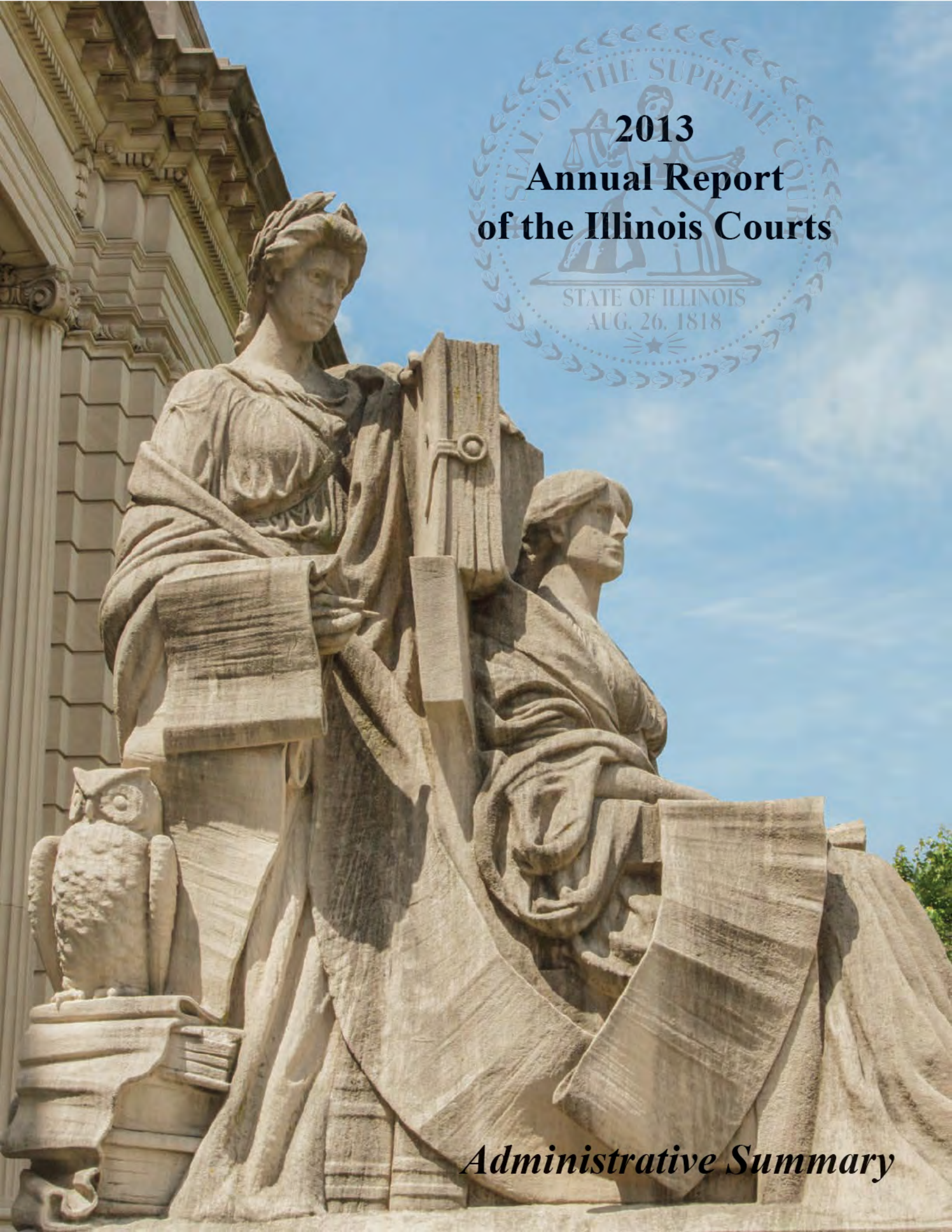


The seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois is a circular emblem. It features a central figure of a woman holding a scale of justice, with a star above her head. The words "SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT" are inscribed around the top inner edge, and "STATE OF ILLINOIS" is at the bottom. Below the state name, the date "AUG. 26, 1818" is written. The seal is overlaid on the top right of the cover.

2013 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts

The background of the cover is a photograph of a large stone statue. The statue depicts a woman, likely representing Justice or Liberty, seated and holding a large book. She is wearing a classical-style robe. To her left, there is a smaller statue of an owl, a symbol of wisdom. The statue is set against a backdrop of a classical building with columns and a blue sky with light clouds.

Administrative Summary

THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



Left to Right: Justice Anne M. Burke, Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, Justice Charles E. Freeman, Chief Justice Rita B. Garman, 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

I am pleased to present the 2013 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, which contains a summary of the day-to-day operations of our court system, as well as an overview of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. The Report highlights initiatives undertaken and implemented by the Illinois Judicial Branch this past year. Although the Illinois Judicial Branch faced yet another year of limited financial resources, the Supreme Court and the dedicated employees of the Illinois court system steadfastly carried out the work of the courts with an emphasis on technology, access to justice and financial efficiency.

The Report is presented in two volumes: an Administrative Summary and a Statistical Summary. The Administrative Summary contains a message from Chief Justice Rita B. Garman and the 2013 Report to the Illinois General Assembly, as well as an overview of the state and local funding required for the operation of our court system. The Administrative Summary also provides information on the judicial officers and employees, who maintain operations for our court system. A second volume, the Statistical Summary, contains statistical data on the court case loads at the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit court levels.

The Administrative Office gratefully acknowledges the Clerks of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts for their continued efforts and cooperation in compiling and providing the case load data published in this Report. I also wish to thank the staff of the Administrative Office, whose efforts assist in the preparation of this Report. On behalf of the Supreme Court, I wish to express my appreciation for the efforts and dedication of the honorable men and women who make up the Illinois Judiciary, as well as the non-judicial employees and court personnel who work tirelessly to advance fair, impartial, efficient and affordable justice to all in Illinois.

I hope that this Report serves as a valuable tool in understanding the work and function of our court system. I invite you to visit the Illinois Supreme Court's website at www.illinoiscourts.gov for the most current information concerning the Illinois court system and the judicial branch of government. The website is frequently updated in order to timely inform and educate the citizens we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael J. Tardy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

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





A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE RITA B. GARMAN

On behalf of the members of the Illinois Supreme Court, I am honored to present the 2013 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts, outlining the initiatives undertaken and the goals achieved during the past year. I am especially pleased to have the opportunity to inform the citizens of Illinois of the Court's on-going efforts to promote judicial integrity, fiscal efficiency, and equal access to justice throughout our court system. The Illinois Supreme Court, assisted by the dedicated staff of our Administrative Office and the judges and staff members devoted to serving our unified court system, works tirelessly to uphold individual rights and liberties, to promote the impartial interpretation of the law, and to achieve efficient disposition of all matters brought before our courts.

This Report is presented in two volumes. The Administrative Summary, which contains the Supreme Court's Report to the General Assembly on the activities of the Illinois Judicial Conference, informs on state and local funding for the courts and explains the operations of our unified court system. The Administrative Summary also serves to acquaint the public with the officers and employees of the Illinois Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts to promote a better understanding of who we are and what we do. The second volume of this Report, the Statistical Summary, provides data on the numbers and types of

cases filed and disposed of in the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts during 2013. Included are graphs presenting five-year trends in total caseloads and in specific types of cases.

On October 26, 2013, I began my term as Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. During 2013, first as Justice and then as Chief Justice, I was actively involved in the Court's continuing efforts to improve the efficiency and transparency of the judicial system, including the expanded use of technology. The Court is committed to modernizing the day-to-day operations of Illinois' court system to serve two important functions: addressing the reality that the practice of law is, and will continue to be, conducted on the electronic frontier, and promoting transparency and public access to the judicial branch. During my tenure as Chief Justice, I will continue to support and encourage the Court's commitment to expanded use of technology.

Further, this Court will be vigilant in its commitment to ensure civility and professionalism in our courtrooms as well as prompt judicial decision making. A cornerstone to achieving these principles is continuing legal and judicial education. It is a professional obligation of each attorney to maintain his or her body of knowledge and legal skills through continuing education. The Court encourages members of the bar to fulfill this obligation through its mandatory continuing legal education program.

In addition, as stated in the Supreme Court's Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan for Illinois Judges, it is the duty of each judge to attain, maintain, and advance judicial competency. It is, thus, an obligation of the Supreme Court, through its committee structure and administrative support, to provide educational programs that meet the needs of our judges at every level and, by extension, to serve our citizens. I am proud to report that the educational conferences presented by the Education Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference are of the highest quality and cover a broad range of topics, so that our judges have access to the most current and most advanced information.

I am also eager to move forward with the important access to justice initiatives undertaken by the Court to ensure that all participants in the justice system are afforded access, regardless of language barriers or economic status. Crucial to "doing justice" is that all litigants and participants in our legal process have the opportunity to both be understood and to understand.

I also look forward to continuing to work with the Court and our partners in the public and private child welfare systems on an issue that is very dear to me – protecting the rights of children in the justice system and to creating a more efficient, expedited process in cases involving the welfare and custody of children.

While, as always, there is more to be done, I am truly honored to highlight some of the major accomplishments achieved by the Court in 2013.

Future of the Courts Conference

On April 16, 2013, the Supreme Court, through its Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Strategic Planning and in coordination with the Administrative Office, held its conference, *Shaping the Future of the Illinois Courts: Vision, Values, and Strategies*, at the Westin Hotel in Lombard. The more than 240 participants remarked favorably about the Conference's think-tank and discussion format, which were designed to promote planning and to guide change in the Illinois court system.

The Conference explored six major topics: Civil Justice, Court Funding & Organization, Criminal Justice, Judicial & Court Performance, Juvenile Justice, and Technology & Automation. The wide-ranging discussions produced numerous ideas for reforming and improving the Illinois judicial system, including: increased use of technology and mandatory electronic filing; judicial training on evidence-based sentencing, bias and cultural sensitivity, and juvenile court diversion; use of "customer satisfaction" surveys for participants in the justice system; development of a statewide uniform system to maintain court records; and use of data-informed decisions. The Conference also influenced the Court's restructuring of the Illinois Judicial Conference, including revitalizing it to serve as the anchor for strategic planning.

Expansion of E-Filing in the Supreme Court

In 2012, the Court launched a pilot project that allowed the Illinois Attorney General, the Office of the State Appellate Defender, and the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to electronically file motions, briefs, and related documents with the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

In February 2013, the Court expanded the project to allow electronic filing of documents in all cases on the Court's general docket, including attorney disciplinary matters. The project was also expanded to allow all litigants, including pro se parties and attorneys licensed in other jurisdictions appearing in specific cases, to file documents electronically. It is anticipated that electronic filing will not only be more convenient and efficient for parties, it will also greatly reduce the volume of paper documents filed with the Court, resulting in significant cost savings.

Expansion of Mediation in Child Custody Cases

In July 2013, the Court amended Supreme Court Rule 905 to extend mediation in child custody cases to include situations in which a custodial parent requests leave to remove a minor child to





another state. The Supreme Court Rules governing child custody proceedings were developed to ensure that custody proceedings are resolved expeditiously, guided by the principle that all decisions affecting child custody must be made in the best interests of the child. By extending the availability of mediation to removal cases, the Court underscored the importance it places on the role of mediation in the often emotional and complicated proceedings associated with child custody disputes.

Approval of New Foreclosure Mediation Rules

In February 2013, the Court announced the adoption of new rules aimed at easing the burden and uncertainty faced by homeowners during the mortgage foreclosure process. The rules were the product of multiple public hearings and twenty-one months of hard work undertaken by the Special Supreme Court Committee on Mortgage Foreclosures. The creation of the rules reflects the Court's concern over the significant impact that the continuing flow of residential mortgage foreclosures is having on Illinois residents and our court system.

The rules, which went into effect on May 1, 2013, seek to increase affected homeowners' knowledge and understanding of the process and to prevent them from falling prey to deceptive practices. Specifically, new foreclosure practices were codified in new Supreme Court Rule 99.1, which establishes requirements for mortgage foreclosure mediation programs in the Circuit Courts. New Supreme Court Rule 113 lays out the required practices, procedures, and notice obligations of lenders. And new Rule 114 requires lenders to attest that they have complied with all requirements of any loss mitigation program applicable to the loan. Together, these new rules ensure that homeowners will be informed of resources for government-certified counseling, have access to interpretive services if needed, and are given sworn assurance that all applicable loan modification efforts have been made by the lender.

Access to Justice Commission

In 2012, the Court established the Commission on Access to Justice to identify barriers to access to the court system and to design and implement methods of overcoming such barriers, so that members of the public might interact more easily and effectively with the court system. Specifically, the Commission was charged with assessing the need for increased access to justice for persons who have traditionally faced barriers such as the inability to obtain the services of a lawyer or lack of proficiency in the English language.

In 2013, the Commission and the Supreme Court made significant progress in improving access to justice by Illinois' poor and vulnerable individuals. The Commission recommended several measures that were approved by the Court. First, the Court amended the Code of Judicial Conduct to permit judges to more effectively deal with the increasing number of litigants who come to court without an attorney. Second, the Court approved the Commission's model Language Access Plan, which will enable circuit courts across the state to provide fair and equal access to justice for litigants with limited English proficiency. Third, the Court amended Supreme Court Rule 711 to increase the number of law students eligible for a temporary license to practice law under the supervision of a licensed attorney so that they may represent needy clients.

In the coming year, the Court looks forward to working with the Commission on new and innovative programs to further increase access to justice for Illinois' most vulnerable citizens.

