

The seal of the State of Illinois Supreme Court is a circular emblem. It features a central figure of a woman holding a scale of justice and a sword. The text around the inner border of the seal reads "SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT" at the top and "STATE OF ILLINOIS" at the bottom. Below the state name, the date "AUG. 26, 1818" is inscribed. A five-pointed star is positioned at the bottom center of the seal.

**2012
Annual Report
of the Illinois Courts**

A large, detailed stone sculpture of a woman, likely representing Justice, stands prominently in the foreground. She is dressed in classical robes and holds a large, thick stack of books. To her left, a smaller owl is perched on a base, symbolizing wisdom. The background shows the classical architecture of a building with columns and a clear blue sky.

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: “Law and Knowledge” — “Justice and Power” by Charles J. Mulligan (1866-1916) One of two statues face visitors as they enter the main (north) entrance of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. The one on the right, “Law and Knowledge” [front cover] and the other statue to the left, [back cover] “Justice and Power” were completed sometime between 1908 and 1910. Sculptor Charles J. Mulligan was born in Ireland and arrived in Chicago in 1872 with his father James. His start as a sculptor began by modeling clay dug from the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and later as a marble-cutter in Chicago. He studied under Lorado Taft at the Art Institute of Chicago and Alexander Falguiere in Paris, France. He succeeded Taft as the head of the Department of Sculpture at the Institute and served in that role until his death. Some of his other works appear in Garfield Park, Chicago (Lincoln as a Railsplitter and the John F. Finnerty statues); Riverview Park, Quincy (General George Rogers Clark statue); and Rosemond Grove Cemetery, Rosemond (Lincoln the Orator statue).

Photos provided by Artistic Portraits.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



Michael J. Tardy
Director

It is with great pleasure that I present the 2012 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The pages that follow contain a summary of the day-to-day operations of the Illinois Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts, as well as an overview of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Many of the initiatives undertaken and implemented by the Illinois Judicial Branch this past year are highlighted throughout the Report, including several Supreme Court projects and policies introduced to ensure the continued availability and efficacy of critical judicial branch services. During yet another year of declining financial resources, the Supreme Court continued to enhance its utilization of technology and has held fast to its commitment to persevere through the fiscal challenges facing the judicial branch with an emphasis on innovation and efficiency.

The Report is presented in two volumes: an Administrative Summary and a Statistical Summary. The Administrative Summary contains a message from the Chief Justice and the 2012 Report to the Illinois General Assembly, as well as an overview of the state and local funding responsibilities required for the operation of our court system. Additionally, the Administrative Summary provides information about

the judicial officers and employees who work daily to provide access to justice and maintain operations for our unified court system. A second volume, the Statistical Summary, contains statistical data regarding court case loads at the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit court levels, including graphical presentations of five-year case load trends.

The Administrative Office extends its sincere gratitude to the Clerks of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts for their continued commitment and cooperation in providing the case load data published in this Report. I also wish to thank the staff of the Administrative Office who request, compile, organize and design the information received to create this Report. Providing the citizens of Illinois with an annual record of judicial branch activities enables a public understanding and trust in our court system that is crucial to achieving continued accountability and transparency. On behalf of the Supreme Court, I also wish to express my gratitude for the tireless efforts and steadfast dedication of the men and women who make up the Illinois Judiciary, as well as the non-judicial employees and court personnel who strive daily to deliver and support fair, impartial, efficient and affordable justice to the Illinois public.

I hope that this Report provides a valuable resource to better understand the work and function of our court system. I encourage you to visit the Illinois Supreme Court website at www.illinoiscourts.gov for current information concerning the Illinois court system and to learn more about the judicial branch of government. The website is frequently updated in order to remain a current source of information and education for the citizens we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael J. Tardy". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Michael J. Tardy, Director
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts





A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE THOMAS L. KILBRIDE

On behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court, I present the 2012 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I welcome this opportunity to inform the citizens of Illinois about the many achievements and initiatives of the Court during the past year, as well as our continuing efforts to promote judicial transparency, fiscal efficiency, and access to justice for all in our courts. With the able assistance of our Administrative Office and the more than 950 judges serving Illinois' court system, I am pleased to report that the Court continues to fulfill, and improve upon, the core mission of the judicial branch: to protect individual rights and liberties through the impartial interpretation of the law and the efficient and fair disposition of all judicial matters.

The Annual Report is presented in two volumes. This message is in the Administrative Summary that also includes the Court's report to the General Assembly on the activities of the Illinois Judicial Conference, information on state and local funding for the courts, and overviews of the operations of our court system. The Administrative Summary acquaints the public with the officers and employees of the Illinois Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit courts through pictures and text, promoting a better understanding of our roles and responsibilities. The second volume, the Statistical Summary, provides data on the numbers and types of cases filed and disposed of in the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit courts during 2012. The Statistical Summary includes graphs presenting five-year trends in total caseloads, as well as in specific types of cases.

During 2012, the officers and employees

of the Illinois judicial branch continued the ongoing work of delivering justice and assuring efficient access to the courts in spite of dwindling resources. The difficulties presented by the current fiscal situation has challenged – and will continue to challenge – the Court to develop new strategies, implement technology initiatives, and explore other ways to maintain the successful operation of the judicial branch. I am proud of our vigilant fiscal stewardship and our efforts to develop creative approaches to weathering the difficult financial climate faced by all branches of Illinois government. The judicial branch has consistently fostered improvement in providing full and fair access to the court system while making great progress in incorporating the latest technological innovations. We can, and must, continue to pursue additional advancements in technology to further the efficiency and responsiveness of our courts.

I continued to make the modernization of the day-to-day operations of our court system a top priority during 2012, my second full year as Chief Justice. The practice of law will increasingly be conducted through electronic means, and the justice system must keep pace with these changes. While more remains to be done, I envision a future where all Illinois circuit clerks will be able to greatly reduce, or even eliminate, the need to purchase paper and folders for case files.

Technological efficiencies also assist the Court's strong commitment to improving full and fair access to justice and advancing initiatives to increase meaningful access to Illinois' court system for all people, regardless of financial ability, physical challenges, or

limited proficiency in the English language. Everyone deserves the same access to, and understanding of, the functions and operations of our courts. I am proud of the progress we have made toward these goals.

Adhering to the guiding principles of efficiency, innovation, and access to the courts, the Court oversaw the continued improvement of critical court functions and the implementation of several important new initiatives. I am proud to highlight some of our major accomplishments in 2012.

E-Business in the Illinois Courts

Throughout 2012, the Court continued to enhance its use of technology by announcing several new rules authorizing the electronic filing (“e-filing”) of documents with our courts, another step supporting the long-term goal of making e-business universal throughout the Illinois court system.

In January, we initiated a pilot project authorizing the e-filing of documents with the Illinois Supreme Court. The pilot project allowed the Illinois Attorney General, the State Appellate Defender’s Office, and the Office of the Illinois State’s Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to file motions, briefs, and other related documents digitally with the Clerk of Court through a secure password system run by a vendor. We expect the expansion of this pilot project to allow all Illinois parties and litigants to take advantage of e-filing and all its benefits, such as simplified filing procedures, easier access to court documents, and cost savings to litigants and taxpayers.

Several Illinois counties took advantage of another Court pilot project initiated in 2011 that provides for electronic trial court records on appeal. The pilot program allowed attorneys, parties, and appellate justices to view, access, and work electronically from the official record of cases on appeal from the trial court; the paper record, however, would be available to parties who prefer that option. The electronic record includes transcripts of the trial and associated hearings, motions, as well as other pleadings and documents, but excludes exhibits and physical evidence such as weapons and clothing. The pilot project makes the physical transfer of the record unnecessary, eliminating the cost of repeatedly transporting the record back and forth from the Illinois Appellate Court Clerk’s office. Electronic access streamlines the process of preparing and working on appeals, benefitting lawyers and clients, the

court, and the taxpayers who fund our court system.

In October 2012, the Court introduced statewide standards authorizing all Illinois courts to implement the e-filing of court documents in civil cases. Initially developed by the Illinois Supreme Court Special Committee on E-Business, the new standards expand upon the five circuit court e-filing pilot projects that had been operating for several years to permit any of Illinois’ 23 (24 as of December 2012) judicial circuits to implement e-filing within their courts. Increased use of e-filing will enable courts throughout Illinois to manage civil dockets more efficiently and less expensively.

One of the Court’s principal focuses is the protection of personal identity information. The new standards are intended to protect personal information such as social security numbers, driver’s license numbers, and financial account information from public dissemination. The Court also adopted new Supreme Court Rule 138 (partially effective July 1, 2013) to prohibit the filing of personal identity information except as required by law or court order and to establish requirements for confidentially filing any personal information. As amended, Rule 201 now prohibits the filing of any discovery documents with the court in civil cases without a court order due to the volume of personal identity information typically contained in those documents.

In addition, the Supreme Court created an “e-renewal” process, allowing law firms to renew their annual registration and pay the \$40 renewal fee electronically by using the Court’s e-filing service. Supreme Court Rule 721 requires law firms to renew their registration with the Supreme Court Clerk annually, and with e-renewal, firms may now remit payments in person, through the mail, or electronically.

Cameras in the Courtroom

To further its commitment to transparency and accountability within the Illinois court system, the Court initiated a pilot project allowing media cameras to record and broadcast proceedings in Illinois’ trial courtrooms. The objective of the policy is to provide public access to the day-to-day operations of the Illinois court system. Under this policy, media interested in covering a proceeding must make a request at least 14 days before the proceeding, and no more than two video cameras and two still photographers may be present in the courtroom at a time.



The trial judge is granted absolute discretion in making the determination of whether or not to allow extended media coverage of a proceeding, and the judge has the obligation to ensure that the litigants' rights to a fair and impartial trial are not compromised. Our policy allows the judge to hear and rule on objections by parties or witnesses to media coverage and prohibits media coverage of several types of actions, such as juvenile cases, divorce and child custody cases, and cases involving trade secrets. Additionally, the policy prohibits any media coverage of jury selection or of the jurors themselves.

The pilot project is implemented on a circuit-by-circuit basis. To be eligible to participate, a chief circuit judge must request approval from the Illinois Supreme Court. Approved circuits are required to file a report within a reasonable time after a proceeding is recorded to assist with the Court's evaluation of the pilot project and to aid in shaping future policies. During 2012, the Supreme Court approved nine judicial circuits to participate in the pilot project.

Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice

The Court took another significant step last year in its mission to remove barriers blocking Illinois' poor and vulnerable residents from accessing the justice system. In June 2012, the Court announced the formation of the Illinois Supreme Court Commission on Access to Justice. The Commission is made up of 11 members, seven of whom are appointed by the Supreme Court, with the remaining four members appointed by the Illinois Bar Foundation, the Chicago Bar Foundation, the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois, and the Illinois Equal Justice Foundation, respectively. The Commission is charged with promoting, facilitating, and enhancing equal access to justice, with an emphasis on improving access to Illinois' civil courts and administrative agencies for all people, particularly the poor and vulnerable, many of whom come to court with limited English language proficiency or without legal representation. Specific tasks undertaken by the Commission include: providing language access information and assistance for people with limited English proficiency, creating standardized court forms to assist *pro se* litigants, and addressing other accessibility issues. Underscoring the importance of the interests served by the Commission, new Article X of the Supreme

Court Rules was created, with Rule 10-100 providing for the creation of the Access to Justice Commission, its membership, terms, duties, and administration. Adopted in November 2012, Rule 10-101 addresses the development of standardized legal forms in certain proceedings.

Committee on Strategic Planning

The Committee on Strategic Planning of the Illinois Judicial Conference was formed by the Court in October 2012 to serve as a long-range "think tank" that will enable Illinois courts to adapt to future economic, technological, scientific, and social trends. Created by the Illinois Constitution, the Illinois Judicial Conference suggests improvements in the administration of justice. As part of the Conference, the Committee is made up of judges, lawyers, and other stakeholders in the justice system and is charged with identifying emerging changes and issues likely to impact the Illinois courts and justice system. The Committee is charged with developing strategies and tactics to address the identified trends and issues. Of the 13 members of the Committee, six are appointed by the Chief Justice, while the remaining seven members are selected by the Court from the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference. As envisioned, the Strategic Planning Committee will work with various other Committees of the Judicial Conference to develop recommendations for the Executive Committee. If approved by the Executive Committee, the recommendations will be forwarded to the Illinois Supreme Court for consideration. The Strategic Planning Committee seeks to collaborate with a wide range of professionals involved with the judicial system, including State's Attorneys, public defenders, county officials, and officials in the legislative and executive branches of Illinois government. For 2013, the Committee planned a statewide conference on the future of the Illinois courts.

Attorney Registration Fees Increased to Help Fund Legal Services for the Poor

To increase funding for legal services in non-criminal cases to persons near or below the poverty line, the Supreme Court announced an increase in the annual registration fee required for Illinois attorneys. The fee rose from \$289 to \$342, with the entire \$53 increase remitted to

the Illinois Lawyers Trust Fund, an arm of the Court administering the funds received both by the registration fee and from the interest on lawyers' pooled client accounts, known as IOLTA funds. The weakened economy has dramatically impacted the funds administered by the Lawyers Trust Fund in two ways: the interest rates paid by banks on IOLTA funds have decreased, while the demand for legal services by those at or below the poverty level has increased. The increased registration fees will help offset funds lost from the decline in interest rates and enable the Lawyers Trust Fund to maintain its grants to the many important *pro bono* and legal aid programs in Illinois that work tirelessly to provide legal assistance to the state's most vulnerable residents. In addition, the Court announced that retired judges wishing to remain active on the state roll of attorneys will no longer be exempt from paying the registration fee required for attorney licensure.

