake County Courthouse, Waukegan

Victoria A. Rossetti, Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County Street
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population: 703,462 (2010 census)

County (seat):
Lake (Waukegan)

* Effective December 4, 2006, Public Act 93-0541 created a new 22nd Judicial Circuit separating the counties of McHenry and Lake into single county circuits. For trend reporting purposes, the five year trend reports provided for the 19th and 22nd Judicial Circuit charts reflect individual county totals for Lake County (19th Judicial Circuit) and McHenry County (22nd Judicial Circuit).

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Kathryn E. Creswell, John T. Elsner, Rodney W. Equi, Blanche Hill Fawell, Dorothy F. French, Robert G. Gibson, Daniel P. Guerin, John Kinsella, Kenneth Popejoy, Ronald D. Sutter, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton

Associate Judges: C. Stanley Austin, Liam C. Brennan, Neal W. Cerne, Linda E. Davenport, John W. Demling, Brian J. Diamond, Thomas C. Dudgeon, William I. Ferguson, Paul M. Fullerton, Bruce R. Kelsey, Robert G. Kleeman, James J. Konetski, Patrick J. Leston, Paul A. Marchese, Timothy J. McJoynt, Brian R. McKillip, Robert A. Miller, Jane Hird Mitton, Paul Noland, Mary E. O'Connor, James D. Orel, Peter W. Ostling, Cary B. Pierce, Richard D. Russo, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, George J. Sotos, Karen M. Wilson, Michael A. Wolfe

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	20,448	1,824	1,280
2009	18,457	1,842	1,480
2008	16,367	2,030	1,286
2007	15,612	2,135	994
2006	14,041	2,314	801

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	309,329	329,844
2009	312,572	329,257
2008	328,207	346,736
2007	318,126	347,035
2006	320,626	340,619



Circuit Judges: James K. Borrás, Valerie Boettle Ceckowski, Fred Foreman, David M. Hall, Mark L. Levitt, Margaret J. Mullen, Jorge L. Ortiz, John T. Phillips, Daniel B. Shanes, Christopher C. Starck, Jay W. Ukena, Diane E. Winter

Associate Judges: Luis A. Berrones, Michael B. Betar, George Bridges, David P. Brodsky, Raymond D. Collins, Wallace B. Dunn, Michael J. Fusz, Mitchell L. Hoffman, Brian P. Hughes, Charles D. Johnson, Sarah P. Lessman, Margaret A. Marcouiller, Christopher B. Morozin, Veronica M. O'Malley, Theodore S. Potkonjak, Helen Rozenberg, Thomas M. Schippers, John J. Scully, James Simonian, George D. Strickland, Christopher Stride, Donna-Jo Vorderstrasse, Nancy S. Waites, Joseph R. Waldeck

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	20,227	2,059	406
2009	18,120	2,305	401
2008	14,936	2,483	507
2007	14,192	2,233	468
2006	11,362	2,176	487

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	223,823	235,088
2009	232,663	241,671
2008	241,189	250,134
2007	245,681	256,329
2006	253,319	265,786

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Washington County Courthouse, Nashville

C. John Baricevic, Chief Judge

St. Clair County Building
10 Public Square
Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population: 373,555 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

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

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Kankakee County Courthouse, Kankakee

Kathy Bradshaw Elliott, Chief Judge

Kankakee County Courthouse
450 East Court Street
Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population: 143,167 (2010 census)

Counties (seats):

Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



McHenry County Government Center, Woodstock

Michael J. Sullivan, Chief Judge

McHenry County Government Center
2200 N. Seminary Ave.
Woodstock, IL 60098

Circuit Population: 308,760 (2010 census)

County (seat):

McHenry (Woodstock)

* Effective December 4, 2006, Public Act 93-0541 created a new 22nd Judicial Circuit separating the counties of McHenry and Lake into single county circuits. For trend reporting purposes, the five year trend reports provided for the 19th and 22nd Judicial Circuit charts reflect individual county totals for Lake County (19th Judicial Circuit) and McHenry County (22nd Judicial Circuit).