New Rules Allowing Limited Scope Representation

In an effort to lessen the legal costs in civil cases for clients of limited means, in June 2013, the court approved "limited scope representation" by attorneys. In such a representation, the client and the attorney specifically agree that the attorney will provide paid legal services for a particular

portion of the client's case, as opposed to representing the client in all aspects of the case for the duration of the litigation, thus making quality legal representation more accessible and affordable for the client. Limited scope representation is governed by amendments to Supreme Court Rules 11, 13, and 137.

Cameras in the Courtroom Project

In early 2012, the Court approved a pilot project allowing news cameras to record and broadcast proceedings in Illinois courtrooms. The policy, rolled out on a county-by-county basis, provides the public with the ability to observe the operations of the Illinois court system, while addressing the legitimate concerns of jurors, parties, and witnesses.

Prior to the adoption of the pilot program, cameras were permitted only in the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Under the new rules, media access with cameras is allowed on a case-by-case basis. During the pilot project's first year, twenty-five counties in nine judicial circuits across the state participated, opening their trial courtrooms to news photographers and electronic news media, and the number of participating circuits continued to grow this year. By the end of 2013, thirty-five counties in thirteen circuits had been approved to participate in the project, and the Court expects the number will continue to rise in 2014.

Response to the presence of cameras in courtrooms has been positive, with no difficulties reported by judges, parties, or members of the media.

Supreme Court Building Renovation

In June 2013, the Illinois Supreme Court Building in Springfield began to undergo a major renovation, including both structural alterations and restoration of historic tapestry and murals. The project was made possible by funding authorized by the Illinois General Assembly and is the first major remodeling of the building since it was opened in 1908.

As a result of the on-going renovation, the Court has convened for oral arguments at the Michael A. Bilandic Building in Chicago since September 2013. The Court will return to Springfield upon completion of the project in the summer of 2014 and will rededicate the building in October.

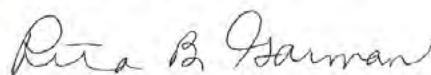
One benefit of the Court's stay in Chicago was that it allowed more members of the public to view oral arguments before the state's highest court.

Conclusion

The accomplishments enumerated above represent only a few of the initiatives undertaken and goals achieved by the Illinois Supreme Court in the past year. I invite you to review the 2013 Annual Report, which provides further information about the functions and activities of the Illinois judicial branch.

I wish to acknowledge the loss this past year of three former members of the Court – Justice Moses W. Harrison II, Justice Mary Ann McMorro, and Justice John L. Nickels, each of whom made a lasting impact on the Court.

Finally, on behalf of the Illinois Supreme Court, I wish to extend our sincere appreciation to all of the individuals who helped make 2013 such a productive year. Operating the Illinois court system so that it functions with the highest levels of integrity and efficiency requires a tremendous amount of dedication and hard work, and it would be impossible without the collective efforts and deep commitment of all judicial branch officers and employees. I look forward to another successful year of achievement for the Illinois courts.



Rita B. Garman
Chief Justice
Illinois Supreme Court



2013 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE NINETY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 31, 2014

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 Jim Durkin
Minority Leader
House of Representatives
Springfield, IL 62706

Honorable Christine Radogno
Minority Leader
State Senate
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Legislative Leaders:

I am pleased to provide an Annual Report of the activities of the Illinois Judicial Conference in keeping with Article VI, Section 17, of the Illinois Constitution of 1970. Pursuant to this constitutional provision, the Judicial Conference is charged with considering the work of the courts and suggesting improvements in the administration of justice. The past year has been a very productive one for the Judicial Conference.

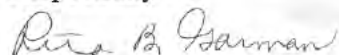
The Judicial Conference consists of an Executive Committee and eight standing committees that address issues of: (1) alternative dispute resolution, (2) automation and technology, (3) complex litigation, (4) criminal law and probation administration, (5) discovery procedures, (6) judicial education, (7) juvenile justice, and (8) strategic planning.

The annual meeting of the Judicial Conference was convened on October 24, 2013, with a focus on strategic planning. The format of the annual meeting was restructured to allow a more active role by the Judicial Conference in assisting the Supreme Court with a systemic strategic planning process to aid in improving the Illinois justice system.

In addition, each of the eight standing committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference has provided a written report to the Supreme Court summarizing initiatives undertaken during Conference Year 2013. In compliance with the constitutional mandate, this Report includes a summary of the work performed by each of the committees.

The work of the Judicial Conference supports the Supreme Court's overall commitment to the efficient administration of justice and management of our court system, as well as the prudent use of those resources provided for the operation of the courts. The Supreme Court will continue to set goals and to develop plans to assure that the Illinois judicial branch provides equal justice to our citizens and upholds the rule of law.

Respectfully,



Rita B. Garman
Chief Justice

2013 Illinois Judicial Conference

Article VI, section 17, of the Illinois Constitution mandates that the Illinois Supreme Court convene an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements 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. 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.

An 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 each from the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judicial Districts. The Executive Committee previews the written reports of the Conference committees and submits an annual meeting agenda for the Supreme Court's approval.

Eight standing committees carry out the work of the Conference throughout the year. These committees are: the Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee, the Automation and Technology Committee, the Study Committee on Complex Litigation, the Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration, the Committee on Discovery Procedures, the Committee on Education, the Study Committee on Juvenile Justice, and the recently added Committee on Strategic Planning. The committees' membership includes appellate, circuit, and associate judges who also serve as members of the Judicial Conference. Their work is aided by judges, law professors, and attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court as associate members or advisors. Senior level staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts serve as liaisons to support the committees' activities.

On October 24, 2013, the Illinois Judicial Conference convened its annual meeting in Chicago, Illinois, which was concentrated into one full day of meetings, rather than being spread out over several days, thereby 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.

With his three-year term as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois concluding, Chief Justice Kilbride remarked that he had observed countless accomplishments by the judiciary during his term. For example, several circuit courts had implemented pilot projects for extended media coverage, allowing cameras in the courtroom in selected cases. In addition, several circuits implemented e-filing of court documents in civil

cases. Both of these initiatives are being expanded throughout the state. He also acknowledged the enthusiastic commitment and dedication of judges statewide.

Chief Justice Kilbride noted the work of the Commission on Access to Justice including its advancement of fundamental issues relating to access to justice and the development of a plan to ensure greater access to justice in Illinois. The Commission has focused its first efforts in three areas: (1) court guidance and training, (2) language access, and (3) standardized forms. Chief Justice Kilbride lauded the work of the Commission in exploring strategies for legal services for unrepresented litigants, enhancing interpreter services for individuals with limited proficiency in English, and developing standardized forms to create uniformity in court proceedings across the State.

Chief Justice Kilbride also noted the promulgation of statewide standards and new and amended Supreme Court Rules that allow all Illinois circuit courts to begin electronically filing court documents in civil cases. He commented that uniform standards allow all circuit courts to benefit from e-filing's greater efficiency and long-range cost savings as well as provide a more modern way of doing business. Chief Justice Kilbride expressed his hope that the Illinois judiciary will continue to advance e-business practices and encouraged the circuit courts to implement e-filing.

Chief Justice Kilbride noted that the Supreme Court continues to advance its goal to restructure and reframe the Illinois Judicial Conference to create a more robust, active, and energized body. A number of structural changes have been introduced into the Conference during 2013. The most significant change has been altering the focus of the annual meeting from a retrospective report of the past year's activities to the prospective setting of goals and priorities for the coming year. Additional changes will be implemented during the 2014 Conference Year. These reorganization efforts are designed to revitalize the Illinois Judicial Conference by fostering partnership and collaboration, with the overarching goal of creating an evolving strategic plan to improve the administration of justice in Illinois. As the constitutional entity charged with considering the work of the courts and suggesting improvements in the administration of justice to the Supreme Court, the Illinois Judicial Conference must be organized to meet the challenges of a changing society and constantly evolving technology so that the people of Illinois will be served by a more responsive, efficient, and accessible judicial system.

In closing, Chief Justice Kilbride encouraged Conference members to continue to reflect on ways to enhance the accessibility, productivity, and responsiveness of Illinois' courts because their work is the foundation for improving our justice system. He noted that the Judicial Conference offers an opportunity to examine existing judicial practices and to recommend adjustments and improvements to the court system. Thus, committee charges and deliberations should be open to all ideas that might enable the judiciary to adapt to meet changing demands.

After the Chief Justice concluded his remarks, Conference members met to focus on strategic planning. Discussion



centered on objectives and outcomes identified at the April 2013 "Shaping the Future of the Illinois Courts Conference."

Each of the eight standing committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference provided written reports to the Supreme Court. Their reports are briefly summarized below.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee monitors and assesses court-annexed mandatory arbitration and mediation programs approved by the Supreme Court. Along with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Committee tracks mandatory arbitration statistics to determine program efficacy.

During this Conference year, the Committee finalized a comprehensive report to the Court regarding the results of an arbitration program participant satisfaction survey. The Committee was also charged with considering the perceptions of judges and attorneys regarding assignment of cases to civil mediation. After initial discussion of this charge, the Committee noted the existence of two perceptions that should be explored: (1) parties in civil cases perceived that they were being forced into mediation even after they had determined mediation was not feasible; and (2) parties perceived that if they 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 these two perceptions were inaccurate. To further address this concern and others, the Committee distributed a survey seeking information from judges who preside over cases subject to mandatory mediation pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 99 and mortgage foreclosure mediation programs pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 99.1. The survey will gather first-hand information about how those judges view civil mediation, the frequency of use, and the methodology of mediation implementation.

Finally, the Committee obtained the forms utilized in each circuit in their mandatory mediation and mortgage foreclosure mediation programs. In 2014, the Committee will evaluate these forms to meet the Court's charge of developing standardized forms for use by mediation programs.

Automation and Technology Committee

The Automation and Technology Committee continued to review and evaluate e-business projects in the trial courts. Its focus remained on representing a judge's perspective with regard to the use of electronic court records, case management systems, and e-business initiatives such as e-filing and electronic warrants. Thus, case and document management systems and work flow designs must take into account whether the judge has access to a computer in chambers, in the courtroom, or both. Systems must also be designed to generate activity reminders, calendars, and customized reports.

The Committee also considered the need to adopt technical data exchange standards to bridge the numerous case management systems in Illinois' 102 counties. Existing national standards such as the

National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) and Electronic Court Filing (ECF) standards were discussed as examples of standards that would normalize data across circuits and promote data sharing and e-business projects throughout the judicial system. Finally, the Committee discussed the need for document standards, such as PDF and PDF/A, for the indefinite storage and archiving of court documents.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

The Study Committee on Complex Litigation continued to diligently carry out its general charge to prepare revisions and updates and to introduce new topics as necessary to its Manuals on Complex Litigation (Civil and Criminal). The Criminal Manual had not been fully revised or updated since 2005; thus, in 2012, the Committee began an in-depth review of the Criminal Manual. In 2013, the Committee continued its in-depth review of existing content of the Criminal Manual. The Committee's chief objective was to make the Criminal Manual more user-friendly by up-dating non-current information and removing out-dated material and information that was readily available elsewhere. The Committee also concentrated on creating checklists, sample orders, and other useful tools to make the Criminal Manual a more valuable resource for judges who preside over complex criminal cases.

By the end of 2013, all chapters of the revised Criminal Manual had been fully drafted, reviewed, and approved for inclusion by the full Committee. In 2014, the Committee will conduct a final in-depth review of the revised Criminal Manual, paying particular attention to the statutes and cases that are cited to ensure that they are current. Publication of the revised Criminal Manual will further the Committee's goal of providing topical, efficient reference guides for Illinois judges presiding over complex litigation.

Criminal Law and Probation Administration Committee

The Criminal Law and Probation Administration Committee continued to discuss the charge of updating the 2007 Specialty Court Survey. The Committee, in conjunction with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, developed an initial assessment for the purpose of determining the nature and extent of problem-solving courts in each judicial circuit. Responses were received from each circuit. Once the responses were analyzed, the Committee, again in conjunction with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, developed a detailed survey instrument capable of providing the Conference with a more comprehensive overview of specialty courts in Illinois. The detailed survey was e-mailed to the Trial Court Administrators for data collection.

Trial Court Administrators in all 102 Illinois counties responded to the assessment, which revealed that:

- There are 94 problem-solving courts in Illinois.
- There are 52 drug courts in Illinois.
- There are 24 mental health courts in Illinois.
- There are 12 veterans' courts in Illinois.
- There are 6 other types of specialty courts in Illinois.

Next, the Committee considered a proposal to add paragraph (g) to Supreme Court Rule 402. The proposed amendment would authorize a defendant, in the absence of an objection by the court and the prosecution, to enter

a plea of guilty conditioned upon his or her ability to have the adverse pretrial suppression motion reviewed by an appellate court. The proposal is drawn directly from the Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 and is commonly known as a "conditional plea." After discussion of the proposed Rule, a consensus was reached that conditional pleas are not a feasible option in Illinois for the following reasons:

- The proposal does not improve or enhance the current methodology of appealing denials of a motion to suppress. Specifically, if the reviewing court finds that the trial court erred in denying the motion to suppress, the case will be returned to the trial court and a request to withdraw the plea may be made at that time.
- The proposal might create additional bases for claims of admonishment errors which, in turn, could increase postconviction proceedings.
- The proposal might increase the filing of motions to suppress, whether or not meritorious, which, in turn, could increase the number of cases appealed.

Next, the Committee reviewed whether a rule similar to the language contained in Supreme Court Rules 416(f) (case management), 416(g), and 416(h) (certificates of readiness) should apply to other types of felony cases, in particular, cases where natural life in prison is the only sentencing option, Class X felonies, and cases where extended term sentencing is possible. It was the consensus of the Committee that these rules, which were adopted for use in capital cases to ensure that due process was provided to death-eligible defendants, should not be applied to other felonies.