New Rule Adopted to Assist in the Delivery of Legal Services in the Wake of Major Disasters

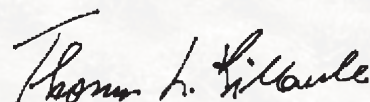
In April 2012, the Court adopted new Supreme Court Rule 718 to facilitate the delivery of legal services to Illinois residents in emergency situations resulting from major disasters. Referred to by the American Bar Association as the "Katrina Rule," named after the hurricane tragically decimating much of New Orleans, the rule is intended to address both natural and man-made emergencies, including tornados, hurricanes, floods, public health emergencies, and acts of terrorism. Under the rule, attorneys licensed in states other than Illinois would be authorized to provide *pro bono* legal services to Illinois residents in the wake of an in-state disaster and also to provide legal assistance to non-residents who have been displaced to Illinois due to a disaster in their home state. Application of the rule would be triggered by the Illinois Supreme Court's determination that an emergency or major disaster has occurred affecting the administration of justice in Illinois. Permission for attorneys practicing under the Rule to attend court appearances must be granted by the Court, and the *pro bono* legal services authorized under the Rule must be provided without the expectation of compensation. Those services must be supervised through an established non-profit legal services organization, bar association, or *pro bono* program.

New Rule Adopted to Allow Jurors to Submit Questions to Witnesses in Civil Trials

The Court announced a new Supreme Court Rule enabling jurors in civil trials to submit written questions to witnesses. Effective July 1, 2012, Supreme Court Rule 243 was adopted after extensive study and discussion showed that such a rule would enhance juror engagement, comprehension, and attention to the proceeding and, further, would give jurors a better appreciation for their role in the administration of justice. The Rule grants the trial judge sole discretion in its implementation and includes safeguards to ensure that testimony elicited from responses to a juror's question will comport with the applicable evidentiary rules. The trial judge initially reads the questions to all the attorneys outside the presence of the jury and gives counsel an opportunity to object. The judge rules on any objections and admits, modifies, or excludes each question. The judge asks permitted questions and instructs the witness to answer only the question presented. The judge then provides all counsel with an opportunity to ask follow-up questions limited to the scope of the new testimony. The adoption of Rule 243 brings Illinois in line with over half of the states, and all of the federal circuits, that have rules permitting jurors to submit questions to witnesses.

Conclusion

This message highlights only a few of the many undertakings and achievements of the Illinois Judicial Branch in 2012. I invite you to review the rest of the Annual Report. It provides a wealth of information on the functions and activities of the Illinois Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts. Finally, on behalf of the Court, I extend a sincere thanks to all of the judicial branch officers and employees who constantly strive to provide the highest level of fair and equal justice possible and made 2012 a productive year for our court system. Our success requires the collective efforts and commitment of the entire judicial branch and our justice partners, and I am truly grateful for their good work and continued commitment.



Thomas L. Kilbride
Chief Justice
Illinois Supreme Court



2012 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 31, 2013

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
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable Christine Radogno
Minority Leader
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Legislative Leaders:

On behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court, I enclose the 2012 Annual Report of the Illinois Judicial Conference. As Chief Justice, I submit this Report pursuant to Article VI, Section 17, of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, requiring an annual report in writing to the General Assembly. The Judicial Conference considers the work of the courts and offers improvements in the administration of justice. In compliance with the constitutional mandate, this Report includes a summary of the work performed by the eight committees constituting the Judicial Conference.

The Committees of the Judicial Conference include: (1) Alternative Dispute Resolution; (2) Automation and Technology; (3) Criminal Law and Probation Administration; (4) Discovery Procedures; (5) Judicial Education; (6) Study Committees on Complex Litigation; (7) Study Committee on Juvenile Justice; and (8) the Committee on Strategic Planning, created by the Court in 2012. The annual meeting of the Judicial Conference convened on October 25, 2012, to consider the committees' reports and recommendations. This Annual Report summarizes the initiatives undertaken by each committee during Conference Year 2012 and notes the anticipated projects and tasks the Conference Committees will undertake in 2013.

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

I respectfully submit the Illinois Supreme Court's 2012 Annual Report to the General Assembly.

Respectfully,



Thomas L. Kilbride
Chief Justice

2012 Illinois Judicial Conference

On October 25, 2012, the Illinois Judicial Conference convened its annual meeting in Chicago, Illinois. Article 6, section 17, of the Illinois Constitution mandates the Conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice. Illinois Supreme Court Rule 41 implements this constitutional mandate by defining the duties and the membership of the Illinois Judicial Conference. Consistent with Rule 41, the Conference is composed of judges from every level of the judiciary and represents Illinois' five judicial districts. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois presides over the Conference, and the other Justices serve as members.

Eight appointed committees largely perform the work of the Judicial Conference throughout the year. These committees are the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, Automation and Technology Committee, Study Committee on Complex Litigation, Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration, Committee on Discovery Procedures, Committee on Education, Study Committee on Juvenile Justice, and the recently added Committee on Strategic Planning. The committees' rosters include appellate, circuit, and associate judges who serve as members of the Judicial Conference. Their work is aided by judges, law professors, and attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court 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' activities.

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

The 2012 Annual Meeting of the Judicial Conference lasted only one day, minimizing the judges' time away from the bench and managing costs more effectively. Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride convened the meeting. In his opening remarks, Chief Justice Kilbride welcomed those in attendance and thanked them for their hard work during the Conference year. He also recognized the current members of the Supreme Court, as well as the retired Supreme Court Justices in attendance. Concluding his introductions, Chief Justice Kilbride recognized Michael J. Tardy, Director of the

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and thanked the Director and his staff for their work in preparing for the Annual Meeting of the Conference.

Chief Justice Kilbride remarked that, even without a constitutional mandate, a similar gathering would arise due to Illinois judges' shared commitment to improving the administration of justice. Reflecting on the role of the courts, the Chief Justice challenged the Conference members to work toward the common goal of providing the state's citizens a fair and efficient judicial system. Chief Justice Kilbride also noted that good ideas do not exist only at the top of an organization but arise at all levels. With that premise in mind, Chief Justice Kilbride encouraged the judges, clerks, probation departments, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and all individuals of the court system to foster a culture that promotes the development of good ideas from all sources.

Chief Justice Kilbride announced that the Supreme Court issued new statewide standards and new and amended Supreme Court rules to allow all Illinois circuit courts to begin electronically filing court documents in civil cases. Concurrently, the new statewide e-filing principles and standards protect against identity theft and the disclosure of sensitive information. Chief Justice Kilbride commented that uniform standards allow all circuit courts to benefit from e-filing's greater efficiencies and long-range cost savings as well as provide a modern way of doing business. Chief Justice Kilbride expressed his hope that the Illinois judiciary would begin to implement e-business practices as quickly and efficiently as possible, stating that "the door is open for any circuit in any county around the state to implement e-filing" as long as the chief judge and circuit clerk agree they are ready.

Chief Justice Kilbride reminded the attendees that the Judicial Conference's purpose "to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice" creates a framework for self-evaluation. As a forum for its members, the Conference offers an opportunity to examine existing judicial practices carefully and to recommend adjustments and improvements to the court system. The Conference should report on the current state of the judicial branch as well as outline plans for furthering an efficient and adaptive state judiciary. Committee charges and work should be open to all ideas that advance judicial principles and adapt the judiciary to meet changing demands.

In 2012, Chief Justice Kilbride also changed the format of the Conference's Annual Meeting. A nationally



renowned court consultant guided a new strategic planning process. Conference members were assigned to specific groups for comprehensive strategic planning about automation and technology, access to justice, case management and court performance, court funding and use of public resources, organizational structure and systems governance, civil justice, criminal justice, juvenile justice, and judicial education, performance, and conduct. On behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court, Chief Justice Kilbride asked Conference members to partner with them to develop a plan for the future of Illinois' justice system. In closing, Chief Justice Kilbride encouraged Conference members to continue to reflect on ways to enhance Illinois' courts because their work is the foundation for improving our justice system.

After the Chief Justice concluded his remarks, Conference committees met during the morning session to finalize committee reports and to initiate planning for Conference Year 2013. The morning plenary session included a presentation of each committee's activities in Conference Year 2012. The following narrative summarizes the written and oral substance of those reports.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee monitors and assesses both court-annexed mandatory arbitration and mediation programs approved by the Supreme Court. Along with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Committee continued to track mandatory arbitration statistics to determine program efficacy during the 2012 Conference Year. In conjunction with its charge to develop a statewide measure of the satisfaction of arbitration program participants, the Committee sent a survey and explanatory correspondence to all arbitration programs for circulation to participating arbitrators, attorneys, and litigants. The completed surveys were sent to the Administrative Office for data tabulation and synthesis. Among its findings, the survey revealed that participants in alternative dispute resolution proceedings are generally satisfied with the current arbitration system. A comprehensive report will be prepared for the Court.

The Committee next considered the perceptions of judges and attorneys on the assignment of cases to civil mediation. After initial discussion, the Committee concluded that two perceptions merited exploration: (1) parties were being forced into mediation even after rejecting the process as unfeasible; and (2) if the parties agreed to mediation but could not choose a mediator, trial judges were either appointing or strongly recommending particular mediators. After discussions with stakeholders, judges, and others, the Committee

concluded that the two perceptions were false. As a result, the Committee began to discuss how to enhance the perception of mediation in Illinois, considering a variety of approaches, from standardizing the mediation process to initiating a mandatory mediation program similar to the current mandatory arbitration system.

Finally, the Committee considered the development of a "train-the-trainer" curriculum along with the *Uniform Arbitrator Reference Manual* and Arbitrator Training Video. The Committee currently discusses the day-to-day operations of the various arbitration centers during annual meetings with the arbitration administrators. After extensive consideration, the Committee determined that the current method of training arbitrators in person remains the best approach and that a specific curriculum to "train-the-trainer" was unnecessary.

Automation and Technology Committee

During Conference Year 2012, the Automation and Technology Committee worked with the Special Supreme Court Committee on E-Business and a subcommittee from the Illinois Association of Court Clerks to review Illinois' e-business pilot projects and make recommendations for the judicial expansion of e-business. The Committee represented the judges' viewpoint on the development and use of e-business applications and technologies. The Committee and Special Committee actively participated in drafting a report for the Supreme Court's consideration that recommended proposed guidelines and policies for electronic filing, electronic access, and electronic court records. The Committee also assisted the E-Access Advisory Committee in developing guidelines and changes to the Electronic Access Policy for Circuit Court Records for presentation to the Supreme Court.

As a final matter, the Committee considered the role of technology in data acquisition, compilation, and use. The Committee recognized that, while technology offers many advantages in collecting and processing data for presentation and further use, computing systems require standard programming and defined data fields to produce accurate and usable information. Therefore, the Committee determined that, even with a uniform case management system, standards must be created to govern the use of the fields and information between counties.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

During the 2012 Conference Year, the Committee focused its efforts on initiating several revisions and updates to the *Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation*. In Conference Year 2011, the Committee assigned a subcommittee to

review the Criminal Manual and determine what content should remain and what content should be stricken as duplicative of the Criminal Benchbook. As a result of the subcommittee's work, the Committee decided to remove several chapters and to add new chapters and content reflecting the pertinent procedural issues faced by judges presiding over complex criminal litigation. Chapters were assigned individually to Committee members to review, edit, and revise, with the newly added chapters being assigned to Committee members with extensive experience in criminal law and procedure. During Conference Year 2012, drafts and revisions were well underway on several chapters, with the drafters focused on ensuring that content, forms, and links within the Criminal Manual were current and on point.

The Committee also published in print and CD-ROM formats the *Fourth Edition of the Manual on Complex Civil Litigation* and made them available to judges. The Committee has made it a priority to track changes in the law that would affect the accuracy and timeliness of the information, links, and forms contained within the Civil Manual and to identify necessary revisions.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration

Over the course of Conference Year 2012, the Committee continued to work toward updating the 2007 Specialty Court Survey. With the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Committee developed an initial assessment tool to determine the nature and extent of problem-solving courts in each judicial circuit, receiving responses from each circuit. After analyzing the responses, the Committee and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts created a detailed survey instrument capable of providing the Conference with a more comprehensive overview of Illinois specialty courts. The detailed survey was emailed to the Trial Court Administrators for data collection.

The Committee also considered a proposed amendment to Supreme Court Rule 402 authorizing a defendant, with the permission of the court and the prosecution, to enter a guilty plea conditioned on an appellate review of an adverse ruling on a pretrial motion to suppress. This proposed amendment is drawn directly from Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 and is commonly known as a "conditional plea." A subcommittee was formed to examine this proposed amendment. After discussion, a consensus determined that stakeholder input was required due to members' minimal contact with conditional pleas because they existed only in the federal system. The subcommittee is currently seeking input from the Illinois State's Attorneys Association, the Illinois Public Defender Association, including appellate defenders, and the Criminal Justice Section of the Illinois

State Bar Association. Once the stakeholders' input is received, the Committee will discuss this amendment further and report back to the Conference.

The Committee also discussed the possible effect of *People v. Rippatoe*, 408 Ill. App. 3d 1061 (3rd Dist. 2011) on Supreme Court Rule 430 (Trial of Incarcerated Defendant). In *Rippatoe*, the Third District Appellate Court held that defendant's rights were denied because he was kept in restraints during a post trial proceeding without conducting a hearing on whether the restraints were necessary, as required by *People v. Boose*, 66 Ill. 2d 261 (1977), and *People v. Allen*, 222 Ill. 2d 340 (2006). In 2010, the Court adopted Rule 430 on the Committee's recommendation, codifying the *Boose* and *Allen* decisions governing the use of restraints. Prior to the drafting of Rule 430, the Committee concluded that *Boose* and *Allen* were applicable only to the guilt-innocence phase of a criminal proceeding. As a result, the Committee discussed the *Rippatoe* decision, along with the *Boose* and *Allen* cases. The Committee again reached a consensus that the *Boose* and *Allen* rulings on whether or not to place a defendant in restraints apply only to the guilt-innocence phase of the proceedings, resulting in a conflict between the holding in *Rippatoe* and those in *Boose* and *Allen*. In the absence of a Supreme Court opinion expanding the *Boose* and *Allen* opinions to include post trial proceedings, the Committee does not recommend an amendment to Rule 430 to incorporate the *Rippatoe* decision at this time.