Circuit Judges: Richard A. Brown, James W. Campanella, Michael N. Cook, Lloyd A. Cueto, Dennis B. Doyle, Jan V. Fiss, Robert B. Haida, Dennis Hatch, Robert P. LeChien, Stephen P. McGlynn, Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges: Richard A. Aguirre, Brian A. Babka, Walter C. Brandon, Jr., Laninya Cason, Zina Renea Cruse, Ellen A. Dauber, Andrew J. Gleeson, Eugene E. Gross, Julie K. Katz, Randall W. Kelley, Vincent J. Lopinot, Stephen R. Rice, Heinz M. Rudolf

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	17,971	1,369	450
2009	17,253	1,487	461
2008	16,181	1,407	278
2007	17,949	1,435	319
2006	16,997	1,642	300

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	119,759	124,967
2009	133,314	139,230
2008	141,279	130,206
2007	141,300	116,986
2006	138,303	122,729

Circuit Judges: Adrienne W. Albrecht, Clark E. Erickson, Michael J. Kick, Gordon Lee Lustfeldt, Susan Sumner Tungate, Kendall O. Wenzelman

Associate Judges: Ronald J. Gerts, James B. Kinzer, Michael D. Kramer, Kenneth A. Leshen

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	18,720	854	703
2009	17,159	989	700
2008	16,710	1,012	754
2007	16,520	869	851
2006	15,795	842	811

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	40,781	37,849
2009	39,937	39,647
2008	44,942	44,798
2007	49,975	48,221
2006	48,072	45,708

Circuit Judges: Michael T. Caldwell, Michael J. Chmiel, Joseph P. Condon, Gordon E. Graham, Maureen P. McIntyre, Sharon Prather, Charles P. Weech

Associate Judges: Robert Baderstadt, John D. Bolger, James S. Cowlin, Michael W. Feetterer, Suzanne C. Mangiamele, Thomas A. Meyer, Robert A. Wilbrandt, Jr., Gerald M. Zopp, Jr.

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2010	7,153	1,131	569
2009	6,282	1,143	468
2008	5,315	1,208	575
2007	5,137	1,069	607
2006	4,460	862	682

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2010	90,341	93,371
2009	93,829	98,912
2008	103,144	107,524
2007	105,492	108,141
2006	96,765	98,947



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

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



The **Executive Office**, on behalf of the Supreme Court, manages and coordinates liaison activities with Executive and Legislative Branch officials and agencies. One of the major duties performed for the Supreme Court is the consideration of non-routine administrative matters, which are presented during each of the Court's terms. 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 timely and thoroughly managed. Agenda items approved by the Court for action are then implemented by the Director through the Executive Office.

The Executive Office plans and directs Administrative Office staff support for Supreme Court Committees and the Committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference. The study and recommendations which flow from each Judicial Conference Committee to the Supreme Court impact matters related to improving the administration of justice in Illinois. Consistent with the Court's reliance on the work of the Judicial Conference committees to examine and make recommendations on matters of judicial branch policy, the Court again assigned specific tasks and projects to Judicial Conference committees in 2010. The Administrative Director assigns senior level staff, with subject matter expertise, to

serve as liaisons to assist each committee in their assignments.

In its administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 (Appointment of Associate Judges), the Executive Office conducted forty (40) associate judge elections in seventeen (17) of Illinois' twenty-three judicial circuits during 2010. Also, as provided by Rule 39, preparations were initiated to manage the 2011 quadrennial reappointment process for Illinois' more than 380 associate judges. The Executive Office also processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which authorizes the assignment of associate judges to hear felony matters. Additionally, applications for licenses issued to those law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711 are processed through the Executive Office.

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 case or controversy arising out of the performance of their official duties. Executive Office staff 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 DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIVISIONS

Administrative Services Division - Kathleen L. O'Hara, Assistant Director

Court Services Division - Dawn Marie Rubio, Assistant Director

Judicial Education Division - Cyrana Mott, Assistant Director

Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) - Skip Robertson, Assistant Director

Probation Services Division - Margie Groot, Assistant Director

Administrative Office - Chicago

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FAX: (312) 793-1335

Administrative Office - Springfield

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

Administrative Office for use in securing goods and services are reviewed and approved by the Executive Office. Written summaries of recent Supreme Court opinions are prepared by legal staff within the Executive Office for distribution to all Illinois Judges. Additionally, the Executive Office serves as secretary to the Illinois Courts Commission, managing the filing and preservation of Commission records, distributing the Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports, and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record. Executive Office Staff also prepares and executes grants which provide for programming funded through the Lawyer's Assistance Program Act.

The **Administrative Services Division** provides technical and support services to the judicial branch through its five operational units; the Payroll/Benefits Unit, the Accounting Unit, the Budget Unit, the Human Resources Unit, and Mail/Reprographics Unit.