As a final matter, the Committee continued to discuss the reliability of the method currently used by Illinois trial courts for determining admissibility of eyewitness testimony. The Committee examined multiple judicial opinions from Illinois, judicial opinions from other states, United States Supreme Court opinions, and scientific treatises on the reliability of eyewitness testimony. In particular, the Committee examined the cases of *State v. Henderson*, 27 A.3d 872 (N.J. 2011), *Manson v. Brathwaite*, 432 U.S. 98 (1977), *People v. Manion*, 67 Ill. 2d 564, (1977), *People v. Slim*, 127 Ill. 2d 302 (1989), and the New Jersey Attorney General Photo Identification guidelines. After thorough discussion of these cases and treatises, the Committee concluded that Illinois law provides adequate guidance to trial courts to determine the reliability of eyewitness testimony.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

The Committee on Discovery Procedures focused primarily on the issue of e-discovery, in keeping with the charge that it draft proposed amendments to select Supreme Court Rules and guidelines to assist trial court judges in addressing e-discovery issues. After surveying other state and federal discovery rules, examining case law, and reviewing articles on the subject of e-discovery, the Committee finalized its proposed amendments and accompanying Committee Comments to select Illinois Supreme Court Discovery Rules for the Supreme Court's consideration.

The proposed amendments, most of which parallel the 2006 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, address the scope of electronic discovery, proportionality, limitations on discovery of electronically

stored information (ESI), production of ESI, and pretrial case management conferences.

Specifically, amendments are proposed to Supreme Court Rule 201, to add a definition of ESI. The proposed amendments to Rule 201 also limit the discovery of certain categories of ESI unless ordered by the court and further permit the trial court to examine the likely burden or expense of producing ESI, thereby empowering the trial court to apply a proportionality principle when considering protective orders.

Proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rule 214 address the format for the production of ESI.

Proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rule 218 require early discussion of issues involving ESI and its preservation at the pretrial case management conference to reduce the potential for discovery abuse and delay.

As a final matter, the Committee decided not to propose amendments to Supreme Court Rule 219 regarding when the duty to preserve ESI arises and potential sanctions for the loss or destruction of ESI. The Committee determined that the current rule and case law sufficiently covers such situations.

The related project of drafting guidelines to assist trial court judges in addressing e-discovery issues is on the Committee's agenda for 2014.

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 2013, the Committee received two continuing charges: (1) to develop and recommend a calendar of judicial education programs for new and experienced judges that reflects emerging legal, sociological, cultural, and technical issues that impact judicial decision making and court administration; and (2) to evaluate judicial education programs on an ongoing basis. Under this broad topic 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 2012 Illinois Judicial Benchbook projects; delivered and evaluated the June 2013 *Advanced Judicial Academy*, the January 2013 and December 2013 *New Judge Seminar*, the March 2013 *Upholding Rights While Enforcing Legal Obligations: An Appropriate Judicial Response to Financial Matters in the Courtroom* seminar, the May 2013 *DUI/Traffic* seminar, the September 2013 *Faculty Development Workshop*, the November 2013 *Genomics for Judges* seminar, and the November 2013 *Public Health Law and Science* seminar.

The Committee also initiated planning of the May 2014 *DUI/Traffic* seminar, 2013 Illinois Judicial Benchbook projects, and the 2014 Education Conference. In addition, the Committee recommended that judges who preside over delinquency and neglect and abuse cases be given training on disproportionate minority representation, evidence-based practices in juvenile court, and cultural competencies.



Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

The Study Committee on Juvenile Justice updated Volume I of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which addresses proceedings brought in juvenile court that involve allegations of delinquency, addicted minors, minors requiring authoritative intervention, and truant minors in need of supervision. It also addresses confidentiality and juvenile court records.

The Committee concluded its study of truancy and the measures available to the court to address the problem. The Committee concluded that under the Juvenile Court Act, there is little that a judge or the juvenile court system can do to address truancy issues in individual cases. The Committee observed that if an individual judge wishes to address the issue of truancy in the community, numerous resources and publications are available to assist in this effort.

Next, the Committee reviewed its earlier recommendation that judges should be assigned to juvenile court for a significant length of time, in keeping with recognized best practices for juvenile courts. With respect to the duration of judicial assignments in juvenile justice and child welfare cases, the Committee reviewed the National Council on Juvenile and Family Court Judges Technical Assistance Brief, "*Key Principles for Improving Court Practice in Juvenile Delinquency Cases*," which recommends "six continuous years as the minimum time for a judge to spend on the juvenile delinquency court bench." The Committee acknowledged that, in many Illinois circuits, a six-year assignment to the juvenile delinquency call is not realistic. However, the Committee recommended that chief circuit judges try to assign judges who are genuinely interested in and committed to juvenile justice issues and attempt to retain those judges in the call on a long-term basis.

With respect to juvenile abuse and neglect cases, the Committee noted that the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommends that judges who hear these cases "be interested in the juvenile court's work and be prepared to remain in the court for at least three years." The Committee also recognized the need to provide specialized training to judges who hear juvenile delinquency and abuse and neglect cases.

As a final matter, the Committee analyzed its previous recommendation for proposed legislative changes to select provisions of the Juvenile Court Act. With respect to increasing post-disposition detention time available to judges, the Committee, after reviewing other state laws, determined that it will make no recommendations regarding a change to the law in Illinois. With respect to the mandatory five-year probation term for forcible felonies, the Committee monitored pending legislation to eliminate the five-year minimum term of probation. The Committee, however, determined that several juvenile advocacy groups are actively seeking to accomplish this result in Illinois so that the Committee need not continue its study of this issue. With respect to court supervision, the Committee has supported a change in the continuance under supervision provisions of the Juvenile Court Act to grant a judge the discretion to impose a continuance under supervision without the agreement of the State's Attorney. Public Act 98-0062, effective January 1, 2014, addressed this issue by authorizing a judge to impose court supervision without

the State's Attorney's agreement, if the court finds certain conditions are met.

Committee on Strategic Planning

The Committee on Strategic Planning focused on planning a Future of the Courts Conference. The Conference, titled: *Shaping the Future of the Illinois Courts Conference: Vision, Values & Strategies*, was held on April 16, 2013.

In preparation for the conference, the Committee reviewed the reports from the small group discussions that were held during the October 2012 Annual Meeting of the Judicial Conference. From these reports, the Committee identified six subject areas: Technology & Automation, Civil Justice, Judicial & Court Performance, Court Funding & Organization, Criminal Justice, and Juvenile Justice. Two members of the Committee were assigned as co-chairs for each topic. The Committee assisted the Court with planning the agenda for the Conference, including dividing discussion of each of the six topics into two or three breakout groups. This allowed the individual participants to be more engaged in the discussion of objectives and strategies. Materials relating to each of the six topics were gathered by the Committee and distributed to Conference participants before the event to encourage meaningful discussion on each topic during the breakout groups.

The Committee also assisted in preparing a survey consisting of statements about each of the six topical areas that was distributed to Conference participants, who were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with each statement. Finally, the Committee offered suggestions to the Court regarding the invitee list, which eventually included over 275 stakeholders from the judiciary and the legal community, representatives from state and local government, bar associations, and non-profit organizations.

After the breakout discussions, the co-chairs of each of the six groups prepared a summary of the objectives identified by the participants and the strategies they recommended for achieving these goals. These summaries were forwarded to the chairs of the relevant standing committees of the Illinois Judicial Conference for their consideration and determination of concrete next steps.

The Committee also reviewed the reports submitted by the other Judicial Conference Committees and submitted its report of next steps to the Executive Committee.

Conclusion

As evidenced by these Committee summaries, the scope of the work undertaken by the Judicial Conference in 2013 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 2013, some will continue into Conference Year 2014, and additional projects will be assigned for the coming year. Thus, 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 That the General Assembly May Wish to Consider

People v. Aguilar, 2013 IL 112116 (Sept. 12, 2013)

The 17-year-old defendant was found in possession of a loaded handgun while on the property of a friend. He was convicted of the Class 4 form of aggravated unlawful use of a weapon (AUUW), 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6(a)(1), (a)(3)(A), (d), and unlawful possession of a firearm (UPF), 720 ILCS 5/24-3.1(a)(1). The Court considered whether either statute was facially violative of the right to keep and bear arms guaranteed by the second amendment to the United States Constitution.

With regard to the AUUW statute, the Court agreed with the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals' recent decision in *Moore v. Madigan*, 702 F.3d 933 (7th Cir. 2012), which held that the right to keep and possess firearms for self-defense extends outside the home and, further, that the Class 4 form of AUUW, which prohibits the carrying of ready-to-use firearms outside the home, constituted a total ban on the exercise of a personal right specifically guaranteed by the United States Constitution and recognized by the United States Supreme Court. As such, the Court held that the AUUW statute was unconstitutional on its face.

The Court upheld the validity of the UPF statute, which prohibits anyone under 18 years of age from possessing a handgun, in agreement with a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court that the possession of handguns by minors falls outside the scope of the second amendment's protection. *Affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded.*

Board of Education of Peoria School District No. 150 v. Peoria Federation of Support Staff, Security/Police/Man's Benevolent & Protective Ass'n Unit No. 114, 2013 IL 114853 (Oct. 18, 2013)

This case involved a challenge to the constitutionality of Public Act 96-1257, which amended the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act to transfer a single school district's security guards and truant officers from the jurisdiction of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board to that of the Illinois Labor Relations Board. The school district in this case was the only district in the State that employed security agents and guards.

Public Act 96-1257 applied only to "a school district which employs peace officers in its own police department in existence on the effective date" of the legislation. The Court held that this violated article IV, section 13 of the Illinois Constitution, which prohibits "special legislation," because it applied only to a specific group of individuals employed by a single school district on a specific date. The Constitutional prohibition in article

IV, section 13, prohibits passage of a special law where a generally applicable law is or can be made available. Where a law addresses a problem that is unique to a particular geographic area or where no other persons or entities can occupy the precise position of the parties affected, such legislation will be upheld. However, in the case of Public Act 96-1257, the Court found that there was no basis for limiting the reach of the legislation to only those peace officers employed by the school district on a specific date. Because a general law could have been made applicable, the Court held that Public Act 96-1257 constituted "special legislation" in violation of the Illinois Constitution. *Circuit court judgment reversed. Appellate court judgment affirmed, as modified.*

Hartney Fuel Oil Co. et al. v. Hamer et al., 2013 IL 115130 (November 21, 2013)

This case concerned the proper situs for retail occupation tax (ROT) liability under three Illinois statutes: the Home Rule County Retailers' Occupation Tax Law, the Home Rule Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and the Regional Transportation Authority Act. The Court considered the legislative intent of each statute and its interpretation by the Department of Revenue in its administrative regulations.

The Court found that the legislative intent of the ROT statutes was to permit home rule municipalities and counties, along with the RTA, to enact the retail occupation taxes to place some of the burden of paying for local government services on the retailers who enjoy them. The Court held that the tax is laid upon the "business of selling," and not upon the sales themselves. The Court further held that the plain language of the statutes did not reveal legislative intent as to how the "business of selling" was defined. In accordance with case law, the Court held that the question of situs required a fact-intensive inquiry. Absent any further direction from the General Assembly via amendments to the statutes in question, a retailer is subject to the ROT in the jurisdiction where its predominant selling activities occurs, as determined on a case-by-case basis, notwithstanding the fact that the retailer engages in limited activities, including acceptance of orders in another jurisdiction.

With regard to the Department's implementing regulations, the Court determined that, while the regulations sufficiently reflected the statutory intent to impose the ROT taxes in the jurisdiction where the "business of selling" takes place, they did not sufficiently allow for a factual case-by-case determination to be made, and were therefore invalidated as inconsistent with statute. *Appellate court judgment affirmed in part and reversed in part.*



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, 2013, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$213,552; appellate court judges, \$200,992; circuit court judges, \$184,436; and associate judges, \$175,214. 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 2013, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$5,333,538.90.

State funding for probation and court services departments covers approximately 2,550 probation and court services personnel, for which the counties receive partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. State funding provides about 68% of eligible salary reimbursement.

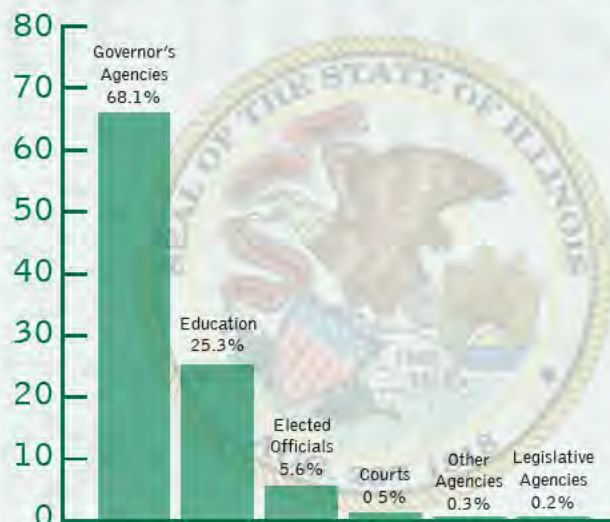
County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and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

State Funding

Appropriations for State Agencies Fiscal Year 2014

The graph to the right, shows the Supreme Court's share of the total appropriations for Fiscal Year 2014 (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014). The total appropriation was \$68,311,911,000. The appropriation for the courts was \$330,721,000.

Source: Table I-A: Operating Appropriations
by Agency, Chapter 2
Governor's Budget Message to the
General Assembly for Fiscal Year 2015



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 2013, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,320, assisted by a total of 173 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$199,674,447 in 2013.

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 2013 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.