Finally, the Committee considered the reliability of the Illinois trial courts' current method to determine the admissibility of eyewitness testimony. The Committee addressed this charge by examining multiple judicial opinions from Illinois and other states, United States Supreme Court opinions, and scientific treatises addressing the reliability of eyewitness testimony. After a thorough discussion, the Committee reached a consensus that Illinois law provides adequate guidance to trial courts on determining the reliability of eyewitness testimony.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

During Conference Year 2012, the Committee considered two proposals forwarded from the Supreme Court Rules Committee. First, the Committee considered concerns raised by an attorney about a conflict within Rule 216 (Admission of Fact or of Genuineness of Documents) over the time to respond to record requests (14 or 28 days) depending on whether the document is a public record. The Committee determined that a different time frame is not required for public records. Therefore, the Committee proposed amending Rule 216(d) to incorporate a 28-day time frame. Next, the Committee considered correspondence from the Illinois Association



of Defense Trial Counsel regarding its prior proposal to amend Rule 204(c) (Compelling Appearance of Deponent) to limit the fee that physicians may charge for giving deposition testimony to \$400 per hour. The Committee decided to continue to reject the proposed amendment because trial courts have the authority under Rule 204 to apportion deposition fees for doctors if necessary.

During the 2012 Conference Year, the Committee primarily focused on the issue of e-discovery. After surveying other state and federal discovery rules, examining case law, and discussing articles on electronic discovery, the Committee determined that some current discovery rules be amended to address three key issues: (1) altering the scope of electronic discovery to include and define electronically stored information (ESI); (2) cost allocation or proportionality to permit the trial court to examine the likely burden or expense of producing certain ESI; and (3) the use of pretrial conferences to require early discussion of any issues about the production of ESI. Finally, the Committee continues to debate the related issues of when the duty to preserve ESI arises and the potential sanctions for failure to preserve ESI. The Committee will next focus on drafting Committee Comments to accompany its proposed rule amendments.

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 2012, the Committee received two continuing charges: (1) develop and recommend a calendar of judicial education programs for new and experienced judges that reflect emerging legal, sociological, cultural, and technical issues that impact judicial decision making and court administration; and (2) evaluate judicial education programs continually. 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 comprising the annual Seminar Series, and the Advanced Judicial Academy.

Consistent with its overall charge, the Committee: completed the 2011 Illinois Judicial Benchbook projects; initiated 2012 Illinois Judicial Benchbook projects, including an ongoing dialogue with vendors about electronic access to benchbooks; delivered and evaluated the 2012 DUI/Traffic regional seminar and two presentations at Education Conference 2012; initiated the assessment of Education Conference 2012 evaluations, a task that will continue throughout the Education Conference 2014 planning process; and

initiated planning for Education Conference 2014 in addition to the spring 2013 Upholding Rights regional seminar, the 2013 DUI/Traffic seminar, the January 2013 New Judge Seminar, and the 2013 Advanced Judicial Academy.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

During Conference Year 2012, the Committee updated Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook* that addresses juvenile court proceedings involving allegations of abused, neglected, and dependent minors. The Committee reasonably anticipates that an update to Volume II will be available for the New Judge Seminar in January 2013.

The Committee also continued its study of disproportionate minority representation in juvenile justice and abuse and neglect cases. After examining various resources, the Committee suggested changes in the areas of data collection, judicial training, judicial tenure, and legislation to assist in addressing the issue. Specifically, the Committee recommends that the Court require the collection and reporting of the race and ethnicity of all juveniles in juvenile abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency, and all other juvenile cases filed in the trial court. Second, the Committee recommends that the Court require that judges who hear juvenile abuse and neglect, delinquency, and other juvenile cases, receive training on disproportionate minority representation, evidence-based practices in juvenile court, and cultural competency by incorporating these topics as a part of the biennial Education Conferences and New Judge Seminars. Next, the Committee recommends that judges be assigned to juvenile court for significant time periods. Finally, the Committee recommends that the Court encourage the legislature to amend certain provisions of the Juvenile Court Act and the Sex Offender Registration Act as specified by the Committee.

Committee on Strategic Planning

During last year's Annual Meeting of the Judicial Conference, Chief Justice Kilbride expressed his interest in crafting a more sustainable, robust Conference, as well as in developing a *Future of the Courts Conference* to guide activities for improving judicial administration and promoting public trust and confidence in the Illinois judicial system. To achieve this goal, on October 11, 2012, Chief Justice Kilbride and the Illinois Supreme Court announced the creation of the Committee on Strategic Planning, an organized, long-range planning committee to prepare Illinois courts better for economic, technological, scientific, and social changes. The Committee on Strategic Planning became the eighth committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference. It is currently composed of judges and lawyers and will later include other justice system stakeholders. The Committee is

Conclusion

charged with identifying emerging trends and issues that may impact the courts and the delivery of justice and with proposing specific strategies and tactics to address them. As envisioned, the Committee on Strategic Planning achieves its mission by working with the Illinois Judicial Conference committees when appropriate. The Committee intends to elicit participation from a wide range of court stakeholders, including representatives of the state's attorneys, public defenders, county boards, and the legislative and executive branches. One of the Committee's initial goals is to hold a *Future of the Courts Conference* in Spring 2013, focusing on how to prepare courts for the future.

As evidenced by these Committee overviews, the scope of the work undertaken by the Judicial Conference in 2012 was broad, ranging from consideration of amendments to various Supreme Court Rules and updating manuals and benchbooks to the education and training of both new and experienced judges. Although many projects and initiatives were completed in Conference Year 2012, some will continue into Conference Year 2013, and additional projects will be assigned for the coming year. Thus, the work of the Judicial Conference will continue to honor its constitutional mandate and remain steadfast in its goal of improving the administration of justice in Illinois.



Supreme Court Decisions Which the General Assembly May Wish to Consider

Juvenile Court Act - Registration as a Sex Offender

In re S.B., Supreme Court Docket No. 112204
(October 4, 2012)

This case involved a minor charged with a sex offense who had been found “not not guilty” after a discharge hearing under section 104-25(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (725 ILCS 5/104-25(a)). The Court considered, as a matter of first impression, whether discharge hearings are applicable in juvenile proceedings. In its analysis, the Court noted that, although the Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/1-1 *et seq.*) does not contain its own provisions addressing a minor's fitness or procedures to follow in the event a minor is found unfit to stand trial, section 5-101(3) of the Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-101(3)) states that “[i]n all procedures under this Article, minors shall have all the procedural rights of adults in criminal proceedings, unless specifically precluded by laws that enhance the protection of such minors.” Concluding that discharge

hearings exist to safeguard the due process rights of defendants, the Court held that section 104-25(a) is incorporated into the Juvenile Court Act and, therefore, the circuit court's finding of “not not guilty” was not void. The Court also considered the minor's argument that he should not be required to register as a sex offender because section 3-5 of the Sex Offender Registration Act (SORA) (730 ILCS 150/3-5) only refers to juveniles “adjudicated delinquent.” The Court rejected this argument, holding that the incorporation of discharge hearings into the Juvenile Court Act, coupled with the conclusion that the minor was “not not guilty”, subjected him to the registration requirements in section 2(A)(1)(d) of the SORA (730 ILCS 150/3-5). The Court further held that the language in section 3-5 of the SORA, allowing for petition for removal from the sex offender registry, included juveniles for whom a finding of “not not guilty” has been entered following a discharge hearing. *Reversed and remanded.*

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, 2012, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$211,228; appellate court judges, \$198,805; circuit court judges, \$182,429; and associate judges, \$173,308. 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 2012, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$5,739,518.

State funding for probation departments currently covers approximately 2,600 probation personnel, for which the counties receive partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. At the present time, state funding provides for about 22% of the total cost of probation and court services in the state.

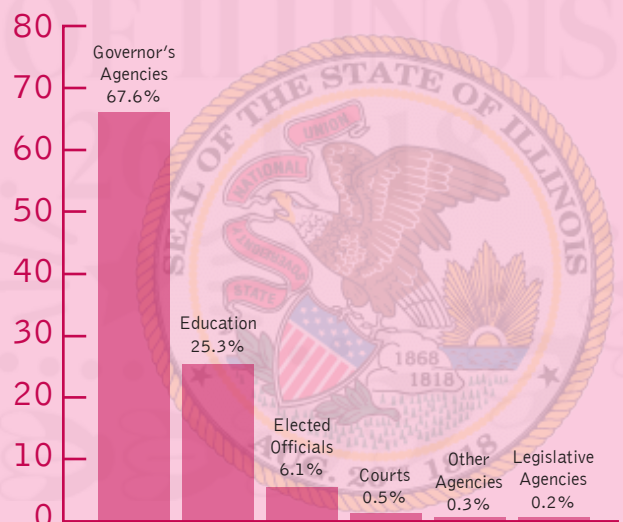
County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and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

State Funding

Appropriations for State Agencies Fiscal Year 2013

The graph to the right, shows the Supreme Court's share of the total appropriations for Fiscal Year 2013 (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013). The total appropriation was \$64,070,289,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$308,687,000.

Source: Table I-A: Operating Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 2 Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2014



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 2012, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,367, assisted by a total of 156 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$208,761,380 in 2012.

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 2012 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.

\$24,767,471

Court Automation Fund

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

\$25,122,986

County Law Library Fund

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

\$11,176,586

County Fund To Finance the Court System

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

\$6,628,839

Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administrative Fund

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

\$3,180,697

Uncollected Claims

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY12, there were 97 claims due and payable, totaling \$664,220.36.

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 2012 by circuit clerks are listed below:

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

\$1,126,160,004

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

\$3,746,320

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.

\$5,700,634

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

\$3,819,483

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

\$2,250,686

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

\$4,533,371



CASEFLOW

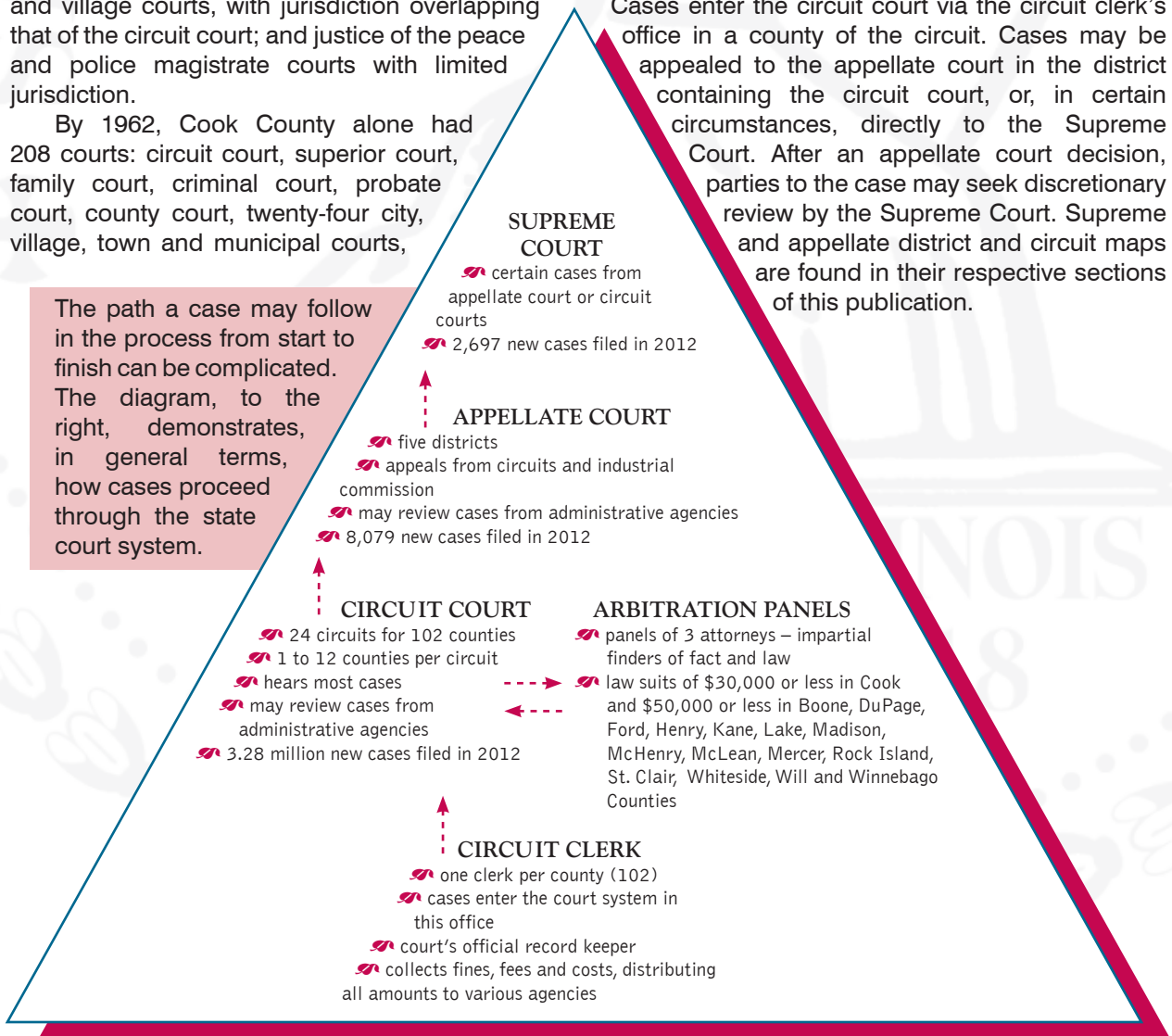
Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 Constitution which made major changes in the system.

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

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, research director, marshal, 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 Carolyn Taft Grosboll

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. On January 12, 2012, the Supreme Court authorized the electronic filing of documents on a pilot basis, limited to cases on the Court's general docket when filed by the Office of Attorney General, Office of the State's Attorney Appellate Prosecutor or Office of State Appellate Defender, representing the beginning of e-filing in the Supreme Court. 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 oversees the conversion of paper documents to a more stable medium.

The Clerk's Office registers and renews professional service corporations and associations, and limited liability companies and partnerships engaged in the practice of law. As another electronic business initiative, on October 31, 2012, the Supreme Court announced an e-renewal process beginning with the 2013 renewal year, that gave law firm entities the option to electronically renew their annual registration and pay the \$40 renewal fee electronically. The Clerk's Office is also responsible for maintaining the roll of attorneys, which includes the licensing process, and issuance of law licenses; files judicial financial disclosure statements required of state court judges. The office compiles, analyzes, and reports statistics on the Supreme Court's case load and other activity, as reflected in the accompanying statistical summary and narrative for 2012.

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.