The Payroll/Benefits Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid judicial branch

employees, as well as records for all previous 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. 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 staff of the Comptroller's Office to reconcile payment information and provide that office any additional information needed to facilitate the payment of judicial branch bills.

In addition to overseeing procurement and inventory controls, the Budget Unit produces highly technical and analytical financial reports used by judicial branch managers and the Administrative Director. These reports track daily





Inside the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts - Springfield

spending, contractual obligations, and projected needs. This unit also prepares the comprehensive documentation utilized in the development and implementation of the annual judicial branch budget. The Budget Unit monitors the number of authorized judicial and non-judicial positions within the judicial branch and coordinates the flow of information among the Secretary of State's Office and the State Board of Elections regarding judicial election.

The Human Resource Unit provides personnel services to judicial branch employees and managers. Staff within this unit maintain comprehensive attendance records for all judicial branch personnel covered by the Supreme Court's Leave of Absence Policies and assist individuals with questions regarding the associated paid and unpaid leaves of absences. Staff interact with CMS personnel to coordinate the state's workers' compensation program. The Human Resource Unit also works with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch's classification and compensation plan. When requested, staff of this unit also assist judicial branch managers in their recruitment and selection process, including the placement of advertisements, the dissemination, collection, and review of applications, administering proficiency testing, and securing reference checks.

The Mail/Reprographics Unit oversees the distribution of mail and parcel services for the Administrative Office. Acting as its own print shop, staff of this unit review materials presented for copying and determine the best method to replicate the originals. In many instances, the Unit produces print quality manuals, brochures, and publications.

The **Court Services Division** is organized into four working groups (the Courts, Children and Families Unit; the Program Unit; the Recordkeeping and Technology Unit; and the Labor Unit) and is involved in a diverse and wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, and other components of the judicial branch of government. The Division is responsible for staffing a variety of Supreme Court committees, Judicial Conference committees, and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. It produces the

Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Report and this annual report. The Division also serves as the primary liaison for addressing concerns and initiatives relating to the trial courts and circuit court clerks. It assists with local labor negotiations that impact the judicial branch. In addition, a number of specific-topic programs, such as the court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs, the Capital Litigation Trial Bar (CLTB) and the Emergency Preparedness Program, are managed by the Division. Child protection projects, including management of related federal grants, are also one of its responsibilities. Also, Court Services oversees the operations of five Child Protection Data Court sites. Finally, the Division provides legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares legislative summaries for circuit clerks.

Pursuant to the official policy of the Supreme Court, as established in the *Emergency Preparedness Standards for the Illinois Circuit Courts*, the Division was responsible for the management and oversight of the Emergency Preparedness Program. Division staff, in collaboration with expert consultants, provided technical assistance, regional training workshops, and enhanced technology to assist the circuit courts with development and submission of an Emergency Preparedness-Continuity of Operations (EP-COOP) Plan for each county and/or circuit within the state. During 2010, the National Center for State Courts [NCSC] was selected to administer mandatory judicial performance evaluations for associate and circuit court judges. In collaboration with the NCSC, the Court Services Division and the Judicial Performance Evaluation

Committee developed an enhanced, state-of-the-art evaluation program for Illinois judges. The survey instrument was constructed and pilot-tested in 2010, and judicial performance evaluations are set to commence in 2011. In 2010, Court Services staff processed 69 applications for membership in the Capital Litigation Trial Bar. Also, staff processed 13 applications for certification as an approved provider of Capital Litigation Trial Bar continuing legal education training courses. The Division processed the removal of 33 members from the active roster of the Capital Litigation Trial Bar for failure to comply with continuing education requirements as mandated by Supreme Court Rule 714(g). Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 714(i), the Division also assisted in the reinstatement of 58 members to the active roster of the Capital Litigation Trial Bar. As of December 31, 2010 there were 831 members of the Illinois Capital Litigation Trial Bar. In 2010, the staff administered 12 impartial medical examination orders pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 215(d). In negotiating approximately 35 collective bargaining agreements on behalf of Chief Judges and Circuit Clerks, the Labor Unit navigated through a difficult year; county budgets which by and large allocated less money than in the past for personnel costs, and unions that challenged the appropriateness of those reductions.