\$23,245,763

Court Automation Fund

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

\$23,302,076

County Law Library Fund

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

\$10,122,651

County Fund To Finance the Court System

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

\$6,385,153

Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administrative Fund

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

\$3,275,215

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 FY13, there were 100 claims due and payable, totaling \$21,412.19.

Revenue to Finance Other Programs

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 2013 by circuit clerks are listed below:

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

\$1,144,645,929

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

\$3,526,094

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.

\$7,249,594

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

\$3,585,002

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

\$2,119,130

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

\$4,364,548



CASEFLOW

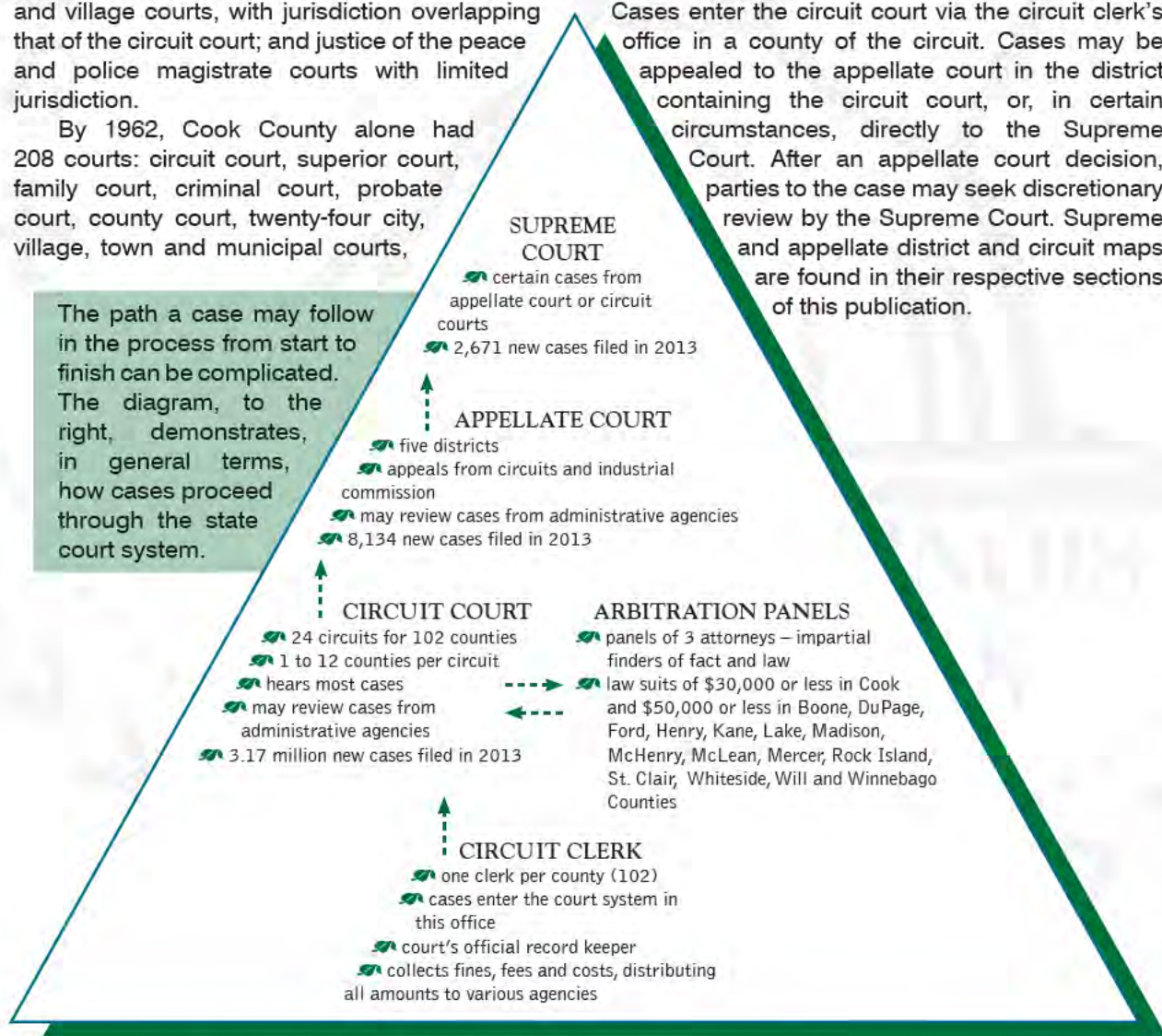
Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 Constitution which made major changes in the system.

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 her 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 nineteen.

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.



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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.



Thomas L. Kilbride

Justice Kilbride received his law degree from Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C., in 1981. He practiced law for 20 years in Rock Island, engaging in the general practice of law, including appeals, environmental law, labor law, employment matters, and other general civil and criminal matters. He was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of Central Illinois and the United States Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Justice Kilbride was elected to the Supreme Court of Illinois for the Third District in 2000 and selected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in October 2010. Justice Kilbride served as Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court from October 2010 until October 2013.



Rita B. Garman
Chief Justice

Chief 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. She served as 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. Chief Justice Garman was appointed to the Supreme Court on February 1, 2001 and subsequently elected to the Supreme Court on December 2, 2002. She was selected as the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court in October 2013.

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. On February 13, 2013, the Supreme Court by order amended the pilot project to expand the electronic filing of documents to include all cases on the Court's general docket and attorney disciplinary matters on the miscellaneous record docket, which consists primarily of attorney matters. This

change was effective March 1, 2013. 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. 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 caseload and other activity, as reflected in the accompanying statistical summary and narrative for 2013.

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.



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Supreme Court Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	2,671	2,627
2012	2,697	2,793
2011	2,906	3,104
2010	3,014	2,922
2009	2,729	2,897

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the Court and chairpersons during 2013

- **Appellate Court Administrative Committee**
Chief Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.
- **Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission**
Joan M. Eagle, Esq., Chair; James R. Mendillo, Esq., Vice-Chair; Justice Lloyd A. Karmeier, liaison officer.
Review Board - Keith E. Roberts, Jr., Esq., Chair.
- **Board of Admissions to the Bar**
Lawrence N. Hill, 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); Bradley N. Pollock, Esq., Chair; Robert L. Smith, Esq., Vice-Chair (Second Judicial District); James L. Tungate, Esq., Chair; Jodi K. Obrecht Fisk, 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**
James L. DeAno, Esq., Chair; John P. Goggin, Esq., Vice-Chair; Professor Nancy S. Marder, Reporter; 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**
Richard A. Redmond, Esq., Chair; Judge Cheryl D. Cesario, Vice-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**
Patrick M. Kinnally, Esq., Chair; James A. Rapp, Esq., Vice-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 E-Business**
Bruce R. Pfaff, Esq., Chair; Justice Thomas L. Kilbride, liaison officer.
- **Special Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody Issues**
Judge Robert J. Anderson and Judge Moshe Jacobius, Co-Chairs; Chief Justice Rita B. Garman, 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 E. Kenneth Wright, Jr., Chair.
- **Supreme Court Commission for Access to Justice**
Jeffery D. Colman, Esq., Chair.
- **Supreme Court Commission on Professionalism**
Judge Debra B. Walker, Chair; Judge Richard L. Tognarelli, Vice-Chair.
- **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.
- **Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct**
Judge William O. Mays, Jr., Chair.
- **Supreme Court Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee**
Judge Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Chair; Chief Justice Rita B. Garman, liaison officer.
- **Supreme Court Probation Policy Advisory Board**
- **Supreme Court Rules Committee**
Brett K. Gorman, Esq., Chair; James R. Figliulo, Esq., Vice-Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, Esq., Reporter; Professor Jo Desha Lucas, Esq., Emeritus; 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 2013, the Committee continued to track mandatory arbitration statistics to determine program efficacy and also finalized a Comprehensive Report to the Court on the Mandatory Arbitration Participant Satisfaction Survey. In completion of this report, the Committee tabulated and synthesized responses from the 2012 Participant Satisfaction Survey into the final report, which was then presented to the Court during the July 2013 term.

In the area of mediation, the Committee monitored the activities of the court-annexed major civil case mediation programs operating in eleven judicial circuits pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 99. For Conference Year 2013, the Committee was charged to consider perceptions of judges and attorneys surrounding the assignment of cases to civil mediation. The Committee initially received this charge for Conference Year 2012 and concluded there were two prevalent perceptions: first, that parties in civil cases were being forced into mediation even after the parties had determined mediation was not feasible, and second, 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. Based on information received, the Committee concluded that the perceptions contained in each issue were unfounded, however, were concerned about the negative perceptions regarding mediation. Thus, the Committee was asked again to explore this topic for Conference Year 2013 and to that end, in July, developed a new survey which was only sent to judges who preside over cases that are subject to Rule 99 mediation programs and Rule 99.1 mortgage foreclosure mediation programs to gauge their specific perceptions. A similar survey will also be drafted for attorneys that practice in this area to gauge their specific perceptions about mediation. Once received, it is anticipated that both surveys should provide insight into this charge. Results of these additional surveys should be available in Conference Year 2014.

The Committee was also charged for Conference Year 2013 with examining Supreme Court Rule 99 (Mediation Programs) to determine if the rules require expansion or clarification to standardize requests for new mediation programs and/or the daily operation of existing mediation programs. A related charge involved developing a uniform methodology of statistical reporting for all mediation programs. The Committee believes that in order to fully address these two charges, the data collected from the mediation survey

discussed above should be completed and analyzed. In particular, results about the frequency of mediation use, the number of mediators available, how mediators are trained and whether or not mediator compensation should be set by rule, the number of cases sent to mediation each year, as well as the overall percentage of cases sent to mediation in the same time period. Finally, the Committee was charged with developing standardized forms for use by mediation programs subject to Rule 99 and Rule 99.1 and requested that each circuit provide any forms being used in their programs. Multiple forms have been received and are being analyzed for similarities and differences, which will then be used as a basis for drafting and presenting proposed standardized forms for use by these programs. The Committee will also continue to address this charge in Conference Year 2014.

Automation and Technology Committee

Judge Adrienne W. Albrecht, Chair
21st Judicial Circuit

In Conference Year 2013, the Automation and Technology Committee (Committee) continued to review and evaluate e-Business projects in the trial court. The Committee's emphasis focused on representing a judge's perspective with regard to the use of electronic court records, case management systems, and e-Business initiatives such as e-Filing and electronic warrants. Whether computers are available in the courtroom or chambers, case and document management systems and application work flows need to consider the functions of a judge and may benefit from dashboard screens which provide judges with To Do lists, activity reminders, calendaring screens, case search, and various customized reports.

The Committee focused time on the review and need for technical data exchange standards to bridge the numerous case management systems in Illinois' 102 counties. Existing national standards such as the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) and Electronic Court Filing (ECF) standards were discussed as examples of standards which would normalize data across circuits and promote data sharing and e-Business projects throughout the judiciary. The Committee also discussed the need for document standards, such as PDF and PDF/A, for the indefinite storage and archiving of court documents.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration

Judge Leonard Murray, Chair
Cook County Circuit Court

During Conference Year 2013, the Committee finalized the charge to update the 2007 Specialty Court Survey. The survey results received from the trial courts were compiled and distributed to the Conference of Chief Judges on



February 3, 2014. The Committee was also charged to continue previous discussions and make recommendations about possible actions concerning the reliability of the current method used by Illinois trial courts for determining admissibility of eyewitness testimony. The Committee reached a tentative consensus that the process currently utilized in Illinois provides adequate guidance to trial courts to determine the reliability of eye witness testimony and will present its findings to the Court in 2014.

During the 2012 Conference Year, the committee also completed the charge of examining the feasibility of expanding the use of video conference technology in criminal cases by proposing a rule which mirrors the existing statute addressing the defendant's appearance by closed circuit television and video conference. However, during discussion of the proposed rule at the December 2012 Rules Committee public hearing, several concerns were raised concerning the use of video conferencing in criminal cases, and as a result, the Court charged the Committee for Conference Year 2013 to compile and analyze data on past and current use of video conferencing, and also determine the reasons some courts discontinued utilization of closed circuit or video conference technology. The Committee is in the process of analyzing the survey results and will report on progress in 2014.

In October 2011, a letter was forwarded to the Committee on behalf of the Rules Committee seeking comment on Proposal 11-07 to add paragraph (g) to Supreme Court Rule 402. The proposed amendment would authorize a defendant, in the absence of an objection by the court and the prosecution, to enter a plea of guilty conditioned upon his or her ability to have the adverse pretrial suppression motion reviewed by an appellate court. Proposal 11-07 is drawn directly from the Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 and is commonly known as a "conditional plea". The Committee concluded that a "conditional plea" in Illinois was not feasible because the proposal does not improve or enhance the current methodology of appealing denials of a motion to suppress, and the proposal might create additional basis for claims of admonishment errors, which in turn could increase post conviction proceedings. It was also believed the proposal might increase the filing of motions to suppress, which could increase the number of cases appealed.

In previous Conference years, the Committee was charged with recommending whether or not Rule 402(d) should be amended to provide better guidance for trial judges in connection with a plea negotiation. In 2011, the Court adopted the Committee's recommendation, however, two Justices filed a dissent wherein concern was expressed that the amendment denied due process by not requiring that the defendant appear during the negotiations. Thus, in 2012, the Committee was charged with examining and addressing the due process concerns raised by the dissenting opinion, but eventually the Committee reached consensus that constitutional due process requirements did not require the presence of a defendant during such negotiations, and such findings will be presented to the Court. Also in 2012, the Court requested the Committee examine the feasibility of applying former death penalty Rules 416(f), (g) and (h) to other felony cases. Subsequently, the Committee concluded that the capital case rules were unique due process requirements in death penalty cases only and that these rules should not be applied to other felonies.