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

**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.

**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 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 Librarian
Geoffrey P. Pelzek**

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

**Reporter of Decisions
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 Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	2,697	2,793
2011	2,906	3,104
2010	3,014	2,922
2009	2,729	2,897
2008	2,955	2,825

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the Court and chairpersons during 2012

- **Appellate Court Administrative Committee**
Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.
- **Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission**
R. Michael Henderson, Esq., Chair;
Joan M. Eagle, Esq., Vice-Chair;
Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, liaison officer.
Review Board - Keith E. Roberts, Jr., Esq., Chair.
- **Board of Admissions to the Bar**
Theodore L. Kuzniar, Esq., President; Justice Anne M. Burke, liaison officer.
- **Committee on Character and Fitness**
Philip L. Bronstein, Esq., Chair; Monica G. Somerville, Esq., Vice-Chair (First Judicial District); Patrick A. Salvi, Esq., Chair; Irene F. Bahr, Esq., Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District); David L. Wentworth, II, Esq., Chair; James L. Tungate, Esq., Vice-Chair (Third Judicial District); Frederick H. Underhill, Jr., Esq., Chair; (Fourth Judicial District); John A. Clark, Esq., Chair; Mark C. Scoggins, Esq., Vice-Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice Robert R. Thomas, liaison officer.
- **Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases**
Michael J. Warner, Esq., Chair; James L. De Ano, Esq., Vice-Chair; Professor Nancy S. Marder, Reporter; Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.
- **Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases**
Appellate Judge Robert L. Carter, Chair; 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.
- **Committee on Strategic Planning of the Illinois Judicial Conference**
Judge Michael B. Hyman, Chair.
- **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**
Judge S. Gene Schwarm, 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; Professor Richard S. Kling, Professor-Reporter; Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer.
- **Special Supreme Court Committee on E-Business**
Bruce R. Pfaff, Esq., Chair; Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.
- **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 on Mortgage Foreclosures**
Judge Lewis M. Nixon, Chair; Justice Mary Jane Theis, liaison officer.
- **Special Supreme Court Committee to Study Courtroom and Judicial Security**
Judge Michael P. Kiley, Chair.
- **Supreme Court Commission for Access to Justice**
Jeffery D. Colman, Chair.
- **Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism**
Gordon B. Nash, Jr., Chair; Judge Debra B. Walker, Vice Chair.
- **Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct**
Judge William O. Mays, Jr., Chair.
- **Supreme Court Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee**
Appellate Judge Joy V. Cunningham, Chair; Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.
- **Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board**
- **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 David E. Haracz, Chair* *Cook County Circuit Court*

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee monitors and assesses both court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs and mediation programs approved by the Supreme Court. During Conference Year 2012, the Committee continued to track mandatory arbitration statistics to determine program efficacy. In the area of mediation, the Committee continued to monitor the activities of the court-annexed major civil case mediation programs operating in eleven judicial circuits pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 99. The Committee undertook many initiatives prescribed by the Court during the Conference year. During Conference Year 2011, the Committee disseminated a survey, along with explanatory correspondence, to all arbitration programs for circulation to the targeted arbitration program constituents of arbitrators, attorneys, and litigants. In Conference Year 2012, the completed surveys were tabulated and synthesized which revealed that the participants in the court-annexed mandatory arbitration proceedings are generally satisfied with the current arbitration system. The Committee was also charged with considering the perceptions of judges and attorneys surrounding assignment of cases to civil mediation. The Committee concluded that two perceptions existed: (1) parties in civil cases were being forced into mediation even after the parties had determined mediation was not feasible; and (2) if the parties had agreed to mediation but could not choose a mediator, the trial judges were either appointing or strongly recommending use of particular mediators. After discussions with stakeholders, judges, and others, the Committee concluded that the two perceptions were false. Discussion began on how to implement a positive perception for the use of mediation in Illinois. The Committee will be continuing this topic in

2013. Finally, the Committee was charged with considering development of a “train-the-trainer” curriculum in conjunction with the Uniform Arbitrator Reference Manual and Arbitrator Training Video. After discussing this topic at its annual meeting with the arbitration administrators, it was determined that the current method of live training of arbitrators is still the best approach and that a specific curriculum to train-the-trainer was not required.

Automation and Technology Committee *Judge Adrienne Albrecht, Chair* *21st Judicial Circuit*

In 2012, the Supreme Court charged the Automation and Technology Committee to continue monitoring the electronic filing and access initiatives in the trial courts. The Committee was charged with gathering, via the chief circuit judges, existing and planned electronic business/commerce projects in the circuit courts and identifying their purpose, the technology they use, and the implementation plans and process. The Committee was also asked to study the use of standard forms, how they might be automated, and what local rules might be needed to govern their use. To aid in fulfilling this charge, the Automation and Technology Committee has divided into groups to focus on three general areas. 1) case management systems, electronic filing systems and technology equipment and workflows, 2) electronic orders, and 3) e-mail protocols. As well, the Committee continues to discuss and reinforce the need for judges to be involved in developing a judicial interface in their trial court case management systems, which initially may only focus on record keeping requirements. A judicial interface would include the development of screens and workflows in the case management system which allow the judge to access and use electronic records/documents from the bench or chambers. This concept is critical as more trial courts move towards electronic filing and the use of electronic files/records.



Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration
Judge Leonard Murray, Chair
Cook County Circuit Court

During the 2012 Conference Year, the Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration continued to address the charge of updating the 2007 Specialty Court Survey by developing and distributing a detailed survey instrument to the trial court administrators. All responses to the survey have been received and the Committee will report on the survey results in 2013. The Committee, per request of the Rules Committee, commented on a proposed new Supreme Court Rule which would authorize a criminal defendant to enter a plea of guilty conditioned upon the ability to have the adverse pretrial suppression motion reviewed by the appellate court. The Committee is securing input from the various stakeholders and will finalize its recommendation in 2013. Additionally in 2012, the Committee was asked to further comment on newly enacted amendments to Supreme Court Rule 402(d) which were adopted by the Court in April 2011. This request is due to a concern of whether or not the rule should require the defendant to be present during the plea negotiations. Discussion of these concerns with the amendments will begin in 2013.

Committee on Discovery Procedures
Judge Maureen E. Connors, Chair
1st District Appellate Court

During Conference Year 2012, the Committee considered two proposals that were forwarded from the Supreme Court Rules Committee. First, the Committee considered concerns raised by an attorney about a conflict in Rule 216 (Admission of Fact or of Genuineness of Documents) for time periods (14 or 28 days) in responding to requests depending on whether the document is a public record. The Committee determined that there should not be a different time frame for responding when a public record is involved. Therefore, the Committee proposed amending Rule 216(d) to incorporate a 28-day time frame. Next, the Committee considered correspondence from the Illinois Association of Defense Trial Counsel regarding its former proposal to amend Rule 204(c) (Compelling Appearance of Deponent) to place a limit of \$400 per hour on the fee that physicians may charge for giving deposition testimony. The Committee decided to maintain its prior position rejecting the proposed amendment since trial courts have authority under Rule 204 to apportion deposition fees for doctors if necessary. The Committee, during the 2012 Conference Year, primarily focused its attention on the issue of e-Discovery. After surveying other state and federal discovery rules,

examining case law and discussing articles on electronic discovery, the Committee determined that certain current discovery rules should be amended to address three key issues: (1) scope of electronic discovery to include and define electronically stored information (ESI); (2) cost allocation/proportionality to permit the trial court to examine the likely burden or expense of producing certain ESI; and (3) pretrial conference to require early discussion of any issues regarding the production of ESI. The Committee continues to debate the issue of when the duty to preserve ESI arises and the potential sanctions for failure to preserve ESI. The Committee next will focus on drafting Committee Comments to accompany its proposed rule amendments.

Committee on Education
Judge Lisa Holder White, Chair
6th Judicial Circuit

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* and *New Judge Seminar*, and the biennial *Advanced Judicial Academy, Education Conference* and *Faculty Development*. 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 Judicial Education Division to produce and update the following six Illinois Judicial Benchbooks: *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 and on the Illinois Judicial Portal.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation
Judge Carolyn Quinn, Chair
Cook County Circuit Court

This Conference year, the Study Committee on Complex Litigation embarked on an intensive review and revision of the current *Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation*. The Committee’s efforts were directed at creating an updated version of the *Criminal Manual* that would

eliminate outdated information as well as content duplicative of that which is contained within the *Criminal Law and Procedure Benchbook*. During Conference Year 2011, a subcommittee was formed to determine the information and topics that needed to be omitted, and also to determine what topics and areas of criminal law and procedure should be introduced to the *Criminal Manual* to reflect current and emerging issues faced by judges presiding over complex criminal litigation. A revised table of contents was tendered by the subcommittee and approved by the full Study Committee. Individual chapters were assigned to Committee members to either review or renew the content, or in many cases, to introduce topics and content that were not included in the previous edition of the *Criminal Manual*. Along with the content revisions, the Committee reshaped the structure of the *Criminal Manual* to reflect a more streamlined, user-friendly reference guide to assist judges presiding over complex criminal matters. This Conference year, members of the Committee who deal predominantly with criminal litigation collected sample orders, ranging from scheduling orders to orders pertaining to the media, for inclusion in the updated *Criminal Manual*. Similar to the format of the latest edition of the *Manual on Complex Civil Litigation*, which was completed at the close of Conference Year 2011, the updated *Criminal Manual* will contain fewer footnotes, and will include downloadable form orders and topic checklists. The goal in revising the content and structure of the *Criminal Manual* is to provide judges with an information-rich, yet concise, practical reference guide for judges. For Conference Year 2013, the Committee will continue the comprehensive editing and drafting required for the updated version of the *Criminal Manual*. Several new members with deep experience in criminal law were appointed to the Committee for Conference Year 2013 and will provide an invaluable resource in the revision and drafting process. The Committee anticipates that the revisions and updates

to the *Criminal Manual* will be completed in late 2013. Additionally, the Committee will continue to track changes in the law to be included in future updates or supplements to the latest edition of the *Manual on Complex Civil Litigation*.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

Judge Elizabeth A. Robb, Chair
11th Judicial Circuit

During Conference Year 2012, the Committee updated Volume II of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which addresses juvenile court proceedings involving allegations of abused, neglected and dependent minors. The Committee reasonably anticipates that an update to Volume II will be available for the New Judge Seminar in January 2013. The Committee also continued its study of the issue of disproportionate minority representation in juvenile justice and abuse and neglect cases. After examining various resources, the Committee determined that suggested changes in the areas of data collection, judicial training, judicial tenure and legislation can assist in addressing the issue of disproportionate minority representation of juveniles. Specifically, the Committee recommends that the Court require all trial courts to require the collection and reporting of the race and ethnicity of all juveniles in juvenile abuse & neglect, juvenile delinquency and all other juvenile cases filed in the trial court. Second, the Committee recommends that the Court require judges who hear juvenile abuse & neglect, juvenile delinquency and other juvenile cases receive training on disproportionate minority representation, evidence-based practices in juvenile court and cultural competency by incorporating these topics as a part of the biennial Education Conferences and New Judge Seminars. Next, the Committee recommends that judges be assigned to juvenile court for a significant amount of time. Finally, the Committee recommends that the Court encourage the legislature to amend noted provisions of the Juvenile Court Act and the Sex Offender Registration Act as delineated by the Committee.



Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 2012

Chief Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, Chair

Michael J. Tardy, Secretary

James Jeffrey Allen, Circuit Judge, 12th Circuit
Robert L. Carter, Appellate Judge, 3rd District
Mark H. Clarke, Chief Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit
Mary Ellen Coghlan, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Lynn M. Egan, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Timothy C. Evans, Chief Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Robert G. Gibson, Circuit Judge, 18th Circuit

Susan Fox Gillis, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Shelvin Louise Hall, Appellate Judge, 1st District
Elizabeth A. Robb, Chief Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit
Christopher C. Starck, Circuit Judge, 19th Circuit
John O. Steele, Appellate Judge, 1st District
Milton S. Wharton, Circuit Judge, 20th Circuit
Lisa Holder White, Circuit Judge, 6th 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, second in Elgin, third in Ottawa, fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

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

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently fifty-three, 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
2012	4,273	4,180	3,635	3,740	2012	8,079	8,062
2011	4,067	4,376	3,614	3,731	2011	7,826	8,286
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

**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 October 1, 2012 with Justice Bruce D. Stewart, 5th Appellate District, presiding as honorary chair. Forty appellate justices were in attendance. 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 alternative members of the Illinois Courts Commission. Justice Margaret Stanton McBride (First District) and Justice Thomas R. Appleton (Fourth District) were approved to serve as regular members, with Justice McBride commencing the first year of a third, three-year term, expiring December 2013 and Justice Appleton commencing the third year of his first three-year term, ending December 2013. Justice Mary S. Schostok (Second District), Justice Mary K. O'Brien (Third District) and Justice Richard P. Goldenhersch (Fifth District) were selected to serve as alternate members to the Commission, for a one year term ending December 2013. Justice Robert E. Gordon (First District) was selected to serve as the honorary chair of the next Annual Meeting of the Illinois Appellate Court to be held October 7, 2013.

Administrative Committee: The Appellate Court Administrative Committee was created to study and recommend improvements to the Illinois Appellate Court. Additionally, the Committee plans the Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court and develops the curriculum for the annual Appellate Court Conference. The 2012 Conference, held October 1-2, 2012 in Springfield at the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, hosted forty appellate justices, all five Clerks of the Appellate Court and four of the five Research Directors. The Conference address was delivered by the Honorable Rita B. Garman, Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois. Conference presentations included a review and panel discussion of U.S. and Illinois Supreme Court criminal and civil cases, and a presentation on *Threat Recognition and Protocols for Reporting Threats*. The Honorable Themis N. Karnezis (First District) served as Chair of the Committee. The Honorable Rita B. Garman, serves as the Committee liaison from the Illinois Supreme Court.



FIRST DISTRICT



APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Thomas E. Hoffman,
Presiding Judge
 Joy V. Cunningham
 Mathias W. Delort
 Mary K. Rochford

DIVISION IV

Terrence J. Lavin,
Presiding Judge
 Aurelia Pucinski
 James Fitzgerald Smith+
 James R. Epstein

DIVISION II

Sheldon A. Harris,
Presiding Judge*
 Maureen E. Connors
 Patrick J. Quinn
 John B. Simon

DIVISION V

Margaret S. McBride,
Presiding Judge++
 Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.
 Stuart E. Palmer *
 W. Taylor

DIVISION III

P. Scott Neville, Jr.,
Presiding Judge
 John O. Steele
 David P. Sterba *

DIVISION VI

Bertina E. Lampkin,
Presiding Judge*
 Robert E. Gordon *
 Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
 Jesse G. Reyes

+ 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:
 5,231,351 (2012 est.)