The Division manages the programmatic and fiscal components of three (Basic, Data and Training) grant awards included in the federally-funded statewide Court Improvement Program (CIP). The purpose of the CIP is to enhance improvement efforts in juvenile abuse and neglect court systems in Illinois. The Division continued the CIP Legal Representation Initiative in 2010 giving preference to programming and funding of projects that focus on improving outcomes for children and families, by enhancing the effectiveness of legal representation of children, parents, the state and the child welfare agency in child protection cases. As a result, sizable projects were funded including a specialized prosecutor for Lake County, a law clinic at the University of Illinois at Champaign focused on parent representation, and three court liaisons for the Department of Children and

Family Services. Additionally, several trainings were funded throughout the state for professionals working with families involved in the child abuse and neglect system including the final installment of the training *Joining Forces: Tackling the Challenges Attorneys Face in Juvenile Abuse and Neglect Cases* training. CIP funding enabled six judges from across Illinois to attend the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' Child Abuse and Neglect Institute. Furthermore, the Child Protection Data Courts (CPDC) Project entered the second year of implementation. Four pilot sites began collecting data on 14 of the 30 national child protection court performance measures, as well as demographic and key case information, in order to enable the courts to improve efficiency and effectiveness in ensuring safety, permanency, due process, and timeliness in child protection cases. A fifth pilot site will enhance its case management system to capture all 30 of the child protection court performance measures. Division staff participated in the development and implementation strategy of the Department of Children and Family Services Program Improvement Plan designed to address issues of safety and permanency.

The Division also provides a wide range of guidance and technical support services to circuit clerks and their staff. Division staff continues to work with the Oversight Board for Continuing Education of the Illinois Association of Court Clerks to develop educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff, and coordination of the New Clerk Mentor Program, which assisted six new circuit clerks. An update of the *Manual on Fines and Fees* was released May 28, 2010, and distributed electronically to Chief Circuit Judges and Circuit Clerks. The Division monitored the filing of the circuit clerks' annual audits, updated



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the Applicable Legal Requirements, and distributed the Requirements upon request. The Division coordinated activities relating to implementation of the Supreme Court approved Electronic Business Initiative, providing a framework for specific statewide e-Business services in the trial courts. In 2010 Fayette, Franklin, Morgan, and White Counties were approved to accept electronic pleas of guilty in accordance with the *Standards for Accepting Pleas of Guilty in Minor Traffic and Conservation Offenses Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 529*. In total, ten counties have been approved for the e-Guilty program. Five counties are participating in e-Filing pilots – Cook, DuPage, St. Clair, Will and Madison. These pilots are authorized to accept electronic filings for various authorized case categories as approved by the Supreme Court. In addition, three counties submitted e-Filing applications, which are in the review process. The AOIC provided merged jury lists to 100 counties in 2010. Petit juror and grand jury handbooks were supplied to counties as needed. The Division continues to manage the Offense Code Table (OFT) to identify offenses reported to four state entities through the Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program. A complete, updated version of the OFT was issued in March 2010, and is currently used for ADR reporting in 87 Illinois counties.

The **Judicial Education Division** is responsible for the coordination and development of judicial education resources to ensure Illinois judges acquire the knowledge and skills needed to be effective jurists. In that regard, the Division partners with and provides administrative support to the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Education, the Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases, the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, the Special Supreme Court Committee on Evidence, the Judicial Mentor Committee, the Appellate Court Administrative Committee, and other committees, commissions or organizations as determined by the training and educational needs of the judiciary on behalf of the Court, including training event, authorized by the Court, for Appellate and Supreme Court law clerks, research attorneys and directors.

Since the Supreme Court's adoption of a 30 hour continuing judicial education requirement for all Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges, the Division has coordinated, along with the Illinois

Judicial Conference Committee on Education, the presentation of Education Conference 2008 and 2010. Over 950 judges attended the two sessions of Education Conference 2008 and 2010. Planning for Education Conference 2012 is well underway and the attendance expectation remains the same. Education Conference 2012, like the 2010 Conference, will offer judicial education training in four core tracks: Judicial Conduct, Professionalism and Ethics; Civil Law and Procedure; Criminal Law and Procedure; and Family Law and Procedure. In addition to these tracks, the Court has approved the incorporation of Capital Cases training into Education Conference 2012, providing an opportunity for judges who preside over capital cases to receive Rule 43 certification while in attendance at the Conference.

The Division has been actively engaged from year-to-year with the Project Benchbook Editorial Board of the Committee on Education in the production of judicial benchbooks, and in 2010 the Division partnered with the Special Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases to also publish the first edition of a benchbook on Capital Cases to be released in the Spring of 2011. The following Benchbooks are also available to members of the judiciary: *Civil Law and Procedure*, *Criminal Law and Procedure*, *DUI/Traffic*, *Domestic Violence*, *Evidence* and *Family Law and Procedure*. All Benchbooks are available in hardcopy and CD format, or via the judicial portal.