Finally, in 2013, the Committee received a memorandum from an Illinois Supreme Court Justice requesting the Committee address concerns over the potential increase in ineffective assistance of counsel claims as a result of the United States Supreme Court decisions of *Missouri v. Frye*, 132 S. Ct. 1399 (2012) and *Laffer v. Cooper*, 132 S. Ct. 1376 (2012). In particular the request was to address whether or not Illinois Supreme Court Rule 402 be expanded to require that all plea offers be written and whether a prosecutor should be required to inform the trial court and defendant of the possible sentencing range of any charge to which a defendant is considering a plea of guilty. Due to the nature and timing of this charge, the Committee will make its findings and recommendations concerning this charge in 2014.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

Judge Maureen E. Connors, Chair
1st District Appellate Court

During Conference Year 2013, the Committee primarily discussed the issue of e-Discovery. After surveying other state and federal discovery rules, examining case law and discussing articles on the subject of e-Discovery in prior Conference years, the Committee finalized its proposed amendments and pertinent committee comments to select Illinois Supreme Court Discovery Rules for the Supreme Court's consideration. The proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rule 201 set forth a definition for electronically stored information (ESI). The proposed amendments also limit the discovery of certain categories of ESI unless ordered by the court. The proposed amendments further permit the trial court to examine the likely burden or expense of producing ESI and thereby empower trial courts to apply a proportionality principle when considering protective orders. The proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rule 214 address the format for the production of ESI. The proposed amendments to Supreme Court Rule 218 require early discussion of issues involving ESI and preservation at the pretrial case management conference so as to reduce the potential for discovery abuse and delay. As a final matter, the Committee decided not to propose amendments to Supreme Court Rule 219 with respect to the issue of when the duty to preserve ESI arises and potential sanctions. The Committee determined that the current rule as well as case law sufficiently covers sanctions for the loss or destruction of ESI. Pending with the Committee is the related project of drafting guidelines to assist trial court judges in addressing e-Discovery issues.

Committee on Education

Judge Thomas M. Donnelly, Chair
Cook County Circuit Court

The Supreme Court has given the Committee on Education a charge to develop and recommend a "core" judicial education curriculum for Illinois judges which identifies key judicial education topics and issues to be addressed through judicial education activities each conference year. This charge includes the identification of emerging legal, sociological, cultural and technical issues that may impact judicial decision making and court administration. Based upon this core curriculum, the Committee develops, in coordination with the Administrative Office Judicial Education Division, seminars, conferences and workshops, for new and experienced judges, that include the annual *Seminar Series* and *New Judge Seminar*, and the biennial *Advanced Judicial Academy, Education Conference and Faculty Development Workshop*. 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 revise the following 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 active Illinois judges in hard copy, CD and via the Court's Judicial Portal.

Committee on Strategic Planning

Judge Michael B. Hyman, Chair
1st District Appellate Court

During Conference Year 2013, the Committee focused on planning a Future of the Courts Conference, which was formally titled: *Shaping the Future of the Illinois Courts Conference: Vision, Values & Strategies*. It was held on April 16, 2013 at the Westin Hotel in Lombard and attended by stakeholders from the judiciary, legal community, representatives

from local government as well as state government, bar associations, and non-profit organizations. In assisting the Court with planning the Conference, the Committee reviewed the reports from the small group discussions at the October 2012 Annual Meeting of the Judicial Conference. The Committee combined those discussions into six subject areas (Technology & Automation, Civil Justice, Judicial & Court Performance, Court Funding & Organization, Criminal Justice and Juvenile Justice) and established co-chairs for each topic from the members of the Committee. The Committee assisted the Court with planning the agenda for the Conference, which included dividing each of the six topical areas into two or three breakout groups to allow more engagement by the participants to discuss objectives and strategies for improvements in each of those topics. Materials relating to each of the six topics were gathered by the Committee and distributed to Conference participants before the event to encourage enriched discussion on each topic during the breakout groups. The Committee also assisted in preparing a survey consisting of statements about each of the six topical areas that was distributed to Conference participants, who were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the statement. Following the Conference, each of the six topical breakout group's summary of objectives and strategies was forwarded to the chairs of the related subject matter Illinois Judicial Conference Committees for consideration and determination of concrete next steps. The Committee reviewed the reports submitted by the other Judicial Conference Committees and submitted its report of next steps to the Executive Committee.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation

Judge Carolyn Quinn, Chair
Cook County Circuit Court

During Conference Year 2013, the Study Committee on Complex Litigation continued to make significant revisions, updates and additions to the *Manual on Complex Criminal Litigation*. Guided by the decisions on content and style that were finalized at the close of the previous Conference year, in 2013 the Committee worked steadfastly on revising and editing existing chapters to the *Manual*, while at the same time generating and drafting new, relevant content. By the end of Conference Year 2013, the Committee had successfully completed working drafts of all chapters to the revised *Criminal Manual*. The chief objective of the revision process was restructuring the *Criminal Manual* into a more concise, streamlined and user-friendly reference guide for judges presiding over complex criminal matters. In addition to removing content determined to be either outdated or duplicative of material contained within the more in depth *Criminal Law and Procedure Benchbook*, the Committee generated new content and updated existing material to reflect the current trends and practices encountered in complex criminal litigation. The new and updated content includes discussions on the emergence of media cameras

in the courtroom, the interplay between complex criminal litigation and the ever-changing field of technology and media, and enhancements to courtroom safety and security. Additionally, the revised *Criminal Manual* contains a selection of checklists and sample orders that serve to guide judges in the efficient management of complex criminal cases. The Committee anticipates that the *Criminal Manual* will be fully revised and ready for publication in 2014. Additionally, the Committee will continue to monitor, track and address changes in the law affecting the information contained within the *Criminal Manual* and its civil counterpart, the *Manual on Complex Civil Litigation*.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice

Judge Elizabeth A. Robb, Chair
11th Judicial Circuit

During Conference Year 2013, the Committee updated Volume I of the *Illinois Juvenile Law Benchbook*, which addresses proceedings brought in juvenile court that involve allegations of delinquency, addicted minors, minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI) and truant minors in need of supervision. The Committee concluded its study of truancy and the lack of adequate measures to address it in the court system under the Juvenile Court Act. The Committee determined that, under the current statutory system in Illinois, there is little that a judge and the juvenile court system can do to address truancy issues. The Committee acknowledged and supported the recommendation that, if an individual judge wishes to participate in the community or with school districts addressing these issues, there are numerous resources and publications that can assist a judge in developing programs to address truancy issues within his/her community.

The Committee also analyzed its prior recommendation for proposed legislative changes to select provisions of the Juvenile Court Act. With respect to increasing post-disposition detention time available to judges, the Committee, after reviewing laws from other states, determined that it will make no recommendations regarding a change to the law in Illinois. With respect to the mandatory five year probation term for forcible felonies, the Committee monitored pending legislation to eliminate the five year minimum term of probation; however, the Committee also determined that because there are several juvenile advocacy groups actively seeking to accomplish this result in Illinois, that the Committee need not continue its study of this issue. With respect to court supervision, the Committee supported a change in the continuance under supervision provisions of the Juvenile Court Act to allow a judge the discretion to impose a continuance under supervision without the agreement of the State's Attorney. Public Act 98-0062, effective January 1, 2014, addressed this issue by authorizing a judge to impose court supervision without the State's Attorney's agreement, providing the court finds certain conditions are met.



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Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 2013

Chief Justice Rita B. Garman, 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
Neil H. Cohen, Associate 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, Associate Judge, 18th Circuit
Shelvin Louise Marie Hall, Appellate Judge, 1st District
William H. Hooks, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Julie K. Katz, Associate Judge, 20th Circuit
Elizabeth A. Robb, Chief Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit
Christopher C. Starck, Circuit Judge, 19th 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-four, is determined by the legislature. The Supreme Court can assign additional circuit, appellate

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

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

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed	Total Caseload*	Filed	Disposed
2013	4,153	4,370	3,788	3,384	2013	8,134	7,954
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

**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 7, 2013 with the Honorable Robert E. Gordon, First District Appellate Court, serving as the honorary chair. Forty-eight 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. The Honorable Margaret Stanton McBride (First District Appellate Court) and the Honorable Richard P. Goldenhersh (Fifth District Appellate Court) were approved to serve as regular members, with Justice McBride commencing the second year of a third, three-year term, expiring December 2014 and Justice Goldenhersh commencing the first year of his first three year term, ending December 2014. The Honorable Mary S. Schostok (Second District Appellate Court), the Honorable Mary K. O'Brien (Third District Appellate Court) and the Honorable Thomas R. Appleton (Fourth District Appellate Court) were selected to serve as alternate members to the Commission for a one year term ending December 2014. The Honorable Michael J. Burke (Second Appellate District) was selected to serve as the honorary chair of the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Illinois Appellate Court to be held April 7, 2014.

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 2013 Conference, held October 7-8, 2013 in Springfield at the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, hosted forty-eight appellate justices, Clerks of the Appellate Court and Research Directors. The Conference address was delivered by the Honorable Mary Jane Theis, Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois. Conference presentations included a review and panel discussion of U.S. and Illinois Supreme Court criminal and civil cases, the status of the case management system for reviewing courts, and a presentation entitled, *Law, Justice and the Holocaust: How the Courts Failed Germany*. The Honorable Donald C. Hudson (Second District Appellate Court) served as Chair of the Appellate Court Administrative Committee. The Honorable Rita B. Garman, Supreme Court of Illinois, served as the Supreme Court liaison to the Appellate Court Administrative Committee.



FIRST DISTRICT



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APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Maureen E. Connors,
Presiding Judge
Joy V. Cunningham
Mathias W. Delort
Thomas E. Hoffman

DIVISION IV

Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr.,
Presiding Judge
James R. Epstein
Terrence J. Lavin
James Fitzgerald Smith

DIVISION II

Patrick J. Quinn,
Presiding Judge
Sheldon A. Harris *
Daniel J. Pierce *
John B. Simon

DIVISION V

Robert E. Gordon,
Presiding Judge*
Margaret S. McBride ++
Stuart E. Palmer *
Bill Taylor

DIVISION III

Michael B. Hyman,
Presiding Judge*
Aurelia Pucinski
Mary Anne Mason *
P. Scott Neville, Jr. +

DIVISION VI

Mary K. Rochford,
Presiding Judge
Shelvin Louise Marie Hall
Bertina E. Lampkin *
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:
5,240,700 (2013 est.)

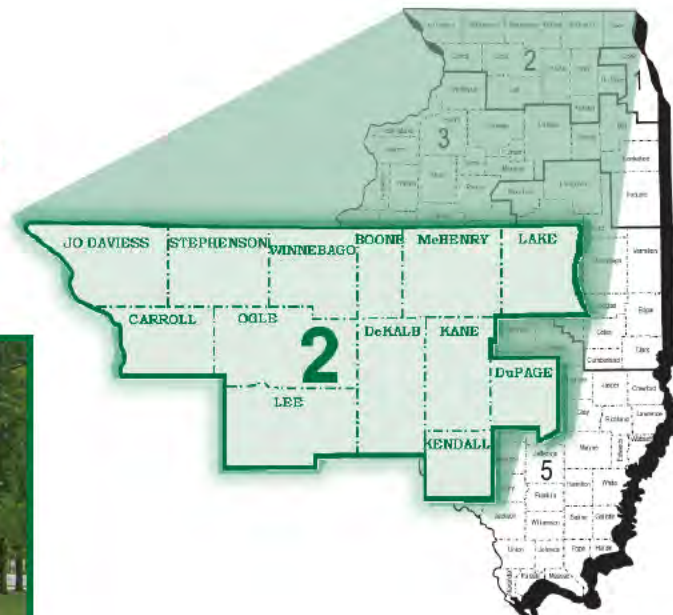
Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2013	2,119	2,292	1,850	1,543
2012	2,142	2,037	1,622	1,627
2011	2,095	2,338	1,683	1,724
2010	2,118	2,095	1,664	1,727
2009	1,941	2,031	1,606	1,663

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2013	4,841
2012	4,453
2011	6,092
2010	6,157
2009	5,835

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

SECOND DISTRICT



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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: 3,206,209 (2013 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*

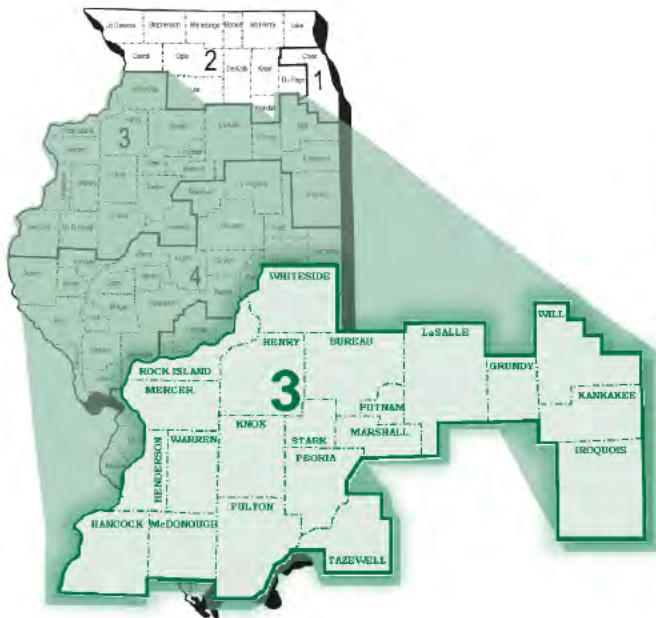
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2013	717	703	596	590
2012	743	708	662	695
2011	661	720	646	703
2010	699	741	607	717
2009	680	653	647	676

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2013	1,309
2012	1,236
2011	1,583
2010	1,651
2009	1,738

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases



THIRD DISTRICT



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APPELLATE JUDGES

Vicki Wright, Presiding Judge

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

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: 1,804,115 (2013 est.)