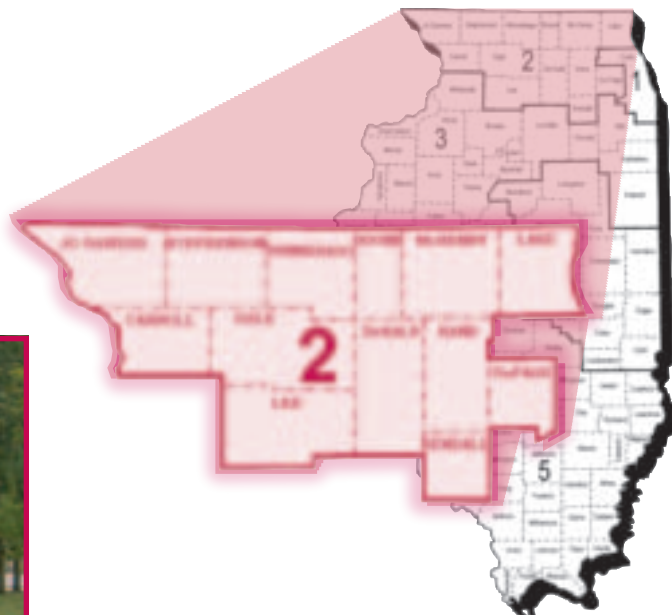
Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2012	2,142	2,037	1,622	1,627
2011	2,095	2,338	1,683	1,724
2010	2,118	2,095	1,664	1,727
2009	1,941	2,031	1,606	1,663
2008	2,020	1,987	1,582	1,697

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2012	4,453
2011	6,092
2010	6,157
2009	5,835
2008	5,738

*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 (Kane)
 17th (Boone & Winnebago)
 18th (DuPage)
 19th (Lake)
 22nd (McHenry)
 23rd (DeKalb & Kendall)

District Population: 3,201,961 (2012 est.)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Michael J. Burke, Presiding Judge*

Joseph E. Birkett
 Donald C. Hudson*
 Susan F. Hutchinson
 Ann Brackley Jorgensen
 Robert D. McLaren
 Mary S. Schostok
 Robert B. Spence*
 Kathryn E. Zenoff*

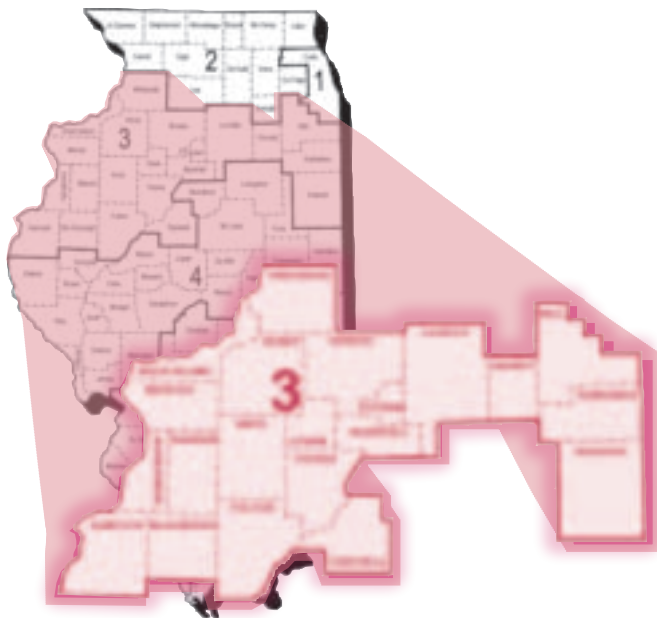
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed	Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2012	743	708	662	695	2012	1,236
2011	661	720	646	703	2011	1,583
2010	699	741	607	717	2010	1,651
2009	680	653	647	676	2009	1,738
2008	633	612	591	620	2008	1,698

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

THIRD DISTRICT



APPELLATE JUDGES

Daniel L. Schmidt, Presiding Judge

Robert L. Carter
 William E. Holdridge
 Tom M. Lytton
 Mary W. McDade
 Mary K. O'Brien
 Vicki Wright

Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman Photo)
 1004 Columbus Street
 Ottawa, IL 61350
 (815) 434-5050

Gist Fleshman, Clerk
Gerald Ursini, Research Director

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

District Population: 1,806,514 (2012 est.)

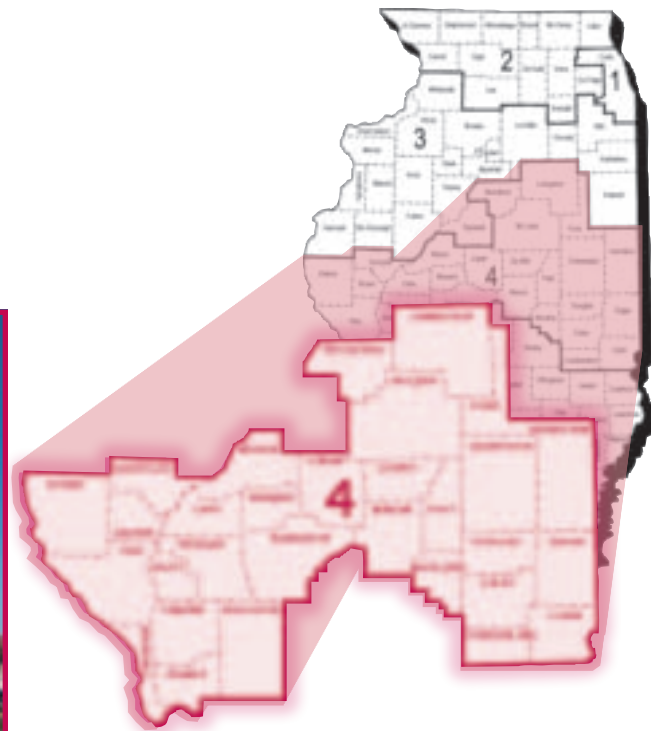
Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2012	502	498	537	535
2011	482	484	444	544
2010	460	506	491	509
2009	535	501	509	532
2008	444	456	578	480

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2012	861
2011	851
2010	945
2009	1,001
2008	988

*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: 1,321,451 (2012 est.)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Robert J. Steigmann, Presiding Judge

Thomas R. Appleton
 James A. Knecht
 M. Carol Pope
 John W. Turner

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2012	565	566	578	631
2011	515	476	602	521
2010	473	442	552	459
2009	453	451	510	473
2008	443	554	511	707

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories		Pending
2012		956
2011		1,001
2010		861
2009		721
2008		661

*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

Stephen L. Spomer, Presiding Judge*

Judy Lynn Cates
 Melissa A. Chapman
 Richard P. Goldenhersh
 Bruce D. Stewart
 Thomas M. Welch
 James M. Wexstten

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

John J. Flood, Clerk
Michael D. Greathouse, 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: 1,313,978 (2012 est.)

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2012	321	371	236	252
2011	314	358	239	239
2010	361	383	228	216
2009	402	392	273	261
2008	364	395	265	251

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

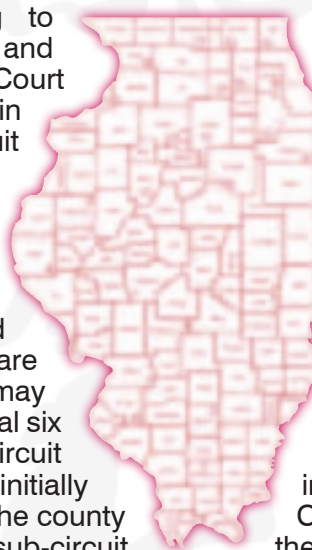
Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2012	637
2011	692
2010	748
2009	757
2008	735

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

CIRCUIT COURTS

The court of “original jurisdiction” is the circuit court. Effective December 3, 2012, as a result of Public Act 97-0585, Illinois is now divided into twenty-four circuits, six of which are single county circuits (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will). 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-four circuits in the state. Six are single county circuits (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will) 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-four 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 several established committees which address particular issues, and provide information and recommendations. Committees active during 2012 include the Article V Committee; Chief Circuit Judges Manual Committee; Children and Families Committee; Planning and Programs Committee; Orientation Committee; and Technology Committee. From time to time, the Conference may establish an *ad hoc* or special committee to consider certain subject matter for a determined period of time. To that extent, the Conference established an Extended Media Coverage Special Committee to address issues related to the Supreme Court’s Policy for Extended Media Coverage in the Circuit Courts of Illinois.

During 2012, the committees of the Conference considered subject matter in several areas. The Article V Committee finalized a proposal to expand the Conference-

approved e-Citation pilot project to all Illinois State Police Divisions willing and able to participate, which was subsequently approved by the Conference. The Article V Committee is also considering recommendations for amendments to the Article V Rules of the Supreme Court, including an amendment to Supreme Court Rule 529(a) and (b) relating to percentage distributions for fines, penalties and costs on written pleas of guilty. As a result of Public Act 97-831, the Article V Committee also recommended changes to the uniform citations, which were approved by the Conference. The Extended Media Coverage Committee considered issues relating to objections, judicial discretion, *voir dire*, juror instructions and admonishments, and several other issues regarding cameras in the courtroom. The Article V Committee and Children and Families Committee, and generally the Conference, continued to monitor and analyze new legislation and Supreme Court rules relevant to the administration of justice in the trial courts. As necessary, related forms, policy, orders, etc., were modified in accordance with the new provisions. In addition, the Planning and Programs Committee, in collaboration with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and the National Center for State Courts, developed a strategic planning session for the Conference, which was held in June 2012. Finally, the Conference, as a whole, considered several areas such as disabilities accommodation policies/procedures for circuit courts; e-Business initiatives; Public Act 97-982

relating to appointment of a special prosecutor in the absence of the state's attorney being able to perform functions; Public Act 97-1131 relating to disqualifiers for FOID cards in certain misdemeanor domestic violence offenses; FOID audit by the Auditor General as it relates to individuals adjudicated as a "mental defective" or "intellectually disabled"; Public Act 97-761 which allows a chief judge to enter an administrative order to authorize collection of a \$10 operations fee for probation and court services department operations; and the Judicial Privacy Act, Public Act 97-847.

In the interest of furthering the knowledge and skills of its members, the Conference hosted a variety of presentations focused on trial court issues. For example, the Director of Communications for the Supreme Court offered several presentations relating to cameras in the courtroom; a presentation was made concerning grant solicitation and operation by the trial courts; members from Juvenile and Adult Redeploy Illinois presented on sentencing alternatives and available resources; Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council offered a presentation regarding its services related to domestic violence, elder abuse, and abuse perpetrated against women with disabilities; and finally, the Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice provided a presentation regarding its services aimed at equipping communities to appropriately respond to the needs of persons with behavioral health disorders who are involved in the criminal justice system.



CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: **Law** and **Law Magistrate** for monetary damages over \$10,000; **Arbitration**; **Small Claims**; **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).

Caseload Statistics	Civil Filed	Civil Disposed	Juvenile Filed	Juvenile Disposed	Felony Filed	Felony Disposed
2012	702,551	720,776	26,648	25,290	81,580	84,519
2011	704,012	734,702	29,991	25,011	80,775	80,617
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

Category	2012 Total Cases Filed
Traffic (excl. DUI)	2,056,496
Civil (excl. OP)	645,148
Misdemeanor	257,587
Conservation/Ordinance	108,057
Felony	81,580
DUI	48,181
Order of Protection	57,403
Juvenile	26,648

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	3,281,100	3,343,918
2011	3,380,512	3,416,597
2010	3,757,112	3,817,690
2009	4,035,137	4,071,235
2008	4,220,121	4,239,358



CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY (First Appellate District)



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:
5,231,351
(2012 est.)

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	498,885	23,754	26,825
2011	498,763	23,650	24,807
2010	507,904	21,739	20,379
2009	487,165	20,594	18,446
2008	477,666	21,453	14,392

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	1,351,808	1,354,690
2011	1,385,896	1,381,427
2010	1,535,853	1,525,499
2009	1,661,115	1,647,108
2008	1,761,364	1,768,850

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
Thomas R. Allen
Mauricio Araujo
Edward A. Arce
Larry Axelrood
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.
Carl B. Boyd
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
Kathleen Marie Burke
Charles Burns
Anthony L. Burrell
Thomas J. Byrne
John P. Callahan, Jr.
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas J. Carroll
Gloria Chevere
Michael R. Clancy
Evelyn B. Clay
Cynthia Y. Cobbs
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Matthew E. Coghlan
Bonita Coleman-John
Ann Finley Collins
Ann Collins-Dole
Donna L. Cooper
Clayton J. Crane
Paula M. Daleo
Thomas M. Davy
Daniel R. Degnan
Maureen F. Delehanty
Anna Helen Demacopoulos
Grace G. Dickler
Christopher J. Donnelly
John T. Doody, Jr.
Deborah M. Dooling
Laurence J. Dunford
Loretta Eadie-Daniels
Lynn Marie Egan
John H. Ehrlich
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
Peter Flynn
Nicholas R. Ford
Raymond Funderburk
Daniel J. Gallagher
John T. Gallagher
William G. Gamboney
Celia G. Gamrath
Rodolfo Garcia
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Allen S. Goldberg
John C. Griffin
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
Pamela E. Hill Veal
Margarita Kuly's Hoffman
Thomas L. Hogan
William H. Hooks
Vanessa A. Hopkins
Carol M. Howard
Garritt E. Howard
Michael J. Howlett, Jr.
Arnette R. Hubbard
Michael B. Hyman
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Moshe Jacobius
Raymond L. Jagielski
Lionel Jean-Baptiste
Marilyn F. Johnson
Sharon O. Johnson
Linzey D. Jones
Rickey Jones
Sidney A. Jones III
Michelle D. Jordan
James L. Kaplan
Paul A. Karkula
Themis N. Karnezis
Joseph G. Kazmierski, Jr.
Martin C. Kelley
Thomas J. Kelley
Carol A. Kelly
Kathleen G. Kennedy
Kerry M. Kennedy
Susan L. Kennedy
Diana L. Kenworthy
John P. Kirby
Daniel J. Kubasiak
Geary W. Kull
William J. Kunkle
Anthony C. Kyriakopoulos
William G. Lacy