The 2010-2011 Judicial Education Division Master Calendar began with the presentation of a fall *Capital Litigation Seminar*, followed by these judicial education events: *Appellate Court Conference*, *Legal Research and Writing Workshop*, presented twice in both Springfield and Chicago, *Predicting Violent Behavior in Custody and Visitation*, *Peer Judge Mentor Training*, *Illinois Rules of Evidence Seminars*, presented on three occasions in Springfield, Edwardsville and Chicago, *New Judge Seminar*, *Search and Seizure: At Home and on the Road*, *DUI/Traffic Issues*, *The Mental Health Workshop: Effective Identification & Management of Mentally Ill Offenders in the Criminal Justice System* and the *Advanced Judicial Academy*. The Division will also work in cooperation with the Committee on Education on the presentation of a faculty development workshop to be held September 15, 2011 in the Chicago area.

The Division also administers the New Judge

Mentor and Peer Judge Mentor programs in support of the Judicial Mentor Committee.

The **Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) Division** is one of five divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). The JMIS division is charged with providing technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, Supreme Court supporting units and all divisions within the AOIC. The JMIS division is staffed by 24 professionals consisting of four groups organized to respond to the technology initiatives assigned by the Administrative Director.

The Hardware / Software group manages the Courts' local and wide area networks, servers, personal computers, peripherals, and productivity software. The Hardware / Software group is also responsible for the installation and support of the state-provided digital recording systems in the supreme, appellate and trial courts. The Internet Services group is responsible for the design and maintenance of the Court's website (www.state.il.us/court) as well as the use of Internet technologies in the judiciary. The User Services group staffs JMIS' Help Desk, is responsible for database administration, telecommunication services, and manages the inventory and asset tracking of the Court's technology equipment. The Application Group is responsible for the design and development of more than twenty enterprise database applications written using an Oracle or Progress database system.

In 2010, technology continued to provide enhanced access and efficiencies within the Illinois judiciary, offering online conference registration to judicial education and access to court documents and information through the judicial portal. Digital audio recording expanded in the trial courts by equipping more than 305 courtrooms with audio recording capabilities. Audio recordings of Supreme Court, Appellate Court, and Workers' Compensation oral arguments are available on the Court's website, where 43,000 visitors access the website each month.

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to Chief Judges and their probation staff in all 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 Division is to improve the quality, effectiveness, and professionalism of probation and juvenile detention services in Illinois. 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 Illinois probation and court services departments. These activities include the administration of state reimbursement to counties for probation and detention services, review and approval of annual probation plans submitted by each department, collection and analysis of statewide probation data, administration of probation employment and compensation standards, implementation of evidence-based practices (EBP) in the supervision of offenders on probation, monitoring and evaluating probation programs and operations, administration of the interstate compact for probationers transferring into and out of the state, design and delivery of basic and advanced training for probation and detention personnel, and provision of technical assistance and staff support to circuit courts to improve the administration and operation of probation services in Illinois.

In 2010, a major focus of the Division continued to be the application of the Supreme Court's data-driven model of probation reimbursement, in accordance with EBP, that targets the Supreme Court's limited resources to provide services for higher risk populations. By targeting higher risk offenders, the ultimate goal of EBP probation in Illinois is to achieve a reduction in the number of future crimes and victims. It is the Division's responsibility to ensure that core probation services are sustained, and as in 2009, many probation departments struggle to preserve core services as a result of budget cuts and staff reductions.