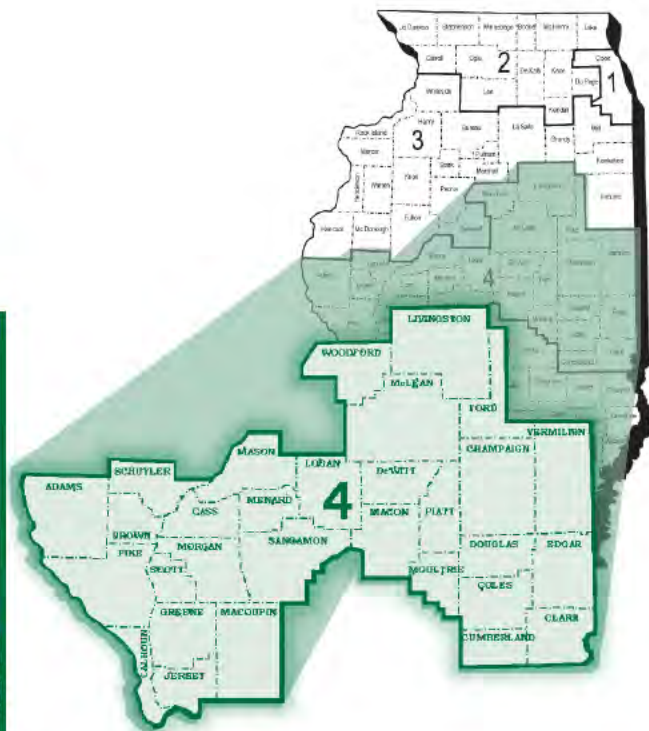
Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2013	461	485	507	454
2012	502	498	537	535
2011	482	484	444	544
2010	460	506	491	509
2009	535	501	509	532

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2013	889
2012	861
2011	851
2010	945
2009	1,001

*Totals include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Appellate Court



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(Photo by Terry Farmer Photography, Inc.)
201 West Monroe Street
Springfield, IL 62708
(217) 782-2586

Carla Bender, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch, Research Director

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: 1,322,206 (2013 est.)

Thomas R. Appleton, Presiding Judge

Thomas M. Harris, Jr.*
James A. Knecht
M. Carol Pope
Robert J. Steigmann
John W. Turner
Lisa Holder White*

*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

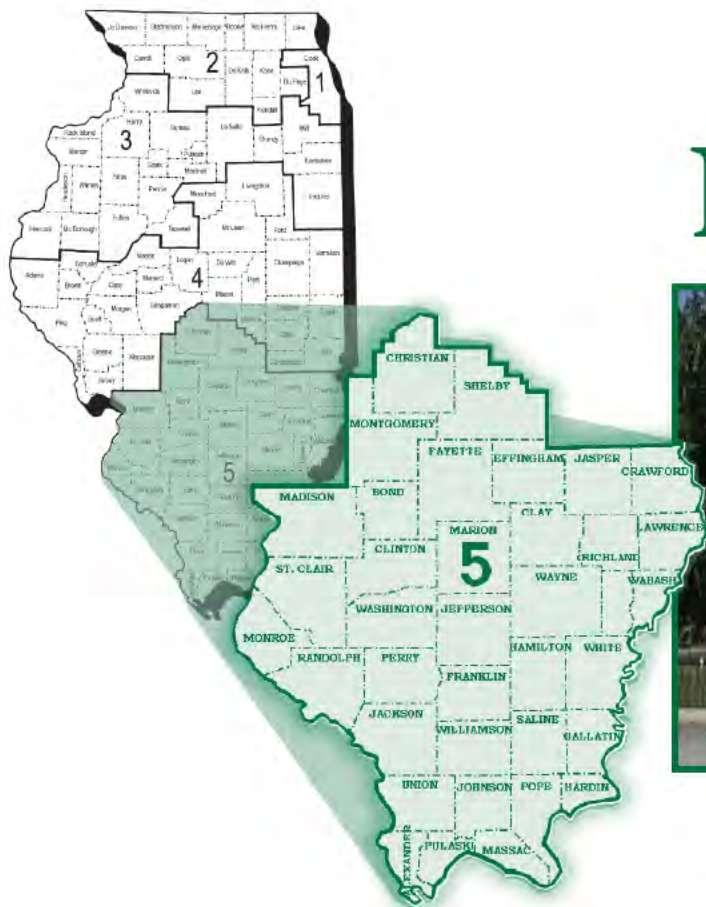
Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2013	515	546	596	589
2012	565	566	578	631
2011	515	476	602	521
2010	473	442	552	459
2009	453	451	510	473

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2013	922
2012	956
2011	1,001
2010	861
2009	721

*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

Thomas M. Welch, Presiding Judge

Judy Lynn Cates
Melissa A. Chapman
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Steven L. Spomer*
Bruce D. Stewart
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: 1,308,905 (2013 est.)

Civil & Criminal Caseloads	Civil** Filed	Civil** Disposed	Criminal Filed	Criminal Disposed
2013	341	344	239	208
2012	321	371	236	252
2011	314	358	239	239
2010	361	383	228	216
2009	402	392	273	261

**Totals do not include Industrial Commission Division Cases

Total Pending Caseload* All Case Categories	Pending
2013	647
2012	637
2011	692
2010	748
2009	757

*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 2013 include the Article V Committee; Chief Circuit Judges Manual Committee; Children and Families Committee; Executive Committee; Planning and Programs Committee; Orientation Committee; and Technology Committee. From time to time, the Conference may establish an *ad hoc* or special committee convened to study specific, short-term subject matter. To that extent, the Conference established the Special Committee on Extended Media Coverage to address issues related to the Supreme Court's *Policy for Extended Media Coverage in the Circuit Courts of Illinois*. Additionally, in 2013, the Special Committee on Standardized Forms Review was created to meet the requirements set forth in the Supreme Court's Administrative Order

(M.R. 25401), which provides guidance and detail regarding the process for developing, reviewing and approving standardized court forms in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 10-101.

During 2013, the committees of the Conference considered subject matter in several areas. The Article V Committee began consideration on certain issues related to ordinance violations involving traffic offenses as governed by Supreme Court Rule 574, and proposed recommendations to several Article V Rules resulting from the provisions effectuated under Public Act 98-0511. The Conference began working with the Department of Corrections to update the *Order of Commitment and Sentence to the Illinois Department of Corrections*. The Conference also worked with the Illinois State Police to ensure proper Firearm Owners Identification (FOID) reporting for adjudicated mentally disabled and domestic violence convictions. The Special Committee on Extended Media Coverage considered areas regarding the definition and role of a live blogger in the courtroom; considered proposed changes to certain definitions for certain case types covered under the Supreme Court's *Policy for Extended Media Coverage in the Circuit Courts of Illinois*; made a recommendation to the Supreme Court regarding jury admonishment and instruction as it relates to the *Extended Media Policy*; and developed general guidelines for including media rooms in the *Minimum Courtroom Standards*. The Article V Committee, Special Committee on Extended Media Coverage, and Special Committee on Standardized Forms Review continued to monitor and analyze new legislation, and Supreme Court rules, policy and forms, relevant to the committee's focus and the administration of justice in the trial courts. As necessary, related forms, policy, orders, etc., were modified in accordance with the new provisions. The Special

Committee on Standardized Forms Review considered comments and suggestions to the Name Change forms proposed by the Commission on Access to Justice. The Technology Committee studied the availability of technologies relating to remote access to courtrooms and audio/videoconferencing; considered standardization of data definitions and exchange methods for e-Filing and e-Records; and examined the plausibility of integration of case management systems in a statewide capacity.

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, a leadership retreat was held in May 2013 with a focus on improving the leadership teams in each circuit court; the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council made a presentation regarding sentencing policies and practices, and its impact in reducing recidivism; a presentation was made by the Illinois Judicial Inquiry Board regarding recurring issues and matters, and informal dialogue occurred with respect to judicial performance; the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission made a presentation regarding amendments to Supreme Court Rule 707 with respect to permission for an out-of-state attorney to provide legal services in proceedings in Illinois; a presentation was made regarding the Child Protection Data Courts project; the Illinois Judicial Ethics Committee offered a presentation regarding its services as a resource for judges seeking objective, confidential and practical guidance/advice with respect to judicial ethics issues covered under the Code of Judicial Conduct. Finally, the Conference coordinated and participated in several mini education series, including a presentation on the Affordable Care Act, and trauma and mental health needs of children and adolescents in the court 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
2013	650,477	687,658	23,293	23,535	82,828	81,258
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

Category	2013 Total Cases Filed
Traffic (excl. DUI)	2,031,427
Civil (excl. OP)	597,523
Misdemeanor	249,391
Conservation/Ordinance	91,554
Felony	82,828
DUI	45,174
Order of Protection	52,954
Juvenile	23,293

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	3,174,144	3,164,753
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





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:
5,240,700
(2013 est.)

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	490,261	29,170	26,665
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	1,361,166	1,322,748
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

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

(First Appellate District)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
Gregory E. Ahern, Jr.
Thomas R. Allen
Mauricio Araujo
Edward A. Arce
Larry Axelrood
Robert Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Ronald F. Bartkowicz
Carole K. Bellows
Andrew Berman
Steven James Bernstein
Robert W. Bertucci
Paul P. Biebel, 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
Andrea M. Buford
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
Jeanne Cleveland
Cynthia Y. Cobbs
Jean M. Coccozza
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Matthew E. Coghlan
Bonita Coleman
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
Deborah M. Dooling
Laurence J. Dunford
Loretta Eadie-Daniels
Lynn Marie Egan
John H. Ehrlich
Richard J. Elrod

Diana L. Embil
Jerry A. Esrig
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
John C. Griffin
Deborah J. Gubin
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Sophia H. Hall
Orville E. Hambright, Jr.
Kay M. Hanlon
La Quetta J. Hardy-Campbell
Edward Harmening
Russell W. Hartigan
Elizabeth M. Hayes
Lauretta Higgins Wolfson
Margarita Kuls Hoffman
Thomas L. Hogan
William H. Hooks
Vanessa A. Hopkins
Carol M. Howard
Garritt E. Howard
Michael J. Howlett, Jr.
Arnette R. Hubbard
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
 Christopher E. Lawler
 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
 Allan W. Masters
 Veronica B. Mathein
 James P. McCarthy
 James M. McGing
 Sheila McGinnis
 Dennis M. McGuire
 Kathleen M. McGury
 Michael B. McHale
 Pamela McLean Meyerson
 Clare E. McWilliams
 Mary Lane Mikva
 Raymond W. Mitchell
 Caroline K. Moreland
 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
 Daniel L. Peters
 Sheryl A. Pethers
 Edmund Ponce de Leon
 Jackie M. Portman
 Joan E. Powell
 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
 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.
 Michael P. Toomin
 Sandra Tristano
 John D. Turner, Jr.
 Valerie 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
 Shelli Williams
 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
 Elizabeth M. Budzinski
 Clarence Lewis Burch
 Anthony J. Calabrese
 John Thomas Carr
 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
 Moira Susan Johnson
 Timothy J. Joyce
 Michael J. Kane
 James N. Karahalios
 Nancy J. Katz

Stuart P. Katz
 Carol A. Kipperman
 Randye A. Kogan
 Demetrios G. Kottaras
 Joan M. Kubalanza
 Maria Kuriakos Ciesil
 Alfred L. Levinson
 Neil J. Linehan
 James B. Linn
 Patricia M. Logue
 Mark J. Lopez
 Patrick F. Lustig
 Thaddeus S. Machnik
 Ellen Beth Mandeltort
 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
 Angela M. Petrone
 Dennis J. Porter
 Carolyn Quinn
 Marguerite Quinn
 Jeanne M. Reynolds
 Hyman Rieberman
 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
 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
 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)



Alexander County Courthouse, Cairo

Mark H. Clarke, Chief Judge
Williamson County Courthouse
200 W. Jefferson Street, Ste. 260,
Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population: 214,859 (2013 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)



Hardin County Courthouse, Elizabethtown

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

Circuit Population: 197,553 (2013 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)



Bond County Courthouse, Greenville

David A. Hylla, Chief Judge
Madison County Courthouse
155 North Main, #405
Edwardsville, IL 62025

Circuit Population: 284,695 (2013 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 B. 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
2013	13,441	2,192	1,515
2012	13,352	2,320	1,554
2011	13,374	2,300	1,782
2010	13,552	2,161	1,606
2009	13,175	2,002	1,532

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	84,512	78,846
2012	87,306	83,852
2011	85,656	80,448
2010	92,871	88,242
2009	98,132	90,406

Circuit Judges: Eric J. Dirnbeck, Larry D. Dunn, Thomas J. Foster, David K. Frankland, Robert M. Hopkins, David C. Kakac, 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: Jerry Crisel, Thomas J. Dinn, III, Kimbara G. Harrell, Timothy R. Neubauer, Mark Shaner, Mark R. Stanley

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	16,869	2,145	1,736
2012	16,570	2,245	2,003
2011	15,887	2,349	1,799
2010	15,574	2,340	1,710
2009	14,069	2,423	1,548

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	40,581	39,580
2012	45,672	43,846
2011	46,618	47,480
2010	56,150	55,855
2009	62,259	59,353

Circuit Judges: Barbara L. Crowder, James Hackett, John Knight, A. Andreas Matoesian, William A. Mudge, Kyle Napp, Dennis R. Ruth, Richard L. Tognarelli