Diane Joan Larsen
Jeffrey Lawrence
Marjorie C. Laws
Pamela Leeming
Casandra Lewis
Kimberly D. Lewis
Thomas J. Lipscomb
Laura C. Liu
Robert Lopez Cepero
Noreen V. Love
Michele F. Lowrance
Pamela E. Loza
Stuart F. Lubin
Marvin P. Luckman
Freddrenna M. Lyle
Daniel Joseph Lynch
Thomas V. Lyons II
Aicha MacCarthy
Terence MacCarthy
William D. Maddux
William O. Maki
Daniel B. Malone
Edward M. Maloney
Marcia Maras
Lisa Ann Marino
Jill Cerone Marisie
Diann K. Marsalek
LeRoy K. Martin, Jr.
Patricia Martin
Mary Anne Mason
Veronica B. Mathein
James P. McCarthy
James M. McGing
Sheila McGinnis
Dennis M. McGuire
Kathleen M. McGury
Michael B. McHale
Clare E. McWilliams
Barbara M. Meyer
Mary Lane Mikva
Raymond W. Mitchell
Caroline K. Moreland
Mary A. Mulhern
Michael T. Mullen
Allen F. Murphy
James P. Murphy
Patrick T. Murphy
Thomas W. Murphy
Timothy P. Murphy
Joyce Marie Murphy Gorman
Marya Nega
Lewis Nixon
Jessica A. O'Brien
Joan Margaret O'Brien
Patrick W. O'Brien
William Timothy O'Brien
Ann O'Donnell
James N. O'Hara
Karen L. O'Malley
Eileen O'Neill Burke
Ramon Ocasio III
Michael F. Otto
Kathleen M. Pantle
Sebastian T. Patti
Paul S. Pavlus
Sheryl A. Pethers
Daniel J. Pierce
Edmund Ponce de Leon
Jackie M. Portman
Joan E. Powell
Lee Preston

Lorna E. Propes
Robert J. Quinn
Cynthia Ramirez
Sandra G. Ramos
Erica L. Reddick
James L. Rhodes
James G. Riley
Anita Rivkin Carothers
Mary Colleen Roberts
Patrick T. Rogers
J. Prendergast Rooney
Dominique C. Ross
Thomas D. Roti
Lisa Ruble Murphy
Susan Ruscitti Grussel
James Ryan
Kristyna C. Ryan
Beatriz Santiago
Leida Gonzalez Santiago
Drella Savage
Regina A. Scannicchio
Andrea M. Schleifer
George Scully, Jr.
Colleen F. Sheehan
Kevin M. Sheehan
Diane M. Shelley
Patrick J. Sherlock
Henry M. Singer
Maura Slattery Boyle
Irwin J. Solganick
Jane Louise Stuart
James E. Sullivan
Laura M. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Donald J. Suriano
Shelley Sutker-Dermer
Alfred M. Swanson, Jr.
Rhoda Sweeney
Michael P. Toomin
Sandra Tristano
John D. Turner, Jr.
Valarie Turner
James M. Varga
Raul Vega
Peter J. Vilkelis
Kenneth J. Wadas
Carl Anthony Walker
Debra B. Walker
Ursula Walowski
Richard F. Walsh
Maureen Ward Kirby
Edward Washington II
Alexander P. White
Camille E. Willis
Thaddeus L. Wilson
Gregory J. Wojkowski
E. Kenneth Wright, Jr.
Frank G. Zelezinski
Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

Carmen K. Aguilar
Jorge L. Alonso
David B. Atkins
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
Joseph M. Cataldo
Cheryl D. Cesario
Timothy J. Chambers
Peggy Chiampas
Joseph M. Claps
LaGuina Clay-Herron
Robert J. Clifford
Neil H. Cohen
Susan M. Coleman
Thomas J. Condon
Stephen J. Connolly
Lisa R. Curcio
Noreen M. Daly
Israel A. Desierto
Thomas M. Donnelly
Lauren Gottainer Edidin
Maureen P. Feerick
Fe' Fernandez
Brian K. Flaherty
Lawrence E. Flood
Thomas V. Gainer, Jr.
Nicholas Geanopoulos
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.
David E. Haracz
Donald R. Havis
Thomas J. Hennelly
Rosemary Higgins
Arthur F. Hill, Jr.
Stanley L. Hill
Earl B. Hoffenberg
John L. Huff
Bridget J. Hughes
Colleen A. Hyland
John J. Hynes
Marianne Jackson
William R. Jackson, Jr.
Lana C. Johnson
Moirra Susan Johnson
Timothy J. Joyce
Michael J. Kane
James N. Karahalios
Nancy J. Katz
Stuart P. Katz

Lynne Kawamoto
Carol A. Kipperman
Randy A. Kogan
Demetrios G. Kottaras
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
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 Loreda Rivera
Stanley J. Sacks
Bernard J. Sarley
Naomi H. Schuster
Richard D. Schwind
Joseph M. Sconza
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
Mary S. Trew
Thomas M. Tucker
Franklin U. Valderrama
Rena M. Van Tine
Gregory P. Vazquez
Steven M. Wagner
Allen P. Walker
Neera Walsh
Jeffrey L. Warnick
Lori M. Wolfson
Leon Wool
James A. Zafiratos



FIRST CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Williamson County Courthouse, Marion

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

Circuit Population: 215,350 (2012 est.)

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)



Gallatin County Courthouse, Shawneetown

Stephen G. Sawyer, Chief Judge
Jefferson County Justice Center
911 Casey Avenue, Suite HI-05
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

Circuit Population: 198,118 (2012 est.)

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: 285,527 (2012 est.)

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: Ralph R. Bloodworth, III, Charles Clayton Cavaness, Kimberly L. Dahlen, Todd D. Lambert, Brian D. Lewis, Christy W. Solverson, John A. Speroni

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile	Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	13,352	2,320	1,554	2012	87,306	83,852
2011	13,374	2,300	1,782	2011	85,656	80,448
2010	13,552	2,161	1,606	2010	92,871	88,242
2009	13,175	2,002	1,532	2009	98,132	90,406
2008	13,313	2,185	1,554	2008	100,582	94,079

Circuit Judges: Larry D. Dunn, Thomas J. Foster, David K. Frankland, Bennie Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins, Paul W. Lamar, Melissa A. Morgan, David K. Overstreet, Thomas Joseph Tedeschi, Barry L. Vaughan, T. Scott Webb, Christopher L. Weber, Johannah B. 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	Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	16,570	2,245	2,003	2012	45,672	43,846
2011	15,887	2,349	1,799	2011	46,618	47,480
2010	15,574	2,340	1,710	2010	56,150	55,855
2009	14,069	2,423	1,548	2009	62,259	59,353
2008	13,395	2,606	1,414	2008	57,971	55,689

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

Associate Judges: Duane L. Bailey, Ben L. Beyers, II, Thomas William Chapman, Donald M. Flack, David Keith Grounds, James Hackett, Clarence W. Harrison, II, Janet Rae Heflin, Keith Jensen, Elizabeth Levy, Stephen A. Stobbs, Dean E. Sweet

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile	Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	20,144	2,732	841	2012	97,096	95,745
2011	18,670	2,747	828	2011	95,905	98,565
2010	19,215	2,191	804	2010	108,804	108,037
2009	18,016	2,444	622	2009	107,792	107,302
2008	16,613	2,384	494	2008	111,332	113,282



FOURTH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Fayette County Courthouse, Vandalia

S. Gene Schwarm, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 243,156 (2012 est.)

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)



Cumberland County Courthouse, Toledo

Millard S. Everhart, Chief Judge

Clark County Courthouse
501 Archer Avenue
Marshall, IL 62441

Circuit Population: 179,750 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

SIXTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Moultrie County Courthouse, Sullivan

Dan L. Flannell, Chief Judge

Moultrie County Courthouse
10 South Main Street, Ste. 12
Sullivan, IL 61951

Circuit Population: 381,122 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: Allen F. Bennett, Daniel E. Hartigan, Douglas L. Jarman, 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, Jeffrey Marc Kelly, Allan F. Lolie, Jr., Bradley T. Paisley, James L. Roberts, Ericka Sanders

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	9,205	1,225	1,148
2011	8,838	1,150	1,107
2010	8,745	1,069	881
2009	8,356	1,043	746
2008	8,583	936	624

Total Caseload	Filed
2012	52,893
2011	54,911
2010	63,634
2009	65,366
2008	66,056

Circuit Judges: Claudia J. Anderson, Michael D. Clary, Craig H. DeArmond, Nancy S. Fahey, Steven L. Garst, James R. Glenn, Brien J. O'Brien, Tracy W. Resch, Teresa K. Righter, Mitchell K. Shick, Matthew L. Sullivan

Associate Judges: Mark E. Bovard, Derek Girton, Mark S. Goodwin, David W. Lewis, Karen E. Wall

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	15,904	1,991	1,871
2011	15,152	2,156	1,491
2010	15,861	2,109	1,051
2009	19,093	1,929	1,313
2008	20,724	1,911	1,127

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	36,184	33,494
2011	38,264	37,453
2010	43,314	42,521
2009	48,096	46,491
2008	47,078	44,617

Circuit Judges: Arnold F. Blockman, Garry W. Bryan, Michael G. Carroll, Harry E. Clem, Thomas J. Difanis, William Hugh Finson, Jeffrey B. Ford, Thomas E. Griffith, Jr., 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, John R. Kennedy, Richard P. Klaus, Charles McRae Leonhard, Thomas E. Little, Brian L. McPheters, Timothy J. Steadman

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	29,867	3,446	1,932
2011	29,076	3,465	2,148
2010	28,755	3,452	2,175
2009	29,148	3,402	2,255
2008	27,964	3,482	2,375

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	75,849	76,124
2011	81,135	79,687
2010	85,122	84,056
2009	98,825	98,567
2008	99,198	92,739



SEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Greene County Courthouse, Carrollton

Leslie J. Graves, Chief Judge
Sangamon County Complex
200 S. 9th Street, Room 522
Springfield, IL 62701

Circuit Population: 323,382 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Mason County Courthouse, Havana

Richard D. Greenlief, Chief Judge
Adams County Courthouse

521 Vermont Street
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population: 143,277 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

NINTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Fulton County Courthouse, Lewistown

James B. Stewart, Chief Judge
130 S. Lafayette Street, Suite 30
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population: 165,100 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: John W. Belz, Peter C. Cavanagh, David R. Cherry, James W. Day, Kenneth R. Deihl, Patrick W. Kelley, Patrick J. Londrigan, Richard T. Mitchell, 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, Brian T. Otwell, Chris Perrin, Esteban F. Sanchez, Jeffery E. Tobin, April G. Troemper

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	43,141	1,942	2,466
2011	40,673	2,090	3,457
2010	37,522	1,998	3,486
2009	35,806	2,093	3,325
2008	34,309	1,988	3,169

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	81,387	79,292
2011	87,419	69,570
2010	95,445	101,957
2009	104,153	107,258
2008	108,320	110,121

Circuit Judges: Robert K. Adrian, Mark A. Drummond, Bobby G. Hardwick, Diane M. Lagoski, William O. Mays, Jr., John Frank McCartney, Alesia A. McMillen, 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
2012	5,720	1,026	672
2011	5,888	1,065	636
2010	5,790	1,038	584
2009	5,177	1,029	471
2008	4,783	936	461

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	33,187	32,727
2011	31,759	31,421
2010	37,764	36,853
2009	38,855	38,308
2008	42,475	42,016

Circuit Judges: Steven R. Bordner, Rodney G. Clark, Edward R. Danner, William C. Davis, Paul L. Mangieri, William E. Poncin, Scott Shipplett, James R. Standard, David L. Vancil, Jr.

Associate Judges: Heidi A. Benson, Raymond A. Cavanaugh, Richard H. Gambrell, Dwayne I. Morrison, Patricia Anne VanderMeulen-Walton

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	7,713	1,628	471
2011	9,049	1,563	479
2010	10,261	1,438	395
2009	9,123	1,542	353
2008	8,701	1,364	256

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	33,205	33,805
2011	34,862	35,896
2010	38,879	37,953
2009	44,618	42,821
2008	40,720	39,517



TENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Putnam County Courthouse, Hennepin

Michael E. Brandt, Chief Judge

Peoria County Courthouse

324 Main Street, #215

Peoria, IL 61602

Circuit Population: 347,362 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

Marshall (Lacon)

Peoria (Peoria)

Putnam (Hennepin)

Stark (Toulon)

Tazewell (Pekin)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Woodford County Courthouse, Eureka

Elizabeth A. Robb, Chief Judge

McLean County Law & Justice Center

104 W. Front Street, Room 511

Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population: 293,920 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

Ford (Paxton)

Livingston (Pontiac)

Logan (Lincoln)

McLean (Bloomington)

Woodford (Eureka)

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Will County Courthouse, Joliet

Richard C. Schoenstedt, Chief Judge

Will County Courthouse

14 W. Jefferson, #439

Joliet, IL 60432

Circuit Population: 682,518 (2012 est.)