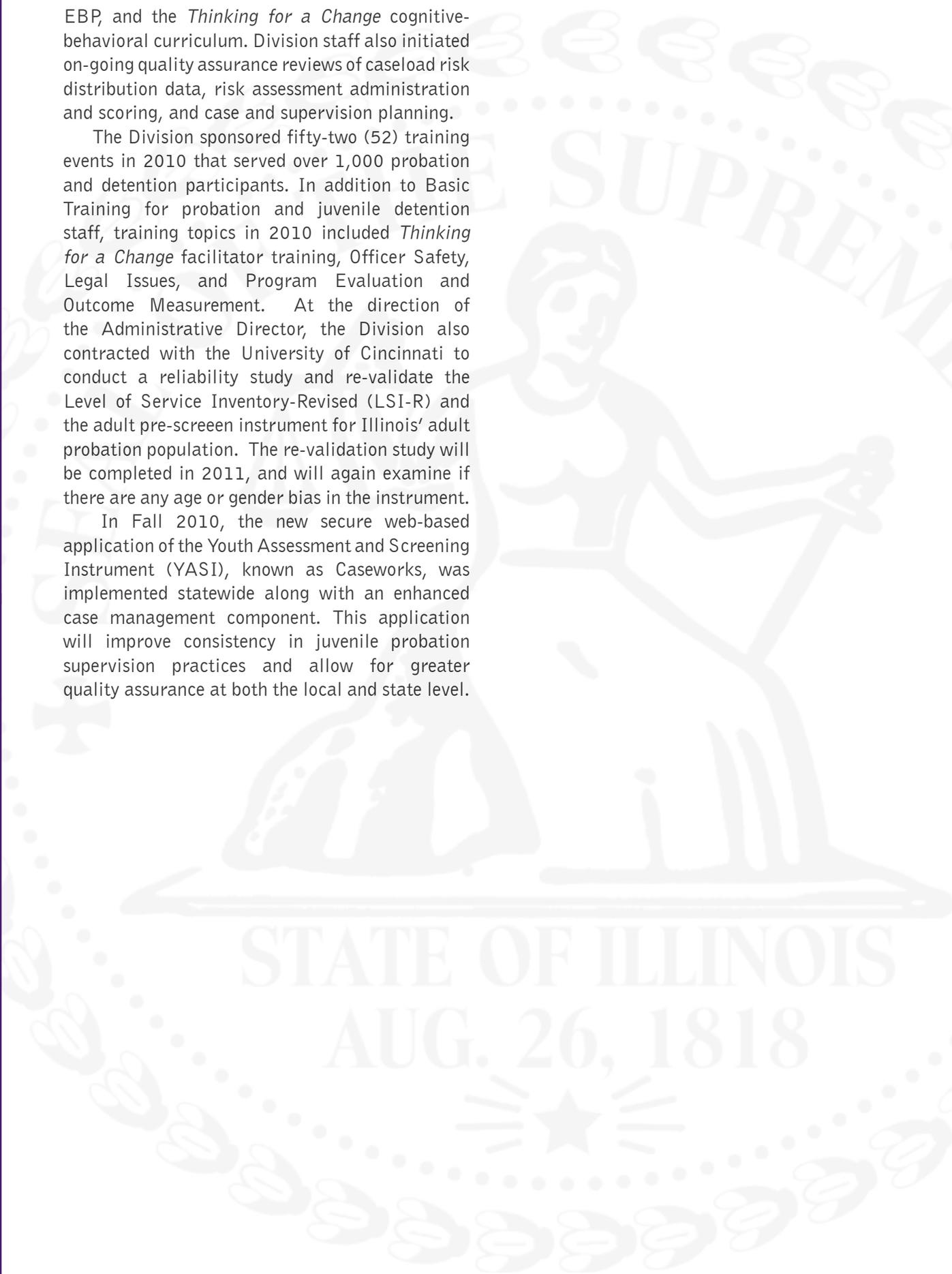
Notwithstanding the continued critical shortfall in state probation funding in 2010, there emerged an even more urgent commitment to fully implement and measure EBP throughout Illinois probation. Division staff worked with departments to prioritize activities that were most likely to positively impact public safety, and provided technical assistance and training boosters including motivational interviewing, the Effective CaseWork Model, application of



EBP, and the *Thinking for a Change* cognitive-behavioral curriculum. Division staff also initiated on-going quality assurance reviews of caseload risk distribution data, risk assessment administration and scoring, and case and supervision planning.

The Division sponsored fifty-two (52) training events in 2010 that served over 1,000 probation and detention participants. In addition to Basic Training for probation and juvenile detention staff, training topics in 2010 included *Thinking for a Change* facilitator training, Officer Safety, Legal Issues, and Program Evaluation and Outcome Measurement. At the direction of the Administrative Director, the Division also contracted with the University of Cincinnati to conduct a reliability study and re-validate the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and the adult pre-screen instrument for Illinois' adult probation population. The re-validation study will be completed in 2011, and will again examine if there are any age or gender bias in the instrument.

In Fall 2010, the new secure web-based application of the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), known as Caseworks, was implemented statewide along with an enhanced case management component. This application will improve consistency in juvenile probation supervision practices and allow for greater quality assurance at both the local and state level.





Supreme Court of Illinois
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
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