Associate Judges: Duane L. Bailey, Ben L. Beyers, II, Thomas Chapman, Donald M. Flack, David Grounds, Clarence W. Harrison, II, Janet R. Heflin, Keith Jensen, Elizabeth Levy, Neil T. Schroeder, Ronald R. Slemer, Stephen A. Stobbs, Dean E. Sweet

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	20,822	2,186	813
2012	20,144	2,732	841
2011	18,670	2,747	828
2010	19,215	2,191	804
2009	18,016	2,444	622

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	87,289	88,711
2012	97,096	95,745
2011	95,905	98,565
2010	108,804	108,037
2009	107,792	107,302



FOURTH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Marion County Courthouse, Salem

S. Gene Schwarm, Chief Judge

Fayette County Courthouse

221 S. 7th St.

Vandalia, IL 62471

Circuit Population: 242,125 (2013 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)



Edgar County Courthouse, Paris

Millard S. Everhart, Chief Judge

Cumberland County Courthouse

P.O. Box 145

Toledo, IL 62468

Circuit Population: 179,107 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

SIXTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Piatt County Courthouse, Monticello

Dan L. Flannell, Chief Judge

Moultrie County Courthouse

10 South Main Street, Ste. 12

Sullivan, IL 61951

Circuit Population: 381,791 (2013 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
2013	9,635	1,206	1,256
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	48,169	50,155
2012	52,893	51,088
2011	54,911	53,862
2010	63,634	63,153
2009	65,366	63,551

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

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



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Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	17,496	1,920	2,271
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	28,197	25,339
2012	36,184	33,494
2011	38,264	37,453
2010	43,314	42,521
2009	48,096	46,491

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

Associate Judges: Robert C. Bollinger, Richard L. Broch, Jr., Holly F. Clemons, James R. 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
2013	31,760	3,106	2,188
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	73,732	72,703
2012	75,849	76,124
2011	81,135	79,687
2010	85,122	84,056
2009	98,825	98,567

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Macoupin County Courthouse, Carlinville

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

Circuit Population: 322,584 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



Cass County Courthouse, Virginia

Diane M. Lagoski, Chief Judge
Adams County Courthouse
521 Vermont Street
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population: 142,822 (2013 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)



Hancock County Courthouse, Carthage

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

Circuit Population: 164,222 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

Circuit Judges: John Belz, Peter C. Cavanagh, David R. Cherry, James W. Day, Kenneth R. Deihl, Patrick W. Kelley, Patrick J. Londrigan, Eric S. Pistorius, Christopher E. Reif, John Schmidt

Associate Judges: Rudolph M. Braud, Jr., John M. Madonia, Matthew J. Mauer, 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
2013	44,226	1,905	1,887
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	78,948	78,677
2012	81,387	79,292
2011	87,419	69,570
2010	95,445	101,957
2009	104,153	107,258

Circuit Judges: Robert K. Adrian, Mark A. Drummond, Richard D. Greenlief, Bobby G. Hardwick, 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
2013	6,051	1,141	735
2012	5,720	1,026	672
2011	5,888	1,065	636
2010	5,790	1,038	584
2009	5,177	1,029	471

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	31,808	30,982
2012	33,187	32,727
2011	31,759	31,421
2010	37,764	36,853
2009	38,855	38,308

Circuit Judges: Steven R. Bordner, Rodney G. Clark, William C. Davis, Paul L. Mangieri, Stephen C. Mathers, 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
2013	7,382	1,639	440
2012	7,713	1,628	471
2011	9,049	1,563	479
2010	10,261	1,438	395
2009	9,123	1,542	353

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	31,963	32,091
2012	33,205	33,805
2011	34,862	35,896
2010	38,879	37,953
2009	44,618	42,821



TENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Marshall County Courthouse, Lacon

Michael Brandt, Chief Judge

Peoria County Courthouse

324 Main Street, #215

Peoria, IL 61602

Circuit Population: 348,642 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

Marshall (Lacon)

Peoria (Peoria)

Putnam (Hennepin)

Stark (Toulon)

Tazewell (Pekin)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)



McLean County Courthouse, Bloomington

Elizabeth A. Robb, Chief Judge

McLean County Law & Justice Center

104 W. Front Street, Room 511

Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population: 295,902 (2013 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: 682,829 (2013 est.)

County (seat):

Will (Joliet)

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

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	17,642	1,251	2,022
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	80,924	79,046
2012	89,563	90,079
2011	89,266	87,982
2010	98,269	100,018
2009	105,240	111,777

Circuit Judges: Jennifer H. Bauknecht, Scott D. Drazewski, Kevin P. Fitzgerald, Rebecca S. Foley, Robert L. Freitag, 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, John Brian Goldrick, Lee Ann S. Hill, Michael Stroh, Robert M. Travers, William A. Yoder

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	11,522	1,718	1,620
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	68,518	68,982
2012	71,371	70,777
2011	73,862	84,590
2010	81,874	93,866
2009	91,197	101,205

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, Brian Barrett, Matthew G. Bertani, Bennett J. Braun, Robert P. Brumund, Edward A. Burmila, Jr., David M. Carlson, M. Thomas Carney, David Garcia, Chrystel L. Gavlin, Theodore J. Jarz, Victoria McKay Kennison, Cory D. Lund, Rick A. Mason, Raymond A. Nash, Domenica A. Osterberger, Joseph C. Polito, Roger D. Rickmon, Marilee Viola

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	22,054	2,948	887
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	150,905	159,531
2012	158,734	168,479
2011	164,945	170,080
2010	175,448	189,745
2009	187,001	195,606



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



LaSalle County Courthouse, Ottawa

Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 196,467 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Whiteside County Courthouse, Morrison

Jeffrey W. O'Connor, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 270,853 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

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

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Carroll County Courthouse, Mount Carroll

Val Gunnarsson, Chief Judge

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

Circuit Population: 171,300 (2013 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 D. 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
2013	5,870	518	420
2012	6,310	611	496
2011	6,353	617	484
2010	6,249	604	478
2009	5,994	635	417

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	41,543	45,052
2012	46,745	47,163
2011	46,708	46,806
2010	49,325	50,662
2009	53,448	53,513

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, Linnea E. Thompson, Mark A. VandeWiele

Associate Judges: Michael R. Albert, John L. Bell, Thomas C. Berglund, Gregory George Chickris, Peter Church, Raymond J. Conklin, W. S. McNeal, Dana R. McReynolds, Carol Pentuic, Richard A. Zimmer

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	15,206	1,526	1,606
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	55,562	55,259
2012	60,948	59,017
2011	61,570	60,429
2010	69,676	69,674
2009	76,527	75,191

Circuit Judges: Michael P. Bald, Daniel A. Fish, Robert T. Hanson, Ronald M. Jacobson, William A. Kelly, John B. Roe, IV, 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
2013	4,451	924	761
2012	4,738	868	779
2011	4,705	870	824
2010	4,877	858	827
2009	4,826	812	755

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	42,445	42,541
2012	45,257	45,073
2011	45,530	44,455
2010	44,942	45,412
2009	50,183	49,927



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: 523,643 (2013 est.)

County (seat):

Kane (Geneva)

* Effective December 3, 2012 Public Act 97-0585 created a new 23rd Judicial Circuit, separating Kendall and DeKalb counties from the 16th Judicial Circuit. For trend reporting purposes, the five year trend reports provided for the 16th and 23rd Judicial Circuit charts reflect totals for Kane County in the 16th Judicial Circuit and the combined totals for Kendall and DeKalb counties in the 23rd Judicial Circuit.

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Winnebago County Courthouse, Rockford

Joseph G. McGraw, Chief Judge
Winnebago County Courthouse
400 West State Street, #215
Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population: 344,623 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

Boone (Belvidere)
Winnebago (Rockford)

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

Associate Judges: Linda Abrahamson Baurle, René Cruz, Christine A. Downs, Elizabeth Flood, 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, Alice C. Tracy, Robert K. Villa, Leonard J. Wojtecki

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	26,855	3,187	385
2012	25,823	3,052	526
2011	27,187	3,270	619
2010	25,378	3,364	681
2009	23,138	3,472	728

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	109,434	110,278
2012	117,882	127,883
2011	116,522	117,980
2010	128,846	132,554
2009	114,849	150,238



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, Robert R. Wilt, K. Patrick Yarbrough, John H. Young

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	27,737	4,281	3,635
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	93,015	88,783
2012	94,773	95,452
2011	98,612	101,735
2010	109,309	112,976
2009	122,034	121,356

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: 932,126 (2013 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: 703,019 (2013 est.)

County (seat):

Lake (Waukegan)

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

(Fifth Appellate District)



Perry County Courthouse, Pinckneyville

C. John Baricevic, Chief Judge
St. Clair County Building
10 Public Square
Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population: 369,673 (2013 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, Robert G. Kleeman, Dorothy French Mallen, Patrick J. O'Shea, Kenneth Popejoy, Ronald D. Sutter, 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, James J. Konetski, Patrick J. Leston, Jeffrey S. MacKay, 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
2013	17,374	1,812	831
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	232,808	249,756
2012	252,356	286,625
2011	268,720	290,944
2010	309,329	329,844
2009	312,572	329,257

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

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	16,446	1,760	1,351
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

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	178,926	190,925
2012	184,349	195,321
2011	197,576	207,291
2010	223,823	235,088
2009	232,663	241,671

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

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	13,740	1,799	456
2012	14,425	1,972	534
2011	16,136	1,906	483
2010	17,971	1,369	450
2009	17,253	1,487	461

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	104,927	101,684
2012	107,442	109,389
2011	112,039	118,846
2010	119,759	124,967
2009	133,314	139,230



TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)



Iroquois County Courthouse, Watseka

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

Circuit Population: 141,102 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

Iroquois (Watsela)
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: 307,409 (2013 est.)

County (seat):

McHenry (Woodstock)

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT

(Second Appellate District)



Kendall County Courthouse, Yorkville

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

Circuit Population: 224,089 (2013 est.)

Counties (seats):

DeKalb (Sycamore)
Kendall (Yorkville)

* Effective December 3, 2012 Public Act 97-0585 created a new 23rd Judicial Circuit, separating Kendall and DeKalb counties from the 16th Judicial Circuit. For trend reporting purposes, the five year trend reports provided for the 16th and 23rd Judicial Circuit charts reflect totals for Kane County in the 16th Judicial Circuit and the combined totals for Kendall and DeKalb counties in the 23rd Judicial Circuit.

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

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

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	18,425	823	671
2012	19,316	892	737
2011	19,215	885	673
2010	18,720	854	703
2009	17,159	989	700

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	33,823	31,484
2012	33,630	32,423
2011	34,327	35,033
2010	40,781	37,849
2009	39,937	39,647

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 Beaderstadt, Joel D. Berg, John D. Bolger, Kevin G. Costello, James S. Cowlin, Mark R. Gerhardt, Christopher M. Harmon, Suzanne C. Mangiamele, Thomas A. Meyer, Mary H. Nader, Robert A. Wilbrandt, Jr.

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	5,698	878	474
2012	6,677	872	476
2011	7,516	1,036	494
2010	7,153	1,131	569
2009	6,282	1,143	468

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	72,312	76,393
2012	77,204	82,986
2011	81,003	84,710
2010	90,341	93,371
2009	93,829	98,912

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

Associate Judges: William P. Brady, Marcy L. Buick, Stephen L. Krentz, John McAdams, Bradley J. Waller

Pending Caseload	Civil	Felony	Juvenile
2013	5,705	1,546	819
2012	6,907	1,401	765
2011	7,223	1,392	902
2010	7,153	1,262	982
2009	5,973	1,127	839

Total Caseload	Filed	Disposed
2013	42,637	45,207
2012	46,259	48,588
2011	47,407	49,907
2010	57,554	57,538
2009	63,132	62,630



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

The **AOIC Executive Office** is comprised of the Administrative Director, Deputy Director, Chief Legal Counsel, and other legal and administrative staff. Under the Administrative Director's leadership, the Executive Office is responsible for coordinating and guiding operations of the 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. The reports and recommendations which flow from each Judicial Conference Committee to the Supreme Court relate to the improvement of the administration of justice in Illinois. In that regard, the Judicial Conference committees are charged with examining and making recommendations on matters of judicial branch policy. As such, the Court assigned new and on-going tasks and projects to Judicial Conference committees in 2013. The Administrative Director assigns senior level staff with subject matter expertise to serve as liaisons to assist each committee in its assignments.

In its administration of Supreme Court Rule 39 (Appointment of Associate Judges), the Executive Office conducted the election of 19 associate judges

in 9 of Illinois' 24 judicial circuits during 2013. Also, as provided by Rule 39, the Executive Office will manage the 2015 quadrennial reappointment process for Illinois' more than 380 associate judges. 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 judicial duties. Executive Office staff also negotiates, prepares, and manages office leases and contracts for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, mandatory arbitration programs, and the Administrative Office. 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.

The Executive Office also oversees the Human Resource Unit and the Labor Relations Unit. The Human Resource Unit provides personnel services to state-paid judicial branch employees and

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Michael J. Tardy, Director
Marcia Meis, Deputy Director

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

managers; maintains comprehensive attendance and leave records for all judicial branch personnel covered by the Supreme Court's Leave of Absence Policies; and assists individuals with questions regarding the Supreme Court's leave and personnel policies. The Human Resource Unit also works with judicial branch employees and managers in administering the judicial branch's classification and compensation plan, as well as assisting judicial branch managers in their recruitment and selection process. Additionally, the Human Resource Unit is responsible for EEOC reporting and dissemination of economic interest statements required under Supreme Court Rule 68. The Labor Relations Unit negotiates collective bargaining agreements on behalf of chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. The Labor Relations Unit is frequently called upon to offer advice relative to personnel matters to assure appropriate actions that are just and in compliance with the negotiated agreements, common law rules of the workplace, and federal and state statutes.