County (seat):

Will (Joliet)

Circuit Judges: Kevin R. Galley, Paul P. Gilfillan, Katherine Gorman Hubler, Stephen A. Kouri, Kevin W. Lyons, Michael D. Risinger, Scott A. Shore, Joe R. Vespa, John P. Vespa

Associate Judges: David A. Brown, David J. Dubicki, Chris L. Fredericksen, Mark E. Gilles, Kim L. Kelley, Jerelyn D. Maher, Richard D. McCoy, Albert L. Purham, Jr., Lisa Y. Wilson

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	15,770	1,444	1,919
2011	15,229	1,264	2,021
2010	14,150	1,329	1,870
2009	16,141	1,433	1,786
2008	21,231	1,496	2,157

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	89,563	90,079
2011	89,266	87,982
2010	98,269	100,018
2009	105,240	111,777
2008	113,511	111,507

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

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	11,302	1,423	1,629
2011	11,175	1,177	2,038
2010	10,590	1,295	1,990
2009	10,141	1,264	1,847
2008	9,780	1,396	1,674

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	71,371	70,777
2011	73,862	84,590
2010	81,874	93,866
2009	91,197	101,205
2008	89,700	98,019

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

Associate Judges: Dinah J. Archambeault, Robert J. Baron, Brian Barrett, Matthew G. Bertani, Bennett J. Braun, Robert P. Brumund, Edward A. Burmila, Jr., M. Thomas Carney, Chrystal L. Gavlin, Victoria McKay Kennison, Cory D. Lund, 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
2012	26,402	3,067	961
2011	26,161	2,776	967
2010	27,014	3,018	1,050
2009	24,458	3,058	1,248
2008	22,548	2,966	1,363

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	158,734	168,479
2011	164,945	170,080
2010	175,448	189,745
2009	187,001	195,606
2008	205,396	212,240



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Grundy County Courthouse, Morris

Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 197,577 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Mercer County Courthouse, Aledo

Jeffrey W. O'Connor, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 271,677 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Ogle County Courthouse, Oregon

Val Gunnarsson, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 172,404 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

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

Associate Judges: Daniel J. Bute, Karen C. Eiten, Cornelius J. Hollerich, Michael C. Jansz, Sheldon R. Sobol

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	6,310	611	496
2011	6,353	617	484
2010	6,249	604	478
2009	5,994	635	417
2008	5,510	578	366

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	46,745	47,163
2011	46,708	46,806
2010	49,325	50,662
2009	53,448	53,513
2008	53,705	53,775

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, Gregory George Chickris, Peter Church, Raymond J. Conklin, William S. McNeal, Dana R. McReynolds, Carol M. Pentuic, Richard A. Zimmer

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	15,780	1,724	1,739
2011	14,730	1,630	1,964
2010	15,772	1,605	1,999
2009	15,161	1,677	1,793
2008	14,568	1,728	1,559

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	60,948	59,017
2011	61,570	60,429
2010	69,676	69,674
2009	76,527	75,191
2008	79,682	77,174

Circuit Judges: Michael Paul Bald, Daniel A. Fish, Robert T. Hanson, Ronald M. Jacobson, William A. Kelly, Theresa L. Ursin

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	4,738	868	779
2011	4,705	870	824
2010	4,877	858	827
2009	4,826	812	755
2008	4,644	808	825

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	45,257	45,073
2011	45,530	44,455
2010	44,942	45,412
2009	50,183	49,927
2008	50,647	48,937



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Kane County Courthouse, Geneva

Judith M. Brawka, Chief Judge

Kane County Judicial Center
37W777 Rte. 38, #400A
St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population: 522,487 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

Kane (Geneva)

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SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Boone County Courthouse, Belvidere

Joseph G. McGraw, Chief Judge

Winnebago County Courthouse
400 West State Street, #215
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population: 346,009 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

**Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)**

Circuit Judges: David R. Akemann, John A. Barsanti, Susan Clancy Boles, F. Keith Brown, Kevin T. Busch, John G. Dalton, Joseph M. Grady, James C. Hallock, Thomas E. Mueller, James R. Murphy, John A. Noverini, Mary Karen Simpson

Associate Judges: Allen M. Anderson, Linda Abrahamson Baurle, René Cruz, Patricia Piper Golden, Thomas C. Hull, III, Kathryn Karayannis, David P. Kliment, Marmarie J. Kostelny, Mary Katherine Moran, Robert J. Morrow, William J. Parkhurst, Mark A. Pheanis, Edward C. Schreiber, Thomas J. Stanfa, Leonard J. Wojtecki

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	32,730	4,453	1,291
2011	34,410	4,662	1,521
2010	32,531	4,626	1,663
2009	29,111	4,599	1,567
2008	25,245	4,650	1,901

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	164,141	176,471
2011	163,929	167,887
2010	186,400	190,092
2009	207,981	212,868
2008	209,009	209,569



Circuit Judges: Rosemary Collins, Eugene G. Doherty, Lisa R. Fabiano, Gwyn Gulley, Janet R. Holmgren, Brendan A. Maher, 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, Robert R. Wilt, K. Patrick Yarbrough, John H. Young

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	26,861	4,624	3,863
2011	27,032	5,257	3,770
2010	26,414	5,094	3,731
2009	24,370	4,618	3,536
2008	22,641	4,879	3,331

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	94,773	95,452
2011	98,612	101,735
2010	109,309	112,976
2009	122,034	121,356
2008	124,614	123,457

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



DuPage County Courthouse, Wheaton

John T. Elsner, Chief Judge
DuPage County Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd., #2015
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population: 927,987 (2012 est.)

County (seat):

DuPage (Wheaton)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Lake County Courthouse, Waukegan

Fred Foreman, Chief Judge

Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County Street
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population: 702,120 (2012 est.)

County (seat):

Lake (Waukegan)

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



St. Clair County Courthouse, Belleville

C. John Baricevic, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 371,827 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Kathryn E. Creswell, Rodney W. Equi, Blanche Hill Fawell, Daniel P. Guerin, John Kinsella, Dorothy French Mallen, Patrick J. O’Shea, Kenneth Popejoy, Ronald D. Sutter, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton

Associate Judges: Liam C. Brennan, Neal W. Cerne, Anthony V. Coco, Linda E. Davenport, John W. Demling, Brian J. Diamond, Robert E. Douglas, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Thomas A. Else, William I. Ferguson, Paul M. Fullerton, Robert G. Gibson, Bruce R. Kelsey, Robert G. Kleeman, James J. Konetski, Patrick J. Leston, Paul A. Marchese, Alexander F. McGimpsey, Timothy J. McJoynt, Brian R. McKillip, Robert A. Miller, Jane Hird Mitton, Mary E. O’Connor, James D. Orel, Peter W. Ostling, Richard D. Russo, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, Karen M. Wilson, Michael A. Wolfe

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	20,144	1,781	944
2011	20,545	1,879	895
2010	20,448	1,824	1,280
2009	18,457	1,842	1,480
2008	16,367	2,030	1,286

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	252,356	286,625
2011	268,720	290,944
2010	309,329	329,844
2009	312,572	329,257
2008	328,207	346,736

Circuit Judges: James K. Booras, George Bridges, Valerie Boettle Ceckowski, Patricia Fix, Mark L. Levitt, Margaret J. Mullen, Jorge L. Ortiz, John T. Phillips, Victoria A. Rossetti, Thomas M. Schippers, Daniel B. Shanes, Christopher C. Starck, Jay W. Ukena, Diane E. Winter

Associate Judges: Luis A. Berrones, Michael B. Betar, Christen L. Bishop, David P. Brodsky, Raymond D. Collins, 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, John J. Scully, James Simonian, George D. Strickland, Christopher Stride, Donna-Jo Vorderstrasse, Nancy S. Waites, Joseph R. Waldeck

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	19,689	1,823	1,390
2011	19,818	2,153	466
2010	20,227	2,059	406
2009	18,120	2,305	401
2008	14,936	2,483	507

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	184,349	195,321
2011	197,576	207,291
2010	223,823	235,088
2009	232,663	241,671
2008	241,189	250,134

Circuit Judges: Richard A. Brown, James W. Campanella, Michael N. Cook, Zina Renea Cruse, Dennis B. Doyle, Daniel J. Emge, Jan V. Fiss, Andrew J. Gleeson, Robert B. Haida, Robert P. LeChien, Vincent J. Lopinot

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	14,425	1,972	534
2011	16,136	1,906	483
2010	17,971	1,369	450
2009	17,253	1,487	461
2008	16,181	1,407	278

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	107,442	109,389
2011	112,039	118,846
2010	119,759	124,967
2009	133,314	139,230
2008	141,279	130,206



TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Kankakee County Courthouse, Kankakee

Michael J. Kick, Chief Judge
Kankakee County Courthouse
450 East Court Street
Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population: 142,280 (2012 est.)

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: 308,145 (2012 est.)

County (seat):

McHenry (Woodstock)

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



DeKalb County Courthouse, Sycamore

Timothy J. McCann, Chief Judge
Kendall County Courthouse
807 West John Street
Yorkville, IL 60560

Circuit Population: 222,809 (2012 est.)

Counties (seats):

DeKalb (Sycamore)
Kendall (Yorkville)

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Circuit Judges: Adrienne W. Albrecht, Kathy Bradshaw Elliott, Clark E. Erickson, Gordon Lee Lustfeldt, Susan Sumner Tungate, Kendall O. Wenzelman

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	19,316	892	737
2011	19,215	885	673
2010	18,720	854	703
2009	17,159	989	700
2008	16,710	1,012	754

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	33,630	32,423
2011	34,327	35,033
2010	40,781	37,849
2009	39,937	39,647
2008	44,942	44,798

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

Associate Judges: Robert Baderstadt, Joel D. Berg, John D. Bolger, Kevin G. Costello, James S. Cowlin, Mark R. Gerhardt, Suzanne C. Mangiamele, Thomas A. Meyer, Mary H. Nader, Robert A. Wilbrandt, Jr., Gerald M. Zopp, Jr.

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2012	6,677	872	476
2011	7,516	1,036	494
2010	7,153	1,131	569
2009	6,282	1,143	468
2008	5,315	1,208	575

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2012	77,204	82,986
2011	81,003	84,710
2010	90,341	93,371
2009	93,829	98,912
2008	103,144	107,524

Circuit Judges: Melissa S. Barnhart, Thomas L. Doherty, R. Matekaitis, Robert P. Pilmer, Robbin J. Stuckert

Associate Judges: William P. Brady, Marcy L. Buick, John McAdams

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

The **AOIC Executive Office** is comprised of the Administrative Director, the Chief Legal Counsel, Senior Attorney, and other legal and administrative staff. With the Administrative Director's leadership, the Executive Office is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the functions of the five Administrative Office divisions and serves as a central resource for myriad operational issues which impact the administration of the judicial branch.



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The *Executive Office*, on behalf of the Supreme Court, manages and coordinates liaison activities with Executive and Legislative Branch officials and agencies on matters that impact the Illinois Courts and the justice system. One of the major duties performed for the Supreme Court is the consideration of non-routine administrative matters presented during each Court Term. The Administrative Director prepares and presents agenda issues to the Court for discussion and deliberation to assure that the business of the judicial branch is 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. To assist these committees with new and on-going tasks and projects on various matters of judicial branch policy, the Administrative Director assigns senior level staff with subject matter expertise to serve as liaisons and assist with any reports and recommendations to the Supreme Court relating to the improvement of the administration of justice.

In its administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 (Appointment of Associate Judges), the Executive Office conducted the election of 31 associate judges in 15 of Illinois' 23 (24 as of December 2012) judicial circuits during 2012. As provided by Rule 39, the Executive Office will manage

the next quadrennial reappointment process for Illinois' approximately 385 associate judges in 2015. The Executive Office additionally processes applications filed under Supreme Court Rule 295, which authorizes the assignment of associate judges to hear felony matters. Other matters administered through the Executive Office include applications for licenses issued to law students seeking to provide limited legal representation under Supreme Court Rule 711.

The Executive Office's activities and responsibilities include securing and tracking legal representation through the Office of the Attorney General for members of the judicial branch named in a civil case or controversy arising out of the performance of their official duties. The Executive Office staff also negotiates, prepares, and manages office leases and reviews all contracts for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, circuit court mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office. All vendor contracts generated by the Administrative Office and state judicial branch managers for use in securing goods and services are reviewed and approved by the Executive Office. 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 provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, which includes filing and preservation of Commission records, distributing

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Michael J. Tardy, Director
Marcia Meis, Chief Legal Counsel

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

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

Administrative Office - Springfield

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

the Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports, and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record. Finally, Executive Office staff prepares and executes grants which provide for programming funded through the Lawyers' 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 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 elections.

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. 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 electronic business projects, the court-annexed mandatory arbitration programs and the Emergency Preparedness Program, are managed by the Division. Child protection projects, including management of related federal grants, are included in its responsibilities. Also, Court Services oversees the operations of five Child Protection Data Court project sites. Finally, the Division provides legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares legislative summaries for circuit clerks.

The Division continued the management and oversight of the Emergency Preparedness Program. Staff assisted circuit courts with final development and submission of an Emergency Preparedness-Continuity of Operations (EP-COOP) Plan, as well as required annual updates. To better inform the Supreme Court as it formulates its strategies as to court users with limited English proficiency, the Program Unit developed and distributed a statewide questionnaire to chief circuit judges. The findings, which reflected a minimum of 180

different languages spoken in the Illinois courts, as well as the various funding structures for the use of the court interpreters, will assist the Court in developing a more comprehensive and accessible Language Access Plan. Additionally, three impartial medical examination orders were administered, pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 215(d). There was a decline in 2012 Rule 215(d) orders, which correlates to a March 28, 2011 rule amendment that offered clarification as to the circumstances for court-ordered impartial medical examinations. Program Unit staff assisted the Special Supreme Court Committee on Mortgage Foreclosures in its efforts by providing logistical and administrative support, and assistance with research and writing, as well as with conducting two statewide public hearings during 2012. In response to the unprecedented number of foreclosure filings nationwide, the Court created and appointed members to a Special Supreme Court Committee on Mortgage Foreclosures, which was charged with the tasks of investigating current procedures used throughout the state in mortgage foreclosure proceedings; studying relevant rules; analyzing the procedures adopted in other states; reviewing pending legislative proposals in the Illinois General Assembly that may impact the statutory scheme for mortgage foreclosures; and ultimately recommending, to the Court, rules for statewide implementation. Staff also assisted circuit courts with questions regarding the Court's Minimum Courtroom Standards, which were revised in 2011. The review process assists the courts in ensuring that state and federal handicapped-accessible guidelines are considered and adhered to when renovating or designing courtrooms. During 2012, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) administered mandatory judicial performance evaluations for approximately 66 circuit and associate circuit judges. In collaboration with NCSC, the Court Services Division and the Supreme Court's Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee hosted training for judicial performance evaluation program facilitators in June 2012. Also, in the spirit of enhancing the curriculum for program facilitators, in April 2012, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts hosted a training debriefing with a facilitator focus group to discuss lessons learned and engage in training improvement conversations in an effort to maintain a viable and meaningful judicial performance evaluation program.

In negotiating numerous collective bargaining agreements on behalf of chief judges and circuit clerks, the Labor Unit navigated through another difficult year of dwindling state and county resources, in the process seeking accommodation of circuit clerks, judges, county boards and unions. Additionally, the Unit was frequently called upon to offer advice relative to personnel matters to assure appropriate actions that are just, humane and

in compliance with the negotiated agreements, common law rules of the workplace, and federal and state statutes.

The Courts, Children and Families Unit (CCFU) 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 CCFU works to support the mission, vision, and core values of Illinois' CIP of ensuring safety and stability for children and families involved in child abuse and neglect. In 2012, the CCFU continued to develop the foundation and infrastructure for improved court practices in child protection cases by concentrating its efforts on the five pillars of Illinois CIP and programming: the Statewide Legal Representation Initiative; Judicial Training; the Child Protection Data Courts Project; Child Protection Circuit Teams; and Collaboration with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. *Statewide Legal Representation Initiative:* The CCFU has focused efforts on improving outcomes by enhancing the effectiveness of legal representation in child abuse and neglect cases. Projects funded under the Legal Representation Initiative in 2012 include: the Family Advocacy Clinic at the University of Illinois School of Law for the representation of parents in juvenile abuse and neglect cases in Champaign County, IL; a Juvenile Justice Clinic at Southern Illinois University to provide guardian ad litem services for children in juvenile abuse and neglect cases in Jackson County; *the Winnebago County Guardians ad Litem Project*, a 3-5 year pilot project aimed at quality enhancement and development of best practice models in GAL representation; scholarships for 115 attorneys statewide to attend the National Association of Counsel for Children's *National Child Welfare, Juvenile, and Family Law Conference* in Chicago; and delivery of a series of five one-day *Basic Trial Skills* regional trainings, in collaboration with the American Bar Association. *Judicial*

Training: The CCFU is committed to developing and maintaining an effective system of training and technical assistance for judges that preside over child abuse and neglect cases. CIP training funds were used to provide scholarships for nine juvenile judges to attend the annual National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' Child Abuse and Neglect Institute in Reno, NV. Additionally, the Administrative Office developed a specialized training for judges, *Countdown to Permanency: Best Practices in Termination of Parental Rights Proceedings*, which was delivered via four regional trainings throughout the state. *Child Protection Data Courts Project (CPDC):* Through the CPDC Project, the CCFU continued to collect and analyze child protection court performance measures, demographic information and case characteristics in child abuse and neglect cases. Five CPDC project sites are manually tracking 18 of 30 nationally recognized child protection court performance measures. In 2012, the project sites moved into the action planning phase, during which each county developed a plan based around performance measures data, that includes a project initiative with goals, action items, responsibilities, timelines, and outcome measures. *Child Protection Circuit Teams (CPCTs):* The CCFU is involved in a multi-year strategy to engage Child Protection Circuit Teams (CPCTs) to promote local coordination between courts and child protection stakeholders. Funded projects include: the DuPage County Child Welfare Teams' training titled *Child Welfare Issues – What Professionals in Juvenile Court Need to Know about Immigration and the Indian Child Welfare Act*; scholarships for members of the Tenth Judicial Circuit's Improvement Team to attend the National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association Annual Conference; and the expansion of CASA of Southwestern Illinois to include Madison County. *Collaboration with the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services:* The CCFU collaborates with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services by participating in the implementation of multiple strategies of the Program Improvement Plan (PIP), participating in the Child and Families Services Review, and Title IV-E Review. The PIP concluded in 2012 with the Administrative Office meeting all obligations set forth in *Strategy 5: Improve the quality and effectiveness of the case work practices and systems that drive permanency.*

The Recordkeeping and Technology Unit provides an array of guidance and technical support services to circuit clerks and their staff. Unit staff continues to work



Inside the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts - Springfield





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 twenty-eight new circuit clerks. The Unit monitored the filing of the circuit clerks' annual audits, updated the Applicable Legal Requirements, and distributed the Requirements upon request. On October 24, 2012, the Supreme Court adopted the *Electronic Filing Standards and Principles* for civil case types and integrated the *Electronic Record Standards and Principles* into the *General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts*, effective January 1, 2013. The Unit coordinated three regional forums relating to implementation of the Supreme Court's *E-Filing and E-Record Standards and Principles*. The forums provided a framework for dialogue and exchange of information regarding the application process, overview of local rules, evaluation of supreme court rules associated with electronic business applications, and a question and answer session. The five counties (Cook, DuPage, Madison, St. Clair, and Will) operating e-Filing pilot programs were authorized to continue current operations while transitioning to the newly adopted *Standards*. Eleven 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*, bringing the total to 24 counties of 102 in the state. The Administrative Office provided merged jury lists to 101 counties in 2012, which pursuant to Public Act 97-0034 added the names from the Illinois Department of Employment Security as a source list. Petit and grand jury handbooks were supplied to counties as requested. The Unit 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 April 2012.

The **Judicial Education Division** coordinates and develops judicial education resources and curricula for the benefit of Illinois judges. In this regard, the Division, on behalf of the Supreme Court of Illinois, partners with, and provides administrative support to, the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Education, the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, the Judicial Mentor Committee, the Appellate Court Administrative Committee, and other committees, commissions or organizations as determined by the Court and the Administrative Director, to enhance the training and educational needs of the Illinois judiciary.

Together with the Committee on Education, the Judicial Education Division plans seminars, conferences and workshops for new and

experienced judges that include the annual *New Judge Seminar*, the biennial *Advanced Judicial Academy*, *Education Conference*, *Faculty Development Workshop*, and mini and regional topical seminars delivered as part of the annual *Seminar Series*. Specialized training events are also planned in coordination with the Appellate Court Administrative Committee, the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning, and other committees and commissions as directed by the Supreme Court and the Administrative Director.

The 2012-2013 calendar of events began with the presentation of a September 2012 seminar, *The Justice System and Our Veterans*, the 2012 *Appellate Court Conference and Annual Meeting*, the 2012 *Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference*, four regional seminars, entitled, *Termination of Parental Rights*, the January 2013 *New Judge Seminar*, the March 2013 regional seminar, *Upholding Rights While Enforcing Legal Obligations: An Appropriate Response to Financial Matters in the Courtroom*, the annual *DUI/Traffic* regional seminar held in 2013, supported in part by funding from the IDOT, Division of Traffic Safety, the mini seminar, *Enhancing Permanency Hearings*, and the 2013 *Advanced Judicial Academy*.

Of the above-noted events, the Court requires judicial participation in the annual *New Judge Seminar* for all newly elected or appointed Illinois judges and the participation of both new and experienced Illinois judges in the biennial *Education Conference*, pursuant to the Supreme Court's *Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan*. In addition to the coordination of judicial education events, the Division continues to administer the *New Judge Mentoring* program on behalf of the Judicial Mentor Committee. The *New Judge Mentoring* program monitors the assignment of experienced judges who serve as mentors to new judges over a period of twelve months as part of the new judge's transition to the bench.

Each year, the Division is engaged in the management and distribution of judicial benchbooks, authored and edited by designated members of the Illinois Judicial Conference Study Committee on Complex Litigation, the Illinois Judicial Conference Juvenile Justice Study Committee and judges and law professors working under the direction of the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Education's Project Benchbook Editorial Board. Together the conference committees have produced ten benchbooks, namely: *The Illinois Manuals on Complex Litigation* (Civil) and (Criminal), the *Juvenile Law Benchbook, Vol. I, Delinquency, MRAI, Addicted Minor; Juvenile Law Benchbook, Vol. II, Abuse, Neglect, Dependency and Termination of Parental Rights; Civil Law and Procedure; Criminal Law and Procedure; DUI/Traffic; Domestic Violence; Evidence; and Family Law and Procedure*.



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case management system for use in the Reviewing Courts, consolidation of two e-Mail systems to a single Microsoft Exchange e-Mail environment, and enhancing its application and database platform. The Supreme Court continues to prioritize its digital recording initiative in the trial courts, with 310 courtrooms capable of audio recording to enhance the preparation of a paper transcript. Video recording of the Supreme Court oral arguments and audio recording of all Appellate Court and Workers' Compensation arguments are posted on the Court's website.

Benchbooks are available in hard copy, CD, or via access to the Illinois Judicial Portal.

The **Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) Division** is one of five divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). JMIS is charged with providing computing systems and technology services to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, Supreme Court departments and all divisions within the AOIC. JMIS is staffed by 22 professionals consisting of four groups organized to respond to the technology initiatives assigned by the Supreme Court and Administrative Director.

The Hardware / Software group manages the Court's 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 (2 courtrooms), Appellate (6 courtrooms) and Trial courts (310 courtrooms). The Internet Services group is responsible for the design and upkeep of the Court's website (www.illinoiscourts.gov), where 45,000 visitors access the website each month and the Court's Twitter account (@illinoiscourts) broadcasts updates and announcements to subscribers. The User Services group staffs JMIS' Help Desk, is also responsible for database administration, telecommunication services, and asset tracking of the Court's technology equipment. The Application Group is responsible for the design and enhancements to twenty enterprise database applications written in the Oracle or Progress database and programming languages.

In 2012, technology continued to focus on enterprise computing technologies in digitizing and access to electronic documents, mobile computing / devices, wireless networks, and gaining efficiencies with the use of technologies in the Illinois judiciary. The Supreme Court authorized the exploration and assessment of a statewide

The **Probation Services Division** provides services to chief judges and probation and court services staff in Illinois' 24 judicial circuits. The Probation and Probation Officer's Act, at 730 ILCS 110/15 (1) states: "*The Supreme Court of Illinois may establish a Division of Probation Services whose purpose shall be the development, establishment, promulgation, and enforcement of uniform standards for probation services in the State, and otherwise carry out the intent of this Act.*" Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the mission of the Probation Services Division is to enhance the capacity of the community corrections system in order to reduce offender recidivism and create safer communities. In carrying out this mission, the Division's training, monitoring, standards setting, and technical assistance activities extend to all aspects of the administration and operation of the 64 local probation departments that serve Illinois' 102 counties. Fifteen youth detention centers are also administered by the circuit courts.

The Division is staffed by 26 employees with office sites in Springfield and Chicago. As the primary communication link between the Division and probation and court services departments, Division employees play an integral role in achieving its mission and statutory mandates through teamwork, adopting a solution-focused approach, and demonstrating professionalism. The Division is comprised of four operational units: Field Operations; Training and Juvenile Justice; Data, Eligibles, and Reimbursement Vouchering; and Interstate Compact.

Pursuant to statute, Division duties 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 and employment





eligibility lists; development and implementation of evidence-based practices (EBP) in the supervision of probationers; monitoring and evaluation of 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 2012, a major focus 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 higher risk offenders, pretrial services and court-directed investigations. The overarching goal of EBP in Illinois probation 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 provided, and for the past few years, many of the probation departments struggle to preserve core services as a result of budget and staff reductions.

Division staff also continued to focus on the ongoing implementation of EBP through basic and advanced knowledge and skill-based training opportunities for adult and juvenile probation officers, detention officers, supervisors, and managers. Follow-up training and technical assistance on both juvenile and adult offender risk assessment and effective case management strategies were provided in circuits across the state. Division staff also worked in concert with circuit probation staff on the planning and delivery of regional training events to meet individual department needs. In 2012, the Division sponsored 126 training events that served nearly 1,900 participants. In addition to basic training for adult and juvenile probation and juvenile detention officers, training topics included *Thinking for a Change* facilitator training, testifying in court, ethics for probation and detention personnel, coaching and supervisory skills, officer safety, and program evaluation and outcome measurement.

Quality assurance, validity and reliability, and outcome measures continued to be Division priorities with particular emphasis on risk assessment, case planning and supervision, and targeted interventions for higher risk offenders. Division staff assisted departments in the review and analysis of local system data related to case processing and outcomes. Additionally, the findings of the statewide re-validation and reliability study of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) adult probation risk assessment tool, conducted by the University of Cincinnati under the direction of Edward Latessa PhD and Brian Lovins MSW, was presented to probation directors throughout the state. The study recommends validated, statewide cut-off scores

by gender and ensures the LSI-R continues to be valid and reliable for the adult probation population. Prior to implementation of the new cut-off levels, work on updating the *LSI-R Scoring Guide for Illinois Adult Probation* was initiated.

Through 2012, the Division convened seven planning and special focus committees comprised of probation and court services officers, supervisors, or managers: YASI Caseworks "Think Tank" Committee; Annual Probation Plan Workgroup; CMO Symposium Planning Committee; DUI Training Committee; Mental Health Training Committee; LSI-R Scoring Guide Revision Committee; and the Probation Services Fee Policies and Guidelines Committee. The purpose of such committees is to collaborate with probation and detention personnel in the design and implementation of training events, or to provide expertise and practical application feedback on programs, policies or initiatives. Also continued in 2012 were "Desk Side Chats", a telephonic venue to obtain feedback and input on targeted topics. Probation and/or detention personnel (depending upon the topic) are invited to call in and discuss the particular topic.

The Division's Interstate Compact Unit staff oversees the transfer of adult probation felony and qualifying misdemeanor and juvenile probation cases between states consistent with the national rules set forth by the Interstate Commission of Adult Offender Supervision and the Interstate Juvenile Commission (IJC). Each of these national commissions host and manage electronic database systems to track these transfers. As of December 31, 2012, a total of 5,856 (3,735 outgoing; 2,121 incoming) adult probation compact cases were processed. In October 2012, the IJC instituted a new juvenile electronic system. In 2012, staff coordinated the transfer of 558 juvenile probation cases. Staff also conducted regional and telephonic training events on the new national rules and protocols for the interstate transfer of offenders.

In December 2012, the Supreme Court created the Supreme Court Probation Advisory Board, the purpose of which is 1) To advise the Administrative Office on policy matters and programming in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of Illinois' probation and court services departments; 2) To provide a formal venue for communication, review, analysis and exchange of information; and 3) To identify opportunities, resources and strategies to advance probation's mission. Membership is comprised of 15 probation and court services directors or deputy directors representing Illinois' five court districts. Membership is diverse in such factors as urban and rural, gender and ethnicity and functional areas of responsibilities (ie., pretrial, adult probation, juvenile probation, youth detention).



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