In response to the growing number of people with limited English proficiency (LEP) served by our courts, the Administrative Office created the Language Access Services Specialist position to promote language access for LEP individuals, frame uniform practices among the circuits in their work

with LEP litigants, provide guidance as to the proper role of interpreters, and foster the development of standards for interpreter proficiency and skills. In this role, the Language Access Services Specialist aids in improving access to the Illinois courts for LEP litigants and witnesses.

Additionally, the Executive Office provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission, which includes filing and preservation of Commission records, distributing the Official Illinois Courts Commission Reports, and performing all other duties typically executed by a clerk of a court of record. 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 four operational units; the Payroll/Benefits Unit, the Accounting Unit, the Budget Unit, and the Logistics 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. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff interact with representatives of both the Judges' Retirement System and the State Employees' Retirement System to ensure continued benefits for judicial branch officers and employees. Payroll/Benefits Unit staff also coordinate the state's varied employee benefit programs, including health, dental, and life insurance.

The Accounting Unit consistently and accurately processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state paid functions of the circuit courts, and the Administrative Office. The Accounting Unit also maintains all financial records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. Staff of this unit work closely with 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 activities, the Budget Unit produces highly technical and analytical financial reports used by judicial branch managers and the Administrative Director. These reports track daily spending, contractual obligations, and projected spending needs. This unit also prepares the comprehensive documentation utilized in the development and implementation of the annual judicial branch budget. 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 Logistics 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 Logistics Unit also serves as the central distribution and shipping center for the Administrative Office. Finally, the Logistics Unit is responsible for maintaining sufficient inventories of office supplies and coordinating the transfer of equipment and furniture among judicial branch offices.

The *Court Services Division* is organized into three working groups (the Courts, Children and Families Unit; the Program Unit; and the Recordkeeping and Technology Unit) and is involved in a diverse and wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court administrators and other components of the judicial branch of government. The Division is responsible for staffing a variety of Supreme Court committees, 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 the preparation of several court related reports, manuals and data collection projects. The Division also manages a number of specific-topic programs, such as the electronic business projects [e-Business], court-annexed mandatory arbitration, Emergency Preparedness, and Judicial Performance Evaluation. Court Services is also responsible for the management of federal grants related to child protection and has oversight of eight 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 recent enactment of Public Act 97-1099, which repealed the statutory requirement to provide an annual report to the Illinois General Assembly about court-annexed mandatory arbitration, provided an ideal opportunity for the Administrative Office to rethink and redesign the current methodologies used for the collection and reporting of statistical data related to statewide mandatory arbitration programs. Program Unit staff developed a data collection and reporting program which not only enables arbitration administrators to collect and report case-level information to the Administrative Office on a monthly and uniform basis, but also provides the administrators the capability to better manage their local program data. To support the data reporting program, staff drafted a handbook to assist arbitration administrators with the new data collection and reporting methodology. In May 2013, several circuits were invited to participate in a pilot project to test the collection, reporting and technological methodology of the Administrative Office's new data collection initiative, and to provide input on changes or improvements prior to statewide implementation. After vetting in the pilot sites, the program was introduced statewide to all arbitration centers in December 2013. In accordance with Supreme Court Rules 10-100 and 101, the Court designated the Program Unit Manager as the Forms Officer to work with the Access to Justice Commission, and any Commission committees or subcommittees involved with the development of statewide standardized forms. In accordance with this assignment, unit staff developed an *Illinois Standardized Forms Style Guide* to assist the various subcommittees with form development; participated in all subcommittee meetings to assist with form content and formatting; worked with the Judicial Management Information Systems (JMIS) Division to ensure the forms are electronically fillable, compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and posted on the Court's website for public comment; and coordinated notice of the new forms to chief judges, circuit and appellate court clerks, and bar associations statewide. The Program Unit continues to work with circuit courts and oversee their Emergency Preparedness Plans and assist Court Disability Coordinators with issues related to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The Program Unit helped to establish the position

of Language Access Services Specialist. This position was created to help the Court implement a more comprehensive and accessible statewide Language Access Plan to assist court users with a limited English proficiency. The position was later transitioned to the Executive Office in late 2013.

The Courts, Children and Families Unit (CCFU) manage 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 proceedings. In 2013, the CCFU continued to develop the foundation and infrastructure for improved court practices in child protection cases by concentrating its efforts on the six pillars of Illinois CIP and programming: the Statewide Legal Representation Initiative; Judicial Training; The Child Protection Data Courts Project; Child Protection Circuit Teams; Child-Wellbeing 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 2013 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; the Juvenile Justice Clinic at Southern Illinois University providing guardian ad litem services for minors 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 10 attorneys statewide to attend the American Bar Association *National Parents' Attorneys Conference*; and the delivery of a 3-day *Advanced Trial Skills* training,

in collaboration with the National Institute for Trial Advocacy.

- *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 continues to deliver specialized training for judges, *Countdown to Permanency: Best Practices in Termination of Parental Rights Proceedings*. A third curriculum was developed in 2013, *Optimal Judicial Practice in the Early Stages of Child Protection Cases - The Shelter Care Hearing Through Adjudication and Disposition*, and will be delivered in 2014.

- *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. In 2013, the CPDC Project was expanded to include three new project sites. The CPDC project sites continued tracking 18 of 30 nationally recognized child protection court performance measures. The project sites are implementing action plans which were each developed based on performance measure data that includes a project initiative with goals, action items, responsibilities and timelines, and outcome measures.

- *Child Protection Circuit Teams (CPCTs):* The CCFU is involved in a multi-year engagement strategy to engage Child Protection Circuit Teams (CPCTs), to promote local coordination between courts and child protection stakeholders. The CCFU continues to fund projects and trainings developed by CPCTs.

- *Child Well-Being:* CCFU staff developed a solicitation process for projects or programming to address issues of child well-being. Funded projects include: Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Will and Grundy Counties mentor program for children in care; CASA of Vermillion County male recruitment program; and the DuPage County LGBTQ Project.

- *Collaboration with the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IDCFS):* In 2013, the CCFU collaborated with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services by participating in the Title IV-E Review to determine compliance with statutory requirements and eligibility of foster care payments.

The Recordkeeping and Technology Unit (RTU) provide an array of guidance and technical support services to circuit clerks and their staff. Unit staff continues to work with the Oversight Board



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for Continuing Education of the Illinois Association of Court Clerks in developing educational programs for circuit clerks and their staff, as well as coordinating the Circuit Clerk Mentor Program. The RTU staff coordinated and conducted a three-day New Circuit Clerk Orientation in January of 2013 for 35 newly elected circuit clerks and their mentors. The RTU monitored the filing of the circuit clerks' annual audits, updated the Applicable Legal Requirements, and distributed the Requirements upon request. With the implementation of the Supreme Court's *Electronic Filing Standards and Principles*, effective January 1, 2013, eight counties have been approved to accept electronic civil filings pursuant to the new *Standards*. Seven 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 30 counties of 102 in the state. The Administrative Office provided merged jury lists to 101 counties in 2013 and Petit and Grand Jury Handbooks were supplied to counties as requested. The unit continues to manage the Offense Code Table (OFT), which identifies offenses reported to four state entities through the Automated Disposition Reporting (ADR) Program. A complete, updated version of the OFT was issued in December 2013. The RTU also is responsible for the publication of this two-volume Annual Report through the collection and compilation of quarterly case statistics and annual reports submitted by the clerks of the circuit, appellate, and supreme courts, and other divisions of the administrative office.

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 entities as determined by the Court and the Administrative Director, as necessary to enhance the continuing educational needs of the Illinois judiciary.

Seminars, conferences and workshops for new and experienced judges include the annual *New Judge Seminar*, the biennial *Advanced Judicial Academy*, *Education Conference*, *Faculty Development Workshop*, and one-day and two-day 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 entities as directed by the Supreme Court and the Administrative Director.

The 2013-2014 calendar of events began with the presentation of a September 2013 *Faculty Development Workshop: Engaging Education: Creating an Active Learning Environment*; the October 2013 *Appellate Court Conference and Annual Meeting*; the October 2013 *Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference*; November 2013 Seminar Series events – *Genomics for Judges* and *Public Health Law & Science*; December 2013 New Judge Seminar, the biennial Education Conference 2014 (January and April); the April 2014 *Appellate Court Conference and Annual Meeting*, and the annual *DUI/Traffic* seminar scheduled for May 7-8, 2014 and supported in part by funding from the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

Pursuant to the *Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan for Illinois Judges*, the Supreme 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*. In addition to the coordination of judicial education events, the Division continues to administer the *New Judge Mentoring* program in coordination with 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, edited and peer reviewed by members of the Illinois Judicial Conference Study Committee on Complex Litigation, the Illinois Judicial Conference Juvenile Justice Study Committee, the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Education, and law professors working under the direction of Judicial Conference Committees. Together the Judicial Conference committees have produced ten benchbooks, namely: *The Illinois Manual 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*. Benchbooks are available in hard copy, CD, or via access to the Illinois Judicial Portal to members of the Illinois judiciary.

The **Judicial Management Information Services (JMIS) Division** is one of six divisions within the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). JMIS provides technology to the offices and staff of the Illinois Supreme and Appellate Courts, Supreme Court supporting units and all divisions within the AOIC. JMIS also supports the Court's digital recording initiative which provides digital audio recording systems in the circuit courts used for the preparation of paper



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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 66 local probation departments that serve Illinois' 102 counties. Fifteen youth detention centers are also administered by the circuit courts. As the primary communication link between the Division and probation and court services departments, Division employees play an integral role in achieving its mission and statutory mandates through teamwork, adopting a

transcripts.

The JMIS division is staffed by 22 professionals consisting of four groups organized to respond to the technology initiatives assigned by the Supreme Court and Administrative Director. JMIS' Hardware/Software group manages the Courts' local and wide area networks, network 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 Court (2 courtrooms), Appellate Court (6 courtrooms) and Trial Court (320 courtrooms). JMIS' Internet Services group is responsible for the design and upkeep of the Court's website (www.illinoiscourts.gov), where approximately 45,000 visitors access the website each month. The Internet Services group also administers the Court's social media Twitter account (@illinoiscourts), which broadcasts events and announcements to approximately 4,000 followers. 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 approximately twenty enterprise database applications written in the Oracle or Progress database and programming languages.

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

solution-focused approach, and demonstrating professionalism.

The Division is staffed by 26 employees with office sites in Springfield and Chicago. As the primary link between the Division and probation and court services departments, Division personnel serve an integral role in achieving its mission and statutory mandates through teamwork, a solution-focused approach, and professionalism. The Division is comprised of four operational units: Field Operations (Chicago and Springfield); Training and Juvenile Justice; Data, Eligibles, and Reimbursement Vouchering; and Interstate Compact. Pursuant to statute, 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 2013, a major focus of the Division continued to be the application of the Supreme Court's data-driven model of probation reimbursement, in accordance with EBP, that targets the Supreme Court's limited resources to 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. Staff also conducted operational reviews of six probation departments on the application of adult and juvenile risk assessments to identify areas of risk and target interventions and services address offender needs to reduce recidivism. 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 2013, the Division sponsored 86 training events that served nearly 1,350 participants. In addition to Basic Training for adult and juvenile probation and juvenile detention officers, training topics included *Thinking for a Change* facilitator training, coaching and supervisory skills, detention manager symposium, probation and court services manager symposium and legal liability for adult and juvenile probation and juvenile detention officers. The Division also collaborated with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to sponsor training six regional meetings for probation and court services personnel, county stakeholders and providers on the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion and the marketplace to avail attendees of the implications for justice system defendants.

Division staff review, compile and analyze monthly statistical data submitted by probation and court services departments to assist in policy and decision-making. 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, staff reviewed 1,791 applications for eligibility for employment/promotion. Of those reviewed, 1,402 were determined as meeting the eligibility requirements for employment or promotion as a probation/detention officer in Illinois.

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 in 2012 by the University of Cincinnati under the direction of Edward Latessa PhD and Brian Lovins MSW, was presented at a statewide meeting of probation directors. The study recommended validated, statewide cut-off scores by gender and ensures the LSI-R continues to be valid and reliable for the adult probation population. A series of standards for adult assessment, supervision, and case planning/supervision were updated with review and promulgation planned in 2014. Prior to

implementation of the new cut-off levels, work on updating the *LSI-R Scoring Guide for Illinois Adult Probation* was initiated with planned release in 2014.

Through 2013, the Division convened six 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; LSI-R Scoring Guide Revision Committee; and the Probation Services Fee Policies and Guidelines Committee. The purpose of these 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 2013 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 Commission for Juveniles. Each of these national commissions host and manage electronic database systems to track transfers. As of December 31, 2013, a total of 5,457 (3,447 outgoing; 2,010 incoming) adult probation compact cases were under active supervision. In 2013, staff coordinated the transfer of 569 juvenile probation cases. Statewide, ten training events on the use of the juvenile electronic database system were conducted for 230 juvenile probation officers. Additionally, 69 adult probation managers and supervisors participated in training on updates to the adult electronic system. The Unit also coordinated a series of Desk Side Chats on interstate adult and juvenile rules and updates. In 2013, the Supreme Court Probation Policy 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 convened eight meetings. Membership is comprised of 15 probation and court services directors or deputy directors representing all five of the Illinois' court districts. Members provided advisement on myriad policies and practices including the SFY2014 Probation Salary Reimbursement Funding Model, revisions to the monthly statistical data collection forms, and efforts to establish statewide definition for "recidivism".



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